Corbin Football Team--Kentucky’s Best Says Litkenhous
Southeastern Kentucky Conference Champion

(Left to Right) Front Row: Lanham, Ellison, R. Wilder, Bill Howard, Riley, Bird,
Queary, Bob Howard. Second Row: McGowan, D. Chandler, Bailey, Steely, Green,
V. Wilder, Wyatt, Hoskins. Third Row: Miller, Meadors, Poynter, Alsip, Turner,
Boone, McBurney, M. Chandler. Fourth Row: Mgr. B. Hodge, Bible, Scalf, M. Howard,
Williams, Jones, Garrison, Bunch, Phillips, Mgr. E. Hodge.

Corbin 25—Bell County 6
Corbin 33—Henry Clay 0
Corbin 39—Pineville 0
Corbin 7—Manual 0
Corbin 46—Middlesboro 0
Corbin 76—Barbourville 0
Corbin 45—Somerset 6
Corbin 34—Danville 20
Corbin 61—Williamsburg 6
Corbin 56—Knox Central 0
Corbin 27—Newport 21

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.
DECEMBER - 1955
CATLETTSBURG—NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMP'ON


DIXIE HEIGHTS—NORTHERN KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION


HARRODSBURG—CENTRAL KENTUCKY CONFERENCE CHAMPION

Early Season Basketball Questions—Installment 2

Editor's Note: These rulings do not set aside or modify any rule. They are interpretations on some of the early season situations which have been presented.

21. Play: During jump between A1 and B1, A1 jumps through the plane of the circle dividing line and into B1. Contact is made: (a) on the way up; or (b) as jumpers come down after the tap.

Ruling: Under current rule, ball does not become alive until it has been legally tapped. Hence, if contact is made while jumpers are rising as in (a), it occurs on a dead ball. If the contact is considered illegal, it is a technical foul. In most cases of this kind, the contact will be because of an attempt to gain an advantage through unbalancing the opponent. If so, a technical foul should be called. In (b), it is a foul during live ball and results in a bonus penalty.

Comment: The modified rule which specifies that the ball does not become alive until it is legally tapped, has resulted in a number of related changes. It is possible that there would be fewer irregular situations if the rule were changed to specify that the ball becomes alive when it leaves the Official's hand on a toss, even though the clock does not start until it has been legally tapped. This matter will be studied for possible action at the next meeting of the Rules Committee.

22. Play: On jump ball between A1 and B1, ball is legally tapped: (a) by A1; or (b) simultaneously by both jumpers. In either case, it goes directly out of bounds. Are these legal taps? And when does the clock start?

Ruling: In either case, it is a legal tap and the clock starts with the tap. In (a), it continues to run during the throw-in unless the clock is stopped because it rolls into the crowd and causes delay. In (b), it stops as soon as ball is out of bounds because it results in another jump ball.

23. Play: During jump between A1 and B1 in A's free throw circle, B1 illegally jumps into A1 while he is in the act of tapping the ball. The tapped ball: (a) goes in the basket, or (b) misses the basket. Does the foul kill the ball? How many free throws are awarded?

Ruling: Since the act of batting the ball toward the basket is included as a part of "continuing motion" as outlined in the Note under 10-7, the foul does not kill the ball. Since the foul occurs before the tap, it is a dead ball foul and, therefore, technical. One free throw is awarded.

Comment: If this foul were personal, some unusual problems would be created. If the tapped ball fell in the basket, the goal would count unless it is ruled that it is a "controlled bat" and, therefore, a try for field goal. If it is so ruled, A1 has violated the jumping rule because of having "caught" the tossed ball. If it is not a controlled bat and, hence, is not a foul, it is not a foul against a thrower. The bonus penalty would be assessed even though a goal has been scored.

24. Play: A 6 foot 10 inch player stands in the outer half of his free throw circle or in that vicinity and holds the ball above his head so that no opponent can reach it without committing a foul. It is a situation where it is to his advantage to consume time. Does the 5-second held ball rule apply?

Ruling: The Note under Rule 4-10 states that the 5-second time limit "normally" does not apply to such a case. In the outlined situation, any Official would be justified in regarding it as an "abnormal" situation and he has authority to apply the 5-second time limit.

25. Play: On a last free throw which is missed or on a try for field goal which is missed, A2 gets the rebound in his front court. He then dribbles back to his court. Is this legal?

Ruling: No.

26. Play: On throw-in by A1 from outside his back court, the pass is near the center division line when A2 leaps from his front court, catches the ball and alights in his back court. Is this a violation?

Ruling: Yes. Since the position of A2 while in flight is the same as it was when he last touched the floor, A2 is in the front court when he first touches the ball. This is in accordance with Rule 4-13. When he then alights in the back court, the ball is in the back court and it has been caused to go there by A2 who was in control as soon as he caught the ball.

Comment: A similar situation might occur when A2 is in his front court when he taps the throw-in and it goes into the back court. However, in this latter situation, the legality of the play depends on whether A2 was in control when he tapped the ball. Ordinarily, in the case of the ball being tapped, the Official leans toward calling it an uncontrolled tap, i.e., an attempt to get the ball in a position where control can be secured. If there is no control, the outlined action is not a violation.

27. Play: While ball is rolling on the floor, A1 requests time-out and the Official inadvertently grants it. What is the penalty?

Ruling: No penalty is prescribed since this is an error by the Official. The time-out should be charged to the requesting team and the full one minute should be allowed. Several years ago this resulted in a triple penalty, i.e., a technical foul as well as a charged time-out and cancellation of the rest period which usually follows the granting of a time-out. It was felt that such a penalty was not justified. Responsibility is now placed on the Official to avoid granting a time-out unless there is player control, i.e., unless a player of the requesting team is either holding or dribbling the ball.

28. Play: A1 travels and ball is awarded out of bounds to B1. At the time, 3 seconds remain to be played. On the throw-in, B2 gets the ball and scores. The Timer failed to start the clock. Should the score count?

(Continued on Page Ten)
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Vice-President—Roy G. Evercole (1952-56), Hazard

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From the Commissioner's Office

Reports Past Due
1. 1955 Football Participation List
2. School's Report on Football Officials
3. Official's Report on Schools (Football)

State Tournament Information

The 1956 State High School Basketball Tournament will be held in the University of Kentucky Coliseum, Lexington, on March 14-17. The first session is scheduled for Wednesday night. Three sessions will be held on Thursday, two on Friday, and two on Saturday.

At some time in the month of January the Commissioner will send K.H.S.A.A. member schools forms which may be used in requesting passes to the tournament.

Complete sets of tickets are priced at $8.00 (end seats), $10.00 (side seats—stadium type), $12.00 (side seats, stadium type and chair back), and $16.00 (box seats near the floor). The general sale of tickets (not school orders) will be conducted by State Tournament Ticket Sales, P. O. Box 1173, Lexington. These orders should be placed before January 1. The amount of $35 per team should be added to each remittance to pay for postage and insurance charges. Orders mailed prior to January 1 will receive a lower priority than those mailed on that date.

Delegate Assembly Members

Members to the Delegate Assembly at the forthcoming 1956 annual meeting of the Association were elected by the principals of K.H.S.A.A. member schools on ballots returned to the State Office before November 15. There were several ties in the voting for delegate and alternate. These ties were broken recently by the Board of Control, the delegates or alternates involved being determined by lot. The names of the district representatives are as follows:

Delegates

Alternates

State Y.M.C.A. Youth Day

The Fifth Annual Youth Day and Cheerleaders' Clinic on Sportmanship, under the auspices of the Kentucky State Y.M.C.A., was held on Saturday, November 12, at the University of Kentucky. More than three thousand high school students attended. Three concurrent meetings were held, beginning at 10:00 A.M. Cheerleaders met in Alumni Gymnasium, majorettes in Guignol Theatre, and all other students in the Coliseum.

The purpose of the Youth Day was to encourage high school students to go to college, and to give them an idea of what the University of Kentucky offers students. An excellent program had been prepared, which included the University brass choir, trouper, short addresses, demonstration by the varsity basketball team, a short concert by the Men's Glee Club, and a dramatic skit. Walter Hall, Warren Lutz, and Don Wilson were in charge of the session for majorettes.

The purpose of the clinic for cheerleaders was to build greater sportmanship in high school athletics. A. D. Lithfield, State Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Kentucky, provided Members. Members of his panel were: Bernie A. Shively, Director of Athletics, University of Kentucky; Ed Ashford, Sports Editor, Lexington Herald; Johnny Carrio, Assistant Sports Editor, Louisville Courier-Journal; Claude Sullivan, Sports Announcer, Radio Station WVLK; George
Compton, Marvin L., 1266 Kentucky St., Bowling Green, 5-8185
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Cox, Ralph, Box 555, Benham
Cunningham, Julian, Butcher High School, Butler
Dannor, O. P., c/o Conn Motel, P. O. Box 655, Piketon, Ohio, 9481, 3510
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Taylor, Dennis "Tubby", 710 W. Main St, Murray
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Trivette, John W., Pineville
Turner, Bruce, 1114 Pleasant St., Paris, 602 W, 9060

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF MEMBER SCHOOLS OF THE K.H.S.A.A.

Graham Memorial (Waynesburg)
Lewisport Pleasant View
Lone Jack Pine Mountain
(Four Mile)
Lone Oak (Paducah)
Dr. M. E. Ligon Honored

On October 28 the Taylor Education Building at the University of Kentucky was the scene of a program honoring Dr. M. E. Ligon, Professor Emeritus of the University. Dr. Harold Adams of the U. K. College of Education, Chairman of the Kentucky Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, presented a portrait of Dr. Ligon to the College of Education. The portrait was accepted by Dean Frank G. Dickey.

After opening remarks by Dr. Adams, the Invocation was given by Bart N. Peak, Secretary of the University of Kentucky Y.M.C.A. Tributes to Dr. Ligon were paid by Director Ezra L. Gillis, Bureau of Source Materials for Higher Education, University of Kentucky; Commissioner Theo. A. Sanford of the K.H.S.A.A.; and Mr. W. F. Coslow, Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville City Schools, speaking for Principal W. S. Milburn of the Louisville Male and Girls High School, President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The program ended with Dr. Ligon's response to Dean Dickey's acceptance of the portrait.

Because of the important part which Dr. Ligon played in the organization of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, the remarks made by Commissioner Sanford at the dedicatory program are given below.

Mose Ligon, Educator

"The man whom we are honoring today, Dr. M. E. Ligon, has made a great contribution to high school athletics in Kentucky. In fact, few, if any, have made greater contributions.

"After teaching in the Philippines during the 1905-1908 period, being principal of the Paducah Franklin Elementary School from 1908 to 1910, and teaching science in the Owensboro High School from 1910 to 1913, Prof. Ligon came to Lexington in August of 1913 as principal of the Lexington High School.

"Up to this time high school athletics had not been organized in Kentucky, either on a state or area basis. There were no eligibility rules, and most of the competition was on an unequal basis. Prof. Ligon had trained and coached good teams of the Philippines in baseball, track, and swimming. He now came in direct contact with high school athletics when he became principal of the Lexington High School. Football, basketball, baseball, and track had been introduced in the larger high schools, but no organization had been established to enforce uniform rules of eligibility and play.

"In the spring of 1914 Prof. Ligon invited Central Kentucky administrators to a conference in his office in Lexington to consider the problem of high school athletics. Every school which was invited responded. The conference revealed that the problems were the same in all of the schools, and were difficult to deal with because there was no organization to which appeals for help might be made. The Central Kentucky High School Athletic Association was organized, and Prof. Ligon was elected its first president. By-laws, rules of eligibility, and rules of the game were adopted. The by-laws provided that the president and vice-president were to interpret the rules and sit in judgment on all cases of eligibility. The by-laws and rules were printed and sent to all the schools. The press gave the organization good publicity. The superintendents and principals enforced the rules well and only a few difficult problems were referred to the president.

"In 1916 requests for the rules of the Central Kentucky organization became frequent, and here was talk of a similar organization in Western Kentucky. Prof. Ligon discouraged this organization and suggested a meeting of the representatives of the high schools in April of 1917 during the annual meeting of the Kentucky Education Association. The suggestion was accepted, the meeting was held and the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was organized. Prof. Ligon was elected president. The Central Kentucky Association became a part of the Kentucky Association, and its rules and regulations were used during 1917-1918. President Ligon served the Association with distinction for nine years, 1917-1926. He has served sixteen years on the athletic board of the University of Kentucky, six years under Dr. Frank L. McVey and ten years under Dr. Herman L. Donovan. His experience in the field of high school athletics has been valuable in assisting in the solution of the athletic problems of the University.

"The object of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association remains the same as it was when it was formulated by Prof. Ligon and his friends in 1917. It is stated as follows in the K.H.S. A.A. Constitution, 'Its object shall be the development, regulation, and purification of the athletic activities in this state.'

"The Association has come a long way. Many services to member schools have been added. However, President Ligon in those early days was performing many of the duties that have not changed through the years. The eligibility of players must still be checked, rules and regulations of the Association must be interpreted, penalties must be imposed.

"All honor to the man who pioneered in the organization of high school athletics in this state! All honor to the man whom all of us, who know him, love and respect! All honor to Mose Ligon, educator!"

Girls' and Women's Sports News

By Betty Langley

In our November article the Kentucky Federation of High School Girls Sports Associations membership list was given, and now we are happy to add another new member, Fern Creek High School, Mary Rose Cave, sponsor.

At the November 5th meeting in Bowling Green, it was voted that certificates of membership be designed and awarded to those schools belonging to our association. Another project for the year is the organization and distribution of a G.S.A. Handbook. All student representatives expressed a strong desire for more "Play Days" sponsored by various high schools throughout the state. Let's give it a try, sponsors!

Each school has now received a copy of our State G.S.A. constitution. We would like for you to read this carefully and decide on the type of membership certificate you wish to receive. It would be nice for all of us to try for the Active Membership. If you would like the Active Membership, please send a copy of your local constitution and a statement of your club's adoption of our state association constitution to Joyce Meadows, Secretary, K.F. H.S.G.S.A., Highlands High School, Ft. Thomas. Any suggestions you have to offer will be appreciated.

Just send them to any of our four officers.

All those who attended the Girls Basketball Clinic December 3 at Bowling Green High School enjoyed it very much, and have a better understanding of the girls' rules and the new changes. Our thanks go to Miss Laura Evans, Southern Illinois University, and the co-sponsors, The National Section for Girls' and Women's Sports and the Kentucky Officials Rating Board. Also our appreciation goes to Miss Anderson and her students for their hospitality and use of their facilities.

In our next article we hope to have the names of our district representatives listed. Your cooperation in acceptance of these positions will be appreciated.

Greenville G.S.A., we hope your annual Christmas dance will be a big success.
PIKEVILLE—EASTERN KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE CHAMPION


CAVERNA—BARREN RIVER SIX-MAN CONFERENCE CHAMPION

The Flying Dutchman

It is Christmas Time in Kentucky, a time when we all wonder what presents will bring the most happiness to others. Coaches, principals, officials and community leaders—here's a tip for the Yule season which will solve your problem as to the finest gift which can be given to bring lasting happiness and at the same time make this Christmas your most enjoyable.

Somewhere in your community is a kid who had an accident early in life which has left a physical or mental scar. There's another who took a hard jolt when polio left him handicapped. There are still others who have felt the sting of misfortune as diseases and mishaps of many natures, and falsely feel that they are no longer a part of things and cannot engage in sports like their friends. These kids are unhappy. They need not be because you can do something about creating new and happier philosophies of life for them.

You may bankrupt yourselves buying material Christmas gifts for such youngsters if you want to, but you'll not bring them the happiness you would like to in this manner. The Good Samaritan did not sit down and write a check when he wanted to be of service, but rather gave of himself. What our physically-handicapped kids will most appreciate for Christmas are men willing to give of themselves by taking an interest in them.

Whether a Kentucky school boy is physically whole or handicapped he wants to be a part of his school's athletic program in some way. He can be a part if you'll give him a part of you. He can go on to become a happy future citizen and possibly a great leader, but he can never accomplish this if we fail to sell him on the idea that one defeat does not constitute a lifetime, and that he is useful and needed.

Since 1949 when the Game Guy program became a part of the over-all Kentucky High School Athletic Association picture, scores of unhappy kids have not only found joy in living which they thought was gone forever, but many have gone on to fight their ways to high positions in everyday life. What greater victory can come to a coach than to score for the "Man Upstairs" by helping one of these unfortunate kids find himself.

It pays off. Take that from the Dutchman. Study carefully the picture in this column of Bobby Kirchdorfer dictating to his secretary, Lou Leedy, in his athletic commissioner's office of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board. In this picture you'll see a happy young man, paralyzed from his waist down with polio since he was three years old, doing a superb job of directing all athletics in the Jefferson County Recreation Program.

Ten years ago his teachers worried about Bob's future. Today he not only out-earns most of them, but he shows them how to set up and run their athletic programs. They lean on this young man now, the kid who won the first Game Guy Award in 1949. You fellows in Eastern Kentucky "went over-board" for him as he accompanied the Flying Dutchman on that part of his climie trip, making a plea to you to give other kids the same break he got.

How did Bob get his break? His grade school principal, Mrs. Leona Guttermuth of Mill Creek School, got him interested in the wheelbarrow race in track meet. Bob ran on his hands as a buddy, Boyd Carter, pushed him. He won that race. When the realization dawned on this "fighting kid" that he could be a part of the athletic program, he took another leave of life. He went on to Valley High School where Dick Van Hoose, who is now Superintendent of Schools in Jefferson County, was principal. Dick got Bobby interested in managing the football, baseball and basketball teams.

All of this interest was giving this kid increased confidence. One day he announced that he was going to make athletics his life's work and so he started to study all phases of athletics. He pitched on softball teams, sitting down in the pitcher's box as he threw. He became an inspiration to other physically-handicapped boys, with the result that they started getting in on the fun. Thus it developed that the interest of a couple of school leaders in one lad was the best Christmas present which could have been given.

So the Game Guy idea spread over Kentucky to reach scores of boys and girls. Hundreds more still must be reached through your efforts. It will cost you two cents to send a card to the Flying Dutchman, Armory Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, to tell him about your Game Guy and to request that a Lionheart Lapel award be sent him. Your dividend will be impossible to measure as you give some kids this lasting Christmas present.

A Corn Cob Pipe of Honor, tied around the neck of a Kentucky thoroughbred, is on its way to Glen McDowell of John's Creek School, and Lionheart awards are on their way to Bill Harmon Howard and Earl Pinson, Glen rendered unselfish service by helping these Game Guys. He has made these youngsters co-managers of his John's Creek basketball team.

Bill has a deformed right hand and leg, but he excels in skating and plays basketball, while Earl is whipping polio which caused one leg to be shorter than the other. Not only does he hunt, fish and swim, but he is also chief observer for the Ground Observer Corps in his area. Both boys are juniors.

Before wishing you all "A Merry Christmas" here are a few personal short shots you'll be interested in: "Tater" Combs has left his mountain abode in Harlan to take up residence at 1701 Deer Lane in Louisville; Walter Combs has moved from Hazard to Ashland; Dero Downing, assisted by Eddie Diddle, "Cow Boy" Almond and Jim Jenkins, put
on an outstanding clinic at Bowling Green; and praise has come from official “Hop” Ewing for good neighbor practices being carried on at Walton-Verona High School.

Don’t forget to remember our GAME GUYS.

**Guest Editorials**

**Building Character**

The athletic coach whose nucleus for the new season consists of a guard with two left feet, a muscle bound center and two halfbacks whose mutual interest in life is chasing the same girl, will sometimes smile sadly and say, “This year I’m building character.” Of course, most of such remarks are on the facetious side—an admission that the opposition will probably fatten up their season’s average at his expense. Yet, in the “win or else” circuit, the impression is often given that character building is an adjunct of the athletic program only when the more important matter of winning games is less than a remote possibility; or that the development of character is forgotten during a winning season.

The development of desirable traits of character is not inherent in athletics. The stress of competition between rival schools and communities would in itself tend to bring out only the worst in the competitors. Without proper supervision and control, without the development of good character traits, physical competition between rival groups would soon be governed by the law of claw and fang. If you’re a doubting Thomas, read accounts of the early Gaelic and British football battles which lasted all day and where fatalities were a part of the box score. The fierce, but controlled, competition, the jet-propelled, but clean, charge, the shattering, but legal, tackle are things that don’t just happen. Somewhere along the way, someone has taught a boy that it is possible to send an adversary crashing to the ground under a set of rules and traditions which do not permit teeth marks, brass knucks, zip guns and groin kicking. Somebody is constantly developing patterns of character under which the “policemen” who supervise the combat are armed with whistles instead of night sticks and where gaining yards is more important than gouging eyes.

Think on these things the next time you watch a football game, and you should have a feeling of gratitude to those who, win or lose, embrace every opportunity to build character. If character is built only during the lean years, some ex-champions will have missed training that is a lot more important than blocking punts or breaking up pass patterns. A coach must realize that, win or lose, many of his kids will not pass his way again.—Illinois Interscholastic.

**From Those on the Firing Line**

President Eisenhower didn’t ask for our views about encouraging greater participation in sports by American youth. If he had, we could tell quite a bit. We don’t know what suggestions were made by the 32 sports luminaries, “the greatest array of U. S. sports stars ever gathered in one place.” Whatever they were, this “meeting at the summit” might have some good effect if it directs attention to the constantly growing needs in facilities and manpower for the building of physical fitness.

We could use more adequate facilities, more manpower and a redefinition to the belief that the democratic ideal is consistent with the slogan “a sport for everyone and everyone in a sport.” We reaffirm our faith in the importance of amateur sports which stimulate equitable competition and good sportsmanship and in the principle that high school sports are at their best when conducted by the proper school authorities who will keep them articulated with the total school program and in harmony with proven educational standards. If anyone can devise ways of increasing opportunity for participation through expansion of established machinery, we know we can count on a fine response from high school students.

In progress toward an adequate fitness program, our schools have something tangible to show for their efforts. Last year’s reports show that 31 different interscholastic sports were sponsored. Participation in at least 17 of these sports showed an increase over the previous year. 57% of our schools had competition in 8 or more sports, an appreciable increase over any previous year. In at least 3 sections of the state, more than three-fourths of the schools sponsored 8 or more sports. 170 high schools now offer training in 12 or more sports.

All of the recent talk about a broadened sports program is interesting. Those who are on the firing line are always looking for more effective ways of doing an important job. It is understandable why they are somewhat gun-shy of loud noises astern unless they are confident that the barrage is being laid down by experienced and trusted marksmen.—Secretary John K. Archer (New York).
The 1955 Cross Country

The St. Joseph Prep School won the third official K.H.S.A.A. Cross Country Run, which was held in Lexington on November 12. First place was won by Press Whelan of St. Joe, who was also first place winner in 1954. Whelan's time was 11:05.3. The team was coached by Brother Berard.

The Trimble County High School team, coached by Dr. R. Hutchinson, Jr., won second place. Mr. Hutchinson had won the event in 1953 with his Breckinridge County team and in 1954 with his Trimble County team. The Flat Gap High School runners, coached by Francis Stapleton, placed third.

The Run was held on the Picadome Golf Course, and was managed by the Spiked Shoe Society of the University of Kentucky. Charles Tye is president of the organization. The course was laid off for a distance of something more than two miles.

One hundred forty-one boys took part in the Cross Country. The order in which the first fifty of these finished is given below, including the times of the first twenty-five.

1—Whelan, St. Joseph (11:05:3); 2—Thompson, Valley (11:13); 3—Pyles, Trimble Co. (11:14); 4—Ship, St. Joseph (11:18); 5—Adkins, Virgie (11:19); 6—Jackson, Trimble Co. (11:24); 7—Clements, St. Joseph (11:22); 8—McCoy, Johns Creek (11:34); 9—Burchett, Flat Gap (11:55); 10—Cantrell, Flat Gap (11:36); 11—Osborne, Flat Gap (11:37); 12—Swan, Fern Creek (11:38); 13—Meehan, St. Joseph (11:39); 14—Shrote, Male (11:44); 15—Mcdowell, Trimble Co. (11:45); 16—Johnston, Southern (11:51); 17—Baker, Montgomery Co. (11:52); 18—Watkin, St. Joseph (11:53); 19—Andrew, Trimble Co. (11:55); 20—Mahurin, Male (11:56); 21—Zipperlein, Valley (11:57); 22—Joslin, Trimble Co. (11:58); 23—Wine, Holy Trinity (11:59); 24—Gum, Henry Clay (12:02); 25—Swan, Fern Creek (12:02); 26—Cissell, St. Joseph; 27—Greco, Southern; 28—Wildor, Henderson Settlement; 29—Partin, Henderson Settlement; 30—Johnson, Madisonville; 31—Bray, Trimble Co.; 32—Lawrence, Trigg Co.; 33—Davies, Johns Creek; 34—Fields, Virgie; 35—Ballinger, Livingston; 36—Thacker, Berea Foundation; 37—Collins, Madisonville; 38—Blair, Berea Foundation; 39—Grove, Fern Creek; 40—Steedley, Southern; 41—Clark, Valley; 42—Wilson, Southern; 43—Halderman, Simon Kenton; 44—Rountree, Fern Creek; 45—Robert Jenkins, Berea Foundation; 46—Funk, Valley; 47—Sandlin, Berea Foundation; 48—Sheffield, Male; 49—Hester, Valley; 50—Saylor, Red Bird.

Suggestions

A K.H.S.A.A. registered official said in a letter written not long ago to the Commissioner: "I believe that all schools should use contracts to hire their officials. I have signed only one contract since I first started officiating. The coaches have been very unfair in some instances in kicking officials out of games, and also there is a habit of some officials cancelling small games to take big games. This should be corrected."

The principal of a member school said in a letter written to the State Office last spring: "We are increasingly aware during the past two or three years that many officials are negligent in the matter of arriving on time. We hear complaints, too, that many referees allow warm-up periods between games to drag out to unreasonable length."

These are justifiable complaints, and there is no reason for the problems mentioned not being solved by the persons involved, namely, school administrators and registered officials.

Basketball Questions

(Continued from Page One)

Ruling: There is nothing in the indicated circumstances to prevent the score from counting. The fact that the clock is not running does not prevent the scoring of points. In the outlined situation, it seems apparent that there would be some difference of opinion as to whether the 3 seconds had expired before the ball was in flight for the try. In question-able circumstances of this kind, the Referee would have no reason for failure to count the basket.

Comment: Modification of the outlined circumstances might result in a different situation. If there should be mechanical failure of the official timepiece or if there was a dispute between the two Timers so that it is quite obvious that prejudice had a bearing on the situation or that the time taken to score the field goal was very clearly in excess of the remaining time to be played, the Official has some discretionary authority. However, in such cases, a good Official would, in the outlined circumstances, be alerted to a possible irregularity of this kind and would make preparations for it.

29. Play: On the 1st free throw by A1 of a bonus penalty, ball is tapped by tall A2; (a) while it is on the basket ring; or (b) while it is bouncing above the basket. In either case, the tapped ball goes through the basket. Does goal count and is a bonus free throw awarded?

Ruling: In (a), the tapping of the ball by A2 is a violation which immediately cancels the ball to become dead. Also, touching by A2 ends the free throw so that it cannot be successful. Hence, no point is scored and no bonus free throw is permitted. In (b), the act by A2 is legal. His touching of the ball ends the free throw but does not cause the ball to become dead. A field goal is credited to A2. Since the free throw is not successful, no bonus free throw is awarded.

30. Play: What should be the procedure if two violations or a violation and a foul occur simultaneously?

Ruling: An experienced Official will not see two of these occurring at exactly the same time, unless it is one of those rare combinations where the acts must be treated as having happened simultaneously. Here are illustrations. CASE 1: Running by A1 and a foul by B1 occur at nearly the same time. An experienced Official will always see one of them as having occurred first. If the running occurs first, any subsequent common foul is ignored because it occurred after ball became dead. If the foul occurs first, that kills the ball and there is no such thing as running during a dead ball. The
procedure in cases of this kind is the same as that which is followed in Case II. CASE II: A1 throws for goal at about the time his foot touches the sideline. The officials will not regard "the time he leaves the hand and the foot touching the sideline are simultaneous. He will see one as having occurred before the other and that determines whether the goal counts. There are many other similar situations where the Official would be in a difficult situation and without rules coverage if he were to declare that certain acts are simultaneous. In contrast, there are a few situations where there are double violations which cannot be avoided. CASE III: During a free throw by A1, B1 and A2 are both in the lane too soon. If these two violations are simultaneous, there is rules coverage and the ball is next put in play by a jump at the free throw line. Even if the acts are not simultaneous, the net result may be the same as if they were simultaneous. If the violation by B1 occurs first, this does not kill the ball immediately. When A2 then enters, the ball is still alive and the free throw has not ended. Consequently, it is a violation by each team and is administered the same as if the two acts were simultaneous. CASE IV: During jump ball, non-jumpers A2 and B2 are in the restraining cylinder before the tap. While it is possible for these two acts to occur simultaneously, one usually precedes the other. When the first violation occurs, it causes the ball to remain dead. No advantage can then be gained by the second player's entry. The first act is penalized as a violation.

31. Play: Throw-in A1 is outside the end line. He throws the ball: (a) against the back of the backboard, receives the rebound while he is still out of bounds and then makes the throw-in; or (b) he throws the ball across a corner of the court and out of bounds at the side without the ball having been in the court. He then receives the ball back and makes the throw-in.

Ruling: The ball has not become alive in either of these cases. About the only specific regulation which would be violated is that concerning the 5-second time limit. In practically all cases, the act would consume more than the 5 seconds and, in case of doubt, the Official would usually rule it a violation. Furthermore, if it is a violation, the act should probably be treated the same as if the throw-in were to bounce the ball on the floor out of bounds a time or two before heking it up and making the throw-in. There is nothing in the rules to prevent such bouncing, although the rules do prohibit him from throwing the ball to the floor out of bounds so that it bounces into the court. In this case, the throw-in has not gone directly into the court.

32. Play: A1 throws ball at B's basket. (a) While he is in the act of throwing, there is a foul by B1 and the ball goes in the basket; or (b) while ball is in flight toward the basket, time for a period expires; or (c) while ball is rolling on the ring, it is tapped by A2, after which it falls in or out.

Ruling: Since an attempt at the wrong basket is not a "try for goal" as defined in Rule 4-20 the continuing motion rule does not apply and the exception to the dead ball rule for a ball in flight does not apply. But the touching of the ball on the ring, as outlined in 5-10 applies to any situation, regardless of whether it is a try for goal. In all three situations, ball becomes dead immediately. The goal does not count in any of the three situations. However, in (c), it is a violation (basket interference) and the penalty for this particular violation is the awarding of 2 points. If the penalty under 4-10 and 11 were followed literally, the 2 points would be awarded to "the player." Obviously, it is not the intent to count 2 points for the thrower when the infraction has prevented the possible scoring of 2 points for the opponent. If any points are awarded, they should be awarded to the team at whose basket the infraction occurred. Until adequate coverage is provided, it is fortunate that this combination of circumstances will rarely, if ever, occur and that the Official will, in any doubtful case, not see the violation.

33. Play: A1 receives a pass. He throws the ball against the Official or against the leg or back of B1, then catches the ball and dribbles. Is this legal?

Ruling: If the ball is thrown against the Official, the player has always completed a dribble (air dribble) when he catches the ball. He may not dribble again. The same thing applies if he throws the ball against B except that if the pass is long enough or the circumstances are such that A1 has lost control when he passes the ball, his first dribble ends with loss of control. Since the ball has touched an opponent while out of his control, he is permitted to dribble again. From this, it will be obvious that the Official must exercise some judgment. In many cases, A1 will pass the ball with the intention of having it go to a teammate. If such a pass is touched by B, it is common practice to assume that player control was lost and that when A1 again secures control, he has a right to dribble in accordance with Rule 9-5c. Also see Play 425.

There is a Good Reason—or is There?

NOTE: Somewhat similar questions were distributed last year. Six resulted in rules improvements. This new set provides food for thought.

ABOUT THE DRIBBLE:
1. Why should touching the ball with both hands simultaneously end a dribble?
2. Why should pivot foot rights be different in starting a dribble?
ABOUT FOULS:
3. Why is a ball (which is not a try) considered continuing motion?
ABOUT JUMP BALL:
4. Why shouldn't ball become alive when ball leaves Official's hand on the toss?
ABOUT BASKET INTERFERENCE:
5. Why shouldn't basket interference be made a technical foul?
6. If A1 throws at B's basket and A2 taps it while it is on the ring, is penalty correct in stating that 2 points are awarded "the thrower"?
ABOUT THE THROW-IN:
7. Why shouldn't ball become alive when a throw-in touches a player even if in the meantime it has gone through the basket for no score?
GENERAL:
8. Why isn't the commonly used term "false double foul" to indicate a pair of fouls which is not a double foul, recognized in the rules?
9. Should properly reacting rubber-covered basketballs have official standing?
10. Why should a throw-in after a goal be different from other throw-ins?
11. Why shouldn't the broken line arc in the free throw lane be one inch in width and with only a few segments to indicate the circle?
12. Are the lower 6 or 8 inches and sharp corners of the large backboard necessary?
To All Coaches From KAPOS

One of the goals of the Kentucky Association of Pep Clubs' sponsors is to encourage school administrators to appoint an approved faculty member to sponsor the cheerleading and baton twirling groups.

A well qualified chaperone for all off-campus trips should be a MUST for all schools. At times the role of chaperone can be a difficult as well as an expensive one. No chaperone should be embarrassed by having to pay her own expenses on these trips.

In order to alleviate some of this expense, the KAPOS organization obtained permission from the Kentucky Principals' Association to have all KAPOS membership cards honored when the sponsor is in the act of chaperoning the visiting team.

The purpose of this article is to notify all coaches of this new ruling and to ask their cooperation in notifying all ticket sellers and ticket takers of the rule. Our organization would deplore any abuse of this generous offer, and sincerely hopes that no sponsor will try to have others admitted on her membership card.

May we take this opportunity to thank the principals and coaches for their cooperation in this matter, and to ask you to encourage your sponsor to join the KAPOS organization. We need your help in improving standards of conduct, caliber of cheers, etc., so JOIN NOW! Send your $1.00 to Miss Phyllis Kleecker, College of Education, University of Kentucky, and she will promptly send you your KAPOS membership card.

Here and There...

FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL STATISTICS: The collecting of accurate data in football and basketball has permitted a scientific approach to problems connected with the games. Football statistics have played a vital role in determining many of the actions of the National Federation Football Committee. In some cases, data have warranted positive action which has improved the game. In other cases, data have prevented proposed action which might have had a bad effect on the game. Illustrations include the following. At one time, sentiment was about 50-50 as to whether all plastic helmets should be prohibited. On one occasion, a tentative vote outlawed such equipment. A further study of available data indicated that there was no evidence that helmets with a plastic construction were any more dangerous than those constructed of fiber covered with leather. In the meantime, it became apparent that a heavy helmet and one which does not permit proper ventilation results in fatigue which is, in itself, a safety hazard. During the past several years, more than three-fourths of all helmet shells are of plastic construction. Some have web suspension, some have rubber padding and others have both for maximum protection. If the football rules had outlawed such construction, progress would have been prevented.

In basketball, many of the recent developments in the game have come from a study of data secured by reliable statisticians who have collected statistics during state-sponsored games and meets.

State Associations differ in the extent to which machinery is set up for the collection of such statistics. At a recent meeting of the Tennessee Board of Control, it was voted to employ a game statistician for the 1956 tournaments. In some states this work is done in return for a front row seat at the tournament.

Correction

BASKETBALL CASE BOOK

Play 254, item (b) might be affected by the new rule which awards two throws for a flagrant technical foul. In second line of play 381, substitute “but” for “out.”

BASKETBALL MEETING FOLDER

In second line of play 18 on page 9, reverse B1 and A1. In key at bottom of page 11, the second answer in question 7 should be “no” instead of “yes.” In formulae table on page 12, the figures in the second and third lines should be ignored. The total value of the bonus penalty should be .67 and for the 2-throw penalty it is .72.

BOWLING: The Junior Bowling Congress, under sponsorship of Secretary Milton Raymer, has adopted the rule which was discussed at the annual meeting of the Federation. This regulation of the Junior Bowling Congress is in harmony with policies of most State High School Associations. It provides that if a junior bowler accepts money prizes or similar prizes as a reward for his bowling ability, he becomes ineligible to participate in the Junior Bowling program. One purpose of the regulation is to reduce the number of cases where the high school eligibility might be affected through the acceptance of an award. Secretary Raymer and his executive body deserve commendation for this progressive step.
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