TRINITY HIGH SCHOOL CLASSAAAA CHAMPION — 1977


PLAYOFFS

Trinity 34 — Iroquois 7
Trinity 33 — Ballard 7
Trinity 21 — Bishop David 13
Trinity 28 — Greenup County 7

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

FEBRUARY 1978
HIGHLAND HIGH SCHOOL CLASS AAA CHAMPION


Highlands 10 — Rec. Bowl Danville 14
Highlands 46 — Dayton 6
Highlands 53 — Covington Catholic 7
Highlands 25 — Newport Catholic 6
Highlands 6 — Boone County 17
Highlands 7 — Erlanger 8
Highlands 7 — Newport 10
Highlands 35 — Dixie Heights 0

Highlands 22 — Simon Kenton 17
Highlands 13 — Holmes 22
Highlands 33 — Campbell County 0
PLAYOFFS
Highlands 34 — Jessamine County 6
Highlands 13 — Russell 7
Highlands 6 — Shelby County 0

SHELBY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL — STATE CLASS AAA, REGION II, DISTRICT 1, CHAMPION

WHEN TEMPER FLARES, WE ALL GET BURNED
BILL FARNEY
State Athletic Director

As the 1977-78 school year winds, the UIL office is receiving an unusual number of cases involving misconduct on the part of the coach in relation to game officials. Most of these cases are from coaches who feel the official has not exercised good judgment in a play or a series of plays. Tempers flare, curses are uttered, and occasionally, there is contact in the form of shoving or pushing. The fans become involved in the argument and the players, having witnessed their coach demonstrate his opinion of the officials and let the world know how he feels, think they are justified in getting away with illegal acts or unnecessary roughness on the field.

For all practical purposes, the educational aspects of sportsmanship have been lost for the night. Any lessons to be taught in sportsmanship, character or patience have been lost, and in some cases, complete respect for the coach is gone forever.

A Lot Of Nothing
I have been a coach. I have been mad at officials. I have lost my temper. Penalty flags have been thrown to curb my remarks. I have been asked to get back to the bench area. My players shared my fury. All my ranting, raving and emotional outbursts have gotten me a lot—a lot of nothing.

No official has ever changed a decision after my protest. Intimidation for subsequent calls was negligible. In other words, Officials 100, Coach 0. Fans 0, Players 0. Purpose of game and fairplay 0.

In simple terms, nobody gains. Everybody loses.

Is It Worth It?

The UIL has an athletic code which states: "...It means to accept the decisions of the officials without protest; to see that officials are extended protection and courtesy by the players, school personnel and laymen; to treat your opponents as your guests, and to put clean play and real sportsmanship above victories..." The important thing in sports is strive to excel and the good feeling it fosters between those who play fair and have no excuse when they lose.

The UIL State Executive Committee investigates every reported violation. They have the power to initiate proceedings against any member school whenever, in the opinion of the committee, there is sufficient evidence at hand to justify such action.

In severe cases, a school could lose a competitive program and many students suffer because of irrational action by a coach or school representative. Is it worth the risk?

Responsibility Shared

Statements such as, "That call cost us the game," or "The officials threw the flag so many times that the kids could not even play," or "The officials took the game away from us," or the oft heard, "The officials let the game get out of hand," add little to the games' intent.

Whenever a coach or official makes such a comment, should not the coach or official share the blame? The coach's actions have as much to do with the official as the official's actions have with the coach. The official's responsibility is to-positive or negative decisions. The coach has a responsibility to let the officials handle their job as professionals. Both, when mistakes are made, should be held responsible for their actions.

Blaming an official for a loss does little toward developing positive attitudes in the players' ability to compete.

If an athlete understands that he cannot win anyway because the officials will not let him, how will his effort be affected? If he or his coach is looking for an out or an excuse for the loss, they are not playing in the true spirit of the game which pits skill and strategy against competition, and odds of chance.

Never Compromise Rules

An official should never compromise the rules in any situation. He feels that by doing so he may "good ole boy." These coach could expect to be treated with the same respect and understanding that is extended to their profession never appreciate an official that can be swayed by intimidation. The spirit of the rules as well as the letter must be strongly enforced.

It is a well-known fact that most fans do not know the more detailed aspects of the rules. Sometimes, who do know them misinterpret them. Would it not be better to let the officials call the game—win, lose or draw. Than, if the performance of the officials is not up to standards, the coach and the school has the option of never using this official again.

One of the more distasteful practices is that of "scratch ing a chapter." This practice should be used sparingly and only when it is obvious one team has consistently used a particular chapter whereas the other team has never used it.

People Make Mistakes

Schools do not have to endure incompetent officiating. But it is difficult if not impossible to improve an officials' proficiency during the game. More often, his wrath will be incurred and his effectiveness adversely reduced.

To show open displeasure and exchange bitter hatreds does nothing more than add coal to the fire. Something I have observed in my years of coaching is I could be mad as hops at an official. His judgment and character at this time would be unfailingly poor and his decision would be faulty.

Then, at a subsequent contest, he would do an outstanding job. This situation is possible only if both coaches and officials will realize that people do make mistakes and nobody should be judged totally on one moment's anger or stupidity.

Sportsmanship Everyone's Job

Proper maintenance of sportsmanship is everyone's responsibility. There is no room for the coach who permits a breakdown in the control he has over his players. There is no room for players who lose their composure because this detracts from their performance.

Officials who do not have the courage to penalize coaches and players for unsportsmanlike conduct need to find something better to do on Friday nights. Without the proper mutual sharing of responsibility by players, coaches, officials, fans and the media, the interscholastic program of athletics cannot continue to be a positive influence in the lives of our youth.

We, in Texas, have the finest student athletic program of any state in the U.S. or any nation in the world. Let's keep it that way by respecting the rules of the game and the principles of personal self-control.

— Texas Interscholastic Leaguer
FEBRUARY, 1978
VOL. XL—No. 7
Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association
Office of Publication, 560 E. Cooper Dr., P. O. Box 7502, Lexington, Ky. 40502


President—Ray Story (1974-1976) Radcliff
Vice-President—Norman Passmore (1976-1978) Lexington


Subscription Rate $3.00 per year

From the Commissioner's Office

KENTUCKY GIRLS' SPORTS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION

Please inform your girls' sports coaches of the following announcement and encourage them to attend.

The Kentucky Girls' Sports Association will be holding its annual meeting Saturday, March 18, 1978, at 1:30 P.M. in the Powell Building, at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond. Nominations for the East-West All-Star game will be made at this meeting.

The membership is open to any individual in and dedicated to the promotion of high school girls' sports in Kentucky. The dues are $3.00 per person.

TRACK AND FIELD

MAJOR RULE REVISIONS FOR 1978

2-6-2, 4-7-4 and 4-7-5: Fully automatic timing devices are defined and the use of the table Lea 1-7-5 to convert time recorded in one-hundredth (1/100) of a second to one-tenth (1/10) of a second has been clarified.

3-1-8: The status and function of the jury of appeals has been clarified.

4-2-1: When a contestant has been disqualified the referee will notify, or cause to be notified, either the competitor or the competitor's coach.

5-1-2: Scoring in quadrangular meets will be 5-3-2-1 for individual events and 5-3-2 for relay events.

7-1-3: A whistle signal to the starter from the head finish judge has replaced the former arm signal to indicate judges and timers are ready.

7-1-4: Revisions to indicate that "when all competitors are set and motionless" is the determining factor when the starter shall fire the gun.

10-1-1: Revisions to indicate contests in the field events will be charged with an unsuccessful trial if they fail to initiate a trial that is carried to completion, or pass it, within two minutes after being called for a trial.

POINTS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

1. Lack of sufficient and qualified officials
2. Experimentation with the false start rule is encouraged
3. Safety considerations in the throwing events
4. Conversion to metric and national record considerations

1978 District Tournament Sites

GIRLS
1. Fulton
2. St. Mary
3. Mayfield
4. Murray State Univ.
5. Livingston Central
6. Henderson County
7. West Hopkinsville
8. Hopkinsville
9. Owensboro
10. Muhlenberg Central
11. Trinity
12. Ohio County
13. Russellville
14. Warren Central
15. Glasgow
16. Cumberland County
17. Elizabethtown
18. LaRue County
19. Nelson County
20. Campbellsville
21. Central
22. Western
23. Doss
24. Southern
25. Manual
26. Assumption
27. Fern Creek
28. Waggener
29. Bullitt Central
30. Shelby County
31. Carroll County
32. Scott County

BOYS
1. Fulton
2. St. Mary
3. Mayfield
4. Murray State Univ.
5. Livingston Central
6. Henderson County
7. West Hopkinsville
8. Hopkinsville
9. Owensboro
10. Muhlenberg Central
11. Hancock County
12. Grayson County
13. Russellville
14. Western Ky. Univ.
15. Glasgow
16. Cumberland County
17. Elizabethtown
18. LaRue County
19. Nelson County
20. Campbellsville
21. Shawnee
22. Western
23. Doss
24. Southern
25. St. Xavier
26. Trinity
27. Fern Creek
28. Ballard
29. Bullitt Central
30. Shelby County
31. Carroll County
32. Scott County

1978 Regional Tournament Sites

GIRLS
(1) Mayfield High School, (2) Webster County High School, (3) McLean County High School, (4) Allen County High School, (5) Hart County High School, (6) Southern High School, (7) Addison High School, (8) Shelby County High School,

BOYS

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association met at the K.H.S.A.A. Building, Lexington, on Friday, February 3, 1978. The meeting was called to order by President Ray Shaw, at 10 A.M., with all Board members present. Commissioner Tom Mills, Assistant Commissioners Dianne H. Caines, Louis Stout and Billy V. Wise present. The invocation was given by Jack Burich.

It was requested that the recorded vote on one proposal be inserted in the minutes of the December 17 Board meeting. This motion was that all assigning secretaries do not officiate ball games in the sport they assign. The motion was reported as carried by eight ayes and one no. The minutes of the December 17, 1977, meeting of the Board were approved. The motion carried unanimously.

President Story introduced Mr. Tom Minter of the Lexington Civic Center to the Board of Control. Mr. Minter then presented his proposal to the Board regarding the site of the 1979 Boys' State Basketball Tournament. He introduced the Mayor Jim Amato and the Mayor spoke on behalf of the Lexington Civic Center being selected as the site for the 1979 tournament. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Minter thanked the Board for considering his proposal (A copy of the proposal is on file in the K.H.S.A.A. office.)

A. C. Chapman of the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center was then introduced to the Board. Mr. Chapman had with him, each speaking on behalf of Mr. Chapman in his request of having the 1979 Boys' State Basketball Tournament at Freedom Hall, Ed Hasenour, Butch Charmoli, Dave Hart and Bruce Brantley. Mr. Chapman read his proposal to the Board for their consideration. (A copy of the proposal is on file in the K.H.S.A.A. office.)

The Board discussed the proposals in detail, considering all the possibilities in regard to a two year decision. Jack Burkich moved, seconded by Norman Passmore, that the Boys' State Basketball Tournament be the Lexington Civic Center for 1979 and Freedom Hall, Louisville, for 1980. The motion carried by a vote of 7-3.

Mr. Mills gave a report on his meeting with the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education on January 10. The State Board voted to extend the compliance date on their action pertaining to changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the K.H.S.A.A. from January 1, 1978, to July 1, 1978. The State Board also asked Mr. Mills to conduct a survey among member schools on the practice of redshirting student-athletes. The motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Mills presented the Board with proposed rates for increasing the amount of catastrophic insurance provided for students participating in athletics. It was decided that a decision would be made on the proposals at the March meeting of the Board. Mr. Mills then requested the Board for permission to survey the member schools to determine their need for additional insurance coverage. Barney Thweatt moved, seconded by George Sauer, that Commissioner Mills be given permission to conduct this survey. The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Mills will give the results of these surveys at a later meeting.

Mr. Mills suggested to the Board that a Committee be named to study the Constitution and By-Laws for the purpose of submitting proposals to the 1978 Delegate Assembly for consideration. Zeb Blankenship, Norman Passmore and George Sauer were named to this Committee, with Mr. Blankenship being named Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Mills asked that all of the Board members write in their suggestions for the Committee to consider.

Mr. Mills presented a letter from WKYT-TV with their proposal to telescast the Boys' State Basketball Tournament for 1978. After a lengthy discussion on this matter, Denval Barriger moved, seconded by Norman Passmore, that WKYT-TV be given permission to telescast the final game of the Boys' State Basketball Tournament from Freedom Hall, Louisville, on March 25. The motion carried by a vote of 7-3.

The Board discussed the request of 9th and O Christian School to be changed from basketball District 23 to District 21. It was the decision of the Board that the request could not be approved for the present season but they would consider making the change to become effective during the 1978-79 school year. Requests for change in district assignment are considered at the April meeting of the Board.

The Board then discussed the re-alignment of football Class A, Region IV, District 2. After considering the differences in the image with the realignment, Jack Burkich moved, seconded by Denval Barriger, that Class A, Region IV, District 2, be sub-divided as follows: Sub-District 1 — Elkhorn City, Fleming-Neon, Jenkins, Phelps, Virgie. Sub-District 2 — Allen Central, Betsy Layne, Mullins, Paintsville, Wheelwright. The motion carried unanimously.

Assistant Commissioner Louis Stout gave a report on the request of the principal of Owensboro High School to host the State Baseball Tournament for 1978. Upon Mr. Stout's recommendation to the Board for the Owensboro High School to host the baseball tournament, Norman Passmore made a motion, seconded by Denval Barriger, that his recommendation be accepted. The motion carried unanimously.

Joseph McPherson moved, seconded by Glenn Ravenscraft, that all bills of the Association for the month of December be allowed. The motion was carried unanimously.

The next meeting of the Board was scheduled for Friday, March 24, 1978, 9:00 A.M. at Executive Inn East, in Louisville.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.
FOOTBALL DISTRICTS AND REGIONS

The Board of Control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association set the football districts and regions for 1979 and 1980 as follows:

**CLASS A (0-400)**

**REGION I**

District 1 — Ballard Memorial, Crittenden County, Fort Campbell, Fulton, Fulton County, Russellville

District 2 — Campbellsville, Caverna, Clinton County, Gamaliel, Metcalfe County, Tompkinsville

**REGION II**

District 1 — Berea, Harrodsburg, Madison, Mercer County, Paris

District 2 — Sub-District 1 — Beth Haven, Hancock County, Kentucky Country Day

Sub-District 2 — Eminence, Frankfort, Owen County, Trimble County

**REGION III**

District 1 — Beechwood, Bellevue, Dayton, Ludlow

District 2 — Fairview, Maysville, Nicholas County, Raceland

District 1 — Sub-District 1 — Cumberland, Harlan, Lynch

Sub-District 2 — Lone Jack, Lynn Camp, Pineville, Williamsburg

District 2 — Sub-District 1 — Elkhorn City, Fleming-Neon, Jenkins, Phelps, Virgie

Sub-District 2 — Allen Central, Betsy Layne, Mullins, Paintsville, Wheelwright

**CLASS AA (400-600)**

**REGION I**

District 1 — Caldwell County, Heath, Mayfield, Murray, Todd Central, Trigg County

District 2 — Sub-District 1 — Allen County, Butler County, Edmonson County, Glasgow, Warren East

Sub-District 2 — Adair County, Green County, Hart County, Taylor County

**REGION II**

District 1 — Sub-District 1 — Anderson County, Bardstown, Washington County

Sub-District 2 — East Hardin, Fort Knox, LaRue County, West Hardin

Sub-District 1 — Bath County, Carroll County, Fleming County, Henry County

Sub-District 2 — East Carter, Lewis County, Rowan County, West Carter

**REGION III**

District 1 — Sub-District 1 — Boyle County, Casey County, Estill County, Garrard County

Sub-District 2 — Russell County, Somerset, Wayne County

District 2 — Bell County, Corbin, Evarts, Middlesboro

**REGION IV**

District 1 — Hazard, Johns Creek, M. C. Napier, Whitesburg

District 2 — Lawrence County, Morgan County, Pikeville, Prestonsburg

**CLASS AAA (600-1000)**

**REGION I**

District 1 — Lone Oak, Reidland, Union County, Webster County

District 2 — Barren County, Franklin-Simpson, McLean County, Ohio County

**REGION II**

District 1 — Breckinridge County, Elizabethtown, Grayson County

District 2 — Bourbon County, Danville, Harrison County, Montgomery County, Scott County, Woodford County

**REGION III**

District 1 — Conner, Covington Catholic, Highlands, Lloyd Memorial, Newport, Newport Catholic

District 2 — Jessamine County, Knox Central, Lincoln County, Rockcastle County, Whitley County

**REGION IV**

District 1 — Breathitt County, Clay County, James A. Cawood, Leslie County

District 2 — Belfry, Johnson Central, Russell

**STATE CLASSAAAA (1000-up)**

**REGION I**

District 1 — Bowling Green, Christian County, Hopkinsville, Marshall County, Paducah Tilghman, Warren Central

District 2 — Apollo, Daviess County, Henderson County, Madisonville-North Hopkins, Owensboro, Owensboro Catholic

**REGION II**

District 1 — Bullitt Central, Marion County, Meade County, Nelson County, North Bullitt, North Hardin

District 2 — Franklin County, Oldham County, Shelby County

**REGION III**

District 1 — Bryan Station, Henry Clay, Lafayette, Tates Creek

District 2 — Clark County, Laurel County, Madison Central

**REGION IV**

District 1 — Boone County, Campbell County, Dixie Heights, Holmes, Simon Kenton

District 2 — Boyd County, Greenup County, Paul G. Blazer

**CLASSAAAA — JEFFERSON COUNTY**

District 1 — Bishop David, Butler, Doss, Pleasure Ridge Park, Shawnee, Valley, Western

District 2 — Central, DeSales, Fairdale, Male, Moore, Southern, Stuart

District 3 — Atherton, Fern Creek, Iroquois, Jeffersontown, Manual, St. Xavier, Seneca

District 4 — Ballard, Durrett, Eastern, Thomas Jefferson, Trinity, Waggener, Westport
KAPOS NEWS
STATE TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

Cheerleader and Sponsor Registration: All cheerleading squads and/or sponsors are asked to stop by the KAPOS table in Freedom Hall to:
1. Register your squad
2. Pick up important information and materials for you and your school.

Along with a KAPOS board member, there will be high school cheerleaders on hand to assist you. They can be identified by their hostess arm-bands. Feel free to ask them for help, and in turn they may seek you and your cheerleaders to be interviewed by one of the radio commentators. In order to make their task easier, we are asking that you register your seat, row and section number. A possible radio interview is often missed because the guides could not locate the desired person in time for the interview.

Hospitality Room: May we remind all sponsors and cheerleaders that KAPOS has a Hospitality Room located in Freedom Hall. We cordially invite you to have refreshments, socialize with friends, exchange ideas, and perhaps get help with your problems.

“Sweet Sixteen” Cheerleading Squads: Attention Principals! If your team will be participating in the State Tournament, included in the packet sent to you by the KHSAA will be a letter pertaining to your cheerleading squad. Be sure to look for this and relay all information to your cheerleader sponsor. We request that your cheerleaders be chaperoned by a well qualified, school approved adult. Verification of this, along with your sponsor’s name, must be contained in the letter of conformation which you will receive. This letter must be in the hands of a KAPOS officer prior to the time that your cheerleaders take the floor.

Important! Please be sure that your school is a paid up member of KAPOS in order for your squad to compete for the cheerleading awards in the State Tournament. The winners of these a-

AWARDING OF TROPHIES

KAPOS is pleased to honor outstanding cheerleading squads with the recognition they so well deserve. All cheerleader awards will be presented between games on Friday night of the State Tournament. The awards are as follows:

The winning cheerleader squad will receive the Ted Sanford Trophy. The runner-up cheerleading squad will receive a trophy, with the third and fourth place squads being awarded plaques. In addition, the special K-Pep Award will be presented. All Tournament cheerleading squads and their sponsors are asked to be located close to the playing floor so they can easily come to the floor should they be called for an award.

GOVERNOR CARROLL DECLARES
GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP WEEK

While every week should be Good Sportsmanship Week, KAPOS has always tried to put special emphasis on being a good sport at State Tournament time. Being a good sport is part of being a good citizen. We don't believe that good citizens need to be reminded to exemplify good sportsmanship. However, it is especially fitting at tournament time to remind all citizens that it is a privilege to be able to attend the games and that each individual can contribute to the success of the tournament if he will abide by the KAPOS Sportsmanship Creed proclaimed by Governor Carroll. The Governor's proclamation is on display at the KAPOS table.

NOTE TO ALL ADMINISTRATORS

Many of you have responded to our SOS in releasing teaching personnel to assist with the many tasks necessary to keep this organization functioning effectively.

Again, we need judges and personnel to help at the tournament. This involves at least 12 to 15 people. It is also backbreaking, tedious work.
However, we have many dedicated women who have indicated a willingness to help share these duties provided they get a release from their administrators. Therefore, the KAPOS board is seeking your understanding and cooperation should you be asked to release a teacher from her duties to help carry on the work that KAPOS is doing to make cheerleading a worthwhile educational experience in the State of Kentucky.

STATE-AT-LARGE CHAMPIONS

Recognition is now being given to cheerleading squads other than those sixteen fortunate enough to participate with their teams in the State Tournament. The winner will receive the Jane Meyer trophy, while the runner-up will receive a trophy. Plaques will be given to the third and fourth place squads.

Beginning at the district level, all squads that are KAPOS members are eligible to be judged for the honor of representing their district in the KAPOS Region-At-Large cheerleading competition. The winner and runner-up of each district will progress to the region. In turn, the winner and runner-up from each region is allowed to compete for the title of State-At-Large Cheerleading Champions.

Judging for the State-At-Large winners will take place at 12:30 P.M., on Thursday, March 23, and at 8:30 A.M., Friday, March 24, in the Atherton High School Gymnasium, 3000 Dundee Road, Louisville. The public is invited to this outstanding event. The admission charge of $1.00 per person will go toward the expenses of the KAPOS scholarship award, details of which are supplied below. We are grateful to the administrators of Atherton for their generosity in opening the doors of their school to us for this competitive event. We trust that they will have no cause to fault our behavior. All cheerleaders and guests will be expected to be remfulful that they are guests in the “home” of Atherton High School.

At the conclusion of the judging at Atherton, trophies will be awarded to the top four squads, in addition to several special awards.

STELLA S. GILB SCHOLARSHIP

KAPOS is happy to annually award the Stella S. Gilb Scholarship to an outstanding and well-deserving cheerleader from Kentucky. One of your cheerleaders may be a potential scholarship winner, so get your applications in early. Applications must be turned in no later than April 15.

Write a KAPOS officer for application forms, or pick them up at the State Tournament KAPOS table.

Supplementary List Of Approved And Certified Basketball Officials For 1977-78

CERTIFIED

Blackwood, Tom Napier, Charles
Blevins, Boone Ogden, Paul
Bramble, Jim Proffitt, Carlee
Brown, John Radjunas, John
Bruner, Jack Randolph, Woody
Butcher, Doug Rice, Williard
Call, Barbara Seavers, Joe
Collins, Hubert Thomas, Billy
Downs, Joe Thornsberry, Larry
Holmes, Robert E. Williams, Roger
Long, Bill Wingfield, Felix
Meredith, Wilmoth Wright, A. D.
Mills, Dwight
Murrell, Allen

APPROVED

Gibson, Gerald Jones, Ben
Giilliam, Steve Simms, William
Idol, Billy J. Sr. Whitley, Kim
FRANKLIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL — STATE AAAA, REGION II, DISTRICT 2 CHAMPION

INSTRUCTIONS TO AND DUTIES OF SCORERS FOR BASKETBALL GAMES

RULES COVERAGE:
Rule 2, Section 2: Referee designates official scorebook and official scorer.
Rule 2, Section 11: Duties and responsibilities of scorers are indicated. In case of doubt, signal the floor official as soon as conditions permit to verify the official's decision.

Rules Committee strongly recommends official scorers wear a black and white striped garment and his location at scorers' and timers' table be clearly marked.

RESPONSIBILITY:
Scorer's responsibility is so great that floor officials must establish the closest cooperation and understanding with them. Scorers must be accurate.

EQUIPMENT:
Scorebook (must be available for inspection at table from 10 minutes prior to the game until the referee has approved the final score), pencils and signaling device with sound different from that of timer.

BEFORE GAME:
1. Ten minutes before scheduled game time, the scorers shall be supplied with each team's roster and numbers.
2. Ten minutes before scheduled game starting time, the scorers shall be supplied with starting line-up.
3. Notify the referee if either list is not submitted on time or is altered after time specified.
4. If there are discrepancies, notify referee before ball is tossed.

DURING INTERMISSIONS:
1. Either official scorer or a delegated assistant must be at the scorers' table with the official scorebook at all times.
2. Verify the line-up after all intermissions and notify either floor official if a player, who has not reported, has entered the court.

DURING COURSE OF GAME:
1. Non-official scorers should check each entry with official scorebook.
2. Scorers should:
   a. Announce to each other and record total running score.
   b. Announce name and number of player who scores.
   c. Verify scoreboard score.
   d. Compare summary of individual scores with total running score at end of half.
   e. Exchange name and number of player committing personal foul and indicate total fouls charged to him.
3. In case of controversy, the record of the official scoreboard is accepted unless the referee has knowledge which permits him to rule otherwise.

SCORING: (Use the following recommended symbols):
1. P for personal foul, followed by proper numeral exponent indicating number of personal fouls charged to player as P1, P2, etc.
2. T for technical foul.
3. Successful field goal: figure 2.
4. Free throw attempt: O
5. Successful free throw: @
6. 2 free-throw awarded: O—O
7. O + O: bonus situation. If 1st attempt is successful, bonus throw awarded.
8. List the number of charged time-outs for each team.
9. Check the scoreboard often and have progressive team totals available at all time. (Points scored in wrong basket are never credited to a player but are credited to team in a footnote. Points awarded for basket interference by defense are credited to thrower. When a live ball goes in basket, last player who touched ball causes it to go there.)

NOTIFY NEAREST OFFICIAL WHEN:
1. The bonus penalty is in effect, and the proper bonus panel (H or V) shall be displayed, immediately after the penalty has been administered for a team's fourth personal foul in a given half (for games played in quarters) or sixth personal foul (for games played in halves). When a team's bonus panel (H for home and V for visitors) is on display, it indicates to the official that their opponents shall be entitled to a second free throw for all common fouls (excluding player control fouls) for which the first free throw is successful. Another widely used method is as follows: When a team is to receive a bonus throw a light or arrow nearest its basket is displayed.
2. Any player is charged with his 5th personal foul.
3. Either team has 5 charged time-outs.

(Continued on Page Nine)
BISHOP DAVID HIGH SCHOOL — CLASS AAAA
JEFFERSON COUNTY DISTRICT 1 CHAMPION

SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL — CLASS AAAA,
JEFFERSON COUNTY DISTRICT 2 CHAMPION

DUPONT MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL — CLASS AAAA,
JEFFERSON COUNTY DISTRICT 3 CHAMPION
Scorer
(Continued from Page Seven)

4. Ball is dead in control of team of offending player if player is discovered who has not reported to scorer or who has changed his number without reporting it, or who is illegally in game.

5. Ball is dead, if there is a score dispute or doubt about an official's decision.

6. Player enters while wearing illegal number.

7. Ball is dead and the clock is stopped or running, if coach requests that a correctable error be prevented or rectified.

SUBSTITUTIONS:

1. A substitution may be made when the ball is dead and time is out. A player who has been withdrawn may not reenter before the next opportunity to substitute after the clock has started following his replacement.

2. A substitute who is entitled and ready to enter must report to the official scorer. However, substitutions between halves shall be made to the official scorer by the substitute(s) and a team representative prior to the signal which ends the intermission.

3. A substitute may enter court only when beckoned and he must do so at once.

4. If status of ball is about to change, the substitution shall be delayed until the next substitution opportunity.

5. If substitute enters and must withdraw before a jump ball or free throw is administered, he or she may not reenter until next dead ball and time is out. *6. Substitute may be beckoned after 1st throw of a multiple throw or after any throw for a false double foul or after any successful free throw.

"It is not permissible for a substitute to replace designated jumper, or a free thrower when the free throw is for a personal foul unless such thrower is disqualified, or unless either the jumper or the free thrower is injured. The scorer should not signal after the ball has been placed at the disposal of the free thrower.

Instructions To And Duties Of Timers For Basketball Games

RULES COVERAGE:
Rule 2, Section 2: Instruct the referee to designate the official timepiece and its operator. Second timer should assume responsibilities of operating time-out stop watch and checking official time-piece.

Rule 2, Section 12: Duties and responsibilities of timers are indicated. Efficient timer will carefully study these sections and become thoroughly familiar with all their aspects. Timer shall sound a warning signal 15 seconds before the end of an intermission, a charged time-out or a time-out for replacing a disqualified player.

EQUIPMENT: Electric clock timer and one stopwatch, or a table clock timer and one stopwatch, or two stop-watches. Pistol, large gong, loud siren orelectric air horn.

BEFORE THE GAME:

1. Official timer should ascertain game starting time and suggest that referee and coaches synchronize their watches.

2. Review official signals for time-in time-out, foul and violation.

3. Locate dressing rooms and notify scorers ten minutes prior to starting time.

TIMING REGULATIONS:

1. Playing time shall be:
   a. For teams of college age — two halves of 20 minutes each with an intermission of 15 minutes between halves.
   b. For teams of high school age — four quarters of 8 minutes each with intermissions of one minute after the 1st and 3rd quarters and 10 minutes between halves.
   c. For teams younger than in (b) — four quarters of 6 minutes each with intermissions same as for (b).

2. Overtime Play:
   a. If score is tied at end of 2nd half, play shall continue without change of baskets for one or more extra periods, with a 1 minute intermission before each.
   b. In games played in halves, the length of each extra period shall be 5 minutes.
   c. In games played in quarters, the length of each extra period shall be 3 minutes.
   d. As many such extra periods as are needed to break the tie shall be played. Game ends, if, at end of any extra period; the score is not tied.
   e. Extra periods are an extension of 2nd half.

3. A charged time-out is of 1 minute duration unless team charged with time-out is ready to resume play sooner.

4. No time-out is charged when:
   a. A disqualified player is replaced within 1 minute.
   b. An injured player is ready to play immediately or is replaced until at least the next opportunity to substitute after the clock has started following his or her replacement.
   c. Floor official grants a player's request because of displaced eyeglasses or lens.
   d. As in 5-9-(e), a correctable error has been prevented or rectified.
   e. Sound of scorer's signal does not cause game timepiece to be stopped in a correctable error situation.

START THE OFFICIAL TIMEPIECE WHEN:

1. A tossed ball is legally tapped if play is resumed by a jump.

2. Ball touches a player in court during a throw-in (if clock has been stopped).

3. Official signals "time-in" (but if he or she neglects to do so, official timepiece should be started unless an official specifically signals that it should not be started).

4. The ball touches or is touched by a player on the court provided the ball is to remain alive if the free throw is missed. In these cases, the official will give the time-in signal, but if he or she neglects to do so, the official timepiece should be started when it is apparent the ball touches a player and is to remain alive.

STOP THE OFFICIAL TIMEPIECE WHEN:

1. Any period ends.

2. An official gives a time-out signal. The official will order time-out when:
   a. Foul is called by holding hand with fingers closed at arm's length above head.
   b. Jump ball is declared by giving the jump ball signal (holding thumbs up at shoulder height away from body and motioning upward with both arms extended).
   c. Violation occurs by giving the time-out signal (holding hand with fingers extended at arm's length above head) after which he or she gives proper violation signal.
   d. There is to be a charged time-out, or an official's time-out for a technical foul, or
other stoppage indicated by a floor official who holds hand at arm's length above head with fingers extended.

**NEAR THE END OF THE PERIOD:**
1. If a watch is being used as the official time piece, place it so both timers may see it and the ball. Watch must be stopped the instant signal ending game is sounded.
2. When a timing device other than a watch is the official timepiece, timers must coordinate their efforts in determining the position of the ball when time expires.
3. Some timers, in order to avoid misunderstanding concerning position of the ball when time expires, have one timer watch the official timepiece and count aloud 10-9-8-7, etc., while other timer watches the ball and notes its position at the exact moment time expires.
4. If a period ends and:
   a. **The timer has been unable** to make an official hear the signal, the timer must go on the court immediately and notify the official.
   b. **The timing signal fails** or is not heard by an official, timer must be prepared to advise official as to whether ball was in flight when time expired, or whether a foul occurred before or after the period had ended.
   c. **Timing signal is not heard** by official, testimony of timers may determine whether a score shall count or a foul shall be charged, unless the referee has information which would alter the situation.

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**1977-78 BASKETBALL EARLY SEASON QUESTIONS**

**INSTALLMENT II**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** These interpretations of the rules of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada do not set aside nor modify any rule. The rulings are approved and apply to the situations for which they are given.

BRICE B. DURBIN, National Federation Publications

**PUBLICATION CORRECTION**

**INSTALLMENT I**

Play Situation 9 and its ruling should be revised as follows:

9. **Play:** A1 is attempting the second free throw of a two shot foul. While the second free throw is in flight, A2 and B2 slug each other simultaneously.

**Ruling:** Both A2 and B2 are expelled from the game. No free throws are awarded. The ball is put in play with a jump ball in the center circle between any two opponents.

10. **Comment:** A legal goal is made by a live ball entering the basket from above and remaining in or passing through the basket. For certain violations, points are awarded so that the net result is the same as if a legal goal had been scored. For a field goal, a legal goal is counted for the team in whose basket the ball falls, regardless of which team put the ball there. For a free throw, it is assumed that the try will always be made at the right basket but, if a free throw should be thrown in the wrong basket, it counts for the thrower unless cancelled for a substitute throw at the correct basket. (5-1-5-2)

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11. **Play:** A pass or a try for field goal by A1 comes down several feet in front of the basket. The ball strikes the floor without touching any player and bounces into the basket. Are two points counted for A: (a) if not complicated by expiration of time for a period or by a foul occurring while the ball is in flight; or (b) if time expires while the ball is in flight or a foul occurs while the ball is in flight?

**Ruling:** In (a) two points are scored. The try for field goal by A1 ends when the ball touches the floor but a field goal is sometimes scored when, for example, it is not the result of a try. In (b), the points count for the proper team. In the case cited, it is customary to credit the two points to A1. In (b) neither the expiration of time nor a foul causes the ball to become dead immediately provided it is a try for a field goal. A pass is not a try for goal, hence the dead ball would be delayed until the try ends. By definition, the try ends when the ball touches the floor. Hence, no points are scored in the situation outlined in (b) (5-1).

12. **Play:** How should the 2nd quarter be started if a foul occurs simultaneously with the ending of the 1st quarter?

**Ruling:** There is nothing which makes the foul and the expiration of time happen exactly at the same moment. A contact foul is seldom, if ever, instantaneous such as the ending of a period. The official is expected to decide whether it occurred before or after the expiration of time. In case of doubt, the official will probably see the foul as part of the 1st period. (5-6)

13. **Play:** A time-out is taken for injured A1: (a) A2 remains in the game; or (b) during the time-out the coach is beckoned by the official to come onto the floor to examine A1 who remains in the game; or (c) during the time-out the coach is beckoned onto the court by the official to examine A1, who is replaced.

**Ruling:** In (b) and (c) A1 is charged with a time-out for each minute or fraction thereof. In (c) there is no charged time-out. (5-9)

14. **Play:** On throw-in by A1 from A's end of court, ball passes over backboard so it cuts the plane formed by the backboard sides extended upward.

**Ruling:** Legal if court is equipped with fan-shaped backboard. If rectangular backboard is being used, ball remains dead and is awarded to B at spot of throw-in. The rules provide that the thrower-in is never required to make the throw-in from directly behind the backboard. (7-1-6-7)

15. **Play:** A1, while dribbling, touches: (a) B1 who is standing on a sideline; or (b) a nearby chair or scorers' table while his or her feet are inbounds.

**Ruling:** (a) A1 is inbounds. However, if the ball in control of A1 touches B1, ball is out of bounds and, hence, ball is considered to have gone out of bounds. (7-1)

16. **Play:** Team A is in control in back court for seven seconds. A1 throws the ball toward A2 in front court. B1 jumps from front court and while in the air bats the ball back to A1 in his back court. Does this give Team A ten more seconds to get the ball to front court?

**Ruling:** Yes, a new count is initiated because B1 by interpretation has front court status when touching the ball. (9-8)

17. **Play:** While the ball is touching the ring of the basket on a field goal attempt, a player grasps the ring.
Ruling: This is a double infraction. It is both basket interference and a technical foul. The moment the hand touched the ring, it was basket interference. When the player grasped the ring, a technical foul occurred. (9-11; 10-4)

18. Play: A1 picks up a loose ball and passes the ball directly to A2 standing under the opponent's basket. The ball touches the fingers of A2 and bounces up through the net and while the ball is: (a) entirely above ring level it comes to rest on basket flange plate.

Ruling: The ball is awarded to team B at nearest out of bounds spot. The violation by A2 preceded the ball coming at rest on the flange plate at the basket of team B. (9-11)

19. Play: The ball enters the basket during a field goal try by A1. Before the ball is in flight for the try, A1 is fouled. A2 touches the rim while the ball is in the basket.

Ruling: Two free throws for A1, since no points were scored as a result of the try for a field goal. (9-11; 10-10)

20. Play: During a try by A1, ball is bouncing above ring when B1 touches (no grasp) net or ring.

Ruling: Not a violation unless ball is in or on basket. (9-11)

21. Play: A1, while controlling the ball, leaps for a lay-up attempt. A small portion of the ball touches the imaginary cylinder above the basket rim before it is released and scores.

Ruling: Legal goal. (9-11)

22. Play: During try for field goal by A1, B1 contacts A1. The throwing motion is continued and, while ball is circling the ring, B1 bats it off ring.

Ruling: Both the personal foul and the violation for basket interference should be penalized. Two points should be credited to A1 after which one free throw should be awarded him or her. (9-11; 6-7 Ex.)

23. Play: A1 throws the ball down into the basket from above but from outside of the imaginary cylinder. His or her hand loses contact with the ball before it (the ball) enters the cylinder. However, on the follow-through the hand enters the cylinder and again contacted the ball.

Ruling: Violation. It is not a violation for a player to have a hand within the imaginary cylinder above the basket provided it is not touching the ball. Rule 9-11 does permit a player to carry the ball into the imaginary cylinder above the ring or place the ball into the basket itself. It is a violation, however, when a player touches the ball or the ball has contact with the ball as the ball is in the basket.

24. Play: Ball is in flight during a field goal try by A1 when time for a quarter expires. Following the expiration of time and while the ball is rolling on the ring, B1 taps it into the basket.

Ruling: Violation by B1. The ball was alive until touched by B1 when it became dead. Consequently, the field goal does not count. However, the action by B1 is basket interference. Two points are awarded to A1 because of the interference.

FILMS

The films listed below are in the Film Library of the University of Kentucky College of Education. The code letters "e, j, s, c, a" refer to elementary, junior high, senior high, college and adult audiences who may enjoy the particular film listed. The films do not apply to schools which use one of the special subscription service plans offered by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Material.

Gymnastics

GYMNASTICS PART I, j-s-c-a, 1½ reels (17 min.), $3.00
Introduces the basic principles of gymnastics and follows the routines developed by polished performers on the parallel bars, the rope climb, and the long horse. Attention is given to the rolls, handstands, and handsprings, twists and somersaults that are basic to tumbling. (Hoeffer)

GYMNASTICS, PART II, j-s-c-a, 1½ reels (17 min.), $3.00
Introducing the gymnast to the fundamentals of free exercise routines. Stresses the importance of smooth action as well as strength, form, balance, and ability to develop the difficult routines. Demonstrates rings, side horse, and the high bar. (Hoeffer)

INTERMEDIATE TUMBLING, j-s-c-a, 1 reel (11 min.), $2.00
Demonstrates twenty stunts in handspring, balance, and somersault progressions and safety precautions are given to prevent accidents or injuries while teaching technique and form.

SIMPLE STUNTS, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel (11 min.), $2.00
Provides instructions in the healthful group activities that require little or no equipment. Demonstrates simple stunts for strength and skill and emphasizes safety precautions.

Injuries

TEAM PHYSICIAN, j-s-c-a, 3 reels (28 min.), color $1.00
The message is aimed at physicians, coaches, athletes and parents. Includes five regulations which are concerned with preventing injuries as well as treating them when they occur. (KHSAA)

Baseball

BASEBALL ALL-STAR GAME OF 1965, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, color, $1.00
In the 36th all-star game at the home of the Minnesota Twins in Minneapolis the National League conquered the American League by 6-5. A crowd of over 47,000 saw Willie Mays hit the first pitch of the game for a home run. (KHSAA)

BASEBALL ALL-STAR GAME OF 1966, j-s-c-a, 1½ reels, color, $1.00
The greats of the National League battle the stars of the American Leagues in the new $26 million dollar Busch Stadium at St. Louis. The National League won the game in the tenth inning as Tim McCarver scored on a single by Maury Wills. Close-ups of the stars are shown as they warm up for each game. (KHSAA)

BASEBALL ALL-STAR GAME OF 1967, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $1.00
The National and American League All-Star Game was played in the new Anaheim Stadium, home of the California Angels. The Phillies' Richie Allen homered in the first inning and Frank Robinson of Baltimore tied the score in the second. In the fifteenth inning Tony Perez of Cincinnati broke the tie and won the game for the National League by hitting a home run. (KHSAA)
BASEBALL HALL OF FAME, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, color, $1.00

This film shows the annual meeting at Cooperstown, N. Y. when new names are added to the Hall of Fame. Numerous stars of the past return to the shrine each year at this time and are shown as their feats on the diamond are related. The history of Cooperstown and the purpose of the Hall of Fame are explained in the picture.

BASEBALL TODAY, 16 mm, 28 minute sound color (or black & white)

Special visual effects and interesting play situations aid the player, coach and umpire in gaining a better understanding of the rules. Baseball fans will also find this excellent teaching film will add a great deal to their appreciation and enjoyment of the great American pastime, baseball. This picture was produced under the direction of the Nat'l. Fed. of State High School Associations and approved by the Nat'l. Fed. Baseball Rules Committee.

CATCHING IN BASEBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

The basic skills in catching baseball are presented in this film. How to catch a high rapid ball, a bunted ball, a thrown ball and a ground ball are shown. Stance motion and close-up photography are used to enable the viewer to follow each step or movement in each of the basic skills.

DOUBLE-PLAY KINGS OF BASEBALL, j-s-c-a, 2 reels, $1.00

This film presents an analysis of the double-play in baseball. Different players from several major leagues are shown in action. Fielding, tagging, and throwing are illustrated and explained.

FIFTY YEARS OF BASEBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $1.00

Facts of the immortal stars of baseball are recalled in this fifty years of memorable moments. Shows some oldtimers as their exploits are narrated and great moments of action in the lives of the more recent baseball heroes.

HITTING IN BASEBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

Slow motion and close-up photography are used to follow accurately and graphically the basic fundamentals of hitting in baseball. Coordination of feet, legs, hips, shoulders, arms, and hands is explained. How to select a bat, how to hold it, and correct batting positions are shown.

INFIELD PLAY AT 1ST AND 3RD, e-j-s-c-a, 2 reels, $1.00

The fundamentals and finer points of infield play at first and third bases are illustrated by big league players. Fielding, stance, throwing, tagging runners, etc., pictured often in slow motion. Sponsored by A. G. Spalding Co., the America and National Leagues.

INSIDE BASEBALL, j-s-c-a, 3 reels, $1.00

Fundamentals of baseball, including pitching, batting, fielding, and base-running are demonstrated. Note: This film was placed with the library through the courtesy of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

OCTOBER MADNESS—THE WORLD SERIES, e-j-s-c-a, 2 ½ reels, $1.00

Shows many of the unforgettable feats performed by players as they happened in World Series past. Dramatic plays that made everlasting heroes are highlighted along with the anguish felt by the victims.

PLAY BALL, SON, j-s, ½ reels, $2.50

Joe Cronin introduces this film showing a group of fourteen-year-old boys who are experts in baseball. Correct methods of hitting, catching, and the game list are demonstrated and slow-motion. Based on book by Bert V. Dunne.

THROWING IN BASEBALL, e-j-s-c-a, 1 reel, $1.50

Slow motion, close-up and stop photography are used in presenting the basic fundamentals of throwing in baseball. Instructions are given for overthrowing, three-quarter side, side, and underhand throws. Coordination of foot and arm motion is stressed, as well as coordination of the body as a whole.

WORLD SERIES OF 1961, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, (44 Min.), color, $1.00

Narrated by Mel Allen, this film shows the Cincinnati Reds were able to win only the second game in the series against the New York Yankees. Superb pitching of Whitey Ford and batting power of the Yankees brought them the world's championship after five games.

WORLD SERIES OF 1962, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, color, $1.00

Key plays from all seven games are shown as the New York Yankees of the American League retain the world's championship by defeating the San Francisco Giants by the score of 1-0 in the final game.

WORLD SERIES OF 1963, j-s-c-a, 4 reels (44 Min.) color, $1.00

Shows highlights of games in which the Los Angeles Dodgers won the baseball championship by defeating the New York Yankees in four straight games.

WORLD SERIES OF 1964, j-s-c-a, 4 reels (44 Min.) color, $1.00

The St. Louis Cardinals topped the New York Yankees in the first game, 9-5, and went on to win the series to become the world's champions for 1965. Covers all the exciting plays in the games.

WORLD SERIES OF 1965, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, color, $1.00

Shows highlights of the games in which the Minnesota Twins take the first two games at Minneapolis from Los Angeles and the Dodgers come back to win the next four games with Sandy Koufax pitching the seventh game for the world's champions.

(KHSAA)

WORLD SERIES OF 1966, j-s-c-a, 4 reels, color, $1.00

The Baltimore Orioles amazed the sports world as they defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers in four straight games to win the world championship. Even the great Sandy Koufax and Don Drysdale could not silence the bats of Frank Robinson and Brooks Robinson. Shows the action plays in all four games.

(KHSAA)

WORLD SERIES OF 1967, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, color, $1.00

The St. Louis Cardinals need the full seven games to win the championship over the Boston Red Sox. Harry Carey narrates the play as Jim Lonborg, aided by slugger Carl Yastrzemski, wins two games for the Sox but cannot match the three wins by Bob Gibson of the Cards.

(KHSAA)

WORLD SERIES OF 1968, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels (44 Min.), color, $1.00

The Detroit Tigers, playing in the World Series for the first time in twenty-three years, beat the St. Louis Cardinals by four games to three. The Cardinals took a 3 to 1 lead but the Tigers came back to win the series. Mickey Lolich won three games for the Tigers. Bob Gibson won two games for the Cardinals but was the loser in the final game.

(KHSAA)

WORLD SERIES OF 1969, e-j-s-c-a, 4 reels, (44 Min.), color, $1.00

The New York Mets, National League Champions, defeated the American League winner, Baltimore, for the world championship. The Mets won four straight games after the Orioles took the first one at Baltimore. Shows dazzling defensive plays which highlighted the series.

(KHSAA)
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