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FOOTBALL

Annual Publication of The
Minnesota State Football Coaches Association



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This publication is issued annually by the Minnesota High School Football Coaches Association as a media for the exchange of ideas and technique in the game of football.

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Published Annually By
LAKES PUBLISHING COMPANY
Detroit Lakes, Minn. 56501

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The cover of this year's annual was again painted by Don Hoberg, a student at Moorhead State College and the son of Dwaine Hoberg, the Magazine's Editor.

MINNESOTA FOOTBALL ON THE MOVE

**ROL BROMBERG, CLOQUET HIGH SCHOOL
PRESIDENT, MINNESOTA FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION**

About The Author ...

ROL BROMBERG of Cloquet, president of the Minnesota State High School Football Coaches Association, has been head grid coach at Cloquet for 13 years and twice (1967 and 1971) was named Region Seven Coach of the Year. He received his bachelor's degree from

Bemidji State and his master's degree from the University of Illinois and coached two years in Michigan before joining the Cloquet staff. Bromberg's Cloquet teams have been undefeated twice and have won four conference championships.

It has been a privilege for me to serve the Minnesota Football Coaches Association as its president during the past year. I have had the opportunity to work with many dedicated coaches who give unselfishly of their time for the betterment of high school football in our state. It is because of these men that our football program is improving each year, and we can proudly say our program is one of the best in the nation.

We have made a great many steps forward in recent years. This summer the high school All-Star game will become a reality. We have many people to thank for their untiring efforts to reinstate this game. One of the leaders has been Tom Mahoney of Fairmont who has given countless hours of his time to help bring back this annual classic. On July 27 when Minnesota's finest football players take the field, we will see the culmination of a job well done by many people.

Minnesota high school football play-offs had another great year. We know that some improvements can be made in the play-off plan and work is being done to do so. Certainly some flaws in the plan have to be accepted, as it is not possible to come up with a plan that is going to be right for every school all the time. I only hope that if you have constructive criticism or ideas to better the play-off that you will work through your district and regional representatives of the football coaches association.

A hearty congratulations to our District, Region, and State Coach of the Year award winners. You have worked hard to achieve a program for your students and community that brought success to your team and you can be justly proud of this, as we are all proud of you. Also, to



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the Hall of Fame winners, a word of thanks for your many contributions to Minnesota football.

A special word of thanks to: Chuck Elias, our Ex. Sec. — without his efforts our organization would not be able to function smoothly; the chairman and their committees, who work so hard to select the coach of the year and the hall of fame recipients; the Univ. of Minn. for sponsoring the annual clinic; the M-Club for the social hour at the banquet; the many advertisers supporting our magazine; all the coaches who contributed articles to make our magazine a success; and to Dwaine Hoberg for editing our annual publication.

The strength of our football coaches organization has been in the work of our officers, regional and district representatives, and all those coaches that spare some of their time to attend their district meetings, fill out a questionnaire, or respond when their organization asks for help. I firmly believe that Minnesota football would not continue to improve as it has and will do, if most of our coaches were not dedicated to this task.

Minnesota football is on the move and the football coaches of the state have been the driving force behind this movement. Football coaching is a great profession, and I know the football coaches of Minnesota will continue to give generously of their time and talents to make the football program of Minnesota truly one of the best in the nation.

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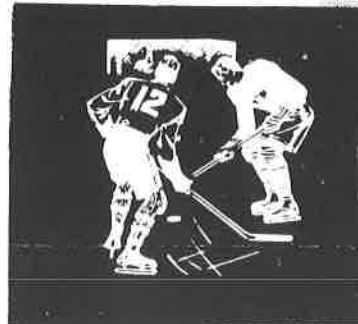


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Brooten's Offensive Running Attack

DONAVON LARSON, HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
BROOTEN HIGH SCHOOL

About The Author . . .

DONAVON LARSON graduated from Osseo High School in 1965 after playing on two Skyline championship teams under Coach John Hansen. Was a starting offensive halfback on Hamline University's 1966 MIAC Champions and as a senior was elected co-captain and MVP of team.

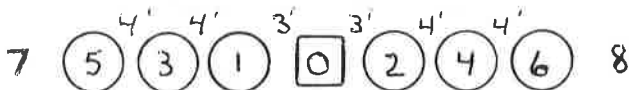


Donavon spent one year as junior varsity football coach at East High School in Wausau, Wisconsin before taking a position at Brooten High School as head football, wrestling, and track coach. 1973 Brooten squad finished 9-0 and was ranked 5th in Minnesota Class C ratings.

During the 1973 football season our Brooten High School team rushed for a total of 2,202 yards in nine games, an average of 245 yards per game and 4.8 yards per rushing attempt. Our three starting running backs averaged 5.0, 5.5, and 6.1 yards per carry. All this was accomplished with an offensive line which averaged slightly less than 170 pounds per man. Our coaching staff felt that the key factors in achieving success were the quickness of our line and the degree of timing achieved in our trap-blocking game. Our philosophy is to run a smaller number of running plays as perfectly as our abilities will allow.

We run from a Split T offensive formation. Our system of numbering our play series and holes enables us to run the same play from a variety of formations but in the last two seasons we have found it to our advantage to run out of the Split T 100 per cent of the time. We find it easier to predict where the defense will be if our offense is balanced on either side of the football. When we were using a Power I and a Wing T we would see a different adjustment to the strength of our formation each week. Very large splits are taken by our linemen as they all possess good quickness (all 5.3 or under in the 40). See Diagram No. 1 for minimum splits and hole numbering. To further develop this quickness, line coach Jerry Hilton spends at least half an hour a week all season long with the line on our five-man sled, working on exploding together on the snap count.

Diagram No. 1 — Minimum Line Splits and Hole Numbering



Our backfield play patterns are called by numbered series (20 Series - Fullback Belly; 50 Series - Halfback

Power; 50 Series - Split T Dive; 70 Series - Crosstrap). We use the "Pit, Point, Pot" system of line rule blocking introduced to me by line coach Kent Stahly at Hamline University and described in the May, 1973 issue of Scholastic Coach by Stahly. Briefly, the man whose number is called as the point of attack blocks the first man to his inside and the next man outside the called hole uses a "head-up, then outside" rule. This leaves a defensive man at the point of attack who will be blocked by a lead blocker out of the backfield on some plays and by a trapping lineman on others. On our 60 Series (Split T Dive) we use man-on-man, fire-out blocking technique and not the "Pit, Point, Pot" rules.

Linemen must know the meaning of a few key words to remember who is to do the trapping on each play. If no word is added after the play number is called in the huddle, a back will supply the lead block at the hole. If the words "counter" or "crosstrap" are added, the off-side guard (guard away from the play side) will be the trapper. The words "trap" or "waggle" call for the on-side guard (or occasionally the on-side tackle) to trap at the hole. This enables us to run the same backfield action with two and sometimes three different blocking schemes to keep the defensive linemen guessing.

Our four play series are outlined in Diagrams 2 through 5 along with the special trap plays for each series.

Diagram No. 2 — Bullback Belly Series and Traps (20 Series)

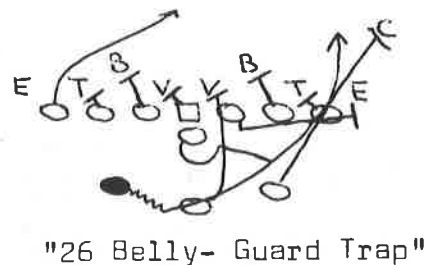
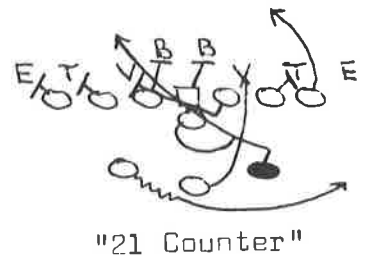
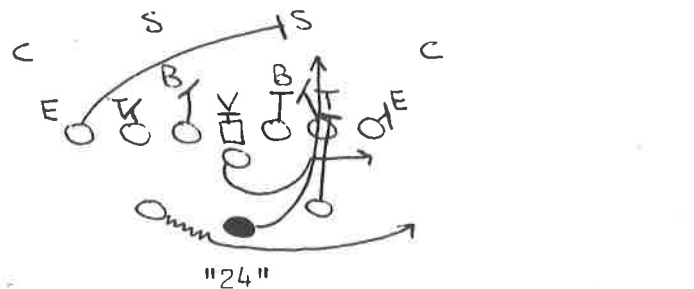
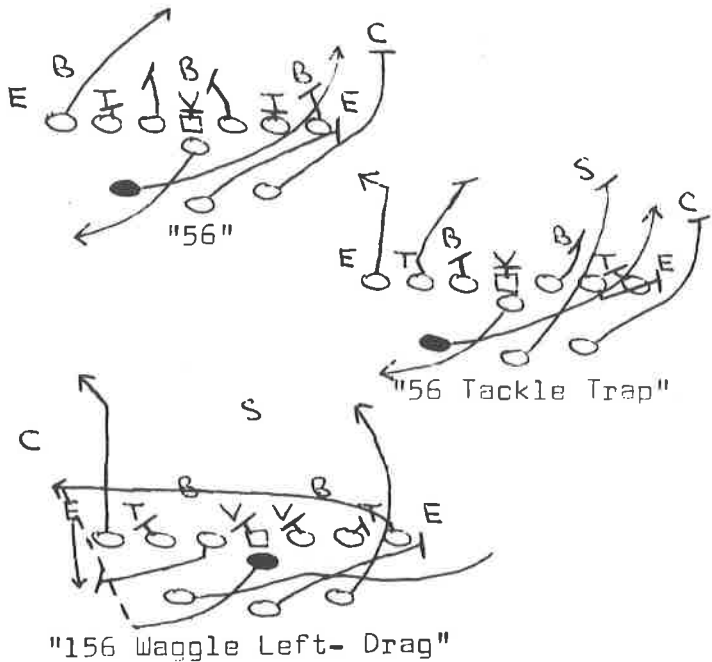


Diagram No. 3 — Halfback Power Series and Traps (50 Series)



Used when we feel DT is weak and double-team is not needed

Diagram No. 4 — Split T Dive Series and Trap (60 Series)

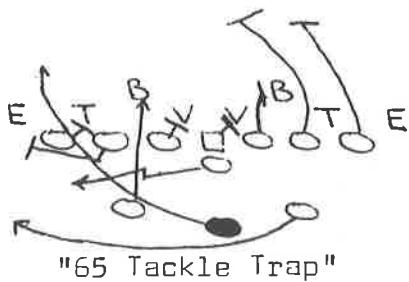
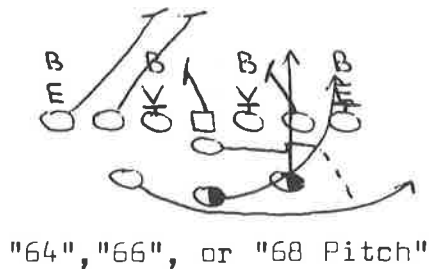
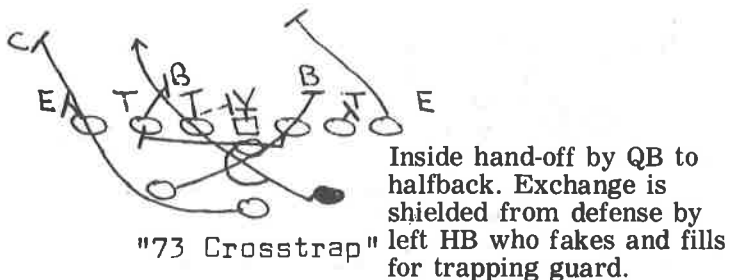


Diagram No. 5 — Crosstrap Series (70 series)



Inside hand-off by QB to halfback. Exchange is shielded from defense by left HB who fakes and fills for trapping guard.

When Coach Hilton and I came to Brooten High School four years ago, we inherited a football program that had known nothing but defeat in recent seasons. The phrase "Pride in Brooten Football" has been emphasized and mentioned at every practice and game since our first workout in August of 1970. At times it was difficult to find things to be proud of as we suffered a couple losing seasons, but if you look and try hard enough you can discover some good points to emphasize and be proud of. Seemingly minor points such as shirt-tails tucked in at games and workouts, leaving a neat locker room, never walking between drills at practice and never taking helmets off at practice have helped us develop a sense of pride in our players. Brooten football players believe that much is required of them to be a part of the squad and are genuinely proud of the manner in which they look and play the game of football.

A sign in our locker room contains a quote from the late Vince Lombardi, "You don't do things right once in a while; you do things right all the time." Emphasis on perfection of execution, pride in the program and "doing things right" paid dividends in 1973 when the Brooten Bucs gave the school its first football championship since 1953 with a 9-0 record.



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Drill Your Backs - Defensively

BRUCE MELIN — HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
APOLLO HIGH SCHOOL—ST. CLOUD

About The Author ...

Age 31, married, three (3) children. M.S., B.S., Bemidji State College. Worked as Assistant Football Coach and Head Track Coach at Hibbing (2 yrs.) Cross Country and Track Coach one year at St. Cloud Tech. Head Football Coach since opening of Apollo High School 1970. Apollo has had three straight winning campaigns with overall record of 20-15 on an independent schedule.



The following article is one of multiple authorship. It is a melting pot of ideas gathered from many people. The direct authors responsible are the Apollo Football Coaches: Tom Williams, Pat Mullen, Don Charpentier, Dave Groth, Bruce Hentges, Mike Spanier.

These men are highly responsible for whatever success Apollo Football teams have experienced.

We have been fortunate at Apollo to have some talented backfield men. Most of these players have been excellent defensive backs. This is due to our philosophy and training of backs.

We at Apollo, feel that defensive backfield skills are more difficult than offensive skills. We therefore spend most of our practice time on defensive back drills.

Few defensive skills and communications are "natural." Only drill can polish them. We do feel that the agility promoted on defensive skills greatly aids ball carriers and pass receivers, however.

In attempting to play a "containing" defense, our backs must never get "beat deep" or "give the corner" since. This basically welds our defense together, so it is apparent we must stress defensive backfield.

We use multiple secondary techniques in our defensive scheme. Some of these include: man-for-man, 3 deep zone, rotating zone, invert, combination coverage and various contains forces. (See diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

In designing our approach to defense we build on two things: man-for-man coverage and reacting to keys.

Drills are then set up like building blocks, with each drill leading to another and combining with others into the total pattern. The simplest drills are not abandoned at any time during the season as they are the foundation. Team coverage drills are never done until individual drills are done first.

Our drills are mimeographed for all coaches. Many of the drills are repeated at every level in our program. More complicated drills are added at higher levels.

Some of our drills that we consider essential are:

Carioca Series:

A. Running Backwards—backs go directly backwards on yard stripe full width of field watching coach that has ball raised in passing fashion. All yell "pass"!

B. Swivel Hips—second trip across, the ball is turned left and right and backs must "swivel" hips in ball directions while staying on line and gaining depth as fast as possible.

C. Zig Zag—again watching ball the backs must angle about 45 degrees away from coach between two yard strips across the field. First trip 5 yard width, second 10 and so on to 20 yards.

D. No Hands—same as zig zag only with hands clasped behind back.

E. Tires or Ropes—multiple trips.

COVERAGE DRILLS:

A. These start with repeating carioca series while covering a man. The speed of the receiver is gradually increased to push defensive man hard last 10 yards. The coach may also throw the ball at any time to insure that defense sees ball as well as man. Defense must then immediately yell "ball" and go for it wherever it is thrown.

B. One on One coverages start six (6) yards from man. We start with half speed receivers to build confidence. The receiver can make only one fake. Gradually this is increased to multiple fakes and full speed within 20 yard width.

C. Two on Two same as above but in 40 yard width. Teaching communicatives and going to ball.

D. Dogfight two backs face each other and run backwards 5 yards apart, ball is thrown between them.

E. Safety Over a defensive back faces coach with ball approximately 10 yards away. Two players stand at this same distance from coach, 5-15 yards to either side of defensive back. The coach then turns and throws to player on either side of safety. Safety must read turn and fly to intercept. Coach may regulate speed of throw to ability of defensive man. Players on sides only stand and reach for ball. Safety must cut in front and intercept. Gradually widen coverage area to teach coverage area according to distance pass is thrown. Coach should never try to fake defense out. Always reinforce positively. (See diagram 6)

F. Up and Over player runs at 45 degrees from coach. Defensive back covers. Ball is thrown and defensive man must come over receiver to get ball or break up play.

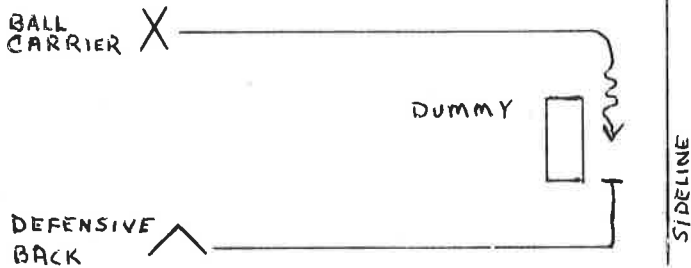
G. Keys and Reads reacting to keys for each particular opponent. We feel that the important things here are: Don't give a player too many jobs or keys to react to and never give false keys in practice. He must have total confidence in the keys you have given him.

H. Tackling we use many of the conventional drills. Two I wish particularly to mention.

1. Meet at the corner — a dummy is placed 10 yards from side line. All ball carrier and defensive back start at far hash mark. The ball carrier starts on signal laterally toward dummy. Defensive back pursues at normal depth and angle. Offensive man cuts at corner and has 10 yards in which to "shoke" his man. Defense must turn upfield with in contain area and make sure tackle. We emphasize

bringing man down more than form of the hit.

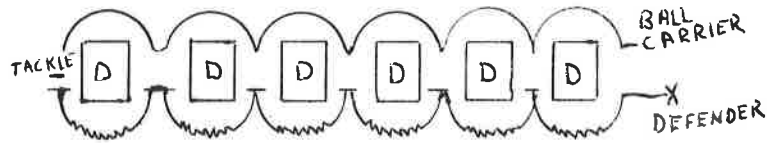
Diagram 7 Meet at the corner.



Carrier turns corner and tries to "fake out defense within 10 yard alley between dummy and sideline.

2. **Butting** — we use this as a daily team drill on sure tackling. Six to eight large dummies are laid down 6 feet apart creating alleys between them. Tackler and ballcarrier start outside and dummy faking each other. Ball carrier uses hand shield at waist height for protection. The ball carrier then proceeds down the line stepping up into each ally in turn. The tackler must shuffle and step up into each ally in hit position and meet hand shield with face mask, head up, and back out again. The two will meet in each ally then entire length. Upon coming outside of the last dummy the ball carrier will cast away hand shield so tackle may execute a complete stand-up form tackle. We emphasize foot movement, meeting in the hole, low center of gravity and head up technique of tackling with neck bulled and sucked in. (See diagram 8)

DIAGRAM 8

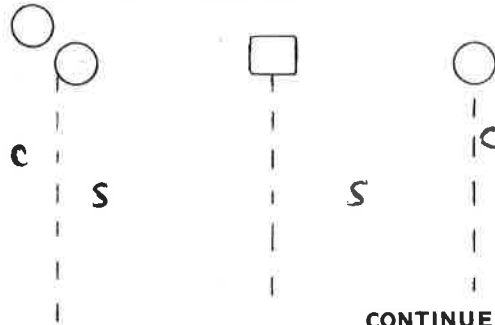


Both players must step up into each alley to meet half way.

Next we work extensively on skeleton coverage drills. First with just backs, then LB's, then ends and so on. Again, we never give false keys and we keep the number of jobs for each player to minimum.

Included note some potential coverage combinations. We use many of these during the course in a season as the opponent requires.

4 DEEP ZONE DIAGRAM 1



CONTINUED ON PAGE 61

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The Dragons Salute
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Rebuilding Takes Time...

BY HERM FRICKEY, HEAD COACH
HIBBING HIGH SCHOOL



About The Author . . .

Frickey, a veteran coach in the IRC, played his college football at the University of Minnesota where he starred as a versatile halfback for the great Bernie Bierman.

He is a task master who believes in fundamental football and readies his team to execute a simple attack that requires his players to block and tackle, believing that execution will prevail.

The 1973 Hibbing High School football team was ticketed for a rebuilding year prior to the start of the season. The Bluejackets had won the Iron Range Conference championship in 1972, but graduation had stripped most of the starters and Coach Herm Frickey had to start from the ground up in order to come up with a contender. He felt from the start that the '73 team had the potential, but was concerned with the way they would react to game pressure early in the season. The squad came on with an early rush, winning four in a row and allowing but six points.

The conference race came to down to a showdown between the Bluejackets and Eveleth on the latter's field in

Hibbing-quarterback Gary Thornton pitching ball to Howie Hanson (23) as Eveleth linebacker Jeff Novak (21) comes in to make tackle during the second quarter of Hibbing — Eveleth game. Hibbing led 3-0 at time, but later lost a nine-point lead and the game 14-9. Eveleth eventually went on to capture the state Class A championship.

what turned out to be the deciding contest of the season. Hibbing led 9-0 until the final four minutes when Eveleth scored on a long run and a blocked punt return to win 14-9.

The loss all but knocked Hibbing out of any possibility of a state playoff berth under the point system. They dropped two of its remaining four games — to Duluth Denfeld and Virginia.

Frickey expressed confidence that the club would surprise and win the IRC, and naturally felt disappointment with the way the last half of the season went.

"I really thought that once this team got some experience they would win it all, he stated at the season's end, but the loss to Eveleth did more damage then I thought. We were not the same after that."

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The Wishbone In 9-Man Football

ANDY NELSON, HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
LAKE BENTON HIGH SCHOOL

About The

Author ...

ANDY NELSON is a 1954 graduate of Dakota State College and was a three year regular in football, basketball and track and captained the Trojans in football. After spending 11 years coaching in South Dakota he has spent the last seven years at Lake Benton.

This year the Lake Benton Bobcats rolled to the State 9-Man Football Championship with a 12 win, 0 loss record. The squad has rolled up 21 wins in a row and have won 36 of their last 40 games, while winning the Big 6 Conference Championship 3 of the last 4 years.

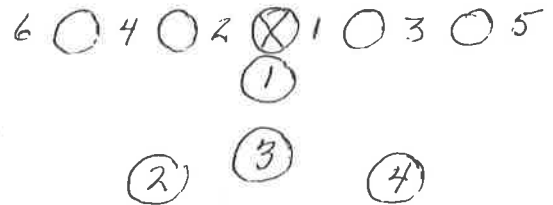
Quarterbacking the Bobcats over the past two years was Nelson's son, Kim, who was



the third Bobcat to be named to the Minnesota All State football team in the past three years. Linebacker Ron Draper and guard, Dave Trautman were the others who led the cats to winning seasons.

crossbody and crab in the line and the roll block on the downfield blocking.

Our plays are called according to the back and hole numbered; such as 23 Power, would be the 2 back through the 3 hole. Our set up is numbered as follows:



In our offensive setup, we do not believe in the theory that the FB must line up X number of feet from the QB or the ball. Because of the difference in quickness and speed of players, we allow our QB and FB to determine the ideal distance the FB must be behind the QB to execute the "ride" by letting them practice the "ride" until they have the correct feeling and timing. This will vary from back to back.



PHOTO NO. 1 shows our basic wishbone setup with center Don Drietz, quarterback Kim Nelson, fullback Jon Krick, halfback Jeff Frey and halfback Lonnie Willert.

During the past four years we have used the wishbone or variations of this offense with some success and will attempt to present our philosophy of the offense as it pertains to 9-man football in hopes that the first year coaches will benefit as they begin their coaching careers.

Our basic offensive set-up is a balanced line with the ends in close. We do not have any designated splits in our line other than to have our lineman set up a normal split according to the defensive set of the opposing lineman. We prefer our ends to have a yard split between the guards, but do not demand a definite three foot split.

We do not assign blocking assignments to our linemen. We walk through the plays and the holes against various defenses and have our linemen call out who they would block and "why." We consider this our classroom type of play learning and have found this to be the best way of preparing our line to meet any type of defense or surprise defense we may face during a game or during the season. We review this once a week and have found that our linemen enter each game confident that they can handle any defensive alignment they may face.

We also designate one lineman on each side of the ball to call out the blocking assignments on each play as we set up at the line of scrimmage. They determine who will block; such as straight ahead, trap, or cross block, and then relay by "live color" to the other linemen on their side. The guards are usually our line quarterbacks as their assignments are usually simpler than the ends, who usually have to take a linebacker on guard. This is why we don't care about the splits as the assignments may change even on the same play.

We use only the straight one-on-one blocking or the

After setting up at the L.O.S. we like our QB to call an audible color and play as this enables him and the team to observe their blocking assignments. If the QB wishes to change the play called, he audibles the live color and then the play he has chosen just as if he were in the huddle.

In the wishbone option the QB reads the defense guard and the outside linebacker to the side the option will be run, and this will determine whether the ball will be given to the FB or the QB will ride and keep.

On the ride, the QB steps back at a 30 degree angle, at least a yard deep into the backfield. The ball is extended the length of the QB's arms and held at belt level. The QB should not look for the FB but reads his keys on the defensive guard and linebacker.

The FB must mesh with the QB and form a pocket with his inside elbow up. He clamps over the ball and looks for the hole. The ride is at full speed with no stutter steps by the

FB. The FB takes the ball lightly during the ride. If the QB decides to give him the ball, he jabs it into the pocket and the FB then knows he has the ball. If the QB decides to keep he pulls the ball out of the pocket through the hole left by the raised elbow.



PHOTO NO. 2-A shows the first steps of quarterback into the backfield. Note that the quarterback should not be looking for the fullback. The fullback shows the raised inside arm forming the pocket.



PHOTO NO. 2-B shows the quarterback-fullback side and the quarterback's left foot stepping to the line of scrimmage. Note that the fullback hits the line at 90 degrees or square.

After keeping the ball, the QB must stay on the L.O.S. as he has carried the ride all the way to the hole. He then goes down the line quickly at least at $\frac{3}{4}$ speed to the end who he reads as to pitch or keep.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 62

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APPLETON HIGH SCHOOL

About The Author . . .

BILL BECK graduated from Moorhead State College in 1958 and has been coaching football at Appleton for the past 16 years. In those 16 years Bill has an overall record of 98W, 42 L, 6 T with 7 Little

Sioux Conference championships. Appleton has been in the first two Minnesota State Play-offs, losing this year in the championship game. Bev, his wife and Bill are the parents of four sons.



Coach Bill Beck talking over a game plan in practice with tri-captains Mark Williamson (63), Jeff Arnold (42) and Brad Beck (40).

We feel that the one prime factor which helped us make the last two State Football Playoffs was our defense. Our teams have developed a feeling of great spirit and pride in their defensive abilities. We stress, as many teams do, that you won't get beaten if the other team isn't permitted to score. Thus, we constantly stress defense.

We stress defense to our younger players as well. In fact, we put most of our younger players on defense against the varsity during scrimmages. It's here in these practice scrimmages that many of our younger boys learn what football's all about.

Basic Alignment

Our basic defense is a 5-3. With this defense, we feel we can cover the offensive formations of most good high school teams. In certain situations, we will adjust to a 5-2 invert, which is just like over shifting your linebackers on a 5-3. The coaches firmly believe in the 5-3, and we convey this conviction to our team. If the players know and understand the alignment, this will build individual and team confidence.

We realize that in order for a player to gain confidence in himself and in the team, he must be fundamentally sound; both as a player and a person.

Defensive Linemen


The factors we look for in our defensive linemen are the usual ones of size, speed, aggressiveness, and agility, but we usually settle for what's available and then develop the boys the best we know how. The things we do stress are these: (1) develop quickness as much as possible (2) be at

the right place at the right time (3) move fast and watch the snap (4) work on lateral and forward pursuit (5) pass rush with hands up (6) learn to read fake handoffs (7) contain the play if you can't make the tackle (8) know where the ball is at all times (9) fight the pressure with authority (10) pick out certain weaknesses of your opponent.

Linebackers and Defensive Backs

The general defensive factors we look for in the linebackers and defensive backs are similar to those of the linemen. A few of the different things we stress are these: (1) ability to cover a receiver (2) not being blocked off your feet (3) being able to read play-action passes (4) never letting anyone behind you (5) watch the eyes of the receiver when he goes to catch the ball (6) learning to run laterally and backwards (7) being able to catch the ball. We have found that generally a good basketball player can develop

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into a good defensive back, because many of the needed movements in defensive basketball are similar to coverage of a receiver.

Defensive Principles

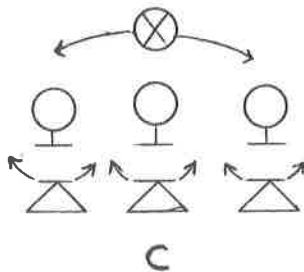
Before you can have a good sound football defense we feel we must try and develop within our team a few important defensive principles that must be developed and maintained. These are: (1) conditioning—our boys have come to realize that many of our games have been won by our excellent condition (2) mental toughness (3) knowledge of assignments (4) 100 per cent effort at all times—never give up—take pride in the fact that you gave 100 per cent of yourself on every play (5) second effort—set the example for others (6) take pride in yourself and work together as a defensive unit.

As any good defensive team has shown, you must have players who like to tackle with authority. We stress this fact, by creating the desire to “gang tackle”.

Drills

We have found that the best way to build player confidence is to develop sound fundamental techniques. Drills help in this respect, and here are a few of our favorites.

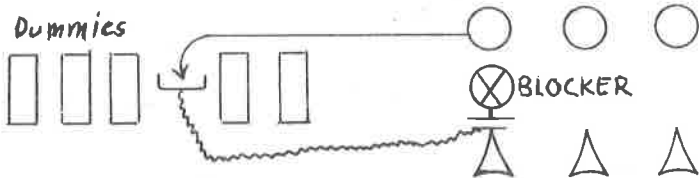
1. Reaction Drill for Defensive Line:



Purpose: To teach and develop the defensive principles of moving on movement, or the snap of the ball, deliver a blow, control the blocker, locate the football, pursue and tackle the ball carrier.

Procedure: Coach stands behind defender, facing blocker and ball carrier. Latter two are flashing starting count, type of block, and direction ball carrier will run. Defender is given alignment, down and distance. On coach's starting count, blocker attempts to whip defender and vice versa. Defense must execute defensive fundamentals properly, pursue and tackle the ball carrier.

2. Linebacker Pursue Drill:

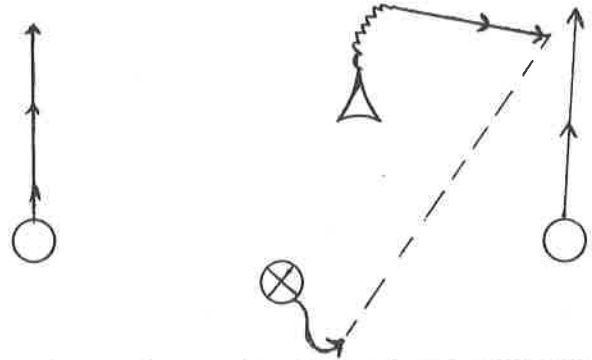


Purpose: To develop shedding the blocker, pursue and make the tackle.

Procedure: Dummies are placed on the ground four feet apart. Linebacker is in a ready position at one end of the dummies, across from a blocker and a ball carrier. On coach's starting count the linebacker meets the blocker, sheds him, and moves down the row of dummies keeping his eyes on the ball carrier's chest. When the ball carrier steps

up into one of the holes, the linebacker steps up to meet him with a good head-on tackle, forcing the ball carrier backwards.

3. Interception Drill for Defensive Backs:



Purpose: To develop reaction, footwork and agility while reacting to the passer's movements.

Procedure: We put a defensive back in the middle of the field and receivers on each hash mark. On a signal from the coach, the receivers start down the field as the passer drops back. The defensive man must stay in the middle of the field as he gets depth in order to be in a good position to cover both receivers. When the ball is thrown, he should sprint full speed to the interception point and goes for the interception. We stress that the defensive man coordinate his timing in such a way as to either make the interception if at all possible, hit the receiver, or deflect the ball.

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The Counter Isolation Play

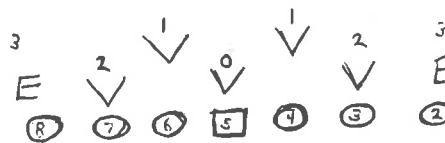
GEORGE THOLE, HEAD COACH
STILLWATER HIGH SCHOOL

About The Author ...



GEORGE THOLE is a graduate of North Dakota State University and has a MS degree from Moorhead State College. He began coaching at Central Cass High School in Casselton, N.D., where his teams won 27 straight games from 1965-67. Thole spent one year assisting the University of Minnesota freshmen before moving to Richfield High School as defensive line coach under Dick Walker. In 1971 he took over as coach at Stillwater and last fall compiled a 7-2 mark the best record at the suburban school in 20 years. Thole coached teams have a 50-12-2 record and have won four conference championships.

Example:



Note: in case of stacks the down man is counted first.

Blocking rules apply to any set with minor adjustments for the power I which we will explain later.

54 split (mirror 56 split)

- 2 — crossfield, attack first secondary man on or outside
- 3 — block 2 man
- 4 — block 1 man
- 5 — block 0 man
- 6 — block 1 man
- 7 — block 2 man

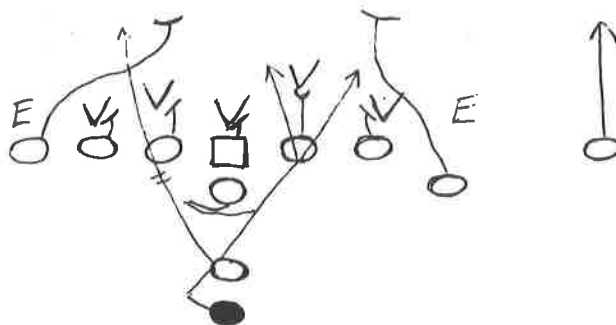
8 — crossfield, attack first secondary man on or outside
QB — rev. pivot, fake to FB and give to TB

TB — Jab step with foot opposite the hole so he can set a direct course to the hole. Read the guards block then run to daylight.

Stillwater High School runs basically from the Slot I, Power I and Bayport (open backfield with twins) offensive sets. Our bread and butter play has been 54 split which we refer to as a counter isolation for lack of a better description. We got the play from Dick Walker at Richfield and have added a few wrinkles here and there.

This play has averaged 8.4 yards per carry for Stillwater over the past three seasons and has produced 6 touchdowns of over 50 yards. We have gotten out of several tight spots with it and it has been a key play on several third down situations.

The counter isolation play can be set up with the off tackle power play and isolation plays which are the backbone of the I formation. Line blocking is simple after the players master counting the defensive man according to the set. The interior linemen count from the inside out and linebackers are counted into the defense.



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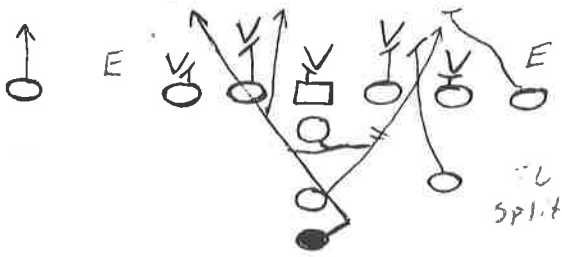
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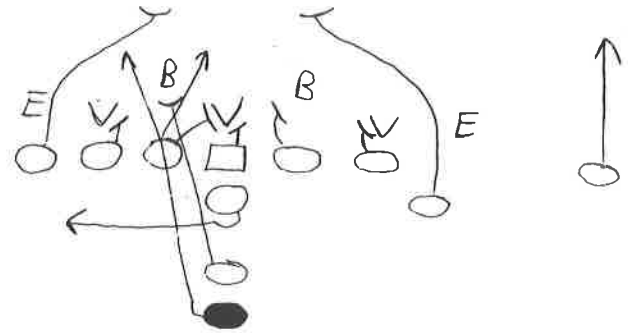
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From the power I, the halfback and fullback can fake the power play.

TB — Direct course to hole and read FB's block

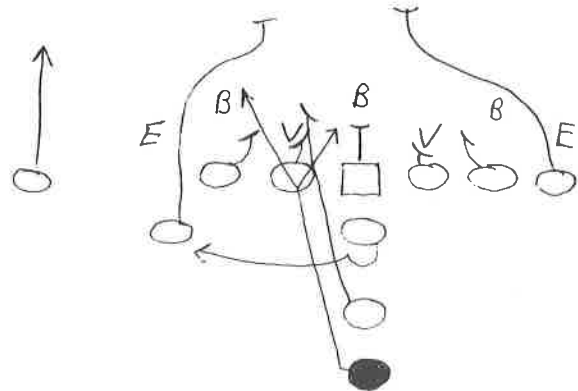


VS. ODD



For this play to work the offensive line must be quick off the ball and we have found that the scramble block is the most effective. The target objectives for the scramble block are: 1. chinstrap 2. through the numbers 3. out through the legs. The objective is to drive the defensive man off the LOS without going to the hands or knees. GET INTO THE DEFENSIVE MANS RUNNING GEAR.

VS. EVEN



The advantage of the counter isolation play is that it produces an over reaction by the playside linebacker and sets up easy blocking angle. It starts out as an isolation play to throw off keys then develops into a quick counter. From the power I it causes the defense to adjust to your strong side you then show them a power play that develops into a counter.

The counter isolation, isolation and off tackle power plays make up Stillwater's iso series. This series along with our short traps forms our total inside running package. Below is the isolation play that we use to set up the counter isolation.

56 Iso (mirror 54 Iso)

- 2 — crossfield
- 3 — block 2 man
- 4 — block 1 man or double in
- 5 — 0 man
- 6 — block 1 man or double in
- 7 — block 2 man
- 8 — crossfield
- slotback — crossfield
- split end — downfield
- QB — reverse pivot and hand to TB
- FB — block 1 man, at the numbers and into his running gear



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Foundation Of A Football Program

RON SCOTT—HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
RENVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

About The Author . . .

RON SCOTT, head football coach at Coon Rapids High School since 1969, directed his team to the North Suburban Conference championship and a berth in the state playoffs last fall. Scott, who received his bachelor's degree from Augsburg College and who took graduate work at the

University of Northern Iowa, had a 21-1-2 record in three years at Comfrey and his teams won the Red Rock Conference championship in 1963 and again in 1964. He served as assistant coach at Coon Rapids from 1965-68 before taking over the head coaching position.

In 1969 I was appointed head coach at Coon Rapids. The school was very young, it had only four graduating classes with a combined football record of 13 wins 22 losses. I was sure that I was the person that could make Coon Rapids a football power, and to prove it I quickly piled up a perfect record in my first two years, 18 straight losses!!!

My world was collapsing around me. I no longer had any confidence in what I was doing. For the first time in my eight years as a football coach I stopped to take a look at what it was that made a good football program.

I traveled to several schools in Minnesota as well as to South Dakota, Wyoming and California. I was basically looking at schools with enrollment comparable to Coon Rapids. My findings were not easy to compare but after much study there seemed to be some basic foundations in all successful programs. These basic foundations were a strong tradition from the past and a oneness or unity of purpose that seemed to carry throughout the team. These two foundations certainly did not fit the Coon Rapids program at that time. We had no tradition period. There had been no big winning teams. The community was barely aware that we even had a team and our oldest alumni was 22 years old and at that age the old high school football team doesn't get much commitment.

I felt the first problem to be solved was to think of what our purpose was and how to go about reaching that goal. Of

the two foundations I decided unity had to come first. Tradition would be slower and we needed something now.

Our coaching staff in most cases had good unity, even through all the losing we remained "loyal losers." Three of the original coaches are still on the staff. Our job as we saw it was to convey that unity to the team. We decided to think of unity in two terms, off season and in season. Our reasoning was basically intensity. We wanted a very intense unity in season and a low, more subtle intensity off season.

During the off season we want our players doing one of two things, out for another sport or weight training. If they are out for some other sport we realize that unity is needed in that sport so we are not going to push football during another sport but our staff is going to talk to the athlete and follow his progress in other sports; in other words, subtly let him know he is still thought of by the football coaches. Weight training in the off season is another story. We want our football players to train with intensity and as a group. They know that every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, coaches are going to be in that room and if they are not they also know coaches are going to see them the next day to find out why. We have the football weight trainers wear our football "T" shirts and shorts. This "T" shirt and shorts idea has been very effective for us. Each fall incoming Sophomores are sold the football "T" shirt and shorts set but with the stipulation that if they quit the set is returned and we follow this up strong. Our school knows that the "T" shirt and shorts is special. Nobody but football people wear them.

The weight room is the football meeting room. We keep a year around bulletin board with announcements and ideas about football. The weight room is where many of the football players get to know their teammates. We are a large school district any many Sophomores have never met the Junior that he might be playing next to the following season. Weight training builds a bond with the rest of the team. The whole team knows we expect every football player to be an athlete year around. Everyone works. Nobody takes a season off. The weight room must be tough, but fun. Like any other sport only then does it take meaning. Everyone is working; we are a working unit.

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In season unity is a completely different push than in off season. We ask the players to be athletes 12 months of the year but a football player only three months, to be an athlete in another sport or weight train the other nine months but be hungry to play football in August. Having the team hungry to play makes unity easy.

We have several unity things we stress. One is practice and game dress. The team decides before the season what we will dress like but whatever it is we will be alike. Some examples would be: Football shoes; white or black we don't care which, it's a team choice but whatever the choice that is it, no exceptions. Hair; whatever the team wants that is it, no exceptions. We always want to think team unity, togetherness.

On game day we really stick together. We never leave school except as a team. We eat dinner together at a different restaurant of the team's choice. I contact the restaurant and set up a meal. The meal is always the same for everyone, even the coaches. We tell the team if you don't like the meal pretend your opponent is making you eat it. The meal is always the same, 2 pancakes and 1 glass of milk. Toward the end eating that same meal for 8 or 9 weeks gets even the coaching staff fired up because "the opponents made us eat it."

After the meal we return to the school and go to an air conditioned, carpeted area and just rest and let the meal settle for 45 minutes. Then we start the pregame countdown schedule.

Even during the game team unity is stressed. We give few individual helmet emblem awards but several team awards. Examples: offensive team scores 21 points, defensive team has shut-out, kick-off team allows no run

back beyond the 35 yardline, punt team holds return to less than 5 yards, punt block team blocks a punt, kick-off receiving team scores a TD, in each of these cases every member of that particular team get the same award. The team did it, not the individual.

Certainly there are many cases where we must make individual decisions and solve problems on an individual basis but uppermost in our minds is the team unit, what is best for it.

What all of this unity stressed, how does the player keep his self identity because this is important. We hit on an idea that has really solved this problem and has been a great team unity helper as well. The idea was game jerseys with the player's name on the back a'la NFL style. The player buys the jersey as a Sophomore but we keep it. It is issued to him the same as any game equipment and returned at the end of the season to be kept by the school until the next fall. At our banquet we then present the jerseys to the Seniors. This ceremony is quite impressive and designed to make the individual contribution to the team highlighted.

You will recall that I had stated there are two foundations; the second being tradition, pride of the school and community. Coon Rapids is a very young community. Most of our community thought of their old high school as the identity and not Coon Rapids High School.

To get the community involved we resurrected the defunct Cardinal Booster Club. The club had been active when the school first opened but had dwindled to a \$600.00 bank account and no members. After talking to a few community groups we got some very active people involved

CONTINUED ON PAGE 65

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PRESENTS...

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The Wishbone-Fullback In Motion ? ? ? ?

JOHN BUNKERS—HEAD FOOTBALL COACH
FULDA HIGH SCHOOL

About The Author ...



JOHN BUNKERS, head football and track coach at Fulda High School, has directed Fulda to five conference track titles and two conference grid crowns since taking the position in 1968. A native of South Dakota and a graduate of Sioux Falls College (bachelor's degree) and South Dakota State (master's degree), Bunkers coached championship football and track teams at Marion (S.D.) and Sioux Falls O'Gorman before going into administration for three years. He returned to coaching at Fulda in 1968.

FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION

No program can be successful without boy participation. No offense, defense, or idea can be executed without boys. The question is—How do we, as coaches, encourage the boys to participate?

I teach physical education in grades seven, eight, nine, and ten in Fulda, Minnesota. Our physical education program is not directed towards high school athletics, but I do have an opportunity to see the raw talent. We administer the President's Physical Fitness Test in the fall and spring, and administer the Minnesota Physical Efficiency Test in January. One of the uses of the test results is to show a boy and his parents that he could have possibilities as an athlete. Of course this does not measure the boy's desire. This must be observed by the coach's keen eye. To encourage the boys to use their God-given talent is probably the first duty of any coach. If you can get a large participation I believe your teams will be successful. I do not believe in just announcing or posting an invitation for boys to participate. I believe in speaking and inviting each boy in a one to one conversation. In this way I will have a little insight to what he thinks about competing. This is important to do each year because boy's attitudes change. A young boy might not participate in football because he just does not understand what the game is about. He might be afraid of what parents or others say about injuries. I can explain to him what we expect and what he can expect if he should participate. If the boy is apprehensive, speaking to his parents is a must. I speak to the older boys because they sometimes lose interest because of peer pressures, cars, jobs, and etc. They sometimes think—what's the use—. Their priorities change because of living permissiveness. Hopefully I can show them that athletics are of some value.

Athletics have lessons of life that are not taught in classrooms or found in text books. Individual self discipline, enjoyment, and cooperation with others are a few of the important lessons.

Fullback In Motion

Before a coach decides to use any offense, he should first investigate the offenses weaknesses and how could it be defended. Then develop the offense to the personnel and originality of his own philosophy. After studying defenses of the Wishbone, I came up with the idea of the fullback in motion as part of our Wishbone attack.

I first became interested in the man in motion when I attended Forrest Evashevski clinic in Iowa in 1957. Evashevski's Fly Wing T used the wingback in motion towards the snap. But this idea of motion planted the seed in my mind to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of the man in motion both towards and away from the snap. See diagram numbers 1 and 2 on the meaning of motion towards and away from the snap. From that time, I have experimented with a man in motion.

When I first decided to take a look at the Wishbone offense, the question I asked myself was: How could I make use of motion? The past three years I have used the fullback in motion away from the snap. I use the fullback for one or more of the following reasons.

1. If you have two fullback-type runners in the same backfield, you can still run the dive option with one fullback and halfback.

- The fullback in motion will probably be a better lead blocker on the option sweep. The motion of the fullback will get him to a blocking position on the defensive back if the motion man lacks speed. See diagram number 3.

2. Many fullbacks do not have the opportunity or ability to get open to receive a pass. By putting him in motion he will have an opportunity to receive a swing pass. Fullbacks like this, being that he is running when he receives the ball, can be a problem to stop if the defensive back is small. See diagram number 4.

3. If you use the two split back set, see diagram number 5, by putting the fullback in motion you will not change your play numbering if you number your offensive backs.

4. The fullback in motion can be used to execute the "so called" crack back block on the defensive end. Being that the fullback is usually bigger and a good blocker he should do a better job on the defensive end.

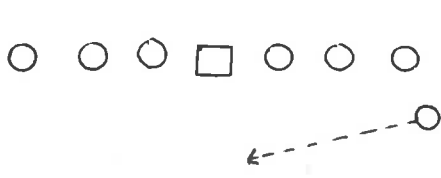
5. You can also use a halfback or end type boy at the fullback position. In this move the defense cannot line-up with a monster or an over shift as you come up to the line of scrimmage. Instead, the defense must shift or rotate as the motion starts in either direction. It can catch the defense off balance. By the same token, this move of the defense can be a disadvantage to your offensive blocking. Your linemen must be aware of this to eliminate blocking confusion.

6. Some coaches like to cover the motion man with a linebacker. If this happens, run dive and quarterback keeper plays towards the area the linebacker vacates when he follows the motion. If the defense covers the motion with a defensive back, we like to run deep pass patterns to the area the defensive back vacates.

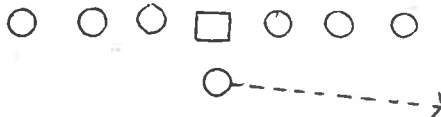
7. To help your wide running game the fullback in motion and on the side halfback can both get to the wide blocking positions when you run a quarterback keeper or option sweep to the outside. See diagram number 6.

None of the moves or ideas are new, but if a coach can

learn just one new technique or evaluate an old idea from every article or book he reads or clinic he attends; think of the knowledge he will possess.



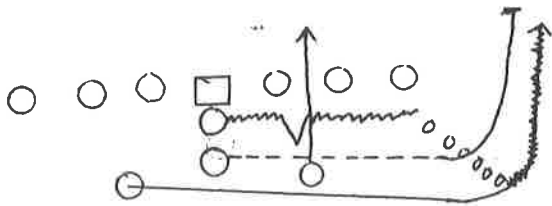
Diag No. 1
Motion toward SNAP



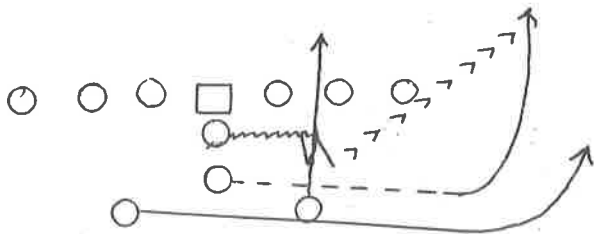
Diag No 2
motion Away from SNAP

Diag. No. 3

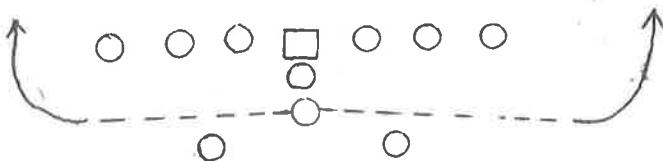
Code
 --- Motion
 — Path without ball
 ~~~ Path with ball  
 A Fake ride  
 000 Pitch  
 777 Pass



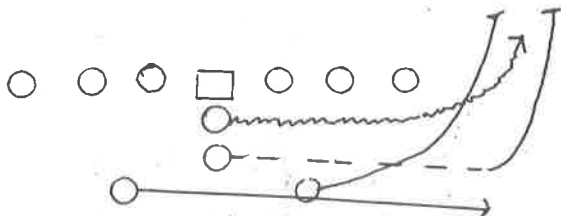
Diag No 4



Diag. No. 5



Diag. No. 6



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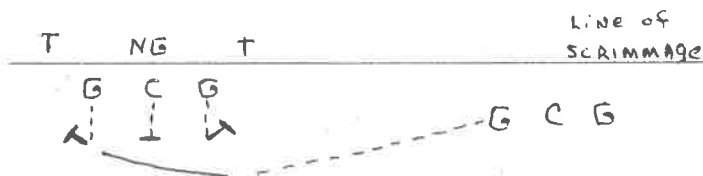
ANDREW D. McCARTY, HEAD FOOTBALL COACH  
PARK RAPIDS HIGH SCHOOL

## About The Author . . .

ANDREW MC CARTY graduated from Moorhead State in 1959 and spent 3 years coaching at Red Lake Falls, 7 years at Parkers Prairie and finished his fourth year at Park Rapids. His duties are head coaching in 3 major sports, football, wrestling and track. Our football team was 7 and 2 last season, the wrestling team won the district and the track team won Region 8 last Spring.



Our linemen have to do a good job of faking the butt block. The center and the two guards prepare for the defensive charge by performing a drop step and coiling. They let the defense come at them and resist forcefully for a two count and then fake a release. The center is captain of the group and calls "GO". All three then pull to the right, keeping behind the line of scrimmage. They then wait for the receiving back to give them the next command. (Diag.2)



The right tackle butt blocks the end and must control him. He must try to keep the end inside and if the end reads screen and goes outside, he must perform a scramble block and cut him off.

The ends and receiving back will perform fake patterns to pull the defensive backs away from the play. They continue patterns until they see the defense react to the screen. They then return towards the receiving back to help set a wall if needed. (Diag.3)

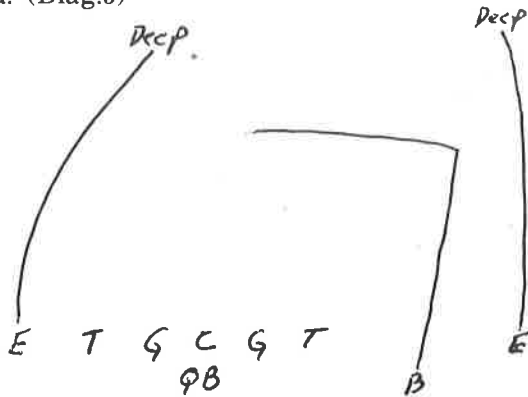
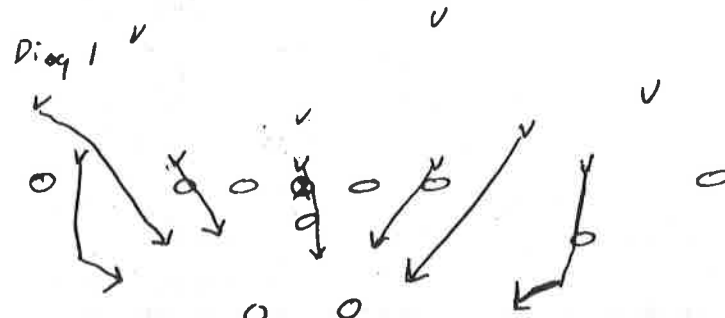
What can you do with a young inexperienced team that will have to face strong defensive teams during the year? We found out the Screen Pass was a powerful weapon and helped to keep the "Bugs" on defense honest. It also gives variety to your attack and is great for morale when you connect. Teams that did a lot of stunting had to pay the price if they were caught in the act. This play often resulted in a game breaking long gainer or an easy score.

We have a variety of Screen Plays out of different sets that go to different players. Our quarterback is the key as he has to read different defenses and get used to their stunting patterns on certain situations. Since most teams disguise stunt men, it takes a heady quarterback to pick them out before the play is called in the huddle. Also, with the right formation set up, you can place the defensive men where you want them or get them to move over to play your game.

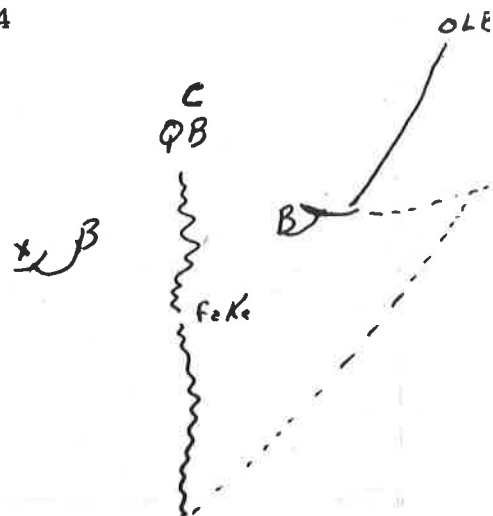
We screen out of the Slot, Wing or I and use men in motion or we can have them stay set. It depends on how the defense reacts to our motion men. We also have running plays start the same way so they will look alike.

We can put any runner in motion that we want, but usually it is the Slot or Wing. When we run out of the "I" we again can use any man in motion and we use this when they are keying on certain backs or are in a man for man situation.

Diagram 1 shows a team that is stunting outside linebackers from a 53 defense against our Slot. In this situation we are working to our right and we have called Slot right, fullback screen right in the huddle.



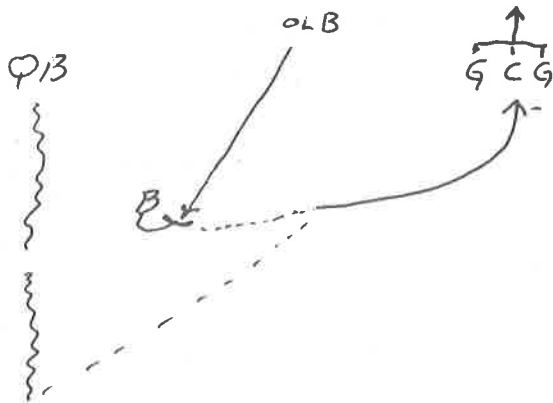
Diag. 4



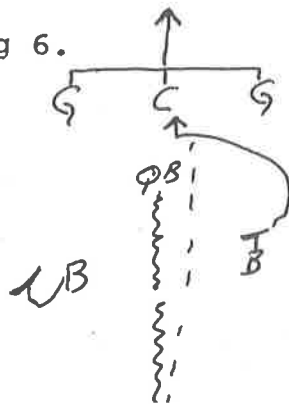
The quarter back will go to a drop back pass position and after he has once set up and faked a pass, he will then continue retreating, pretending his protection has broken down. He looks for the receiving back to expose himself and flicks the ball over the on-coming defensive mens arms. The blocking back blocks for regular pass play. (Diag. 4)

The receiving back must go through his proper assignment of butt blocking on the opposing linebacker or the first man into the backfield. He must stay hidden from the rest of the defensive linebackers and halfbacks that are reading pass. After a two count to himself he slips by his opponent and extends his arms to expose a target. When he receives the ball he must yell go to the three interior linemen waiting on his side of the line of scrimmage. From this point on, it is open field running. (Diag. 5)

Diag. 5



Diag 6.



We not only do it to both sides, but also we go down the middle. The quarterback designates which back he wants to receive in case the defense is keying on one of the running backs. The other back will stay home and protect.

Again the three interior linemen pretend pass blocking and control their man with a butt block. They let him slide off after a two count and wait for orders from the receiving back. When they hear "GO", they go straight ahead and again the back follows with broken field running.

The tackles try to influence their man more to the outside, but if the stunt is inside, they must read and let him go by and ride him towards the direction of the quarterback. Keep good contact and don't let him turn to pursue.

The fake receivers again go through their false patterns and return to set up come-back blocks.

The receiving back must wait for the stunters and butt block to set him up. After good contact, let him slide off and the receiver must wait for the quarterback to draw the defense to him. The blocking back must pick up the closest man to the quarterback, keep contact with him but don't do such a good job he can't move toward the quarterback.

The quarterback should drop back a little deeper and quicker on this type of screen as the middle near the line of scrimmage, has to clear out quicker.

Use various motions to disguise these screens and you will find you can have as much fun as we have had with them. It does a tremendous job of neutralizing a good defensive charge and when the defense has to keep thinking screen, they must then allow you to run your regular offense.



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# Factors Influencing the Choice of Plays Called at John Marshall

JOHN DREWS—HEAD FOOTBALL COACH  
JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL—ROCHESTER

## About The Author ...

John Drews hails from Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he played on three championship teams. Lisle Blackburn, his coach later became Assistant Coach at University of Wisconsin, Head Coach at Marquette University and later led the Green Bay Packers.

John played tackle at the University of Wisconsin from 1947 to 1952 and earned 3 letters. He has coached at Rochester High School, later John Marshall for 22 years; the last 14 as head football coach and his record includes 90 victories, 30 defeats and 6 ties. John Marshall has won 6 undisputed Big Nine Conference titles under his tutelage and in 1973 won the Class AA Championship by playoffs established in 1972.



John is married, has nine children between the ages of 12 and 22. His son, Jack, was co-captain of the 1973 state champions. John's best known recent athlete is Maurie Daigneaux, all-conference quarterback, Northwestern University.

so sloppy that a cut can not be made then it is to the advantage of no one. On a muddy field it is difficult for the defense to rush quickly, for if they force the rush they can be reduced to ground level by cut blocks by our linemen. However, if the QB has difficulty in setting up for the pass then this advantage is nullified.

In a down pour the only pass that is generally effective is the quickie pass to the tight end.

### C. Play choice in the rain

The field and its condition tends to equalize the two teams playing. Mistakes made in the game such as fumbles, punting, and punt handling generally will win the game. The heavier team generally has the advantage and the team with the big backs can generally move the ball. It is more difficult to run the flanks, and delayed action plays with ball handling are hazards.

The QB should use plays where the ball handling is held to a minimum. Straight ahead and power plays should be used. On a very sloppy day the 4 and 5 hand off should not be used if the QB can not reach the hand off point comfortably; in such case he should use the 2 and 3 hand off. Wedge blocking is good for a muddy field. The quickie pass may be used if the linebackers do not threaten. We would like to punt the ball to them and let the opponents make the mistakes. Power, I and Box Rt. and Lt. formations should be used on the muddy field.

Generally run into the sideline as the turf is in most cases of better quality. So after driving inside and you want to run a power sweep run it into the sideline.

### D. Wind

The wind is considered a factor when it is blowing fifteen miles an hour or above. You will be told the wind velocity but this factor may change as the games wears on. Naturally, the wind blowing at twenty-five miles an hour will be more of a factor than the fifteen mile an hour breeze.

The play most affected by the wind is the Punt. Change of quarters is an important factor here for we would not want to waste the ten or more yards that we could gain on defense because of the wind. At this point in the game is the time to waste a time-out to either let us kick with the wind or make our opponents kick into the wind if the situations warrants.

The Pass can be affected by the wind but not so much as

### A. Weather—Slight Drizzle

On a misty day, the moisture will probably not effect the choice of plays. The moisture on the ball will in fact make it tacky and easy to catch providing that the hands are dry. The QB should be sure that the referee keeps the ball covered and that there is a dry towel on the center or the guard so that the hands of the QB may be kept dry. Receivers should also have towels in the rear of their pants so that they may keep their hands dry.

### B. Steady Rain

If the field is slightly muddy, it is to the advantage of the offensive receiver for he can generally get open on medium cuts because he knows where he is going and the defender must play loose to compensate for his slipping. If the field is



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the Punt. Generally when the QB is throwing into the wind he must put something on the ball so that the ball will not hang in the air. When throwing with the wind the QB will not change his throwing technique very much for the only pass that is really bothered is the long pass which tends to float out of reach of the receiver.

Generally, receivers tend to get open a little sooner with a wind to their backs rather than one to their face.

Cross-winds effect the pass more than head or tail winds. Some windage is necessary if the wind is above twenty miles an hour. The punter must figure this windage also and the QB might caution him about playing the kick away from the sideline if the wind is strong enough to blow the ball quickly out of bounds.

**Play considerations**

1. Force the play with the wind to your back
2. Delay the play with the wind to your face
3. Punt on earlier downs with the wind to your back, if you can't move it.
4. Punt on later down with the wind to your face.
5. If a long pass is open try to use it when you have the wind to your back.

**E. Temperature**

1. Hot day—force the play on a hot day, we will be in shape with our opponents and we will use our substitutions to relieve our troops.
2. Humid day—Force the play the same as a hot day.
3. Cold day—Passes area a little harder to catch, keep up the tempo and you keep up the warmth.

**F. Score**

We don't figure the game out of reach until we have three TDs and their extra points. Two touchdowns early in the game is like a field goal. Two touchdowns at half time is like a tied game. We want the game out of reach as soon as possible so that the bench can play by the fourth quarter.

1. Generally play conservative when ahead, and maintain possession. Watch the flat passes and we cannot afford an interception or fumble to give the opponents "heart".
2. Use your best plays when even for mistakes will win this one.
3. Use varied all-out attack when behind and remember that you are never out of it until the clock hits the top. Keep up the "juice" in the huddle and keep up your confidence. John Marshall has been behind before and will be behind in the future. Championship teams are always tested in this manner.



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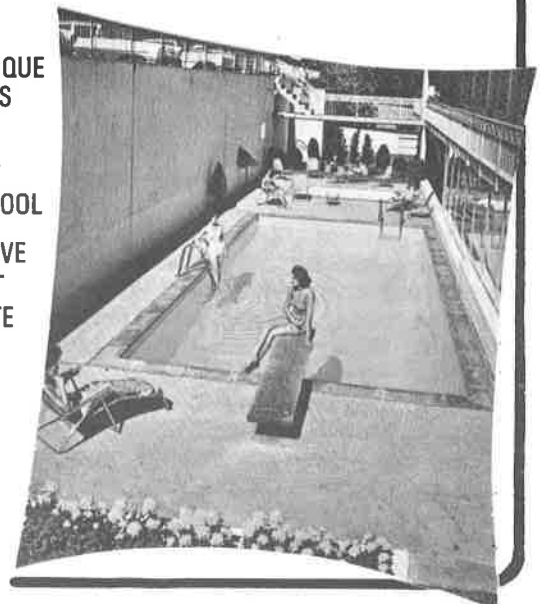
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# Public Relations in the Coaching Profession

## As Seen Through The Eyes of a Sportswriter

DICK SEAL—SPORTSWRITER, THE FARGO FORUM

### About The Author . . .

Dick Seal has handled high school sports and the Moorhead State athletic beat for The Fargo Forum the past five years. He is a 1959 graduate of Moorhead State who has resided in Minnesota all of his 38 years except for a 26-month stint in the United States Army and a three-year stay at Massillon, Ohio. Seal was chosen by his peers as the 1973 North Dakota sportswriter of the year and often works with his close friend and Forum cohort Will Gullickson on many of the Minnesota high school events.



students to provide better understanding of the game and coaching problems.

3. At halftime of televised or broadcast games show a film devoted to outstanding faculty members and educational achievements. If broadcast, secure worthwhile personnel to interview.

4. Schedule gym nights once a week for faculty men to encourage knowledge and participation in various sports.

5. Spread the relationship of scholarship to athletics by adopting conference or institutional honors for the athlete who excels in the classroom as well as the playing field.

### RELATIONS WITH NEWS MEDIA

The news media is the principal link between the coach or any coach for that matter and any other coaches and the public.

News personnel are the ones who can tell the coach's story most effectively. They are the ones who can help most when the coach is trying to get across the point that only one team can win.

Sports writers and casters, probably more than any other group outside the coaching profession, understand the coach's problems and basically are in sympathy with him.

If you have a sportswriter or caster whose knowledge on a particular sport is weak and he seeks help, by all means invite him to sit in on chalk talks, practice sessions and other sessions.

When free time is available, which may not be often, invite him over for a coffee session or lunch. It may be the beginning of a fruitful happening at your school. He or she needs your help and I have to feel the school needs the media's help, too.

Public relations is a two-way street. Be sure to cultivate it.

The news media can help the school, legitimately and ethically. Not by the publication through cheap propaganda but by accurate, honest and interesting reporting.

There is room for improvement in the field of sports reporting, on both sides. If the coach's side of the job is done properly, his profession will be viewed by the public in a brighter, more favorable light.

If the newspaperman or sportscaster does his job properly, the identical result will be obtained.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR COACHES

1. Most important is to be honest in reporting and commenting your items to the news sources. Give credit to the opposition. If they beat you on a certain day, they must have been the better team that day.

2. Be cooperative. When news sources ask for information, take care of it personally or direct them to someone who can furnish the info. In your larger schools the athletic director, school sports editor or a student manager can often be an excellent source. However, a student should remember that he is not a coach and should also add if he is factual a comment in this regard, "The coach says or according to Coach Johnson,".

3. Be fair. Don't say that old alibi routine. Most news men connected with sports aren't that dumb. You're only cheapening your school, team and yourself if you alibi.

Public relations has been defined as 90 per cent doing something worthwhile and 10 per cent telling about it.

It has also been said, a public relations program is only as good as the product it represents.

Either aptly fits the public relations program for athletics conducted by the nation's high schools, colleges and universities.

The objectives of an overall athletic public relations program are:

1. Constant review and evaluation of inter-scholastic competition to the American way of life.

2. Development of a proper perspective of athletic competition by everyone participating in the athletic program.

3. Emphasis on the advantages of competitive athletics to the individual, his institution and his community.

4. Encouragement of support from the press and other media of communication in carrying out an inter-scholastic athletic program.

5. Development of positive public support for the continuance and further development of inter-scholastic athletics and an appreciation of its purpose and objectives.

There are many publics, both internal and external, to be reached by these interested in promotion of the athletic program. These include the faculty, students and administration; parents and alumni; the press and other communications media; government, military, and civic leaders; civic groups; special publics such as fans, prospective students, high school teachers and the general public.

Here, as an example of techniques for interpreting the athletic program to a specialized public, are some ideas for communicating with one of the most important publics, the faculty:

1. Rotate faculty members into game-day situations, including pre-game meal, pre-game preparations, locker room at halftime and after the game.

2. Conduct brief clinic each spring for faculty and

4. Remember the deadlines of the various news sources, and when they should be reached. Usually you'll want to call the TV or radio stations first since often they'll just use a score. Newspapers will often want a great deal, so be prepared with first names, record-setting feats, oddities and anything you yourself would enjoy reading about.

#### SCHOOL REPORTER SUGGESTIONS

Many times a school is fortunate in having a boy or girl who will report athletic events. Make use of he or she.

Sometimes this is a boy or girl who isn't participating in a certain athletic event at this particular season. Many athletes who plan to go on to college or another type of schooling make extra money doing "stringer" work and many a youth has financed his or her way through school, particularly college.

Much of the same consideration as listed before should be remembered by the school reporter:

1. Be honest.
2. Be cooperative.
3. Be fair.

Remember news media deadlines and respect them. Nothing kills your chances for cooperation more than reporting an outcome of an athletic event or schools sports happening after they've gone to press, had their sports show or after the time they want the call or calls.

#### BASICS TO REMEMBER

1. Have a listing of telephone numbers where your reporter or staff members should call after a game or when approached for comment. Many coaches put the telephone numbers in their scorebooks or if not, on a wall near the phone because different people could be calling in from time-to-time to the news medias.

2. Have statistics available when reporting a game. Newspapers especially want this. They often like to know the yards gained, season records, conference records, percentages and other facts you as a coach would want to read about another game. He or she should report facts that they themselves would want to read about.

3. Get the first names. This is violated way too often. In other words, your reporter should be well versed on what is being called into the news media. He or she should report facts that they themselves would want to read about.

4. Get the first names. This is violated way too often. In cases where you don't play a team to often and aren't familiar, ask their scorer, reporter, statistician or coach for the names. Record first names in the scorebook or wherever you like for own convenience in reporting. Most places have programs and fortunately schools are learning the importance of providing the public with at least rosters of both teams. Last names alone mean little. There are thousands upon thousands of people having the same last name.

Factual information is good, too. Example: George Thompson. Wilson's 162-pound senior halfback, scored three touchdowns on runs of 23, 31 and 18 yards as the Panthers downed visiting McMurray 27-7 in a Suburban League high school football game Saturday afternoon.

The above example gives the score, where played, when and something about the leading performer. The second portion of the facts may be reported as such:

Thompson had 136 yards on 19 carries and besides his three touchdown jaunts, he also kicked two extra points in two tries plus intercepting four passes from his defensive safety position.

Teams can be credited, too, and should be. A good example:

Foster High School used 57 per cent shooting from the floor to topple Terrace 92-87 in a Northern Minnesota Conference basketball game played at Foster Friday night before a standing-room-only crowd of 3,400.

Another example of a team being credited:

Fox River limited Apple Valley to 47 yards rushing and 82 total yards Friday night at Apple Valley to deal the invading Rivermen a 34-0 setback in a nonconference high school football game.

One of the primary objectives is to be accurate, concise and meaningful. Get the facts!!!

#### RADIO, TV REPORTING TIPS

When you call in to a radio or television station, use the general number unless told differently and then ask the switchboard for sports.

If you are a frequent caller, they'll likely know and ask you what game or event you've got.

Give the score clearly. Big city stations have many reports coming in all within a short period of time.

You might make a suggestion if you know the person who answers well enough or figure they would be greatly interested. A common remark would be: "I have one item that may be of interest to you" — Joe Smith of South scored 31 points, giving him 1,013 points for his career. He's the first ever to reach the 1,000-point mark in the school's basketball history.

#### HURRY-UP FACTS

These are some that should be at fingertip when calling your news sources:

1. Individual or team scoring records.
2. Winning streaks or unbeaten strings extended or stopped.
3. Injury or return of one of your leading players. Maybe this was a key factor.
4. Standout feats such as record, no-hitter and the like.



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# From Double Wing to Offense of the Seventies

DON SWANSON—HEAD FOOTBALL COACH  
HENRY HIGH SCHOOL

*About The Author . . .*

DON SWANSON, a native of Minneapolis and a graduate of South High School, has been at Henry High School the past 16 years, the last 11 as head coach. He played football,

basketball and tennis in high school and was on four straight championship football teams during a four-year college career at Gustavus Adolphus. Swanson was on the Minneapolis Central staff two years before moving to Henry.



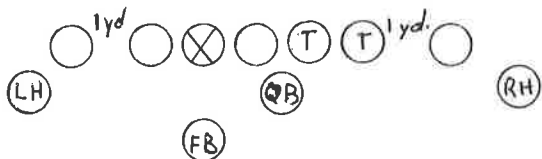
Don Swanson and All-City Players: (52) Fullback Scott Llewellyn; (4) Quarterback Kurt Cassidy

Henry High School first became noted for its football back in 1944-45 under the old master, Frank Cleve.

Cleve set the Mpls. league on its heels with the spinning fullback, Don Bailey, and the controversial "2" halfbacks in motion, Daughterty and Kermeen. This was a deceptive offense and run by excellent athletes and the timing was something to see. Still considered by many to be one of the finest high school football teams ever assembled.

The old double wing of Henry varied slightly from Dick Lawrence of Eveleth, the spacing and the ball handling varied from his modern version.

Our double wing "A" formation was like this: "A" Formation Diagram:

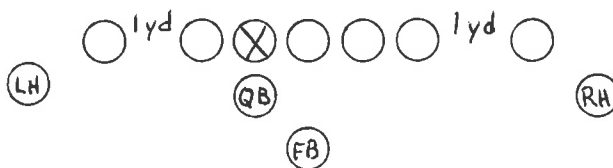


This formation was always unbalanced right and both tackles played side by side. The fullback received the ball 90 per cent of the time on a direct snap from the center. As you can see and know, this is a great passing formation with 4 ready receivers at all times.

The "B" formation was exactly the same except for the

position of the quarterback, who now takes the ball from the center, and the full back takes over the blocking assignment from the quarterback.

"B" Formation



Of course off these two basic formations we could do many things, split ends, slot backs, man in motion etc. all depending on defensive alignments.

The double wing formation was very good to Henry High School and brought many city titles to the North Side school.

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The question has often been asked how we got away from it (the double wing) or are we ever going back to it?

Henry High School began changing the offense in the twilight of Coach Cleves career, when he felt, along with the rest of our coaching staff, that the defenses had caught up with us or passed us.

Defensively teams noted that our guards pulled on nearly every play and the quarterback or fullback, depending on the formation was leading every play.

As scouting became more and more sophisticated, we had to insert many false keys to keep the linebackers honest, otherwise they were being led directly to the point of attack.

Over a period of time this seemed to upset the timing and took something away from the over-all effectiveness of the double wing.

This and the fact that our supply of outstanding talent had begun to dwindle, made us consider making changes in our offensive formations.

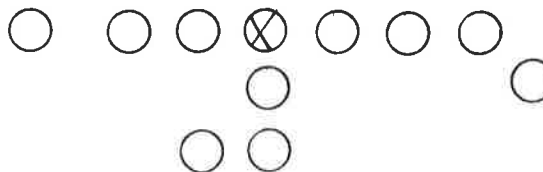
We had been winning with such outstanding talent as Ron Stolski, now Head Coach at Park Center, Quentin Carlson of Osseo, Jim Anderson assistant at Henry, Mel Northway, coach at Blaine, Steve Foster, tremendous quarterback and defensive player. When this type of athlete was hard to find, we started making adjustments in our offense to compensate.

We never left the double wing completely, and still always have a few double wing plays in our playbook.

The first change we made was of course the obvious, going to the wing T.

The major changes being a balanced line, no longer the double tackle, and the left half being back in the back This

“Wing T”

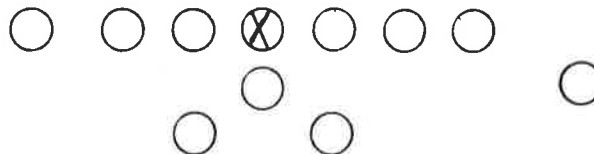


change usually necessitated by the lack of speed at the halfbacks and the ball handling ability of the quarterback and the fullback. What a lot of people didn't realize is that we actually left the double wing offense as our basic offense when Frank Cleve was still the Head Coach.

Our offense has not taken on too many new wrinkles over the years, nothing that almost every other team does not have.

We have made changes from the wing T to the Pro T, and again with all variations of slots and splits etc.

“Pro T”



The past two seasons we have gone to the Power I and I must say, without too many adjustments, and enjoyed success.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

# Schreader

# Sporting

# Goods

LONG PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA

# Use of Scouting Information In Developing A High School Game Plan

WES WISTROM — HEAD FOOTBALL COACH  
JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL

## About The Author . . .

WES WISTROM — Region 2 'Coach of the Year' in 1969 and 1973. Twice named "Coach of the Week" on W.C.C.O. Radio" Prep Parade" Program. Sixteen years of head football coaching experience in three Minnesota high schools. The last ten years of coaching have been at

Jackson High School. Winning six Southwest Conference Championships in the years; 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, and 1973. During coaching career has coached a total of 9 All-State Football players. A 1958 graduate of Hamline University has coached in two other Minnesota high schools, Eyota and Chatfield. Winning league championships at both schools.

One of the reasons for the success of the Jackson High School football program over the past ten years has been the use of a systematic and thorough scouting report in developing a sound game plan.

Our football program has been fortunate in having assistant coaches who are interested and dedicated in scouting future opponents. A great deal of work and time is required of a football scout if his scouting report is to be accurate, detailed and worthwhile to the coaching staff and to the players.

Assistant Coach Dave Norman has been responsible for the organization and planning of the scouting program. He has been aided by other assistant coaches, Darrel DenBeste, Roger Bosshart, and Gary Natterstad who also share in the scouting duties. They have done an excellent job and much of our success must be attributed to them.

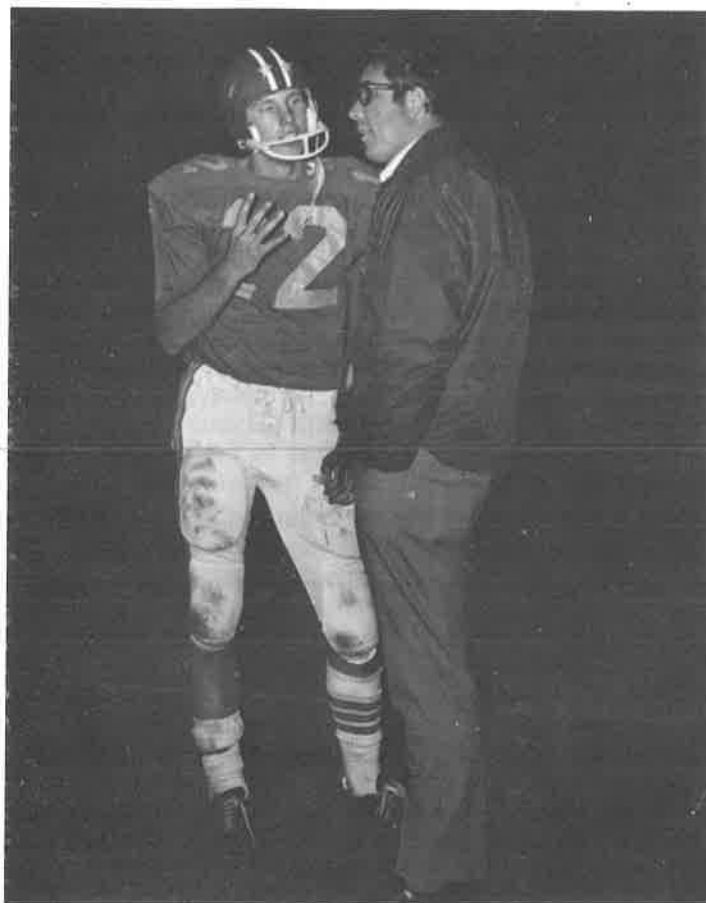
When the Jackson Blue Jays come on the field on Friday night, we have a feeling of confidence that we are fully prepared for the game. We know what to expect of our opponent and exactly how we are going to play the different situations as they occur during the game because of thorough preparation.

Use of football scouting information is a two-fold function, first obtaining sound reliable information by the scouts and secondly having the coaching staff implement the scout report into a well conceived game plan.

If you want your scouts to put in the extra time and work that is necessary for good scouting reports, use the information they bring back, or don't waste their time by sending them out on Friday night to scout.

Our weeks preparation begins at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon when the coaching staff meets at my home to begin preparing for Friday's opponent. This coaches meeting very often will run until six o'clock, so it involves a sacrifice of Sunday afternoon away from the coach's family. These meetings have been very successful and have actually become a tradition with the coaching staff. The feeling is that the Sunday afternoon staff meetings are very important to the success of our football program.

The scout who was assigned to the next Friday's opponent



**SIDE LINE STRATEGY — Jackson Head Coach Wes Wistrom and Quarterback Scott Bargfrede.**

will have about a ten-page mimeographed scouting report ready on Sunday for each coach. Each page of the report is thoroughly explained and discussed in detail during the staff meeting.

The basic information contained in the mimeographed scouting report and the steps used in compiling that information follows:

1. Starting offensive unit.
  - a) show position by number and name
  - b) list weight and height and class if available
  - c) draw the starting offensive unit up in their basic offensive formation so they appear to be facing our defense
2. Offensive formations are listed.
  - a) show number of times the formations were used.
  - b) show shift of backs or ends from formation to formation
3. Offensive plays are diagramed.
  - a) a tally total for each play run

- b) field position of offense — yardline and hashmark (left-middle-right)
  - c) down and distance
  - d) gain or loss of yards on each play run
  - e) draw play pattern of the backs — very important to include all backs
  - f) draw as much of the key line blocking as possible — traps, cross blocks, double teams and etc.
4. Individual ball carrier frequency chart. (see charts no. 1 and no. 2)
- a) ball carrier totals and the down he carried the ball
  - b) passer and the down and yard line that he passed on
  - c) receiver frequency and indicate a complete or incomplete pass—this will also determine who the favorite receivers are—ends or backs out of the backfield.

Chart No. 1 Ball Carrier Frequency.

| Ball Carrier | vs A             | vs B            | Total            |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 23           | 18               | 17              | 35               |
| 31           | 8                | 20              | 28-1 Pass        |
| 27           | 7                | 0               | 7                |
| 14           | 12 PASS<br>3 RUN | 8 PASS<br>5 RUN | 20 PASS<br>8 RUN |
| 35           | 5 RUN            | 4 RUN           | 9 RUN            |
| 34           | 3                | 1               | 4                |
| 20           |                  | 7               | 7                |
| 42           |                  | 4               | 4                |

| Receiver | vs A      |      | vs B |      | Total |      | Total |      |
|----------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|          | Thrown to | Comp | Inc. | Comp | Inc.  | Comp |       | Inc. |
| 20       |           |      | 7    | 2    | 3     | 2    | 10    | 12   |
| 23       | 1         |      | 1    | 1    | 1     | 2    | 1     | 3    |
| 80       | 2         |      | 1    | 1    |       | 3    | 1     | 4    |
| 82       | 1         |      | 1    | 1    |       | 2    | 1     | 3    |
| 86       |           |      | 2    |      |       |      |       | 2    |

5. Offensive play situation chart. (see chart no. 3)
- a) determine the hole where the opponent ran each play—use our numbering system to identify the hole and play call
  - b) indicate short or long pass and the down thrown on
  - c) indicate punt and down of punt
  - d) point after touchdown play

Chart No. 3 Situation Chart

↓ Offense ↓

| Down          | Vs  | 1   | 2    | 3 | 4    | 5   | 6    | 7   | 8   | 9    | Pass  | Punk | Kick |
|---------------|-----|-----|------|---|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| 1st           | A/B | 1   | 3/4  | — | 4/6  | 1   | 2/13 | —   | 3/3 | 5/1  | 2/2   | —    | —    |
| 2nd           | A/B | 2   | 2/4  | — | 1/4  | —   | 4/4  | 2   | 2/4 | 4/1  | 5/2   | —    | —    |
| 3rd           | A/B | 2   | 3    | — | 1    | 2   | 2/1  | —   | 1   | 1    | 4/6   | —    | —    |
| 4th           | A/B | 1   | —    | — | —    | —   | —    | —   | 1/1 | —    | 1/2   | 3/1  | —    |
| Play          | A/B | 1   | 1    | — | 2    | —   | —    | —   | 1   | —    | 1     | —    | 1/2  |
| Total by Game | A/B | 5/3 | 6/11 | — | 6/12 | 1/2 | 8/18 | 2/1 | 8/9 | 10/2 | 13/11 | 3/1  | 1/2  |
| 2 Same Total  |     | 8   | 17   |   | 18   | 3   | 26   | 3   | 17  | 12   | 24    | 3    | 3    |

↑ Defense ↑

6. Direction the play was run. (see charts no. 4 and 5)
- a) indicate position on the field and the direction the play was run from the hashmark location.
  - b) indicate the direction the play was run from the formation—to or away from the wing, slot, flanker, etc.
  - c) chart the side of the field a wing or flanker was set and relate this to running into or away from the field side.

Chart No. 4—Play Analysis Offense

| vs    | Left Hash |   |    | Middle |   |    | Right Hash |    |    |    |
|-------|-----------|---|----|--------|---|----|------------|----|----|----|
|       | SS        | M | FS | FS     | M | FS | FS         | M  | SS |    |
| RUN   | A         | — | 2  | 10     | 4 | 8  | 5          | 7  | 3  | 2  |
|       | B         | 3 | 5  | 5      | 3 | 10 | 4          | 9  | 7  | 10 |
| PASS  | A         | — | —  | 1      | 5 | —  | 3          | 3  | 1  | —  |
|       | B         | 1 | —  | 1      | 2 | —  | 2          | 4  | —  | 2  |
| Total | A         | — | 2  | 15     | 9 | 18 | 9          | 16 | 10 | 12 |
|       | B         | 4 | 5  | 6      | 5 | —  | 5          | 7  | 1  | —  |

Chart No. 5—

Strong Side

| PLAY RUN       | vs A | vs B | Total |
|----------------|------|------|-------|
| To Split End   | 48   | 17   | 65    |
| Away Split End | 27   | 35   | 62    |

CONTINUED ON PAGE 67

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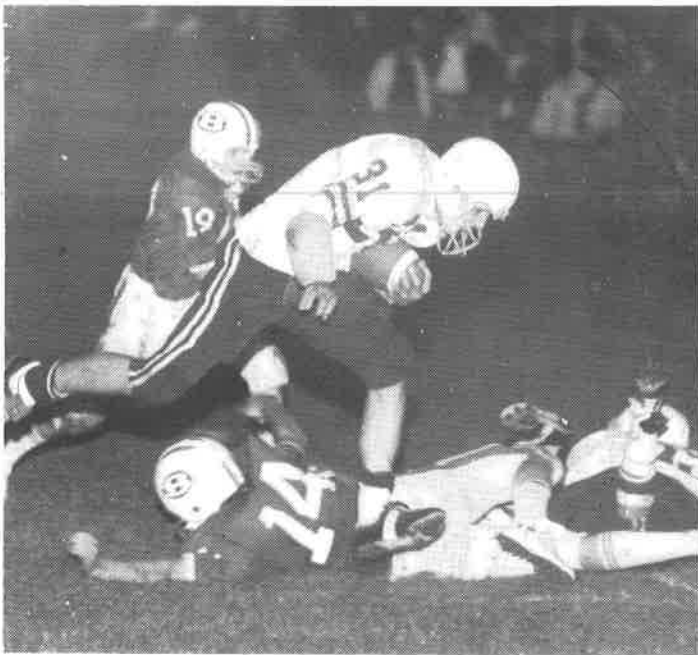
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# Mid-State Conference Football

When they talk about football in the Mid-State Conference, chances are dollars are doughnuts that the first school mentioned will be Crosby-Ironton.

Rich in athletic tradition, Crosby-Ironton was known for its excellent basketball teams throughout the 1930s and 1940s, especially in the stretch from 1944-48 when C-I made five successive trips to the Minnesota State Basketball Tournament as Region Six champions. In two of the years (1944 and 1947), the Rangers were runners-up, bowing to Minneapolis Patrick Henry in 1944 and to Duluth Denfeld in 1947.

In the 20-year history of the Mid-State Conference, the



All-state back Mike Davies (31) of Crosby-Ironton, who gained 1,477 yards in his senior year, is shown here running over a fallen Brainerd player for big yardage in C-I's 32-8 victory.

Rangers have won their share of basketball championships, too, but it's football that has proven to be C-I's winningest sport.

Crosby-Ironton, a charter member of the Mid-State Conference, failed to capture a league grid championship the first four years the league was organized when Aitkin won twice and when Staples and Park Rapids claimed one title each. Since that time, however, C-I has been a dominating factor in the Mid-State football picture.

Coached by Ted Thompson, C-I reeled off three straight titles in 1958-59-60 before going four more years without a championship.

Since 1964, the Rangers have won six outright titles and shared one crown under the direction of Head Coach John Davies, who was named Region Six Coach of the Year after C-I's highly-successful 1973 season.

The total C-I championship tally shows that the Rangers have won the Mid-State Conference football title 10 times in its 20-year history!

Crosby-Ironton sewed up the Mid-State championship last fall with an explosive 38-0 victory over Little Falls, which hadn't been scored upon in Mid-State play entering the game against C-I.

A week after toppling Little Falls, the Rangers handed Sauk Centre's Mainstreeters a 36-6 defeat in a playoff game between champions of the Mid-State and Central Gopher conferences and that gave the Rangers an overall 10-0 record on the season.

While C-I finished with a perfect record, it was rated fifth in the Minnesota State High School League's point rankings and that prevented the Rangers from entering the post-season playoffs. Coach Davies, his Rangers and the rest of the Mid-State Conference felt that C-I was the equal of any Class A football team in the state and that's going to be a talking point for years and years to come in Crosby-Ironton.

A rundown on Mid-State Conference football champions and the winning coaches follows:

- 1954—Staples, Loren Benson.
- 1955—Park Rapids, Red Mathre.
- 1956—Aitkin, Elmer Salvog.

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1957—Elmer Salvog.  
 1958—Crosby-Ironton, Ted Thompson.  
 1959—Crosby-Ironton, Ted Thompson.  
 1960—Crosby-Ironton, Ted Thompson.  
 1961—Wadena, John Conzemius.  
 1962—Aitkin, Wayne Simpson, and Wadena, John Conzemius (tie).  
 1963—Staples, Mike Lempe.  
 1964—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.  
 1965—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies, and Park Rapids, John Haugo (tie)

1966—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.  
 1967—Little Falls, John Ahlin.  
 1968—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.  
 1969—Detroit Lakes, Del Mollberg, and Wadena, John Conzemius (tie).  
 1970—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.  
 1971—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.  
 1972—Detroit Lakes, Marv Kostelecky.  
 1973—Crosby-Ironton, John Davies.



Halfback Jim Koop of Crosby-Ironton lugs the football after quarterback Tom Bedard (12) has completed the fake and as Jon Stenstad (85) and Dave Dusbabek (60) get ready to throw some blocks.

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# Sports Personality of The Year . . .

## ART AVIS

*Art Avis of Hutchinson is one of those kinds of people who gets things done. The fact that he has done so much for athletics in general throughout the state of Minnesota, makes him a logical choice for this year's "Sports Personality of The Year".*

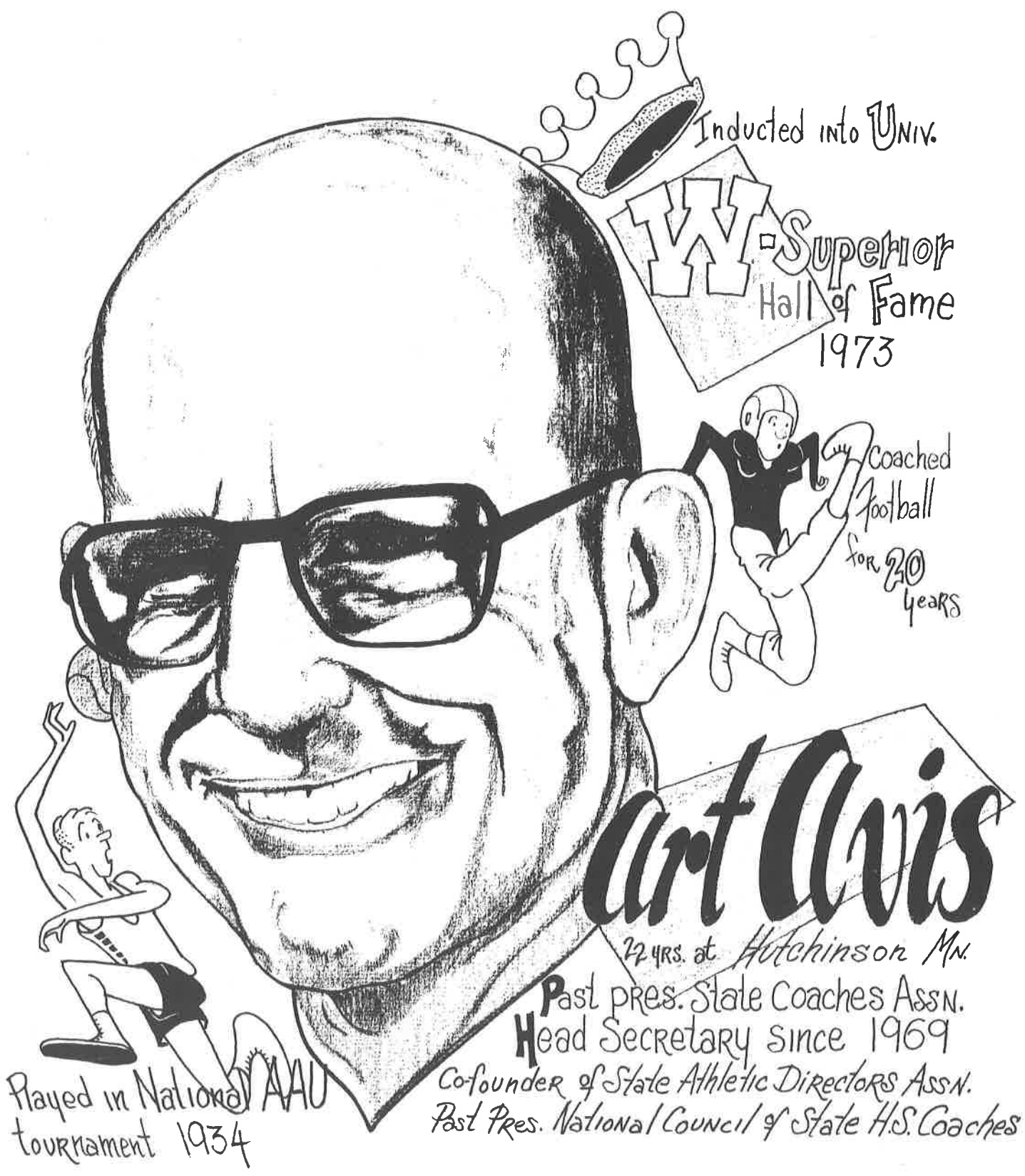
*Art began his long time involvement in athletics as an athlete at Superior, Wisconsin's Central High School. Before graduating in 1932, Art had starred on two undefeated football teams and played in two state basketball tournaments. Following graduation, Art cast his lot with Superior State College, where as an athlete, earned four football and three basketball letters before graduation in 1936. Art was one of the truly outstanding athletes in Superior State history as is indicated by the fact that he was inducted into that school's hall of fame on October 20, 1973.*

*Coaching football was a part of Art's life for 20 years. He started in small Wisconsin schools before moving on to Hutchinson, Minnesota which has been his home for 22 years.*

*For the past 13 years Art has been the athletic director at Hutchinson. During those years Art's involvement with state organizations has continually increased. During 1960-61 Art was the president of the Minnesota State Coaches Association. He saw a need for a state athletic directors association and was one of the founders of that organization in 1966. He became the second president of that organization in 1967.*

*In 1968 he was appointed the assistant executive secretary of the State Coaches Association and took over as the head secretary upon the retirement of Vern Morrison in 1969. He holds that post at the present time. Art is also the past president of The National Council of State High School Coaches Associations.*

*The choice of Art Avis as our Sports Personality of The Year is indeed an easy one. He is a true servant of athletics in the state of Minnesota. Art is a cherished friend of The Football Coaches Association. Friends like this make the whole business of coaching more worthwhile.*



Inducted into UNIV.

W-A Superior Hall of Fame 1973

Coached football for 20 years

# Art Avis

22 yrs. at Hutchinson Mn.

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Head Secretary since 1969

Co-founder of State Athletic Directors Assn.  
Past Pres. National Council of State H.S. Coaches

Played in National AAU tournament 1934

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Paul Giel  
Cliff Morlan  
Joe Markley

1968  
Lee Brockmeyer  
Sid Hartman  
Charles "Bud" Wilkinson  
Elmer Wigen

## *Previous Winners . . .*

1965  
Bernie Bierman  
Frank Cleve  
Bernie Cole  
Jake Christiansen  
Vern Morrison  
Bronko Nagurski  
Ted Peterson  
Lew Swearingen

1966  
Bert Baston  
Lester S. Barnard  
Red Hastings  
John Gagliardi  
Lefty Ranweiler

## JERRY EKSTEIN—High School



**EDOR NELSON—College**



**KENNETH "RED" WILSON—High School**



**DOC WATSON—Citation**



*Previous Winners...*

1969

- C. P. Blakeslee
- Dick Bradley
- Ray Christenson
- Jim Byrne
- Lloyd Hollingsworth
- Pete Guzy

1970

- Ed Wiseth
- Adrian Christenson
- Jake Christiansen
- Walter Hertz
- Frank O'Rourke
- Les Knuti
- Bud Grant
- Wendell Vlasin

1971

- Manny Marget
- Butzie Maetzold
- George "Butch" Nash
- Harol M. "Snooks" Sullivan

1972

- Dick Wildung
- Jim Lee
- Jerry Krueger
- William F. Broekmeier
- Fred Vant Hull

1973

- Earl Teas
- Chuck Elias
- Ralph Anderson
- Jerry Dahlberg
- Bruce Smith
- Marv Helling

**Minnesota High School Football  
Coaches Association  
“FOOTBALL  
HALL OF FAME”**



**Citation  
ODISLAGRAND**

Odis Legrand is the sports voice of Radio KBRF in Fergus Falls. He has broadcast over 1,900 contests in his 22 years with the station and each day puts out a football information booklet covering some 80 schools in West Central Minnesota.

When not broadcasting, Odis fills in “free” time as a Phy Ed teacher and coach in a Fergus Falls Junior High School.

**High School Division  
JERRY EKSTEIN**

Jerry graduated from Glenwood High School in 1934 then went on to Bemidji teachers to receive his teaching degree in 1939.

In 18 years of coaching Jerry compiled an 88-48-1 record at Clearbrook and Plainview. Coached Wes Westrum of Baseball Fame while at Clearbrook.

In 1974, Jerry was named the Athletic Director of the Year for the State A Minnesota.



**College Division  
EDOR NELSON**

Edor is a Dawson native, having lettered in four sports there. He enrolled at Augsburg and was captain of the basketball and baseball teams and even coached the baseball team while an undergraduate.

Edor was an All-Army center while playing football in the service.

Following a brief high school coaching career at Lamberton, Edor came back to Augsburg in 1946 where he has become an institution.



**Citation  
DOC WATSON**

Doc Watson has been the Macalester team doctor over the past 30 years. He would take his vacation during the pre-season football practice sessions so he could do all the taping for two-a-day practices. He took care of all injuries, made up team diets and supervised every meal making sure no one got more than one pat of butter.

He has been given the title of College Physician Emeritus upon his retirement this year. A “Doc Watson Trophy” has been established in his honor and is presented annually to the Macalester football player who exemplifies the spirit of Macalester Athletics.

**High School Division  
KENNETH “RED” WILSON**

Red is a near legend in Bemidji. After starring in athletics at Bemidji High School and teachers college he took over as head football coach at the high school in 1939.

Nine times Red’s teams were undefeated with his 1952 team named as the State Champs. Red’s career record totals 212-83-8.

Red is the past president of the Football Coaches Association, and is now retired after 40 years of teaching and coaching.



# Regional Coaches Of The Year

REGION ONE—JOHN DREWS, Rochester John Marshall

REGION TWO—WES WISTROM, Jackson

REGION THREE—ANDY NELSON, Lake Benton

REGION FOUR—JOHN BUSH, New Praque

REGION FIVE—DON SWANSON, Minneapolis Henry

REGION SIX—JOHN DAVIES, Crosby-Ironton

REGION SEVEN—DICK LAWRENCE, Eveleth

REGION EIGHT—LES DRECHSEL, Crookston



## REGION ONE—JOHN DREWS, Rochester John Marshall

A member of the Rochester staff for 22 years and head football coach the last 14 seasons, John Drews has an overall record of 90-30-6 and his 1973 club hit the jackpot by defeating St. Paul Harding 25-0 for the Minnesota State High School Class AA football championship.

John Marshall has won the Big Nine grid title six times (1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1972 and 1973) under Drews and as head coach and assistant Drews has been part of 11 Big Nine conference championship teams.

The 1973 John Marshall was 11-1 overall and defeated Owatonna 17-7 for the overall Big Nine title and then stopped Coon Rapids 17-14 in the Class AA playoff semi-finals before blanking St. Paul Harding.

The Drews-coached Rochester eleven stopped three unbeaten teams enroute to its championship season. Owatonna was 8-0 when Rochester defeated that school for the first time, Coon Rapids was 10-0 heading into the semi-final game and Harding was 11-0 before losing to John Marshall.

Coach of the Year in Region One, Drews has helped coach seven players who have gone on to play football in the Big Ten—Roger Hagberg, Tom Robbins, Maurie Daigneau, Dan Christiansen, T. Y. Moore, Bob Schmidt and Dave Vander-Heyden.

Drews holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin and a master's degree from Colorado College.



**REGION TWO—  
WES WISTROM,  
Jackson**

Wes Wistrom, Coach of the Year in Region Two, guided the Jackson Blue Jays to their sixth Southwest Conference football crown in 10 years in the fall of 1973.

Jackson had an 8-2 overall record last fall and Wistrom's overall record in the Southwest Conference is a sparkling 58-8-4.

Wistrom is a 1958 graduate of Hamline University, has 16 years of coaching experience and his overall record is 98-34-5. He has guided teams to eight conference championships and six runner-up spots.

Prior to coaching at Jackson, Wistrom was head coach two years at Eyota and four years at Chatfield.



**REGION THREE—  
ANDY NELSON,  
Lake Benton**

Region Three Coach of the Year during the 1973 football season is A. Andy Nelson, whose Lake Benton team captured the Minnesota State High School Class Nine-Man championship.

A 1954 graduate of Dakota State College, Nelson served with the U.S. Army in France and has been in coaching for the past 18 years. He was at South Dakota schools for 11 years and for the past seven seasons has been head football and baseball coach and assistant basketball mentor at Lake Benton.

Nelson's Bobcats have won 36 of their last 40 games, finished 12-0 in 1973 en route to the state championship and currently have a 21-game winning string.



## REGION FOUR—

JOHN BUSH,

New Prague

When New Prague High School's 1973 football team finished unbeaten (12-0), it was the first time that has happened in 14 years and the school's Minnesota River Conference title was the first for New Prague in 12 years.

Those achievements, plus the fact that New Prague went on to win the Minnesota State High School Class B football title, helped win Region Four Coach of the Year honors for John Bush, who is in his sixth year at New Prague.

Bush coached three years at Belle Plain (1962-64) and his teams had an overall 12-11-1 record before he left the coaching ranks for two years.

He returned to coaching at LeCenter in 1967 and his team was 5-4 before moving to New Prague, where his clubs have had winning seasons five of six years, topped by the perfect 12-0 record in 1973. Bush's record at New Prague is 36-19-2.

## REGION FIVE—

DON SWANSON,

Minneapolis Henry

A graduate of Minneapolis South High School and Gustavus Adolphus College, Don Swanson returned to Minneapolis following college graduation and has been in the Mill City coaching system ever since.

In being named Region Five Coach of the Year for 1973, Swanson directed his Minneapolis Henry team to an 8-1 record, with Henry being defeated by St. Paul Harding in the Twin City playoff championship game.

Swanson was on the Minneapolis Central staff under Chuck Elias for two years and has spent the last 16 seasons at Henry, the last 11 as head football mentor.

An all-around athlete as a prepster at Minneapolis South (football-basketball-tennis), Swanson played on four championship teams at Gustavus Adolphus College, was a co-captain of the football team and an all-conference player.



## REGION SIX—

JOHN DAVIES,

Crosby-Ironton

A member of the Crosby-Ironton High School staff for 17 years, John Davies has enjoyed several outstanding seasons, but the best was perhaps in the fall of 1973 when his C-I Rangers were 10-0 and won the Mid-State Conference championship for the seventh time in his 12 years as the head coach.

The Region Six Coach of the Year, Davies' C-I team was the only unbeaten club in the state not to make the playoffs, yet Davies feels the playoff "is one of the best things to happen in Minnesota high school football."

Crosby-Ironton was a perfect 9-0 during the regular 1973 season and then blitzed Sauk Centre of the Central Gopher Conference by 36-6 in an inter-conference playoff. Those 10 wins, however, still left C-I in fifth place in the Class A final ratings, one spot below a playoff berth.

C-I did receive recognition as the No. 1 team in Class A in the St. Paul Pioneer Press rating last year.

A graduate of Aitkin High School and Bemidji State College, Davies has guided the Rangers to a 12-year mark of 53-13-1 against Mid-State Conference opponents.



## REGION SEVEN—

DICK LAWRENCE,

Eveleth

Dick Lawrence, who played college football under Bernie Bierman at the University of Minnesota, was named Region Seven Coach of the Year in 1973 after his Eveleth High School club finished with a perfect record and defeated Willmar for the Minnesota State High School Class A football crown.

Lawrence has been with the Eveleth staff for 18 years, serving as head football coach the entire time and as head baseball coach for 12 years. He spent two years as head basketball and head baseball coach and assistant in football at Bagley before moving to Eveleth.

Under Lawrence's direction, Eveleth has won outright Iron Range Conference championships in 1966 and 1973 and finished as co-champion in 1973.

His overall mark at Eveleth is 87-64-4, his team has a 16-game winning string heading into the 1974 campaign and Eveleth has won 36 of its last 39 games.



REGION EIGHT—

LES DRECHSEL,

Crookston

It's been a case of continued success for Les Drechsel of Crookston Central High School, the 1973 Region Eight Coach of the Year.

A graduate of Fergus Falls High School and Bemidji State College, Drechsel coached two years at Parkers Prairie and 12 years at Ada before moving to Crookston in the fall of 1971 and he's had winning records at all three places.

Parkers Prairie was 8-3-1 under Drechsel, Ada had an 80-19-7 mark and Crookston has been 21-5-1 over the past three campaigns. In his 12 years at Ada, the school won six conference championships and finished unbeaten four times and Crookston has tied for the Northwest Conference title two years out of three under Drechsel.

Drechsel's overall coaching record is 109-27-9 and by being named Region Eight Coach of the Year, he holds the distinction of winning those honors at two schools—he previously received that award while at Ada.

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## STANDING BY IN SPORTS

By Ralph Anderson

Editor, Detroit Lakes Newspapers

+ The board of directors of the Minnesota State High School League (MSHSL) voted late last fall to extend the state's football playoffs for another two years after the playoffs met with great success in 1972 and 1973.

Four new champions were named in 1973, with only Gaylord High School repeating by taking its second straight Class C championship.

Perhaps the greatest playoff comeback was pulled off by the Eveleth Golden Bears, who trailed Willmar 18-0 and then rallied for a 28-18 victory for the Class C crown.

Winners in all five classes were as follows:

CLASS AA — Rochester John Marshall (Big Nine Conference) over St. Paul Harding (St. Paul City Conference), 25-0.

CLASS A — Eveleth (Iron Range Conference) over Willmar (West Central Conference), 28-18.

CLASS B — New Prague (Minnesota River Conference) over Appleton (Little Sioux Conference), 13-7.

CLASS C — GAYLORD — (Tomahawk Conference) over Holdingford (Great River Conference), 29-6.

CLASS NINE-MAN — Lake Benton (Camden Conference) over Brandon (Little Eight Conference), 50-12.

For a second straight year, the Class Nine-Man title game produced the most scoring of all five championship games with Lake Benton and Brandon piling up 62 points. Rothsay and Cotton tallied 76 points in 1972 when Rothsay rolled to a 64-12 win for the title.

+++++

+ Thief River Falls High School, which hadn't been blanked in a football game since 1969, had that string stopped at 40 straight when the Prowlers lost 21-0 to Crookston Central in a Northwestern Conference game played Oct. 26, 1973.

+++++

+ Gerhard (Gary) Meidt, who directed Rothsay High School to an overall 89-10 won-lost record in 11 years at the school, has resigned his grid coaching spot at Rothsay. Meidt's Rothsay teams won the Minnesota Class Nine-Man playoff championship in 1972, captured seven outright Little Valley Conference championships and had one tie for the title and had five undefeated seasons. One of the players Meidt coached in high school was Dave Goltz, now a pitcher for the professional baseball Minnesota Twins. Named Meidt's successor at Rothsay has been Leon Elseth, a graduate of Moorhead State College.

+++++

+ Hutchinson High School, which captured the South Central Conference grid title in 1973, has withdrawn from that conference and will become a member of the Minnesota Valley Conference effective with the start of the 1974-75 year. Supt. Dale Birkeland said the reasons for Hutchinson's departure from the South Central were

“mileage and range of program, especially limitations in the areas of hockey and swimming.”

+++++

+ The North Tri-County Conference, which was contemplating a switch from 11-man football to 9-man football in 1974, voted to remain an 11-man circuit and admitted Grygla as a 10th school in action last fall. Other schools in the conference include Oklee, Gonvick, Goodridge, Plummer, Erksine, Middle River, McIntosh, Clearbrook and Mentor.

+++++

+ Glenwood High School marked its switch in conference by compiling its best won-lost record in 18 years in the fall of 1973. Coach Dale Gasser's Glenwood club had a 7-2 record, matching the mark set by Glenwood's team of 1955. Glenwood became a member of the Central Gopher Conference last fall after being in the West Central Conference for many years.

+++++

+ Southwest Conference schools are having their troubles in post-season playoff games. When Jackson of the Southwest Conference dropped a 25-21 decision to Hutchinson of the South Central Conference in 1973, it was the third straight playoff loss for the league. Luverne of the Southwest Conference lost 36-0 to Sauk Centre of the West Central Conference in 1972, while Windom of the Southwest Conference bowed to Montevideo's West Central Conference club 26-0 in 1971.

+++++

+ In addition to Hutchinson, the Minnesota Valley Conference will have two more new members in 1974-75 — Glencoe, formerly with the South Central Conference, and Mound, formerly with the Lake Conference — have been accepted into the Minnesota Valley circuit. St. Anthony and Golden Valley have left the conference and the league will be a nine-school conference with the addition of the three schools. Holdover members include Orono, Buffalo, Eden Prairie, Shakopee, Chaska and Waconia.

+++++

+ Under a ruling approved by the Minnesota State High School League, ties in Minnesota prep football games will continue to be broken by playing overtime periods. The ruling was in effect during the 1973 season and 75 games ended in ties which required overtime periods. One of the real marathon games of the season came on Friday, Aug. 31, when Rothsay went five extra periods before edging Ashby 44-38.

+++++

+ Bob Brophy, who coached Sauk Centre High School's football team to the championship of the West Central Conference in Sauk Centre's final year in that circuit (1972) and to the Central Gopher Conference championship in Sauk Centre's first year in that league (1973), has resigned his position at the school.

+++++

+ Gary Roebuck, who coached Holdingford to the runner-up berth in the Minnesota State High School Class C division last fall, says that his club will be regrouping in 1974 after losing 17 players by graduation. Roebuck says that his line will be built around tackles Tim Winkler (225) and Dan Warzecha (185) and that he will have a good fullback-tailback combination in Herb Huls and Brian Maine. Holdingford expects Pierz, Onamia and Ogilvie to be its toughest rivals as it seeks another Great River Conference championship.



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Behind pulling guard Brian Mauer (64), fullback Paul Sanders (82) of St. Paul Harding romps for a big gain in Harding's victory over St. Paul Monroe. Mayer, a 214-pound senior, was All-American honorable mention for his play during 1973.



Junior Fullback Terry Sullivan of Brooten—who gained 1,020 yards during the 1973 football season—picks up good yardage in this photo. Brooten handed Upsala a 28-14 Prairie Conference defeat in this game.



*One of the real veterans of the Minnesota State High School coaching scene—Ted Meinhover of Perham—was honored on Sept. 7 when Perham named its athletic field Ted Meinhover Athletic Field. Meinhover, a standout college athlete at the University of North Dakota, is a past president of the Minnesota State High School Coaches Association and was the first president of the Minnesota High School Athletic Directors Association. Perham's football team celebrated the Sept. 7 observance by handing Staples a 26-6 defeat in a non-conference game.*

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*Defense is the name of the game and here Appleton's Mark Brustven (54) stops a Benson runner cold in Appleton's 47-6 victory. Other Appleton players shown are Dan Loose (71), Mark Williamson (63), Mike Bergman (70) and Mark Schlieman (on ground).*

*Fullback Paul Sanders (82) goes up the middle after taking a handoff from Quarterback Bob Wattman (10) in St. Paul Harding's 24-0 win over Minneapolis Edison in the Twin City Football championship game. The win was the first for a St. Paul school over Minneapolis in the city playoff since 1954.*





*Mike Johnson (36), who was voted the Most Valuable Player in the Heart O'Lakes Conference during the 1973 season, is shown here picking up good yardage behind a block by Jim Albrecht. Albrecht and the player he is blocking—Hawley's Greg Sahlberg—were both named to the all-conference team, along with Johnson. In this game, Johnson scored all of his team's points in a 28-22 overtime victory.*



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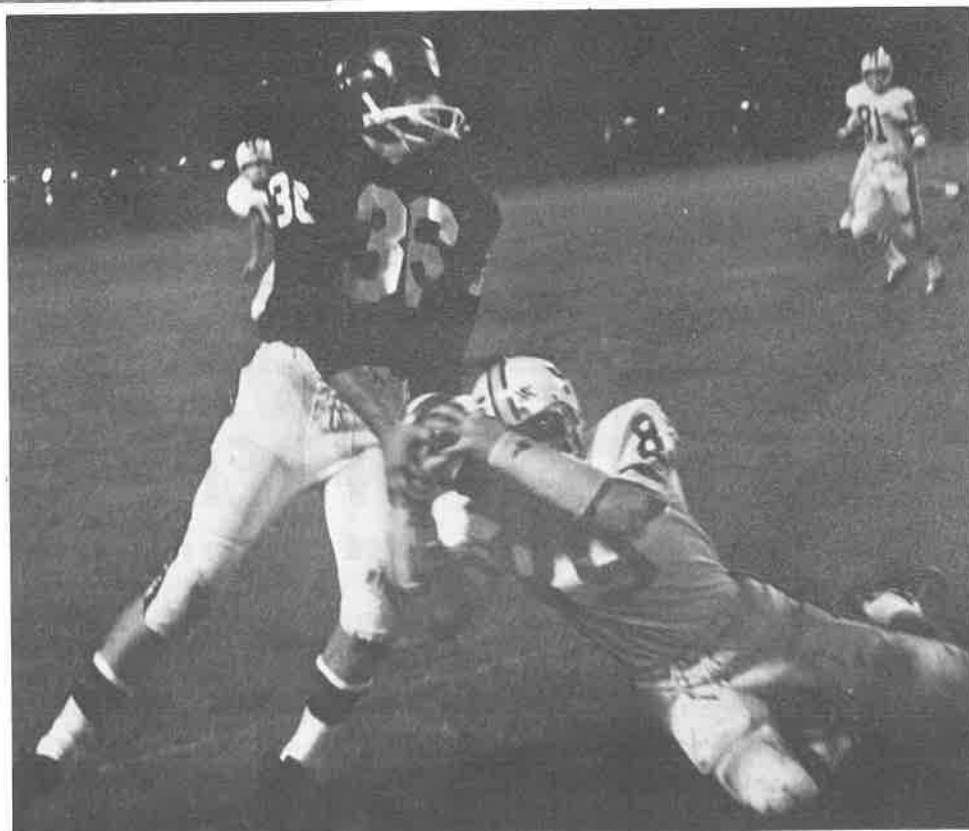
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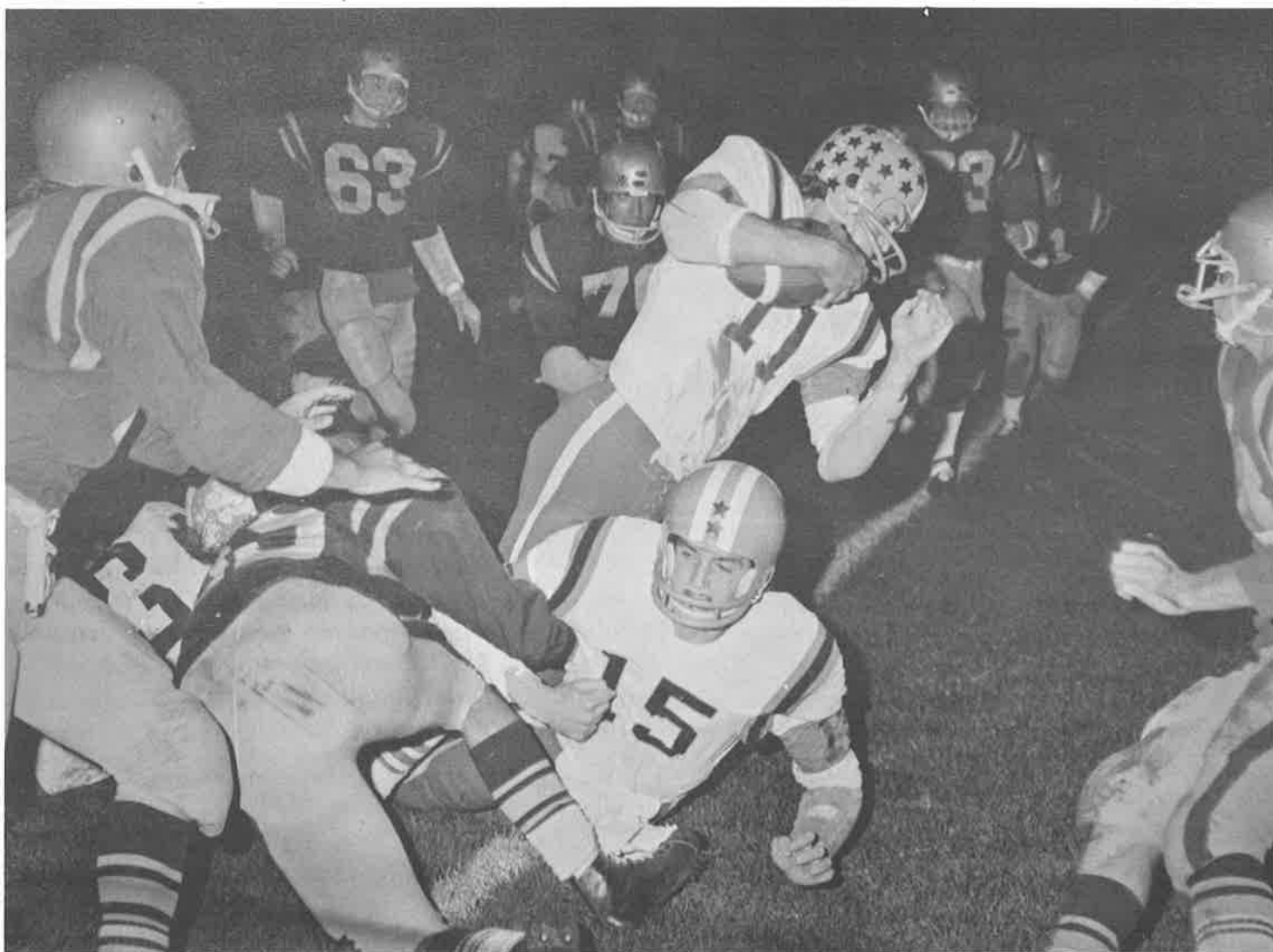
Referee Carl Wahl of Wahpeton explains the situation to Co-Captain Jeff Lemen of Fergus Falls in this photo.

Hanson (22) of Bend is in the photo on the left. Hanson is off to a 45-minute return for a game in this photo. Hanson's 16-6 over Fergus Falls in this photo.

for ball possession. Dreyer (36) of Fergus Falls, while Jan... of Fergus Falls looks back. Fergus Falls... 15-8 in the Conference game.



... Ronningen... rdal. Rothsay... finals of the



Shown in this picture carrying the ball was No. 11, Jim Tackmann. He is carrying the ball for Lake City High School. During his three years of a regular, rushed for nearly 3,000 yards, and was an unanimous all conference choice the past two years. No. 15 is shown blocking for Lake City—the Lake City quarterback, Pete Coyle.

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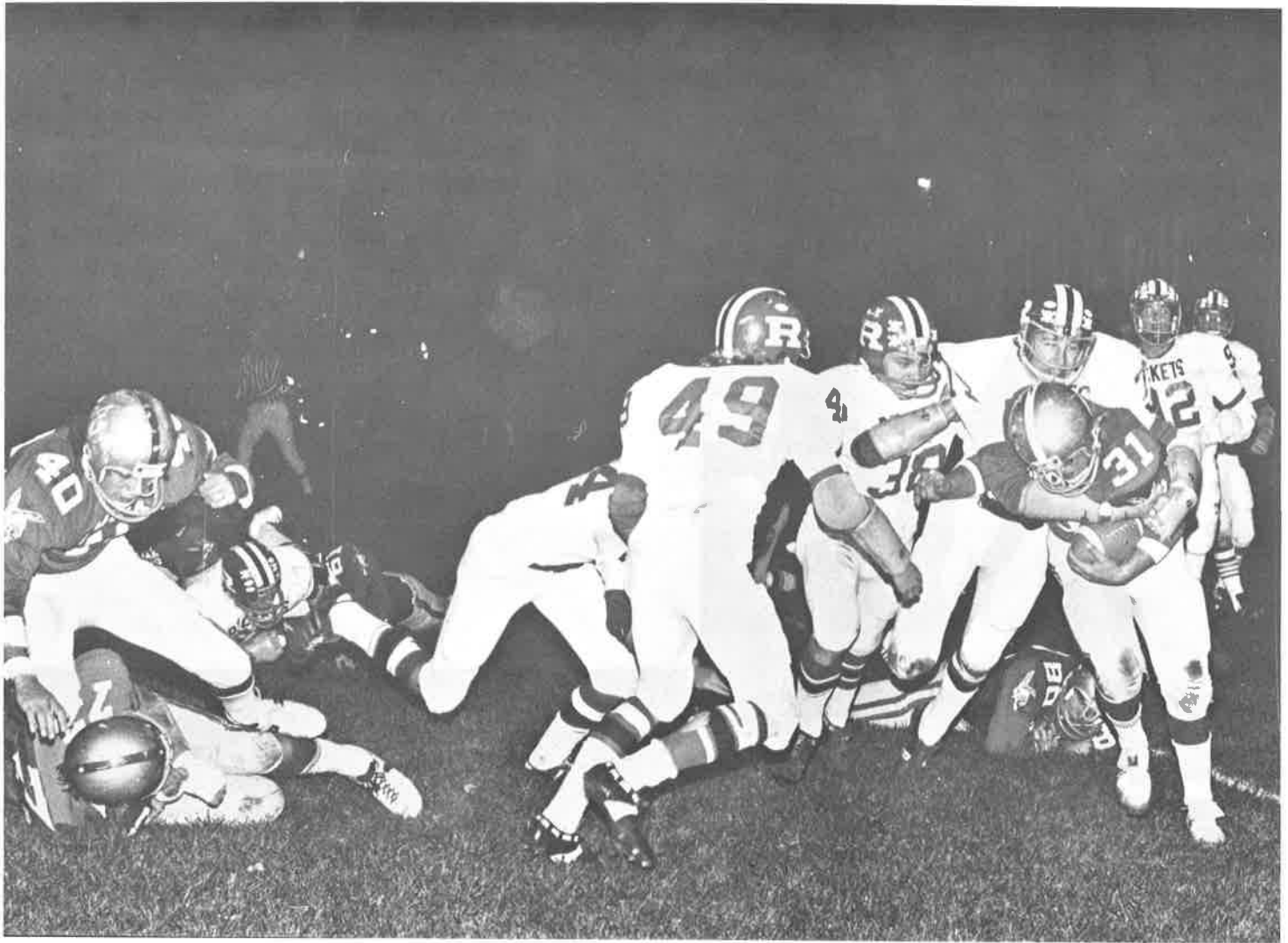
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*All-State Halfback Stan Sytsma (31) of Hutchinson, who scored 21 touchdowns and rushed for more than 1,300 yards during the 1973 season, is shown making good yardage against St. James before being tackled by Dale Runge.*

*This picture shows Jim Tackmann, No. 11 carrying the ball. This was a conference football game with Lake City playing Cannon Falls. Jim Tackmann, the ball carrier, lead Lake City to 8 and 1 for the season with nearly 3,000 yards rushing.*





*Jon Huntz of Owatonna (5-11, 206 lbs.) the Big Nines leading scorer is halled down after a short gain by several John Marshall players in the Big Nine championship game. John Marshall won the game 7-6 in the last 48 seconds and went on to win the State Class AA Championship.*

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Pine City's Jim Nelson (15), who rushed for 1,270 yards on 137 carries during the 1973 Football Season is shown here scoring 6 points of his 136 total points.



North St. Paul's offensive line anchored by All-State tackle Barry Bennett (74) and Nick Golden (80) prepare to block against Hastings in their 21-6 suburban conference victory. In the backfield two All-Conference performers Dave Gibson (11) and Steve Beyer (32) pick-up the action. North St. Paul won the suburban conference football crown.



*Quarterback Barry Hess of Eagle Bend looks for an open receiver as All-State Tackle Stuart Friese (66) and Bruce Moller (62) provide blocking protection. The action came in Eagle Bend's 16-6 win over Big Lake.*



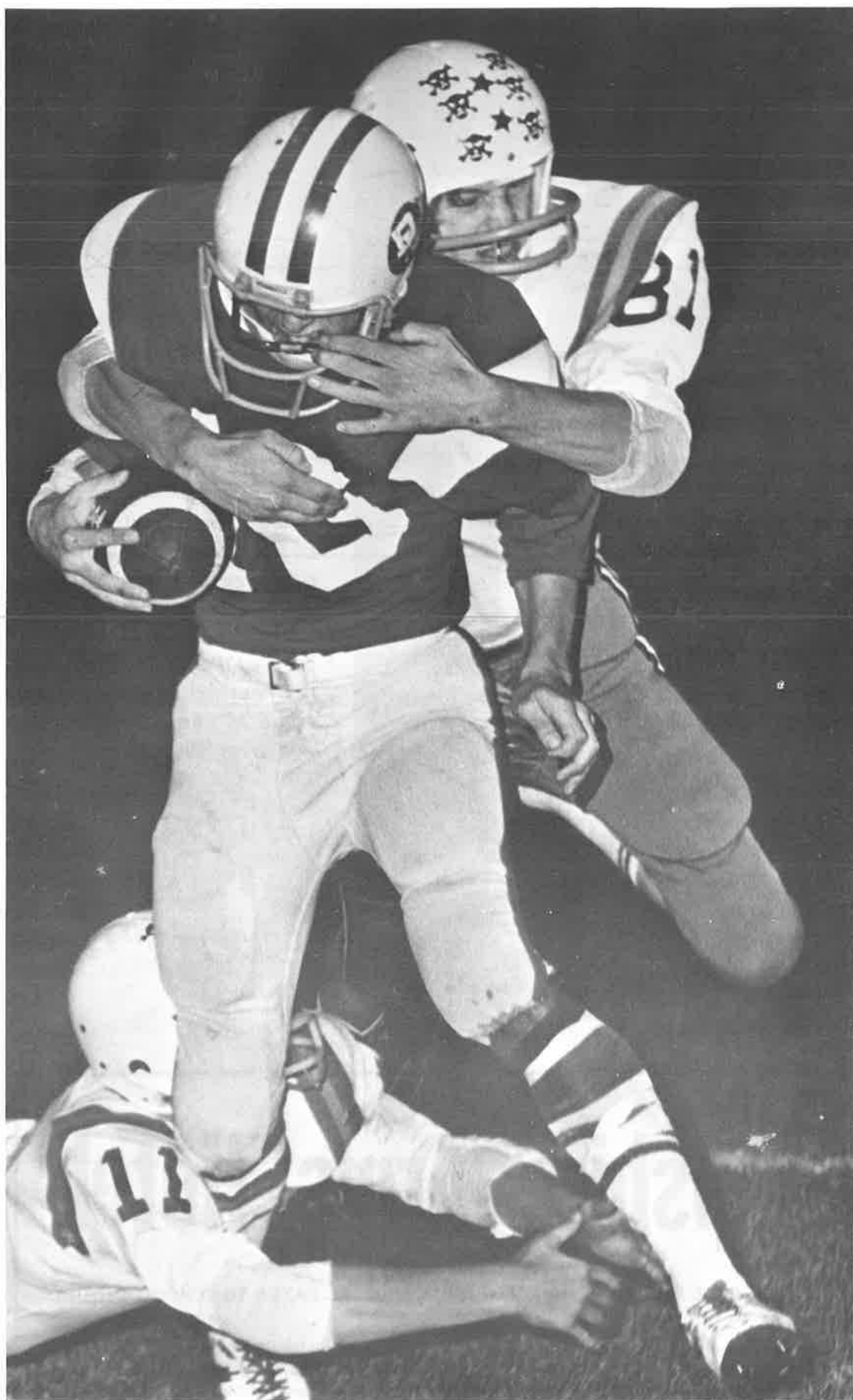
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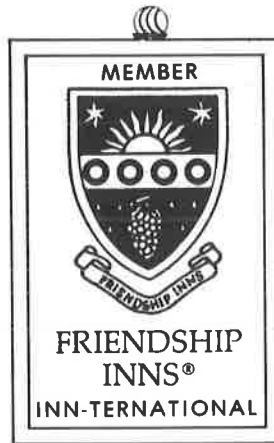
*Detroit Lakes High School running back Jeff Johnson not only was tackled as this photo was taken, but he had his glasses pulled off by Steve Harsha (81) of Park Rapids. Grabbing Johnson's leg is Roger Day of the Panthers. Park Rapids posted a 20-14 overtime victory over Detroit Lakes in this Mid-State Conference game.*



*Gang tackling was a trademark of St. Paul Harding's football team that captured the St. Paul City Conference championship and went on to a berth in the Minnesota Class AA playoff finals last fall and this photo illustrates that point. Harding players (in dark uniforms) include Paul Sanders (82), Brian Maurer (64), Phil Wavra (74), Scott Ziermer (85), Tim Jones (33), Reed Hess (23), Bob Corkriel (75) and Bob Fischer (22).*



*Freshman fullback Steve Erwin (32) of Elgin-Millville is shown here as he picked up a 15-yard gain in his team's 29-6 Centennial Conference victory over Mazeppa. Len Moore (49) throws a block for Erwin, while Mark Schroeder and Darrell Starkson lead the way downfield. Elgin-Millville won the Centennial Conference title with a 6-0 record.*



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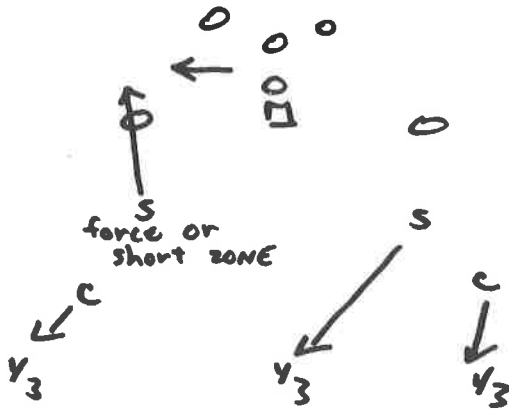
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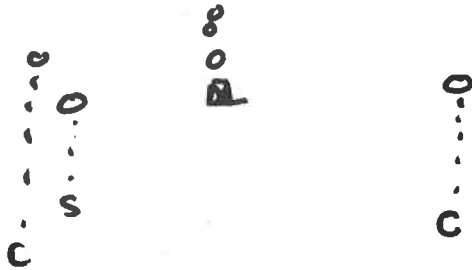
**DRILL YOUR BACKS ...**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

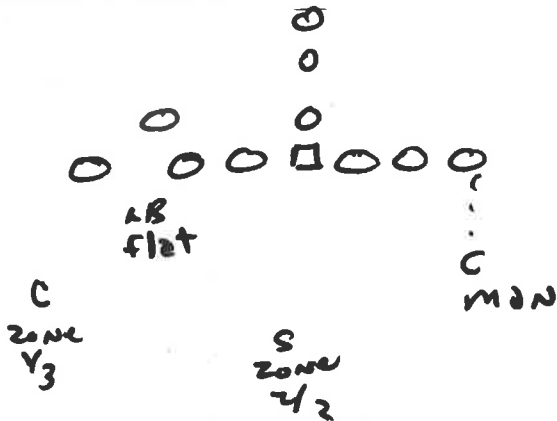
**DIAGRAM 2 INVERT 3 DEEP ZONE**



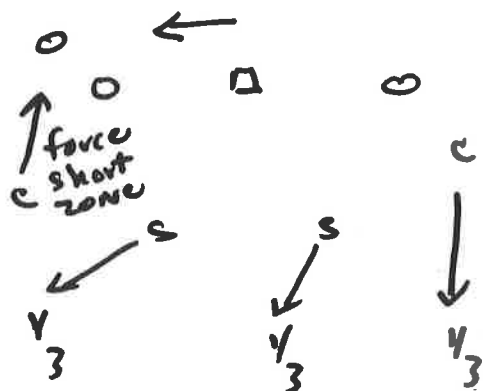
**DIAGRAM 3 MAN FOR MAN**



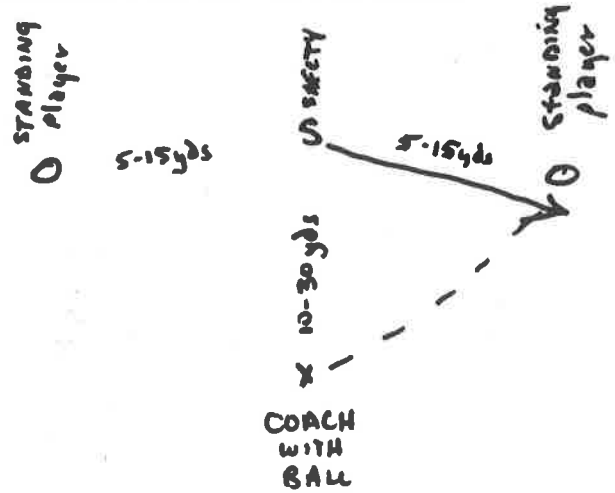
**DIAGRAM 4 COMBINATION**



**DIAGRAM 5 ROTATING ZONE**



**DIAGRAM 6 SAFETY COVER DRILL**



Coach turn and throw — standing player stands and reaches for ball. Safety cuts in front for interception.

We believe in our approach to training our backs. Certainly there are conflicting theories. We don't mean to say our way should be yours. We merely present some thoughts that may be useful to you. Coaching for us, is handling young men the best way possible. To do this you must have a philosophy, believe in it and see it to your players. Our players believe in what we do, that is why it has worked for us.

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**THE WISHBONE ...**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11



**PHOTO NO. 3 is another view of the fullback-quarterback side and the hole for the fullback with the defensive end reading.**

He must not "rainbow" or get depth in to the backfield as this either puts him too close to the HB or forces the HB to run a deeper route around the end.

We use the shoulder rule with the QB regarding the pitch or keep but our QB this year pitched anytime he felt the HB could get outside the end. We ran the play enough in practice and his experience enabled him to sense the pitch or keep play.



**PHOTO NO. 4 shows the defense end taking the quarterback and the flip. Note the lack of follow-through of the wrist by the quarterback. We like the space between the two halfbacks.**

Our QB kept when the DE came across straight and deep, or when he knew he could not pitch, or when the "lane" opened for him.



**PHOTO NO. 5-A shows the "lane" formed because the defensive end played deep and straight. The quarterback keeps the ball.**



**PHOTO NO. 5-B shows another view of the "lane" on the keep.**

The pitch to the back is always made with the hand away from the defense. Right hand going right, left hand going left. The pitch is made with as little wrist snap or follow through as possible. Almost a palms up toss, with an end over end flip of the ball.



**PHOTO NO. 6 is another view of the pitch. Note the fullback (22) is blocking downfield after the fake.**

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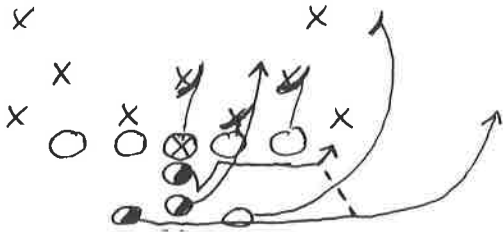
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Again we do not have a determined depth that our HB must run to be in position for the pitch. We prefer him to be 5 yards deep and 5 yards in front of the QB. I use these distances only to present a mental picture of the HB's position on the pitch. His objective is to get outside.

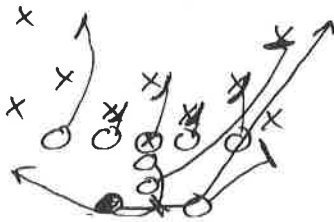
This philosophy may appear haphazard or sloppy but we like to keep our offense as simple as possible. We don't want our players worrying about position, depth, splits, and so forth when they should be looking downfield and reading blocks and running for daylight.

We will now show our basic plays that we ran 95 per cent of the time, as we are not believers in anything but basic football, these plays may seem drab but they produced 82 touchdowns this year in 12 games.

The plays are drawn up against a 4-3-2 defense but any blocking assignments can be set up.

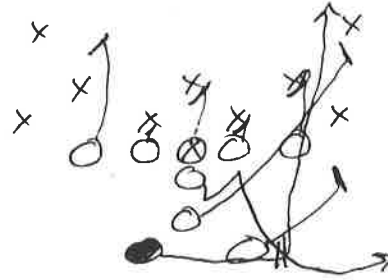


We have discussed this play earlier and will not dwell on this other than the block by the right end, which is the key. He must take out the linebacker as he does not know if the QB will give to the FB or pitch. The blocking back goes right now. We don't agree with the theory that the two backs must be close together on the sweep as we like our backs to go for the DHB and let the ball carrier look for daylight. This play is called Wishbone Right-Wishbone left and the QB makes the decision as to who gets the ball.



Our basic play was our 23 power which, I'm sure, is basic with all coaches, and the key blocks are by the RHB on a kick out and by the RE on the linebacker. The FB leads thru

and takes anybody in the lane. It's nothing fancy but it sure works.



Continued On Page 64

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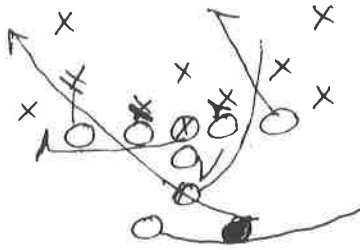
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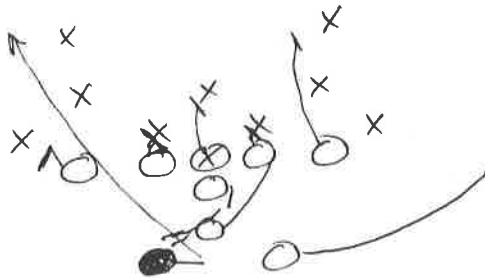
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This is a delayed power play used to take advantage of the defensive pursuit which always happens when defending the wishbone. The defense will react quickly to the flow of the QB-FB action, and over-play to stop the outside threat. The QB rides the FB to show action, then keeps and hands off to the LHB who shows a sprint out on the option but cuts back against the flow and we have a power play inside the linebackers, which gives us a strong inside game with blockers in front of the ball carrier.

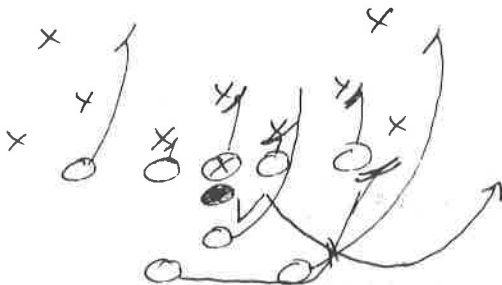
We used two counter plays and both were successful. The first is almost a cross-buck.



We show on to the right and counter with the RHB jab stepping right and coming back left behind the center.



The other counter has been unusually successful because of the quick pursuit against the wishbone. The backs all show motion one way with the LHB jab stepping and coming back against the flow. We don't block the weak side linebacker as he is overplaying the wishbone action.



The other play from our basic wishbone set is a QB keeper off the delayed power play. Here the QB rides the FB, fakes the LHB and rolls outside. The fake to the LHB should bring the outside linebacker in which gives the end a good angle block plus the block by the RHB will give good outside yardage. Can also throw the roll out pass on this play as well.

We add a few draw plays and pass patterns with the screen being the most effective.

Our pass patterns are numbered: 71 ends down and right, 73 ends down and left, 75 ends but tonhook, 77 ends down and cross over and 79 ends straight down deep. This enables us to audible at the line on pass plays.

These plays are all very basic and we spend considerable time perfecting them in practice against all defenses.

Naturally good material surely makes the plays work better and we were blessed with some fine football players.

I personally feel the Wishbone offense offers a great challenge to any defense and surely can be run effectively even with average ability in a football squad.

The Wishbone Coach must really study the offense and understand the many facets of the offense.

NOTE — Photos taken by Joyce Knutson of the Lake Benton Valley Journal.

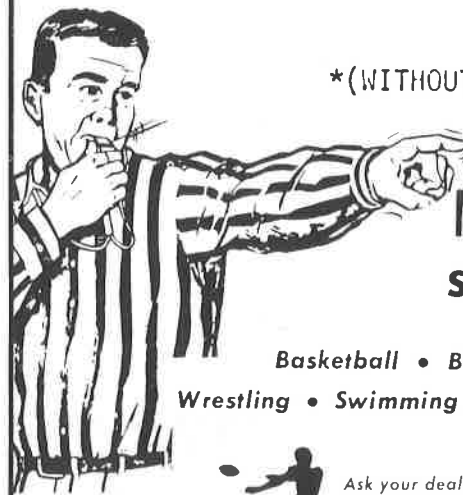


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**FOUNDATION OF A PROGRAM ...**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

with the club. In three years this club has donated over \$10,000 into Coon Rapids athletics with \$1,200 going directly into football. Today almost every business in Coon Rapids is a Booster member that actively supports Coon Rapids football. Thus, through the Booster Club we made the community aware, now we had to get the team.

We felt we needed a special lasting award that only football players could attain and that was earned, not given by the coaches. We combined several ideas from other schools to come up with something we called the Red Scarf Club. We later changed the name to the Dan Klint Red Scarf Club after a Sophomore football player who was paralyzed by a football injury.

The Red Scarf Club has been great in two ways. First it forces the coaches to grade the films after each game. Secondly it gives a lasting tradition factor. A basic outline of the club is this: A player can get into the club in two ways, automatically or by earned points. An example of some of the automatic ways would be: block a punt inside the opponent's 20 yard line, score a defensive touchdown, score 5 touchdowns in one game. There are ten automatic ways to get a scarf but the way most people get in is to earn 500 Red Scarf points. These are earned on film grading and statistics. The points are earned for various things such as: 50 points for a touchdown, 5 points for a well executed block, 50 points for a fumble recovery, etc.

The actual award is just as the name says, a red scarf. This scarf is very special. It is hand knit by the Booster Club

members. The scarf gets the member into all home football games free, entitles him to special seating areas in the stands, and signifies a standing invitation to our locker room and to our annual banquet where scarves are awarded to new members.

In three years of existence the club has 14 names on the board in the weight room. To every one of our players that award means more than all conference or all anything else. They know that being a member of the Dan Klint Red Scarf Club means they earned it and that they are Cardinal football members forever. This is the idea we wanted; the tradition to be a part of Coon Rapids football and to make it important to our players and to our community.

Unity, pride and tradition. These are the things that we as a coaching staff feel have pointed us in the winning direction. We feel that the X's and O's are important but that the people who replace the X's and O's on the field are more important and that the attitude they carry with them is the most important of all.



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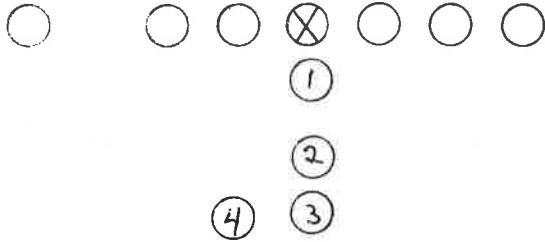
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**OFFENSIVE OF THE 60's ...**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

**"Henry Power" I**



Our four back we figured should be our best athlete as he has to do a variety of things in our system. We referred to him as our swingback and he plays as our wingback, left or right, running back, left or right and as a pass receiver.

Our "4" back or swingback, plays deeper than normal Power I backs in our formation. He lines up parallel with our "3" back instead of our "2" back or fullback. Our coaching staff, feels that in this position, we can get him to the outside on a sweep, better position on an off tackle, and make him a better target, or quicker receiver on a swing pass. This formation has worked well for us and of course once again the main reason being the athletes involved.

Tom Borgen did an outstanding job for us at this position and in the process scored 11 touchdowns and 4 extra points. The quarterbacking was handled by Kurt Cassidy, another all around athlete and All-City defensive back. The "2" back or fullback was All-City Scott Llewellyn who has accepted an appointment at the Air Force Academy and had a tremendous year as Mr. Inside scoring 10 touchdowns. The backfield was rounded out by Jim Bydlon, our blocking back, also a tough runner who scored 2 touchdowns in the state playoff game.

This fine backfield was complimented by some excellent line play produced by 250 lb. All-City center Rod White and two All-City guards in 190 lbs. Dave Sheck, and 195 lbs. Dan Schmidt.

I guess what I am trying to say is that I am convinced that it is not the offense or the defense that wins the ball game, it is the people involved.

As I mentioned earlier we switched from the double wing when we lost the tremendous double wing type of athlete, we won this past year with a power offense and the type of people to operate it. We were not very fancy and had few

long gainers, although we could score through the air on passes to splitend Rick Lutz (5TDS) or tightend Jerry Hanion (2 TDS). We spent most of our time running up the middle and off tackle, utilizing the strengths of our offensive line.

I am not writing this article claiming to be an offensive wizard of the Power I, what I am saying is that it has been good to us and we hope to get some more miles out of it. I mentioned we still carry double wing plays in our book and we do. This type of offense was publicized a few years back under the title of "Run and Shoot Offense" and we always have a few variations from that basic formation to work with. The kids still enjoy it and it is relatively easy to teach.

In answer to the questions, will Henry ever go back to the old double wing full time, that will have to remain unanswered for the time being.

When and if, our coaching staff feels we have the talent for that type of offense, we just have to refer back to our old and yellowed notes, brush up on our spinning fullbacks, double tackles, "two" men in motion, and view some films of leathered helmeted, face maskless, red and gray warriors of old, and then maybe go from the offense to the seventies to the famed double wing of the forties.





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USE OF SCOUTING ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

From all this information we should be able to answer three important questions. What must we stop? Where can we gain? What must we do to win?

Following the discussion of the scouting report we move into the phase of defensive planning. The entire staff has input into the development of a defensive game plan. After an exchange of many ideas a general concensus is reached by the coaching staff as to how we will play defense against Friday nights opponent.

Line Coach Dale Froyum has the responsibility of writing up a two or three-page detailed defensive game plan that is then mimeographed and handed out to each player at the Monday night chalk talk.

Believing in the old cliché "the hay is never in the barn" we look at our opponent right up to the opening kick-off. Very often we will make minor adjustments in our game plan because of certain things done by our opponents in pre-game warm-ups.

Jim Mader, an assistant coach does our varsity game spotting. He will observe the opponents pre-game warm-up from up in the press box. This has proved to be very valuable in obtaining last minute information and changes on our opponent.

A brief summary form is used in gathering the information that is desired. (see chart no. 6) The spotter is assigned several minutes to quickly go over the important points of emphasis with the team immediately following its return to team quarters. Sometimes it is purely review, but never the less, very important.

During the first half, charts are kept on three transparent over-lays. He will chart the opponents plays run on each of the first three downs. If they go for it on fourth down this also would be charted. This will tell us what back carries the ball on each down and what hole the play is run to on each down.

At half-time the coaches quickly huddle for an exchange of ideas and plan the second half strategy before talking to the team. Again Coach Mader is assigned the first several minutes of half-time to summarize the opponents offensive and defnesive play using the over-lays as a visual aid.

Coach Froyum will then go over offensive blocking adjustments and defensive adjustments for the second half play by diagramming them on the black board.

During the first half we would be charting the defensive adjustments made to a wing, split end, flanker, wide side of the field, by our opponent. We also attempt to determine the alignment and spacing of the opponents seven or eight-man fronts, rotation of secondary, type of defensive line charge, and look for stunts.

In conclusion a scouting report should also include viewing previous game films, scouting reports from past seasons and current newspaper clips and statistics about our opponents.

Success of any football program depends on many people and things. Scouting and game spotting are just a couple things we emphasize and feel are important in making our football program successful at Jackson High School.

Chart No. 6—Pre-Game Warm-Up Chart

|                               |           |                |                    |                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Punter                        | No. _____ | Distance _____ | Height _____       | Steps _____               |
| Snapper                       | No. _____ | Hi. _____      | Low _____          | Distance to Punter, _____ |
| Kick-off                      | No. _____ | Distance _____ | Height _____       |                           |
| Field Goal<br>and<br>P. A. t. | No. _____ | Distance _____ | Height _____       | Steps _____               |
| Snapper                       | No. _____ | High _____     | Low _____          |                           |
| Passer                        | No. _____ | Distance _____ | type of Pass _____ | Accurate _____            |
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\$3.00 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION \$3.00

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
last first middle

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_  
name city state

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
street town zone

POSITION: Head \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant \_\_\_\_\_ Junior High \_\_\_\_\_ (Check one)

Type of Membership: Active \_\_\_\_\_ Associate \_\_\_\_\_

Athletic Region \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ Coach: 8-man \_\_\_\_\_ 11-man \_\_\_\_\_

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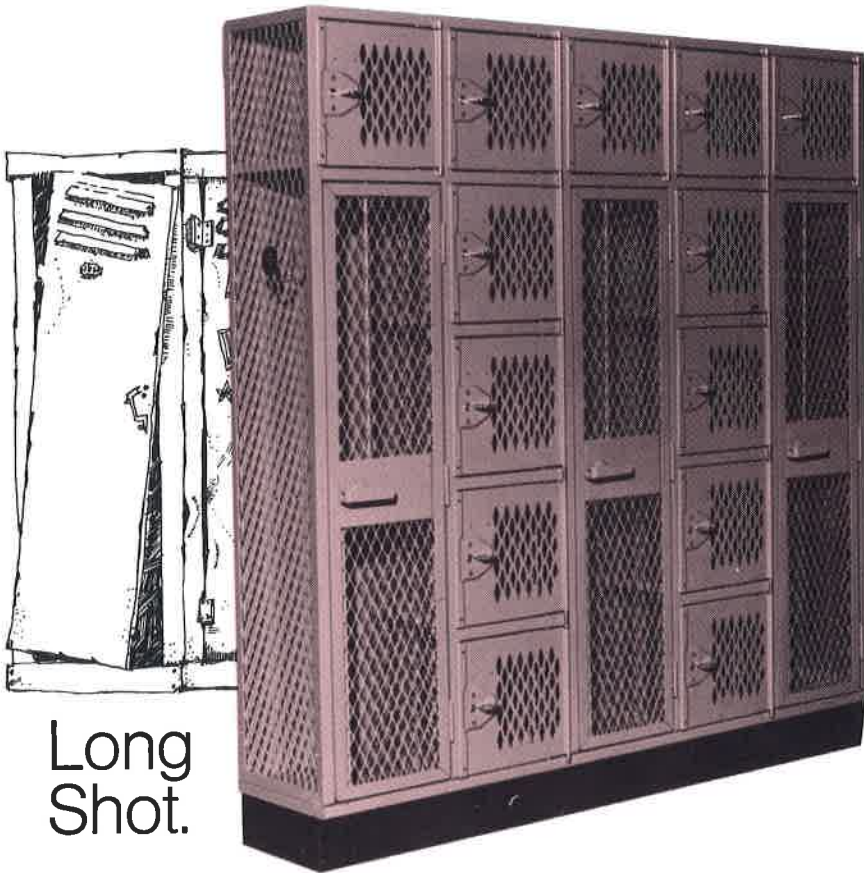
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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL

# Concordia Coaching Clinic

AUGUST 7, 8, 9  
 MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA

## ★ FOOTBALL ★



Jim Sweeney

Wash. State Univ.



Bill Mallory

Univ. Of Colorado



Dale Brown

Louisiana State Univ.



Dick Harter

Univ. of Oregon



Jack Elway

Wash. State Univ.



John Drewes

Rochester John Marshall High School



Jack Luoma

Bemidji High School



Del Schiffler

Melrose High School

## ★ WRESTLING ★



James Malosky

U of M Duluth



Dwight Wallace

Univ. of Colorado



Gary Kurdelmeier

Univ. of Iowa



Chuck Peterson

Wayzata High School

## ★ HOCKEY ★



Chuck Grillo

Bemidji High School



A.G. Edwards

Trainer UND



Ronald Freeman

Trainer Arlington Heights, Ill.



Dr. John Wilson

Dentist Fargo, N.D.

## ★ MEDICINE STAFF ★

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9

All Star Football Game—6:00P.M.

All Star Basketball Game—8:30 P.M.

## ALSO ON THE SPORTS SEMINAR STAFF:

Denis Isrow  
 Trainer, NDSU

Dr. E.P. Wentz  
 Orthopedic Specialist  
 Fargo, N. Dak.

Dr. Norman Bystol  
 Dermatologist  
 Fargo, N. Dak.

Dr. O.H. Welna  
 Podiatrist  
 Fargo, N.Dak.

Tom Tharaldson  
 Pharmacist  
 Fargo, N.Dak.

Shelly Lashkowitz  
 Attorney-At-Law  
 Fargo, N.Dak.