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October, 1986

Volume XLIX, No. 3

**Official Publication of
The Kentucky High School
Athletic Association**

Member Of National Federation of State High School Associations



CHEMICAL HEALTH

A Matter of Life and Death

Editor's Note: The following article is a reprint from the September 12, 1986 issue of the Wisconsin IAA Bulletin.

It is a sad commentary on the times we live in that abuse of alcohol and other drugs is one of the big problems in our nation. It is even a sadder commentary that school boys and girls - teenagers and even youngsters not yet in their teens - are involved in this problem.

And it seems to be the saddest commentary - and embarrassing, too - that alcohol and other drug abuse has made gaping inroads into the world of sports - a "world" a lot of us like to think is a natural alternative to the alcohol-drug life style.

Admittedly not faultless, athletics, nonetheless, long has been considered the way to go by people who cared about their bodies and themselves in general. To put it another way: People in athletics cared enough (or were scared enough) to walk a different path of conduct than others. That doesn't seem to be true anymore. Sports has become polluted along with much of the rest of society by alcohol and drugs. School people have had a concern for a long time about alcohol, primarily beer. That concern is still there but now it's had to make room for those "other drugs" too.

Sports also has had a reputation for producing role models. Kids looked up to their heroes, tried to emulate them, aspired to be like them some day. Even high school athletes got this kind of adoration from other kids. The sports stars knew this, and many seemed to act more responsibly because of it.

The example-setting dimension of athletes is still there - but so often now it works in the opposite direction. Sports is producing negative influences. A television presentation earlier this month spotlighted a young New York boy who could not have been in his teens yet making the comment that if his big college basketball hero used drugs, he probably would use them, too, because he wanted to be as good as his hero was.

"This isn't really what sports is like today," you react incredibly. "It's just maybe a few professional and big college athletes," you add expecting reassurance. "And even if such problems exist, they're just in the big cities where crime, pornography, poverty, illiteracy, etc., flourish," you conclude hopefully.

Wrong! Wrong! Wrong! Three times you're wrong!

Lest some may feel the horrors of drugs belong exclusively to the New Yorks, the Chicagos and the Milwaukees, read what the Stevens Point JOURNAL (that's Stevens Point in central Wisconsin with less than 25,000 people!) said in an introductory article to its alcohol-drug series this month:

"While much of that war may be fought on the streets of large cities, Stevens Point and its surrounding communities are far from being on the sidelines. It may be a small city but the availability and flow of drugs in Stevens Point is at times overwhelming, say local users. Securing cocaine is easier here than in many large cities, they say. And what about crack? 'It's here, says one Stevens Point Area Senior High School student."

Enough said. The problem is here. It has been here for some time. It's bad, and getting worse. To the credit of many, we are in the process of declaring war on abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The United States government is stepping-up its battle against flow of drugs into the country. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Herbert Grover has outlined steps his department plans to take in the coming months to help Wisconsin schools. Workshops and similar programs aimed at abuse of alcohol and other drugs are appearing in a lot of places.

Granted, schools are over-burdened already with their responsibilities. So much is expected of them. But our young people need help. This is a horrible problem. Chemical dependency is a monstrous affliction. Never mind that the parents of the kids who could be helped might be the same parents who complain about school taxes being too high. Never mind that some of them also may be the same parents who are contributing to the problem because they care more about themselves (their comfort, status, and/or reputation) than they have been caring about their kids.

Remember only that this problem of abuse of alcohol and other drugs is a serious matter. It may be the most critical thing to date to distress our schools and our communities. It's a matter of life or death - and that makes turning this thing around the biggest challenge of our lives.

(Reprinted from North Dakota High School Activities Bulletin)

Coach's Anti-Drug Message Leaves Players Rattled

By Dave Kindred

About the author: Dave Kindred is a sports columnist for the Atlanta Journal and Constitution.

A morning soon after Len Bias died, Georgia Southern College football coach Erk Russell stopped in at Snooky's cafe in Statesboro, Ga., for his wake-me-up coffee.

Russell is the old bald dawg who decorated the sidelines as Vince Dooley's top lieutenant for 17 seasons. To fire up his guys, Russell from time to time would butt heads with them. Because they wore helmets and he didn't, Russell would do some bleeding.

Good enough. Why waste words with his Junkyard Dogs? If you bled for them, the players will figure out how important the game is. You cut the rhetoric, you give 'em something they can see.

Russell said that on a morning soon after Bias died, "The 6 a.m. group of philosophers was at Snooky's, and they got to talking about the Bias thing."

(Continued on Page 7)

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VOL. XLIX NO. 3

OCTOBER, 1986

\$5.00 PER YEAR

Officers Elected for K.H.S.A.A. Board of Control

By Julian Tackett



Chester Turner



Frank Welch

Chester Turner, Principal of Highlands High School in Fort Thomas, and Frank Welch, Principal of Belfry High School in Belfry were elected President and Vice President, respectively, of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Board of Control at the July meeting of the Board of Control held at Lake Barkley State Park.

Turner is certainly not a newcomer to administration or leadership positions having served as Principal at Highlands for the past fourteen years. He has been involved with administration and athletics while serving on many regional and statewide panels concerned with improving Kentucky's educational system. He has also served as President of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators and the Kentucky Association of Secondary School Principals.

Now in the final year of his term on the Board, Turner has long been an advocate of the partnership between athletics and administration. He says, "I feel that the combination of classroom study and involvement in extracurricular activities is essential to a well-rounded education; however, we must keep in mind that the first priority must be academics."

Turner originally sought a position on the Board because of a desire to contribute to the Association and to help his fellow member schools. He feels much of this desired improvement has occurred in the past three years, "We have begun to streamline and improve our inner Association communication, improved the Association magazine by providing more information, computerized a great deal of the office records and correspondence, improved the office physical plant, and we have become more sensitive in responding to the needs of the member schools."

Turner doesn't have to look far to find the things he would like to do before he leaves office. "I would of course like to see us continue to improve our communication to our schools and to be ready and willing to address ourselves to the pertinent issues of the day. But my number one priority during my tenure as President is the election of female representatives to the Board of Control. This is needed and could do nothing but help the Association and its administration of Kentucky high school athletics.

Turner earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Eastern Kentucky University following seven years of service in the United State Armed Forces. He later earned his Rank I Certification from Xavier University in Cincinnati. He and his wife Marjorie, have one son, Kevin, 24.

Frank Welch, Belfry High School. The two have become almost synonymous, and it's easy to see why. The graduate of Fleming Neon High School began his career at Belfry High School 28 years ago as a classroom teacher, a position he held for eight years. He was then named Assistant Principal at the school, serving for the next four years, before being named Principal. Sixteen years later he is still at Belfry, is in the third year of his term on the Board of Control, and is the newly elected Vice President of the Board.

"I have always been proud of the fact I was elected to the Board," Welch commented, "but it is certainly a high honor and privilege to be elected Vice President. It is one of the greatest honors and achievements that I have been able to accomplish in my professional career simply because of the high regard I have for my fellow Board members."

Welch is also quite candid about his goals and ideas for the Association during his tenure. "My primary objective is to work with the staff in trying to streamline and make more efficient and consistent, the sports officiating throughout the state," he said. "This would be a benefit to all of our member schools, and to our officials. I also agree with Chester in that we need to place women on our Board of Control, and we need to continue to address pertinent issues of the day as they arise."

Welch also commented, "I certainly appreciate all of the staff members at the Association, and the school officials throughout the state for their cooperation and assistance as we try to accomplish our objectives."

Welch received his B.A. from Pikeville College, his M.A. from Morehead, and his Rank I from Eastern Kentucky. He and his wife Geraldine, have two daughters, Melody, a 20 year old senior at U.K., and Claudine, a 16 year old junior at Belfry.

NOTICE!

November 3 is
deadline for schools
to enter teams
in winter sports.

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Editor **TOM MILLS**
 Assistant Editor **ANNE WESLEY MAYS**
 Assistant Editor **BRIGID L. DeVRIES**
 Assistant Editor **LOUIS STOUT**
 Assistant Editor **BILLY V. WISE**
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(Cover photo courtesy of Jim Osborn, The Kentucky Post.)

**TENNIS COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES**

The Tennis Committee met on Tuesday, October 14, 1986, at the K.H.S.A.A. Office in Lexington. Assistant Commissioner Brigid L. DeVries called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. Committee members present included Joe Kroh, Jeff Frisch and Wilson Sears.

The first item on the agenda was a discussion of regional sites. Regional sites will be secured in the very near future.

The committee reviewed the Regional Information sheet and made some revisions. In the case of a three way tie in points, the following tie-breaking procedure would be in effect:

1. Total the most sets won for each team.
2. If a tie still exists, total the most games won.
3. If teams are still tied, total the least games lost.

The tie-breaking procedure for three-way ties will be in effect for the State Tournament also.

The next item for discussion concerned players eligible to score points toward team awards. It was recommended that in order for schools to be eligible for the team awards, they must enter a full compliment of players to include two singles players and two doubles teams. This policy would apply to both regional and state tournaments and would be in effect for the 1986-87 school year. Tennis coaches have been sent information on this new point system and are asked to respond to the Board of Control members in their area. This topic will be discussed at the November Board Meeting

The next agenda item was a discussion of the state seeding committees. Potential committee members were selected and will be notified by mail later on in the school year. The state seeding committee will meet in Lexington the Tuesday before the State Tennis Tournament.

The State Tennis Tournament information was reviewed and some minor corrections were made on the information sheet. The same time schedule will be followed for the 1986-87 tournament as last year. The dates of this years State Tournament are June 4-7, 1987, and is scheduled at the University of Kentucky.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

**TRACK AND FIELD
RULES CHANGES**

In a continuing effort to make the sport safer for participants, the National Federation Track and Field Rules Committee has mandated the use of a common cover or pad for the pole vault landing surface.

This was the major change made by the committee at its June 17-18 meeting at the National Federation headquarters in Kansas City.

Beginning with the 1987 season, all individual units in the pole vault landing area must include a common cover or pad extending over all sections of the pit.

Tom Frederick, associate director of the National Federation and editor of the track and field rules, said the change will prevent pole vaulters from falling through one of the sections of the pole vault pit and thus improve the safety of the event.

Track and field is the third most popular sport for boys at the high school level, with more than 14,500 schools using National Federation rules involving approximately 450,000 participants. The sport ranks second behind basketball for girls, with almost 14,000 schools providing track and field for 344,000 participants. In addition, high school rules are used for junior high competition, as well as youth and adult programs.

Two changes regarding disqualification were announced by the committee.

Rule 3-4-4 now will stipulate that any disqualified competitor must be notified of the disqualification, and Rule 4-5-6 expands disqualification for interference to field events.

In other action, the committee voted to prohibit the use of gloves in relay events for any purposes. The committee also deleted the note in Rule 4-3-1 that recommended the inclusion of numbers on new uniforms and altered Rule 35-2 to authorize flag signals instead of a whistle between the head finish judge and the starter.

The National Federation Track and Field Rules Committee also adopted a point of special emphasis regarding starting procedures for races of 800 meters or more. In races of these distances, runners now will move from a position behind the starting line up to the starting line on the first command of "runners set." When all runners are steady, the gun should be fired.

The committee also agreed that the 1988 and 1989 officials manual should include recommended specifications for a discus throwing (safety) cage.

Bruce Howard
Publications/Communications Director





WRESTLING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

October 17, 1986

The following people were in attendance: Paul Underdonk, North Hardin; Jim Ploesser, Hopkinsville; Wayne Badida, Conner; Ray Webb, Frankfort; Orville Williams, Seneca; Larry Mann, Kentucky School for the Blind; Jay Phillips, Atherton; Billy Vandiver, AAU-Louisville; Louis Stout, Assistant Commissioner, Kentucky High School Athletic Association; Jack Cline; Western Hills.

1. Mr. Orville Williams indicated that he was resigning as manager of the state meet, effective immediately. With much regret, the committee accepted.
2. A motion was made by Jim Ploesser that Larry Mann be the new manager of the state meet. Seconded by Jack Cline. Passed unanimously.
3. A motion was made by Wayne Badida that Don Salyor be appointed director of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Wrestling Rules Clinics. Seconded by Ray Webb. Passed unanimously.
4. The 1986 Rules Clinics will be held on the following dates:
November 1 - Frankfort - 1:00 P.M.
November 8 - Conner - 1:00 P.M.
November 15 - Hopkinsville - 1:00 P.M.
November 18 - Kentucky School t/t Blind - 7:00 P.M.
5. Mr. Stout introduced Mr. Bill Vandiver, who spoke briefly to members of the Committee. He explained that the Junior Olympic Wrestling Program in Kentucky will once again be under his direction and that competition will begin in March. Brochures will be forwarded to all wrestling schools in the near future.
6. Mr. Stout indicated that due to the reduction in the number of wrestling schools, the state program may be in jeopardy. He reminded members of the Committee that 15% of the member schools must participate in the state wrestling meet before the sport can be sanctioned by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.
7. Jim Ploesser brought up the discussion of returning the state meet to a two-day format. Mr. Stout responded that the stance of Ms. McDonald and the State Department of Education was unchanged and that we should not expect any changes.
8. The Committee decided that a letter should be written to Mr. Mills, requesting that the issue of a two-day state meet be placed on the agenda of the December Board of Control meeting. Larry Mann will write the letter.
9. Mr. Mann will also write a letter to the principals and coaches of wrestling schools and encourage them to write letters to their Board of Control members supporting the return of the two-day state meet.
10. The decision to allow filming in the district, regional and sectional meets will be decided by those meet directors. The state meet will be filmed by a Kentucky High School Athletic Association designee.
11. Voting on the Most Valuable Wrestler of the State Meet will be as follows:
 A. Three votes will be allowed to each of the six officials of the State Meet.
 B. The eight district managers will have one vote each, for a total of eleven votes. It is recommended that district managers poll their schools for a listing of outstanding participants in their respective districts.
12. A motion was made to invite Mr. Mills to assist in the awards ceremony at the state meet. Seconded by Wayne Badida. Passed unanimously.
13. The members of the State Committee discussed plans to form a State Wrestling Coaches' Association.
14. A motion was made by Louis Stout that the Most Valuable Wrestler Award at the State Meet be named the Orville Williams' Award in recognition of all the years that Orville has given to Kentucky high school wrestling. Seconded by Jack Cline. Passed unanimously.



VOLLEYBALL INFORMATION

The K.H.S.A.A. will sponsor regional and state volleyball tournaments in October and November, 1986. The regional tournaments will be held during the week of October 20th and the State Tournament is scheduled for October 31 and November 1, 1986 at Fairdale High School in Louisville.

The manager will be Assistant Commissioner Brigid L. DeVries.

The region sites and teams assigned to each are listed below:

Region 1 (at Fairdale High School)-Beth Haven, Butler, Doss, Evangel, Fairdale, Holy Cross, Holy Rosary, Pleasure Ridge Park, Shawnee, Southwest Christian, Valley, Western;

Region II (at Iroquois High School)-Atherton, Central, Iroquois, Male, Manual, Mercy, Moore, Ninth & O, Portland Christian, Presentation, Southern;

Region III (at Seneca High School)-Assumption, Ballard, Christian Academy, Eastern, Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, Ky. Country Day, Oldham County, Sacred Heart, Seneca, Waggener;

Region IV (at Dixie Heights, St. Henry, and Holy Cross)Beechwood, Dixie Heights, Holmes, Holy Cross, Lloyd Memorial, Ludlow, Notre Dame, St. Henry, Scott, Simon Kenton, Villa Madonna;

Region V (at Newport & Newport Central Catholic)Bellevue, Boone County, Bishop Brossart, Campbell County, Conner, Dayton, Highlands, Newport, Newport Central Catholic, Walton Verona;

Region VI (Sportsworld, Lexington)-Breathitt County, Ft. Knox, Oneida Baptist, Paul Blazer, Rowan County, Woodford County.

NEWS RELEASE

The Case For High School Activities



INTRODUCTION

There is a secret in America's high schools that need not be hidden any longer. The secret is that activities are not just a way to have fun or be with friends, they are a valuable educational tool.

Many facts on this subject are contained in this document. From interscholastic sports to music, drama and debate, activities enrich a student's high school experiences.

BENEFITS OF ACTIVITIES

- **Activities support the Academic Mission of Schools.** They are not a diversion but rather an extension of a good educational program. Students who participate in activities programs tend to have higher grade-point averages, better attendance records, lower dropout rates and fewer discipline problems than students generally.
- **Activities are Inherently Educational.** Activities programs provide valuable lessons on many practical situations — teamwork, sportsmanship, winning and losing, hard work. Through participation in activities programs, students learn self-discipline, build self-confidence and develop skills to handle competitive situations. These are qualities the public expects schools to produce in students so that they become responsible adults and productive citizens.
- **Activities Foster Success in Later Life.** Participation in high school activities is often a predictor of later success — in college, a career and becoming a contributing member of society.

Following are answers to a few frequently asked questions about activities participation.

Q: Are there statistics that show the value of participating in high school activities?

A: Yes, there are many. In 1985, the National Federation sponsored a national survey of high school principals and nearly 7,000 high school students in all 50 states. The survey, funded by a grant from the Lilly Endowment in Indianapolis, was conducted by Indiana University in cooperation with the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Following are results of that survey:

Survey of High School Principals

- 95 percent believed that participation in activities teaches valuable lessons to students that cannot be learned in a regular class routine.
- 99 percent agreed that participation in activities promotes citizenship.
- 95 percent agreed that activities programs contribute to the development of "school spirit" among the student body.
- 76 percent said they believe the demand made on students' time by activities is not excessive.
- 72 percent said there is strong support for school activities programs from parents and the community at large.

Survey of High School Students

- A majority said that participating in school activities is a very important part of their high school education.
- 63 percent said that activities contribute greatly to school spirit.
- 65 percent said that activities helped to make high school much more enjoyable.

Q. What evidence is there that students who are involved in activities make higher grades and have better attendance?

A: Many studies have documented the link between participation in activities and higher grades/better attendance. Here are the findings of five groups:

- Higher grade and better attendance are evident in students who participate in activities, according to a study by the Minnesota State High School League. The survey, involving more than 300 schools in the state, showed that the average student had a grade-point average of 2.68 (on a 4.0 scale). The grade-point average of student-athletes was 2.84, while finearts students (those active in speech, drama, music and debate) averaged 2.98. In attendance, the average student was absent 8.76 days a year. Athletes were absent even less — 7.44 days. Fine arts participants were absent only 6.94 days a year.
- Being active in sports can help grades, according to a study by the Iowa High School Athletic Association. Results showed that on a 4.0 grade scale, students who do not participate in sports average 2.39. Those who are active in one sport average 2.61, and those active in two sports average 2.82.
- In Kansas, statistics compiled by the Kansas State High School Activities Association in 1982-83 confirmed the same findings: Students busy in activities programs get better grades and are absent fewer days.
- A survey by the North Dakota High School Activities Association of 30 schools with varying enrollments revealed that the grade-point average for students in activities were 3.32 (on a 4.0 scale) while non-participants averaged 2.48. Further, participants missed an average of 4.9 days of school of which .7 was for activities while students generally missed about 10.8 days per year. Finally, all responding schools reported that there was not one dropout who had participated in activities programs.
- Students participating in a number of activities not only achieve better academically but also express greater satisfaction with the total high school experience than students who do not participate, according to a survey conducted for the National Federation by Indiana University. The grade-point average for "high activity" students was 3.05 on a 4.0 scale, compared to a grade-point average of 2.54 for "low activity" students. Researchers defined high activity as involvement in four or more activities, while low activity students were involved in one activity or none.

Q: Do any studies indicate that student participation in activities helps in other areas?

A: Yes, activities help both in students' attitudes toward self and school and in drop-out rates and discipline.

- Besides higher grades, participation in activities helps students have a better attitude, according to a study conducted at the request of the Utah State Board of Education. In the study, students, parents, teachers and administrators agreed that being part of such activities serves not only as an incentive to do well in academic work, but it relieves tension and increases self-confidence.
- In New York City, an increase of \$2 million was given by the Board of Education for interscholastic activities for the 1985-86 school year. Jack Kriegsmann, supervisor of the New York City Public Schools Athletic League, said the increase was a result of "realizing the values of extracurricular activities in lowering the 'drop-out' rate" and the discovery of "the impact of athletics on the school-wide substance-abuse problem."

- A report by the Kansas State High School Activities Association revealed that out of 7,098 students who dropped out of school during a one-year period, only about six percent were involved in activities programs. Stated another way, 94 percent of high school dropouts in Kansas were not enrolled in activities programs, indicating the "holding power" of activities in keeping students in school.
- Similar results were obtained in an independent study by the National Federation of 14 school districts in seven regions of the nation. Again, the survey found that 96 percent of the dropouts in high schools surveyed were not participating in activities program. Twenty-nine percent of the schools surveyed reported that none of their dropouts were involved in such programs.

Q: Do any findings indicate that being in high school activities is helpful after high school?

A: Yes, three important surveys have supported this:

- The American College Testing Service compared the value of four factors in predicting success after high school. "Success" was defined as self-satisfaction and participation in a variety of community activities two years after college. The one yardstick that could be used to predict later success in life was achievement in school activities. Not useful as predictors were high grades in high school, high grades in college, or high ACT scores.
- The College Entrance Examination Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test was examined in much the same way. It was found that having a high SAT score did not necessarily indicate success in a chosen career. The best predictor of later success, the study showed, was a person's independent, self-sustained ventures. Teens who were active in school activities, had hobbies or jobs, were found to be most likely to succeed at their chosen profession and make creative contributions to their community.
- A four-year study was made by the Educational Testing Service and the College Board.

Beginning in 1979, 4,814 college freshmen were studied, 3,676 of whom graduated in 1984. The study concluded that participation in activities is a much better indicator of overall college performance than other yardsticks, such as preadmission interviews and the educational level of a student's parents. Based on the study's findings, one admissions dean at Colgate University said secondary school counselors "clearly can advise students as early as possible — in the eighth, ninth or tenth grades — to stick with an activity, to develop a skill."

Q: What kinds of "lessons" are taught when a student participates in high school activities?

A: They are varied, and they are valuable:

- A recent article in the Colorado Springs (Colo.) Gazette quoted Juvenile Judge Matt Railey: "My clear impression is that juveniles or adults who were in organized athletics at the high school level . . . you just don't see many of them in the courtroom.

"In athletics the kids are subjected to discipline, as opposed to the child who is not in athletics. The experience of learning to work together, the discipline and the learning how to sit on the bench helps to keep the kids out of trouble."

As a presiding judge in El Paso County, Railey saw more than 6,000 youths in his courtroom. "No more than two or three percent had some involvement in athletics," he said. "There has to be some sort of correlation there."

- An editorial in the Aberdeen (South Dakota) American News summarized the thoughts of John P. Kotter of the Harvard Business School. The editorial said in Kotter's opinion classwork "emphasizes the individual rather than the group; school rarely requires students to lead or direct others, and it enforces the message that a promotion is due every year."

But in the real world, the editorial continued, "getting others to cooperate, leading others, coping with complex power and influence and people problems are at the heart of a lot of jobs, especially the well-paying jobs."

There is a place where students can learn these abilities, and the editorial said that place is activities programs. Unfortunately, the editorial continued, people faced with budget constraints are apt to look first at cutting activities. Boards and taxpayers may want to rethink that position, it concluded.

The National Federation of State High School Associations is a non-profit organization that serves as the national voice of high school activities.

Headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri, the National Federation encompasses 50 individual state high school athletic or activities associations, plus the District of Columbia. Also affiliated are scholastic organizations from 10 Canadian provinces and from the Republic of the Philippines, Okinawa, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The National Federation represents 12 million students in 20,000 high schools and serves coaches, sponsors, officials and judges in activities programs encompassing sports, speech, drama, music and debate.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

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A large number of K.H.S.A.A. registered officials have qualified for the advance ratings of Certified and Approved as a result of the National Federation Part II Examination. Only officials receiving these higher ratings are eligible to work in the district and regional tournaments. Only K.H.S.A.A. approved or certified officials shall be used in games between sub-district and district winners. Only certified officials shall be used in all other playoff games.

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Andrew Vervilles
Tom Waldrop
Andre T. Wallace
Russell D. White
Larry Woolcum
Duane R. Youngren



1986-87 Certified and Approved Soccer Officials

APPROVED

Brian Bolton
Lynn D. Damron
Mike Daugherty
James J. Elliott
David M. Juiulanti
T. Michael Jones
Duane F. Klug
Patrick P. Lense
Warren E. Manahan
Phillip A. McClure
Stephen R. Meier
Jerry D. Necessary
William D. Pearson, II
Gordon Quisenberry
John A. Roysce
Gary J. Rue
Andy V. Sisk
Rankin D. Sinner
Richard C. Thornton
Joseph L. Ward

CERTIFIED

Robert A. Altenkirch
James E. O'Reilly



1986-87 Certified and Approved Volleyball Officials

APPROVED

Patricia A. Gravatte
Ron Kordes
Jack Pylinski
Kathleen C. Russell

CERTIFIED

Nancy J. Barre
Teri J. Brown
Catherine M. Wesseling

SPECIAL NOTICES

K.H.S.A.A. Handbook

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association has printed a handbook for 1986-87. Included in the handbook is a calendar of events, a section on general information about the K.H.S.A.A., a listing of member schools and their personnel, Constitution and By-Laws, Officials Handbook and Officials Directory.

The Handbook is available to coaches, officials and other interested persons at a fee of \$4.00 plus postage of \$2.00 for one Handbook. Please send check or money order to Handbook, K.H.S.A.A., P.O. Box 22280, Lexington, Kentucky 40522.



CORRECTION TO SEPTEMBER NOTES AND QUOTES

In the September, 1986 Notes and Quotes insert, the phone numbers for the new assigning secretary for the 10th and 11th regions were incorrect. The correct information is Larry Boucher, 206 Pin Oak Drive, Frankfort, 40601. Work Phone (502)564-4550, Home Phone (502)227-9976.

PADDING REQUIREMENTS CHANGED FOR BASKETBALL BACKBOARDS

Padding on rectangular backboards must meet new specifications as a result of action at the National Federation Rules Committee Meeting. Both the bottom front and the bottom back edge of a rectangular board must be padded up a distance of 3/4 of an inch with a minimum of 1 inch thickness. The bottom and side padding must continue to meet the current 2 inch thickness requirement. Schools should examine the padding on their backboards to be sure the proper thickness is being used. Inexpensive padding kits are available through sporting goods dealers to assist in conforming to this rule. One other note, the newly approved shorter backboard is optional, NOT required as some salesmen seem to be telling member schools.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL KHSAA OFFICIALS

Those officials registering in basketball and wrestling for this season should by now have received your rules books from the National Federation office.

HOW ARE WE SUPPOSED TO KNOW? TELEPATHY?

"I paid my registration fee for basketball and still haven't received any information or rules books. Why?," says the incoming call. "Have you moved since you paid your registration, or changed address for another reason?," we ask. "Well yes, I moved in July, but I thought you would find out." These kinds of calls come in each day from officials registered with the K.H.S.A.A., and illustrate vividly the need for the officials to keep the Association informed as to address changes, etc. Please remember to send the K.H.S.A.A. a change of address card if your address or other information changes for any reason. One other point of information, leaving a forwarding address with the post office does not insure the forwarding of non first-class mail. The K.H.S.A.A. has some 3,500 registered officials. Because of the volume of mailing, all mailings are done at Second Class or below. When you have an address change, only first class mail is forwarded unless you pay a special fee to the post office. Please keep this in mind.

ADDITIONAL PADDING REQUIRED FOR POLE VAULT LANDING PADS

Track schools which sponsor the pole vault will be interested to note that beginning in 1987, all pole vault landing pads will require front pads, extending from the main landing pad and surrounding the pole vault planting box. Rule 7-4-5 of the Track and Field Rules states that the front pad must: 1) Be a minimum of four feet deep, extending from the main landing pad towards the front edge of the planting box; 2) Have a maximum cut-out for the planting box of 36 inches, measured across the bottom of the cut-out; 3) Have the back of the cut-out placed no farther than 14 inches from the vertical plane of the top of the stopboard (end of planting box); 4) Be attached to the main landing pad or encased in a common cover with the main landing pad. Diagrams of the change are available from the Association office, and will probably be printed in next year's track rules manuals.

N.H.S.A.C.A. AWARDS FOR 1985-86

Representatives from Kentucky schools were honored recently by the National High School Athletic Coaches Association (NHSACA) for the 1985-86 school year.

Don Richardson, Baseball Coach from Madison Central was named National Coach of the Year, having ended the year with 756 career wins, and his third Coach of the Year Award.

Rob Shoaf of Trinity, was named an All American in Cross Country following his second place finish in the All American Prep Cross Country Championships in June in Orlando, Florida. Shoaf finished the course in 15.31, just four seconds behind the winner. Eric Coffman of Franklin County, and John Kuper of Bishop Brossart also participated in the boys national meet while Wendy Eubanks of Franklin Simpson competed in the girls meet.

Apollo graduate Rex Chapman and Sacred Heart graduate Susan Yates were part of a seven person group of prep athletes who participated in a special "Team up Against Drugs" rally in Washington, D.C. in August.

In tennis, Scott Draud of Highlands, Taylor Robinson of Covington Catholic, along with Sarah Rowan and Dawn Brohman of Sacred Heart were named All American. Honorable mention recognition went to John Lankford of Sayre, John Meade and Tim Halligan of Trinity, Shannon Wilson and Dina Disney of Meade County, and Tina Cate of Tates Creek.

Officers for the Kentucky High School Coaches Association for the coming year are President Wilson Sears, 1st Vice President Jimmie Reed of Washington County, 2nd Vice President Coy Meadows, 3rd Vice President Jack Morris of Mayfield, and Executive Secretary John Radjunas of Montgomery County.

Several Participants received honorable mention All American status for Track. They are -- Bryan Veatch, Troy Dickey, Ceph Shontee, Chris Taylor, and Jon Thompson of Eastern, Kelly Floyd of Henderson, Jeff Gillooly of Holy Cross, Darneil Moore of Iroquois, Paul Hamilton of Jessamine County, Xavier Gregory of Knox Central, Ernest Thompson of Laurel County, Larry Jackson

(continued on next page)

NHSACA All Americans (continued)

of Mayfield, James Johnson, David Jones, Edward Watson, and Randy Wyatt of Paducah Tilghman, Al Baker of Trigg County, Roby Shoaf of Trinity, and Matt Harnell of Warren East. Receiving All American recognition in girls' track were Donna Combs of Ballard, Sonia Warton of Eastern, LyDawn Rainwater of LaRue County, Megan Young of Montgomery County, Celia Tyson of Oldham County, Heather Marsh of Oneida, Shawn Higgs, April Moorman, Shawna Moorman, and Anna Tutt of Owensboro, Joannie Magrane of Rowan County, Andrea Coleman, Tresina Ezell, Sharise McCord, and Shaline Parr of Seneca, and Kim Goodwin of Western.

A.C.T. TEST DATES FOR 1986-87

With the implementation of NCAA Proposition 48, it is important to keep up with the test dates for the American College Testing Assessment (ACT test). For 1986-87 the schedule is as follows:

<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Regular Postmark Deadline</u>	<u>Late Deadline</u>
10/25/86	09/26/86	10/14/86
12/13/86	11/14/86	12/02/86
02/07/87	01/09/87	01/27/87
04/11/87	03/13/87	03/31/87
06/13/87	05/15/87	06/02/87

IMPORTANT DATES FOR 1986-87

The following are important dates for member schools participating in winter sports.

Sport	First Practice	First Contest Allowed	Num. Games (Tentative)	State Finals
Wrestling	Oct. 15	Dec. 1	4-23	Feb. 21
Swimming	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	15	Feb. 20/21
Basketball				
non football	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	24	Mar. 21/28
football	Oct. 15	Dec. 1	24	Mar. 21/28

CORRECTION TO WRESTLING CLINIC SCHEDULE

The printed material concerning the wrestling clinics in the Handbook and the September Athlete was incorrect. The correct schedule for the wrestling clinics is as follows:

November 1	Frankfort	1:00 P.M.
November 8	Conner	1:00 P.M.
November 15	Hopkinsville	1:00 P.M.
November 18	Kentucky School f/t Blind	7:00 P.M.

REMINDER TO FOOTBALL SCHOOLS

A referendum distributed to the schools in the spring passed by a vote of 118-55. The referendum stated that the first legal playing date for football was eleven weekends prior to the first round of the playoffs, and that practice for football could not begin prior to August 1. This makes the first valid playing date in 1987 August 21. Keep this in mind in making out your schedules. Please remember to inform the office as to open dates. This is also important due to the fact that the new alignment plan for football is to be implemented effective with the 1987 season.

With the new alignment, and the additional week in which to schedule games, it is important to list open dates as soon as possible. At this time, we have the following open dates --

October 23, 1987 - Glen Oak High School in Canton, Ohio, is desperately seeking an opponent for this date. The approximate 10-12 enrollment is 1600. If you are interested, contact Ralph Ciccarelli, Athletic Administrator, at (216)492-7455.

August 21, 28, September 4, October 9 - Bullitt East High School is seeking opponents for these dates. Contact Coach Keith Collins at the school.

OPEN DATES FOR BASKETBALL SCHOOLS

The following are the open basketball dates for the upcoming season according to information which has been turned in to the office. If any of these dates have been filled, please notify the office by phone or in writing.

University Heights, Hopkinsville, has several open dates in December, January and February. Please contact Roy Woolum (502)886-0254.

Harrodsburg is looking for one team for the Fort Harrod Tournament, to be held December 4 through 6. Contact coach Welty, Harrodsburg, (606)734-3655.

Southern girls' team would like to play in a Christmas tournament after school lets out for Christmas on December 19. Contact Jim Watkins, A.D., (502)454-8439.

Clinton County needs girls games throughout the season. Contact Wendell Castle (606)387-5569, or 7031.

Boone County needs one team for its Recorder Classic Tournament, to be held during February 4 through 7, 1987. Contact Neil Hensley at (606)283-2795, or 331-7578.

Gallatin County needs a team for an 8 team tournament to be held December 4 through 6. Contact Jim Hinsdale, A.D., at Gallatin County.

Elliott County will be attempting to field a girls' basketball team during this school year. Contact Coach Terry Puckett at (606)738-6043 or (606)738-5225.

Clark County needs girls basketball games on January 15 and February 9 for this season. Contact Harry Dinsmore at (606)744-6111.

Greenup County needs one girls team for its Jesse Stuart Memorial Tournament to be held December 17 and 18. Contact Dan Mercer at (606)473-7705.

(Continued from Inside Cover)

A lot of people talked about Len Bias because of the way he died. The All-American basketball player was killed by cocaine the week he had been drafted No. 1 by the Boston Celtics. The kid was about to become a millionaire. He was said to be a born-again Christian.

And there he was, dead. Killed by the killer he never feared. A witness in the room that night said someone had pleaded with Bias not to take so much cocaine.

The witness said Bias's last words were, "I'm a bad...

"I can handle anything."

Don't they know?

Don't they know steroids can eat up their insides? Don't they know cocaine kills?

The 6 a.m. philosophers at Snooky's had an idea.

Russell remembers one man saying, "Messin' with that cocaine stuff is like stickin' your hand in a rattlesnake's mouth."

Russell thought about that a while.

He wanted to make the words come alive, the way a good head-butting can make your shaved scalp bleed and let your guys know you're serious about this game. Russell scoops up swamp water from a mosquito ditch at his practice field. He calls the ditch Beautiful Eagle Creek. For road games, he sprinkles the water in the end zone, to make his guys feel at home. You give 'em something real.

"Talking to Snooky's 7:30 group of philosophers," Russell said, "I wondered how I could get my hands on a rattlesnake. By the time I got to the office — well, people are anxious to help. They told me to call over to Claxton."

They have a rattlesnake roundup at Claxton every fall. "Two fellas from Claxton brought me a rattlesnake in a cage, with one side mesh so you could see in there."

Russell gathered his players for a team meeting.

Like all coaches these days, he warned them about drugs. Len Bias had been warned. He had been tested. Russell spread baking powder on a table and told his players the white powder cocaine can kill you. Len Bias probably heard such a speech himself.

Maybe Don Rogers also heard the rhetoric. The Cleveland Browns football player died a week after Bias. Cocaine killed him. He was about to be married. He was celebrating. He did cocaine. He died of a white powder he didn't fear.

Russell called his players around the table with the white powder on it. He warned them. They listened. Maybe they even heard him. Maybe they didn't think he was just another old goat. Maybe the rhetoric made them afraid of cocaine.

They certainly were made afraid by what came next.

Russell said, "I turned to a door behind us and said, 'Bring him in, boys.'"

The boys from Claxton carried in their cage with the rattlesnake.

"That rattlesnake was singin', buzzin', and as soon as those boys got through the door, my players began to scatter," Russell said. "That snake was 5, 6 feet long. A big-around snake. I'm talking a real rattlesnake."

Russell told his players to come back closer to the table.

The Claxton fellows took the rattlesnake out of the cage and dropped it buzzin' and writhing on the table.

"They left it there just for a second, but people really scattered this time. I started backing up myself."

Russell told the players to ask themselves two questions.

"How many famous athletes have died recently of a rattlesnake bite?"

Silence.

"And how many have died of cocaine?"

Len Bias.

Don Rogers.

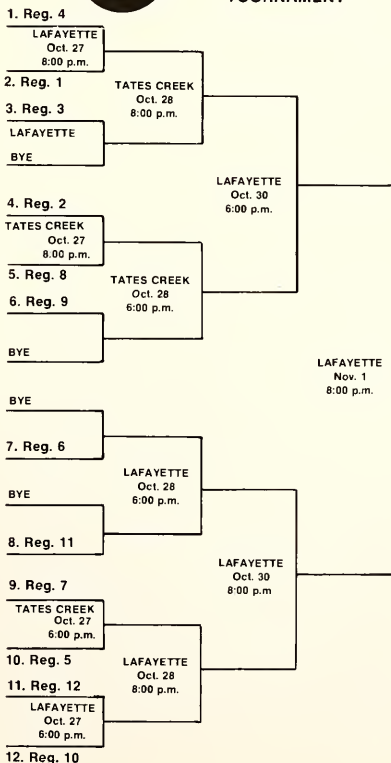
Which doesn't count those who have played with the snake-cocaine and escaped for the moment.

"My main point," Russell said, "was that everybody scattered and screamed when we brought the rattlesnake into the room. I told them, "when that white stuff comes into a room, you're not nearly as apt to leave as when that rattlesnake comes in. Look. They'll both kill you. If that white stuff comes into a room, you get out like it's a rattlesnake. Because it is."

(Reprinted from Lexington Herald Leader)



1986 STATE SOCCER TOURNAMENT





1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION SOCCER RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I

PUBLICATION CORRECTION

Rule Book

Page 53 — SITUATION 12-8-10; in the last sentence of the situation, add the word "violently" before "fouls." In the Ruling, add "violently" to the end of the sentence.

SITUATION #1: Player A1 is disqualified for foul and abusive language. The Goalkeeper B1 changes places with Teammate B2 who is in the game at the time of the disqualification of A1. The official is notified and both B1 and B2 become properly dressed.

RULING: Legal. The clock is stopped for the disqualification. When the clock is stopped, one of the players on the field may change places with the goalkeeper. (3-3-8)

SITUATION #2: Team A shows up for the game dressed in proper soccer uniforms with all players wearing shorts over sweat pants. However, the sweat pants are hemmed above the knees. The referee refuses to allow Team A to wear the sweat pants and instructs the coach to return to the team bus or other appropriate area to have them removed.

RULING: Legal. Sweats are allowed to be worn properly for warmth. To achieve warmth, the rules committee has interpreted they must be at least knee length. (4-1-1a)

SITUATION #3: Team A comes on the field to start the game with eight players wearing blue sweat pants. Six players have the pants under their uniform shorts and two have them over their uniform shorts. (a) The referee does not allow the two players wearing sweat pants outside to play. (b) The referee does not allow any of the eight players to play.

RULING: In (a) legal, (b) illegal. The six with sweat pants all alike and under their uniform meet the standard and should be allowed to play. It is not necessary for any certain number of players to wear sweats. Only that all players wearing them shall do so properly. (4-1-1a)

SITUATION #4: Player A1 is allowed to enter the game with a plaster cast on his wrist. (a) not padded, (b) heavily padded with soft foam rubber

RULING: In (a) and (b) illegal. (4-2-1c)

SITUATION #5: Player B1 is sent off the field by the referee because B1 is wearing illegal equipment. The coach of Team B requests permission to substitute for B1. The official permits the substitution.

RULING: Illegal. (4-2-4)

SITUATION #6: As the officials enter the field of play, the head referee observes two opposing players swearing at each other and the referee disqualifies both from further participation in the game.

RULING: Legal. The official's jurisdiction begins when they enter the field of play. (5-1-2)

SITUATION #7: The referee issues a yellow card to Player A1. He then notifies the coach of Team A, the official scorer and other officials.

RULING: Proper procedure. It is necessary that the coach, scorer and other officials know which player received the caution. (5-3-1, 6-3-2c)

SITUATION #8: The league tournament committee establishes a procedure that the official time be kept on the stadium clock until the last two minutes of each period. At that time, the stadium clock is to be stopped and the remaining time kept on the field by (a) the head referee, (b) a designated official scorer who counts down and calls to the nearest official the last 10 seconds of each period.

RULING: Legal in both (a) and (b). (6-2)

SITUATION #9: After the completion of a tie game and prior to the two 10-minute overtime periods, the opposing coaches agree to conduct a penalty kick tie-breaker to determine the winner if the game remains tied after the two overtime periods.

RULING: Illegal. A tied game may only be resolved by not exceeding two overtime periods of 10 minutes each, excluding tournament play. (7-3-1)

SITUATION #10: At the taking of a kick-off by Team A, a member of Team B encroaches into the center circle. The head referee stops play and awards Team A another kick-off.

RULING: Legal. All players from Team B shall be at least 10 yards from the ball until it is kicked forward its circumference of 27". (8-1-2)

SITUATION #11: Player A1 extends her arms and grabs B1 impeding her progress. The referee awards B a direct free kick.

RULING: Legal. A1, with her arms extended, bodily contacted her opponent impeding her play. (12-3-1 Penalty)

SITUATION #12: While in the air a player from Team A attempts to head the ball and a player from Team B intentionally charges him. The head referee stops the game and awards a direct free kick to Team A.

RULING: Legal. A fair shoulder charge requires both players to have at least one foot on the ground. (12-4-1, 13-2-1h)

SITUATION #13: The goalkeeper takes a step while holding the ball and then rolls the ball to a teammate within the penalty area. The ball is played back to the goalkeeper who then takes four more steps.

RULING: Illegal. The ball shall leave the penalty area before a goalkeeper may retake possession of the ball after it has been played by a teammate. (12-7-1)

SITUATION #14: The coach of Team A is disqualified by the head referee for using foul language and is directed to leave the vicinity of the playing area. The coach goes to the bleachers and continues contact with team members. The referee reminds the coach that this is a violation of the rules and he/she is to leave the area without further contact with his/her players. The coach refuses on the grounds that no one is remaining to supervise the team. The referee then terminates the game.

RULING: Legal. (12-8-3)

SITUATION #15: Team A has the ball in the penalty area of Team B. The coach of Team B uses foul language and the official immediately stops play, ejects the coach and awards a penalty kick to Team A.

RULING: Illegal. A penalty kick may only be awarded when a direct free kick foul is intentionally committed by a defender inside his own penalty area (14-1-1). Any unsportsmanlike act by bench personnel may only result in the award of an indirect free kick taken from the location of the ball at the time of the violation. (12-8-4 Penalty)

SITUATION #16: The goalkeeper for Team A takes more than four steps while in possession of the ball before releasing the ball into play. The official awards Team B an indirect free kick from the spot of the infraction, which is less than ten yards from the goal line. Team A lines up on the goal line between the goal posts to defend the free kick.

RULING: Legal. (13-3-1)

SITUATION #17: After awarding a free kick, the official tosses the ball to the point of the foul and before the ball stops rolling, a player takes the free kick.

RULING: Illegal. The ball shall be kicked while it is stationary on the ground. (13-3-2)

SITUATION #18: A player who is standing in his own penalty area spits on an opponent who is standing just outside the penalty area. The official awards a penalty kick and the player is ejected.

RULING: Legal. The infraction occurred within the offending team's penalty area. A player shall be ejected for spitting. (14-1-1, 12-8-2b)

SITUATION #19: Team A is awarded a penalty kick. A1 kicks the ball two yards in a forward direction from the point of the penalty kick. Teammate A2 enters the penalty area and kicks the ball into the goal.

RULING: Legal. (14-1-5)

SITUATION #20: Player A1 is taking a penalty kick and the ball hits the goalkeeper in the leg bouncing back to player A1 who shoots the ball into the goal.

RULING: Legal. (14-1-5)

SITUATION #21: Player A is taking a throw-in. As the player starts to throw the ball in, he moves up the touch line 4 or 5 yards from where the ball went out and makes the throw-in.

RULING: Illegal. (15-1-3)

SITUATION #22: Player A takes a throw-in and then runs onto the field and plays the ball before anyone touches the ball.

RULING: Illegal. (15-1-4)

SITUATION #23: While making a throw-in, player A1 steps on the touchline as the ball is properly released.

RULING: Legal. (15-1-3)

SITUATION #24: As a goalkeeper prepares to take a goal kick and pass the ball to a teammate just outside the penalty area, an opponent enters the penalty area and stands between the goalkeeper and his teammate.

RULING: Illegal. Players opposing the kicker shall remain outside the penalty area until the ball moves out of the penalty area. (16-1-2)

SITUATION #25: Team A is awarded a goal kick. Player A places the ball on the ground inside the goal area and begins to run out of the penalty area. Player B kicks the ball which hits Player A and deflects into the goal of Team A. The official awards a goal to Team B.

RULING: Illegal. A goal may not be scored because the ball failed to leave the penalty area and enter the field of play. The goal kick shall be repeated. (16-1-3)

SITUATION #26: A player takes a corner kick, and he kicks the ball straight over the goal line. The ball never enters the field of play. The officials rule the ball never went into play and awards another corner kick.

RULING: Illegal. The ball is kicked from the corner area which is inside the field of play. When the ball goes over the goal line it is leaving the field of play, and a goal kick must be awarded to the opponents. (17-1-3, 16-1-1)



1986 NATIONAL FEDERATION FOOTBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I

SITUATION #1: Team A players break from their huddle and take normal positions. A1 takes a position with his hands under the snapper. A1 then slowly withdraws his hands and shifts to a new position in the backfield. A1 is set for at least 1 second before the snap.

RULING: Legal procedure. Even though A1 had his hands under center he is not prohibited from shifting or going in motion. However, his movement must be such that it does not stimulate the start of a play (7-1-2; 7-2-4).

SITUATION #2: A1 breaks free on B's 20-yard line and is near the goal line on a run which will score the go-ahead touchdown. Just before entering the end zone, A1 turns and taunts B1. Time in the 4th period expires during the run.

RULING: The touchdown is scored and the unsportsmanlike foul by A1 cannot be penalized. While such situations do not occur frequently, it must be recognized that at some point penalty enforcement is ended. (3-3-3; 10-4-4)

SITUATION #3: It is 4th and 6 for Team A from their own 40-yard line. Team A initially sets in a scrimmage kick formation with number 83 as an interior lineman and four other linemen numbered 50-79. Prior to the snap, B1 encroaches. The penalty is administered leaving Team A only 1 yard to go for a 1st down. Team A now lines up with number 83 on the end of the line and through substitution has five interior linemen numbered 50-79. Number 83 goes downfield and catches a touchdown pass.

RULING: A legal play. The dead ball encroachment foul allowed Team A to cancel the use of the numbering exception and to use number 83 as an eligible receiver. The numbering exception is cancelled, or must be renewed, following a dead ball foul, a T V or charged time-out, the end of a period, or an official's time-out. (2-2-1a; Exp.)

SITUATION #4: Does the scoreboard horn signify the end of a period as in basketball or does the period end when the down ends?

RULING: The period ends when the down ends. No signal shall be sounded while the ball is alive if time expires during the down. A signal may be sounded after the down has ended to indicate that the period has ended. (3-3-2)

SITUATION #5: During an apparent field-goal attempt, placekicker holder K1 has one knee on the ground at the snap. K1 muffs the snap from center but is able to recover without lifting his knee off the ground. Potential kicker K2, rather than kicking the ball, steps forward and takes the ball from K1. K2 then advances.

RULING: The ball became dead immediately when K2 took the ball from K1. The only way the ball can be carried by K2 in this situation is for K1 to rise off his knees(s) and hand the ball to K2. Obviously, K2 could recover the muff and advance, but only the holder can rise with the ball in possession from his position with a knee(s) on the ground. (4-2-2a; Exp.)

SITUATION #6: Runner A1 is beyond the line and is being tackled by B1. A1 attempts to hand the ball forward to A2. A2 is able to touch the ball but cannot get possession and it falls to the ground. B1 recovers and advances. Was the covering official correct in dropping his penalty marker for illegal forward handing by A2?

RULING: The official was in error. Handing involves transferring possession from one player to a teammate. In this case, even though A1 tried to hand the ball forward, it is not a foul unless the act was completed. The result was simply a fumble.

SITUATION #7: K1's free kick is high and long. R1 attempts to catch the kick on his 5-yard line but it hits the ground and bounces high into the air. K2 jumps to secure possession and is able to grab it while over the field of play but his first contact with the ground is in the end zone. The ball has broken the plane of the goal line.

RULING: Touchback. R's ball 1st and 10 from the 20-yard line. K2 did not catch the ball until he came down. The instant the ball touched anything behind the goal line plane it was a touchback. (2-3-1; 8-5-3a)

SITUATION #8: It is 4th and 6 from the 50-yard line. K1's punt goes straight up in the air. While the kick is still in flight behind the line, R1 gives a fair catch signal and catches the kick. Is the signal illegal or invalid and may R1 advance?

RULING: The signal is not invalid or illegal, however, because a fair catch signal was given, R1 may not advance as the ball is dead as soon as any receiver catches or recovers the kick. Also, even though R1 caught the kick it is not a fair catch as it was made behind K's line. (2-3-2; 4-2-2g)

SITUATION #9: K1's 4th down punt is caught by R1 on his own 8-yard line. In order to get some blocking, R1 delays his run by circling back into his own end zone. R2 clips K2 on R's 4-yard line while R1 is in the end zone. The covering official inadvertently sounds his whistle when the clip occurs.

RULING: If K accepts the penalty it results in a safety. If K declines the penalty, R has a choice of accepting the results of the play or a replay as R1 was in possession at the time of the whistle. Acceptance of the play would also result in a safety as R1 carried the ball into his own end zone and it became dead there in his team's possession. (4-2-3; 8-5-2a)

SITUATION #10: K1 free kicks from his own 40 with 4 seconds left to play in the 4th period. K2 uses hands illegally prior to R1 catching the kick and returning it to R's 35-yard line. Time for the period expires during the down. The penalty for K2's foul is accepted. The period is extended with an untimed down. K1 just barely kicks the ball off the tee and K2 immediately falls on it.

RULING: The game is over. The first touching by K2 is not a foul and the play does satisfy the requirements of extending the period with an untimed down (3-3-3a; 6-1-7)

SITUATION #11: K1 is in the kicking position in a scrimmage kick formation. K1 muffs the snap from center and decides to run in an attempt to gain a 1st down. K1 is not real sure where the line of scrimmage is and punts the ball just before the tacklers get to him. K1's punt is made from a spot 2 yards beyond the line of scrimmage. What is the infraction and how is it penalized?

RULING: A scrimmage kick is a legal kick from behind A's scrimmage line. A kick from beyond the line is an illegal kick. The spot of enforcement for the 15-yard penalty is where K1's run ended — where he kicked the ball. If the penalty is declined the situation is treated as a fumble. (2-17-1; 9-7-1; 10-3-1b)

SITUATION #12: During the last timed down of the third period, K1 commits fair catch interference during a scrimmage kick. R elects to accept an awarded fair catch but does not want the distance enforced as they wish to attempt a record distance field goal by free kick. Also, they wish to change ends as the wind would help a long kick from the opposite direction.

RULING: The period is extended with an untimed down even though the distance penalty is declined. Accepting the awarded fair catch is considered acceptance of the penalty. R does not have a choice of which direction they will kick — the third period is extended with an untimed down before goals are changed.

SITUATION #13: A1 is in a position at the snap which is neither on the line of scrimmage or in the backfield. The position of A1 is inside that of end A2. Following the snap, both A1 and A2 go downfield. A1 catches the forward pass for a 20 yard gain.

RULING: A1 has committed a multiple foul. A1's original position is illegal. He is also an ineligible receiver. A1 is guilty of both being illegally downfield and committing pass interference when he goes downfield and touches the pass (2-18; 7-2; 7-5-6b)

SITUATION #14: Team A's quarterback A1 is injured during the down. The referee takes an official's time-out and signals to the team box. While aid is being given, the Team A captain is granted a charged time-out. A1 requests to stay in the game at the completion of the time-out.

RULING: The request is denied. A1 must be replaced for at least one down. The charged time-out does not alter this requirement. (3-5-5f; 7)

SITUATION #15: A time-out is requested by A1 who advises the referee that his coach wishes to have a conference to review the last play. May one team member go to each sideline during the referee-coach conference?

RULING: Yes. All privileges of a regular charged time-out exist during a referee-coach conference. Team A is charged with a time-out when the conference request is made. The time-out remains charged unless it results in a change because of misapplication of a rule. (3-4-2c)

SITUATION #16: On 4th and goal, the ball is declared ready with the foremost point just touching the 6-yard line. A1's pass is incomplete and B takes over. The referee places the ball in line with the down box as it was prior to the pass. The new foremost point of the ball is just touching the 6-yard line.

RULING: The ball has not been spotted properly. After an incomplete 4th down pass, the ball should be placed as it was to start the down. Team B actually gains the length of the ball and the down box must be moved the length of the ball to reflect this. (5-3-3b)

SITUATION #17: Immediately after the snap, B1 illegally contacts snapper A2 with his forearm. The contact occurs as quarterback A1 (a) moves behind the line and pitches back to A3; or (b) hands the ball to A3. In both situations A3 runs for a 20-yard gain.

RULING: In (a) the foul occurred during a loose ball play. A backward pass is a loose ball play and includes the run that preceded it. If the penalty is accepted it would be enforced from the previous spot. In (b) the foul occurs during a run play and if accepted will be enforced from the spot where A3's run ended. (10-3-1a, b)

SITUATION #18: K1's punt on 4th and 25 from his own 30-yard line lands on R's 40 after which it is muffed by K2. R1 then muffs the kick and it is finally recovered by K3 at R's 30-yard line. After the muff by R1, R2 clips K2.

RULING: K may retain possession by declining the penalty for R2's clip. R may not take the ball at the spot of first touching by K2 as R1 touched the ball and R2 touched thereafter. If K accepts the penalty it is enforced from the previous spot. (6-2-6; 10-3-1a)



1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION VOLLEYBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART I

PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Rule Book

Page 29 — 9-10-1(e) should read, "a wall or floor obstacle within 6 feet of a boundary line, or an official anywhere in the playing area, in the judgment of the official."

Case Book

Page 57 — 2-1-2 Situation A should be 2-3-4 Situation A.

Page 69 — 9-3-3 Situation E should read, "...spiking line and contacts the ball for the team's third hit when it is partially above..."

Page 71 — 9-5-1 Situation G — Change CB to CF

Page 72 — 9-7-2 Situation A — Ruling (a) "illegal, over-the-net foul."

SITUATION #1: After simultaneous contact by opponents at the net, the ball rolls along the top of the net and hits the antenna

RULING: Replay. (2-2-1b, 9-10-1)

SITUATION #2: Play on adjacent Court B has been completed and no further play is scheduled on that court. During the next match on Court A Team A hits the ball into Court B on their side of the net. Team A is permitted to play the ball.

RULING: Correct procedure. The ball is legal in all other respects.

COMMENT: Both teams should be warned during prematch conference that Court B would be a playable area since it was no longer scheduled for play. (2-2-1d)

SITUATION #3: Team A causes the ball to hit a basketball goal on their side of the net. The goal is folded back against the wall. The official blows the ball dead.

RULING: Incorrect procedure. A basketball goal, even though it is folded back, is not considered "flush against the wall." (2-3-1, Points of Emphasis, page 37)

SITUATION #4: A player on Team A has an ankle bracelet which has been covered up by the player's sock. During the second game, the umpire notices the jewelry, charges Team A with unnecessary delay, then assesses a time-out and gives them the 60 seconds.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: The player must remove the bracelet before she is allowed to stay in the game. If Team A has used all its time-outs for game two, point or side-out would be awarded the opponents. (4-1-6, 9-11-1g)

SITUATION #5: Team A arrives for the match with 3-inch high numbers on the front of the uniforms and 4-inch high numbers on the back of the uniforms. One penalty point or side-out is assessed at the beginning of the first game only.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: All players from Team A may then play in the match without further penalty for their illegally sized numbers. (4-2-1, 9-9-PEN. 2)

SITUATION #6: The visiting coach requests a check on the air pressure of the ball: (a) during a dead ball of the first game; (b) between games; or (c) during a dead ball of the third game.

RULING: All are legal.

COMMENT: The referee can penalize excessive requests to check the ball. (5-3-3a)

SITUATION #7: The referee overrules an "out" call by a line judge.

RULING: Legal. (5-3-3a)

SITUATION #8: When verifying the score of the first game, the umpire shall locate the fifteenth point in the running score and sign the scoresheet.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The umpire checks to see that the individual score and team score for both teams are correct, then the referee verifies the score. (5-3-3c(14), (5-4-3c (10), Officials Manual, pp. 13 and 17)

SITUATION #9: Following the end of the match, the umpire verifies the score by signing the scoresheet.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The referee verifies the score and signs the scoresheet. (5-3-4a)

SITUATION #10: Three players on the serving team, while attempting to switch positions, stand upright and grouped near the net in the center of the court. The served ball goes directly over the group and the CB on the receiving team cannot see the flight of the ball.

RULING: Screening, side-out. (6-4-1)

SITUATION #11: Three players on the serving team, attempting to switch positions, stand in an upright position grouped near the net in the center of the court. The served ball travels down the sideline to the LB of the receiving team.

RULING: Legal. (6-4-1)

SITUATION #12: At the moment of the serve, the referee observes two members of the serving team unintentionally blocking an opponent's view of the server.

RULING: Screening, side-out.

SITUATION #13: Team A arrives at the match exactly at the time the match is scheduled to begin. They win the toss and decide to serve first. The referee assesses an unnecessary delay penalty against Team A (side-out and Team A is assessed a time-out and given the 60 seconds). Team B is then awarded a point because Team A had not submitted their roster and lineup in time.

RULING: Correct procedure. (7-2-PEN 1, 9-11-1, 9-11-PEN 1)

SITUATION #14: The audio and visual signals for service have been given. The served ball hits a teammate. The referee signals "illegal hit", then signals "side-out."

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-2-7b)

SITUATION #15: A player serves the ball into the net. The referee signals "net foul", then signals "side-out."

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-2-7c)

SITUATION #16: After the ball is blown dead, the referee notices that the CB on the receiving team was a blocker at the net.

RULING: Back line player foul, point. (9-3-3a)

SITUATION #17: A player on the receiving team makes a great save out-of-bounds; then falls into the bleachers as her teammate sends the ball towards the opponents court.

RULING: Ball is dead when the player enters a nonplayable area; point is awarded the serving team. (9-4-4)

SITUATION #18: As the LF of Team B attempts to block the third hit of Team A's, the RF of Team A jumps up and those two players contact the ball simultaneously above the net.

RULING: Fourth hit on Team A, point or side-out awarded Team B. (9-6-PEN 1)

SITUATION #19: Blocker from Team A and spiker from Team B simultaneously hold the ball motionless above the top of the net on Team B's third hit.

RULING: Double foul, replay. (9-9-2, 9-10-1)

SITUATION #20: At the end of a time-out, powder and water have to be cleaned up on Team A's side of the playing court near the bench area.

RULING: Team A is charged with unnecessary delay, assessed a time-out and given the 60 seconds.

COMMENT: If Team A had no time-outs remaining in the game, point or side-out would be awarded their opponents. (9-11-1a)

SITUATION #21: Team A has only 7 players on their roster. A player is injured and the remaining player has already entered the game 3 times in another position. The remaining player is allowed to substitute for the injured player.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: The injured player may not reenter the same game, but, if able, may play in subsequent games. (10-3-3)

SITUATION #22: During the same dead ball, two players from opposing teams who are not on their team rosters report for substitution.

RULING: Illegal substitutions. The serving team is penalized first; then the receiving team. The rosters are corrected and the game continues after both teams have rotated one position. (10-4-1b)

SITUATION #23: A team delays its return to the floor after a time-out. The referee charges the team with unnecessary delay and does not give them the 60 seconds.

RULING: Incorrect procedure. The team is given the 60 seconds for the time-out unless they have used both their time-outs in which case a point or side-out is then awarded the opponents. (11-2-PEN 1)

SITUATION #24: At the moment the server begins the serve, a receiving team player yells, "Miss it!"

RULING: Unsportsmanlike conduct, side-out. (12-2-4a)

SITUATION #25: The CF pushes off the LF's shoulder in order to jump higher to play the ball.

RULING: Unsportsmanlike conduct, point or side-out. (12-2-4g)

SITUATION #26: During a dead ball, a coach loudly questions a judgment call by an official.

RULING: Unsportsmanlike conduct, point or side-out. (12-2-5)



1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION VOLLEYBALL RULE INTERPRETATIONS PART II

SITUATION #27: The referee conducts a coin toss prior to the third game of a 3-out-of-5 game match.
RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The second toss would occur if a fifth game is necessary. (1-4-1)
SITUATION #28: Team B's first team contact sends the ball into an adjacent court which is scheduled for play.
RULING: Out-of-bounds, point or side-out. (2-2-1d)

SITUATION #29: Team A's second contact causes the ball to contact a basketball goal which is on their side of the net and 7 feet from the court. The referee whistles the ball dead and awards point or side-out to the opponents.
RULING: Incorrect procedure.
COMMENT: The ball remains in play unless the goal was over a nonplayable area. (2-3-1)

SITUATION #30: Team A's first hit causes the ball to lodge in the rafters above the bleachers which are: (a) 3 feet from the sideline; (b) 7 feet from the sideline.
RULING: (a) replay; (b) out-of-bounds; point or side-out

COMMENT: The bleachers are floor obstacles, so rules 2-3-2 and 2-3-3 apply (2-2-1d, 2-3-1)

SITUATION #31: Prior to the match, the referee measures the height of the net at the ends.
RULING: Incorrect procedure
COMMENT: Regulation height is set for measurement at the center of the net (3-1-4, 4-3-1(c))

SITUATION #32: A player with no number on her uniform: (a) puts a tape number on the front and back of the uniform before attempting to enter the game; (b) attempts to enter before putting a number on the uniform; (c) along with a legal substitute from her own team, attempts to enter the game.
RULING: (a) Legal; (b) player may not enter and her team is charged with unnecessary delay and penalized by point or side-out; (c) the player without a number is not permitted to enter and if she returns immediately to the bench, no further penalty is assessed. (4-2-PENALTY NOTE)

SITUATION #33: The referee blows the whistle and gives the visual signal for the serve. The umpire stops play and gives the "delay of service" signal for a 5-second violation by the server.
RULING: Incorrect procedure; replay

COMMENT: The referee is responsible for service violations (5-3-3c(1))
SITUATION #34: During the game, the umpire thinks the referee has missed several illegal hits. Since the umpire thought the referee could see the hits, the umpire does not make the calls.
RULING: Correct procedure (5-5-3b)

SITUATION #35: The visiting team calls the host school 30 minutes before the match is scheduled to begin and says they will be delayed because of a slow down on the highway. The start of the match is delayed by 30 minutes.
RULING: Legal

COMMENT: There would be no delay penalty unless the visiting team does not arrive in time to turn in their roster and lineup 10 minutes prior to the new starting time. (7-2-1)
SITUATION #36: The server receives the referee's signal to serve. The server contacts the ball after it hits an overhead obstruction on the toss.
RULING: Legal (8-1-1)

SITUATION #37: A nonparticipation player goes behind the bench area to stretch out before substituting for a player in the game.
RULING: Legal (9-1-1)

SITUATION #38: The CB of the serving team who is in front of the spiking line, returns a ball which is completely above the net at the same time the LF of the same team touches the net.
RULING: Two fouls, assess a side-out and award the opponents a point

COMMENT: This is an example of simultaneous fouls of more than one rule by members of the same team. (5-3-3(b), 9-9-1(a))

SITUATION #39: During play, the ball rebounds off a player's head and goes over the net into the opponent's court. The referee calls an illegal hit.
RULING: Incorrect procedure. (9-5-1)

SITUATION #40: Team B's first contact with the ball is a block, followed by 3 more hits. The referee charges the team with 4 hits and awards point or side-out.
RULING: Incorrect procedure
COMMENT: A block does not count as one of the team's 2 allowable hits. (9-6-1a(2))

SITUATION #41: A ball rebounds from one part of a player's body (above the waist) to another on a hard-driven spike which has been touched by a teammate on an attempted block.
RULING: Double hit, point or side-out

COMMENT: Multiple contacts are permitted on a hard-driven spike only when the ball has not been previously touched by a teammate (9-6-2c(1))

SITUATION #42: A player on the serving team makes a great save near the floor cables of the volleyball standards, then leans against the cables.
RULING: Legal

COMMENT: The player did not gain an advantage since the contact was after the play on the ball, and it was not dangerous contact with the equipment. (9-6-3, 9-8-1(b))

SITUATION #43: The CF legally plays the team's second hit of a ball that has hit the bottom of the net and is partially over the center line.
RULING: Legal

COMMENT: A player may play a ball under the net provided it is not completely on the opponent's side of the net. (9-9-7)
SITUATION #44: The center forwards of both teams simultaneously hold the ball above the net.
RULING: Double foul; replay

COMMENT: Simultaneous fouls during live play by opposing players are a double foul resulting in a replay (9-9-2, 9-10-1(h))

SITUATION #45: During a substitution by Team A, the players of Team B huddle and are not ready to play when the substitution process is complete. The officials tell the team to get back in position to play.
RULING: Correct procedure.

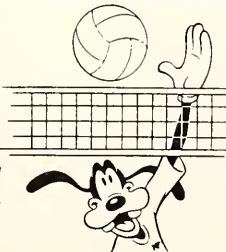
COMMENT: If Team B does not get ready to play immediately, unnecessary delay shall be assessed. (9-11-1(a))

SITUATION #46: The coach from Team A requests a substitution which is allowed. Team B also substitutes during the same dead ball. Just before the referee signals for the serve, Team B requests another substitutions. The officials do not recognize the request and the game continues.
RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: If the coach persists in the request, assess an illegal substitution penalty, point or side-out awarded the opponents (10-1-1)

SITUATION #47: A player from the Blue Team repeatedly throws the ball over the net and away from the server on the Red Team.
RULING: Unsportsmanlike conduct, award a point to the Red Team. (12-1-1, 12-2-4)

SITUATION #48: When the score becomes 15-10 in favor of the Blue Team, the referee blows the whistle and makes the "end of game" signal, then extends his arms and points towards the team bench.
RULING: Correct procedure. (Officials Manual, page 28)



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1986-87 NATIONAL FEDERATION SWIMMING & DIVING RULE INTERPRETATIONS

PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Rule Book

Page 13 — 3-5 Pen 2 — Change "race" to "event."

Page 27 — 8-2(b) — Add, "except while executing a turn."

Page 35 — 9-6-2(i) — To read, "..., sign the diving scoresheets making the diving results official."

Page 44 — 3-2-3B — Ruling to read, "...in (a) and (b)."

SITUATION #1: Timers stop their watches when the swimmer touches the side of the starting platform which is separate from but flush with the finish end wall of the pool.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: The swimmer must touch the end wall when the race is manually timed. (1-1-1, 8-2-11, 8-2-21, 8-2-31, 8-2-44, 8-2-51)

SITUATION #2: Prior to the contest, the host team's coach/athletic director informs the visiting team coach in writing what specific aspects of the facilities do not meet rule specifications. The visiting team's coach signs the contract without comment.

RULING: The contract constitutes prior mutual consent to compete. (1-3-1)

SITUATION #3: The visiting team coach protests the results of the meet because the water temperature in the pool was 84° F.

RULING: Protest denied.

COMMENT: The rules merely recommend that the temperature of the water be maintained between 78-82° F. (2-6-2)

SITUATION #4: In the absence of electronic timing equipment and being unable to get the starting gun to fire, the starter uses a whistle to start the race.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: The starting signal must be loud enough to assure a fair start. (2-7-8)

SITUATION #5: In a dual meet in a 5-lane pool, the host team competes 3 individuals in each event.

RULING: Illegal. (3-1-2a)

SITUATION #6: The host team has an 8-lane pool and instructs the visiting coach that they will use 6-lane scoring with lanes 1 and 8 used for exhibition swimmers.

RULING: Legal provided there is prior mutual consent and exhibition swimmers are permitted by the State Association. (3-2-1 Note, 7-1-2)

SITUATION #7: The lead-off swimmer in the medley relay commits two false starts. The relay team is disqualified from the event, and each member is considered to have competed in the event.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: Once the final entry card is turned in (i.e. immediately after the results of the 100 yard breaststroke for the freestyle relay), all members of each relay team are considered to have competed in that event. (3-2-1)

SITUATION #8: A swimmer has qualified for finals in the 200 IM, 100 breaststroke and 400 freestyle relay. Prior to the start of the finals, her coach decides to scratch her from the 100 breaststroke so she can perform better in the 400 freestyle relay.

RULING: Illegal.

COMMENT: Once officially entered, all competitors must compete in all heats and rounds of competition for which they have qualified except in cases of injury, illness or being disqualified by the referee. (3-2-4)

SITUATION #9: Swimmers from the same team wear suits of different colors.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: Although the rule book recommends that swimmers from the same team wear uniforms of identical color and design, it is not required. (3-3-1)

SITUATION #10: In a championship meet where the entry deadline is the day prior to competition, Team A is late arriving at the meet because of mechanical problems with their bus. Team A is permitted participate in the remainder of the meet even though they did not participate in all events for which they were entered due to the problems with their bus.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: The meet committee has the authority to waive rules in such unusual circumstances. (4-1-1)

SITUATION #11: The finish pads do not fit securely on the end wall due to the configuration of the gutters. Consequently during turns on the backstroke, the pad slides and interferes with the swimmer in that lane.

RULING: The referee should order the race reswum.

COMMENT: The touch pads could be removed from all lanes and manual timing used. (4-1-3)

SITUATION #12: During a nonchampionship meet, one of the lane ropes comes undone and interferes with the swimmers in lanes 2 and 3. The race is stopped and the referee directs the race to be reswum.

RULING: Correct procedure. (4-1-3)

SITUATION #13: Immediately after the completion of a race, but before the results have been announced, a spectator informs the referee that a swimmer competed in the wrong lane.

RULING: Unless the referee knows that to be true, the results stand. (4-2-2a, d)

SITUATION #14: At the start of the 100-yard butterfly, the swimmer in lane 4 is not motionless when the starter activates the starting device. A false start is not called by the referee or the starter. The swimmer in lane 4 wins the race and the coach of the second place finisher files a protest. The protest is denied and the results of the race stand.

RULING: Correct procedure.

COMMENT: A swimmer may not be disqualified at the end of a race for a false start that neither the starter nor the referee have called. (4-2-2c, f)

SITUATION #15: The announcer fails to heed the referee's instructions on when to announce event results.

RULING: The referee should instruct the announcer again that results are announced immediately after the event. The referee shall notify the host team's coach/athletic director of the importance of the announcer following the referee's instructions. (4-2-2e)

SITUATION #16: The host team's coach, without consulting with the visiting team's coach, declares that diving will be the first event.

RULING: Illegal, this requires prior mutual consent. (5-1-1, 1-3-1)

SITUATION #17: At a championship meet, meet management decides to have diving as the first event.

RULING: Legal only by State Association adoption. (5-1-3)

SITUATION #18: In a dual meet in a 4-lane pool, the host team decides to swim 2 heats for each race and use 6-lanes scoring.

RULING: Illegal. (7-1-2a, b)

SITUATION #19: The swimmer in lane 3 goes down very slowly on the command, "...take your mark." The starter charges the swimmer with a false start.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: It is up to the discretion of the starter whether or not to call a false start or issue a warning. (8-1-1, 8-1-3)

SITUATION #20: During the start of a race, a take-off judge notices that a swimmer leaves the block before the starting signal and declares a false start.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: Only the starter/referee may declare a false start. (8-1-3)

SITUATION #21: In a pool using automatic timing equipment, a swimmer misses the finish pad but touches the gutter when finishing the 100-yard backstroke. The 3 backup timers stop their watches when the swimmer touches the gutter, so their time is used for that lane.

RULING: Incorrect procedure.

COMMENT: When automatic timing is used, a legal finish requires touching the finish pad. The backup timing is used only in cases of touch pad malfunction. (8-2-1f)

SITUATION #22: During the 1st quarter of the individual medley, a swimmer does the crawl stroke with a freestyle kick and breaststroke pull. The referee disqualifies the swimmer for an illegal stroke.

RULING: Correct procedure. (8-2-5)

SITUATION #23: During the freestyle relay, the third swimmer for Team A falls into the water before the second swimmer has completed his leg of the relay. The swimmer who falls into the water immediately gets out of the water without interfering with any other swimmer.

RULING: That relay team from Team A is disqualified. (8-3-4)

SITUATION #24: When it becomes his turn to dive, a diver refuses to dive because there is only 10 feet of water and he hesitates to start the dive; then starts the dive but enters the water feet first on a head-first dive.

RULING: The diver is disqualified from the event. (9-1-1)

SITUATION #25: In executing Dive 5231 (Back 1½ SS, ½ Twist), the diver executes the somersault before the twist.

RULING: Legal.

COMMENT: While most divers execute the somersault first on Dive 5231, it is legal to twist before somersaulting (Sections 7 and 8 of Rule 9)

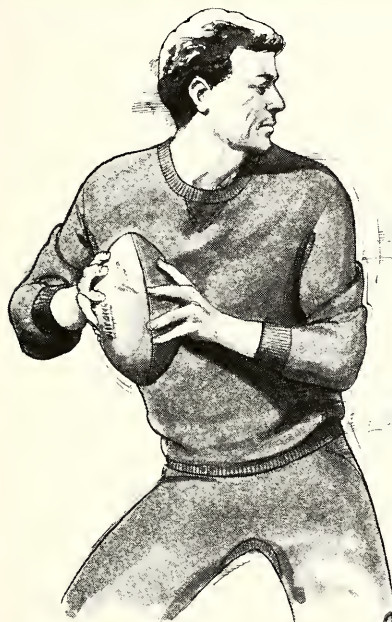
SITUATION #26: A diver goes to the board and hesitates to start the dive; then starts the dive but enters the water feet first on a head-first dive.

RULING: The diving referee may disqualify the diver for not making a sincere attempt to perform the dive. (9-8-3)

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C-9"	\$11.45	\$3.44



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Walnut woodgrain finish with choice of gold offensive or defensive figures.

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A-16 1/2"	\$22.45	\$6.74
B-15 1/2"	\$21.95	\$6.59
C-14 1/2"	\$21.45	\$6.44
D-13 1/2"	\$20.95	\$6.29



FP924 COACH PLAQUE

Wooden board with gold inscription and trim and engraving plate. Choice of mylar insert.

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