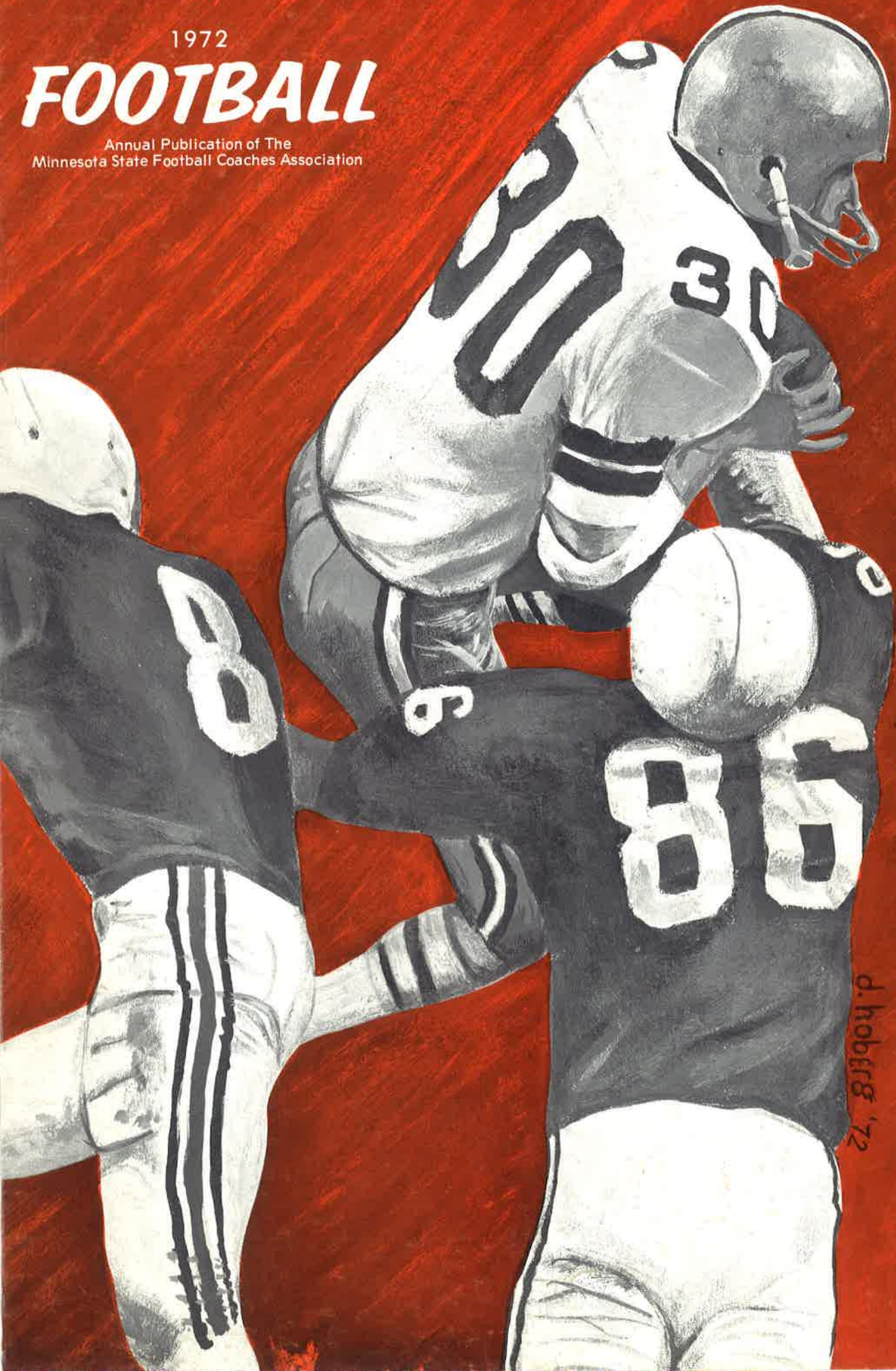


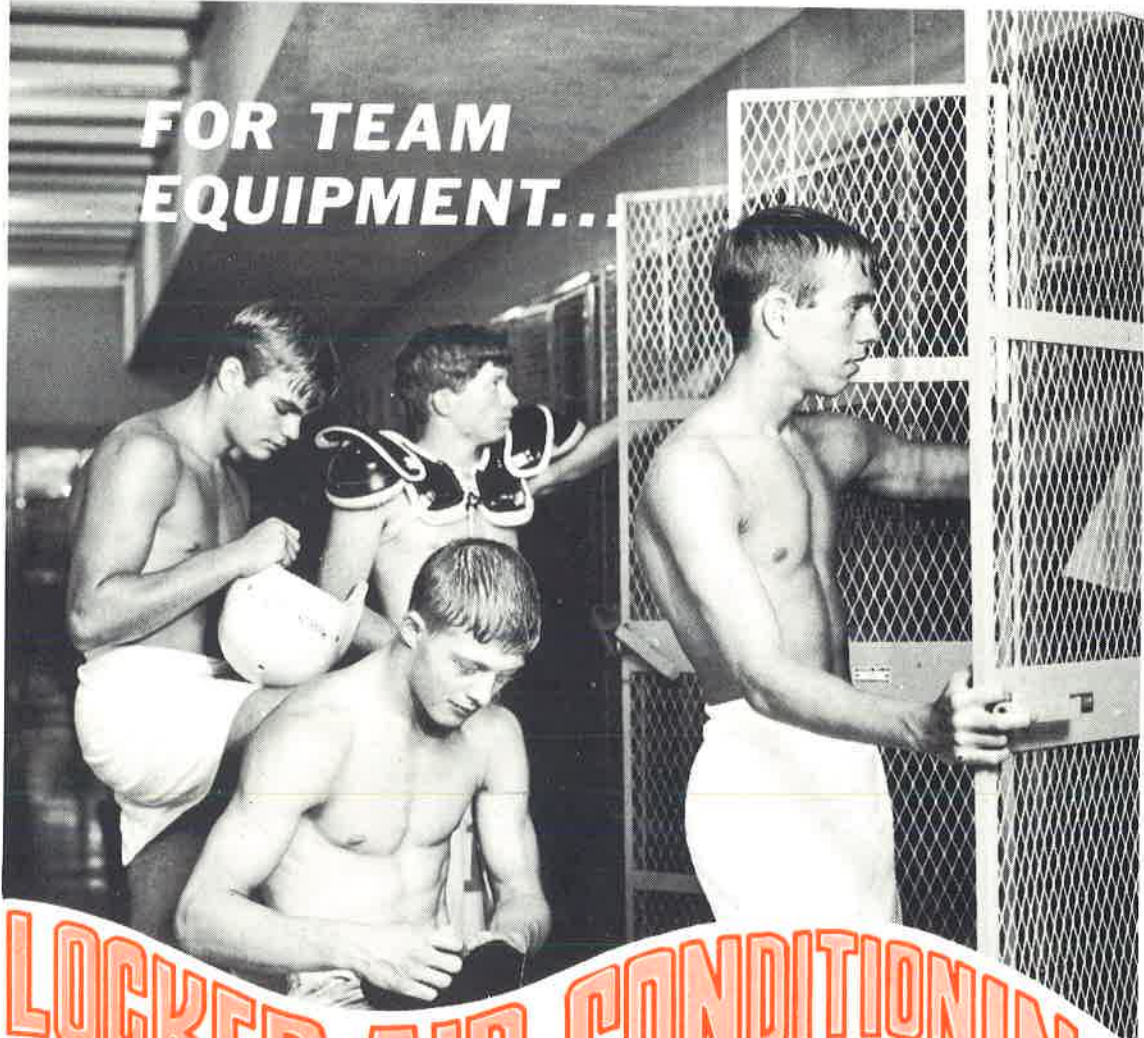
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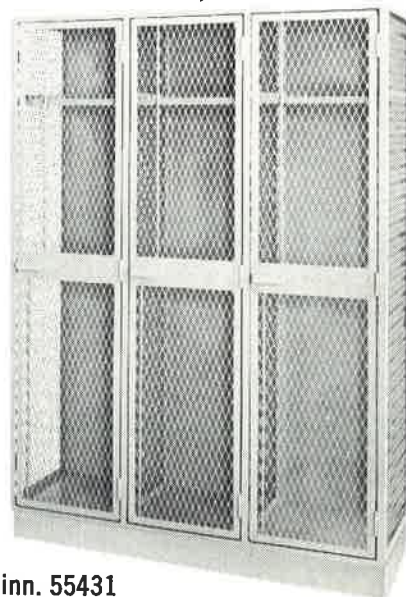
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ANNUAL

**Minnesota State
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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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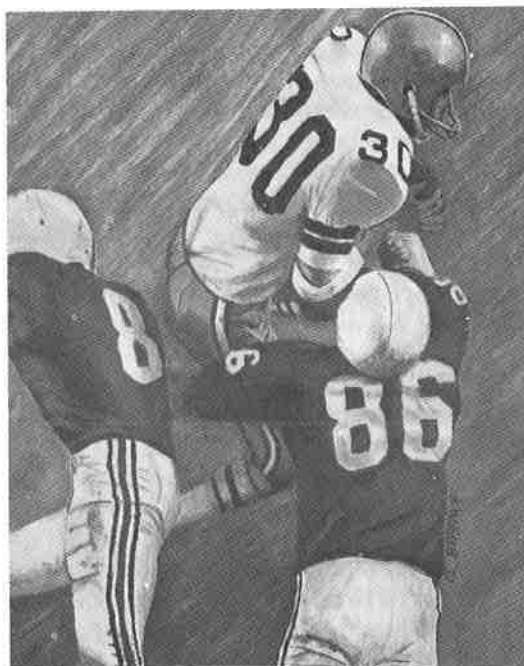
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The cover for the 1972 Football Annual of the Minnesota State Football Coaches Association has been prepared by Donald Hoberg, a senior at Moorhead High School and the son of Dwaine Hoberg, editor of the magazine.

A fullback and linebacker on Moorhead's undefeated 1971 football team, young Hoberg has been influenced by the paintings of George Karn, who has previously prepared the cover for the magazine.

Donald Hoberg intends to go on to college, hopes to play football as a collegian and will major in art and architecture.

OUR PAST AND FUTURE

DON VARPNESS

PRESIDENT, MINNESOTA FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION

Minnesota football has always been one of the major sports in our state. This is because of the great number of fine and dedicated coaches we have had in its past history. Another reason for its growth and development is the Minnesota Football Coaches Association. The Association in my opinion is one of the best organized and most efficient coaching organization in our state or in any state in our nation. I believe this has come about because of the great leadership our organization has had in the past. Also the support given this organization by its coaches in the state has been outstanding. The association has continually tried to improve the football within the state.

There are many outstanding men who have helped this association grow. I hesitate to mention names because anytime men are named some are omitted but if some are please forgive me because it is unintentional. Such men as "Red" Wilson (Bemidji), Lewis Swearingen (Jackson), Lou Barle (Coleraine), and Frank Cleve (Minneapolis Henry) were some of the people involved in starting our association in 1958. Steve Silianoff (So. St. Paul), Frank Cleve (Mpls. Henry) and several other coaches were the first to work on the state football play-off back in the early 1960's. Tom Mahoney (Fairmont) has been very active on the reinstatement of the All-Star game of years past and we hope this game will soon be back.

Also such outstanding past-presidents as Bob Roy (St. Louis Park), Bill Hansen (Willmar), Milt Osterberg (Worthington), and Marv Gunderson (Winona) and all the past-presidents have given us great leadership in the improvement of Minnesota football and have helped develop our coaches association into a sound organization. Still others who have helped make major improvements are Ron Raveling (Columbia Heights) for his work on the five day conditioning period and a special thanks to all the men who developed the state football play-off plan. These men who gave so much of their time were Steve Silianoff (So. St. Paul), Ron Raveing (Columbia Heights), Bob Roy (St. Louis Park), George Larson (Cambridge), Bill Hansen (Willmar), Bill Etter (Sherburn), Jim Walsh (Osakis), Bob Jager (Cottonwood), and Roy Jenkins of Ivanhoe.

This is a brief history but we must now be concerned about the future. As football coaches of the state of Minnesota we must work together to achieve a successful state football play-off and a good All-Star game. We must also be aware of new rules and changes for the safety or well-being of the young men in our programs. The future of Minnesota football is in the hands of the many great young coaches of our state. The future must also be guided by the direction of the Minnesota Football Coaches Association and its future officers. But most of



all the future depends on the cooperation of all the coaches in our state, with the football organization.

The support we have received on our play-off shows the greatness and closeness of our football coaches. The organization is only as successful as the coaches in the state dictate or as strong as its officers and representatives. We have the best coaching organization in the state so let's keep it strong by your support and membership.

I would also like to make a special note of several men who make our spring banquet possible. They are Don Swanson (Minneapolis Henry) who is chairman of the Coach of the Year Committee and Bob Collison (Richfield) who is chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee. These two men work year after year in selecting and honoring the coaches in our state. Finally, the man who is the backbone of our organization and the key man in its operation. His name is Chuck Elias (Minneapolis Edison). This man has done so much for our association we could write a complete article on him alone. Chuck is one of the greatest men I've ever known and someone we all owe a great deal to. Thanks Chuck, for all you have done for us.

I'd like to once again thank all the coaches who served with me on the Football Play-Off Committee. Also I would like to thank all the football coaches in the state who supported the play-off.

Finally I'd like to thank all the coaches in the state for the opportunity to serve as their president. It has been a challenging year but it has been a great honor and I humbly thank you for the opportunity.

D. L. Varpness
President

Minnesota Football Coaches Assn.

WHAT'S FALL PRACTICE

Fall football practice is work — painful, dirty, sweaty, almost unending work.

Fall practice is muscles stretched, strained and pulled in ways they weren't meant to be, muscles that hurt so much that pain is something each player accepts as part of normal routine, something that you throw yourself into in hopes that your mind gets so numb you can ignore it.

Fall practice is the cold of an early morning workout, when the dew on the grass is something that makes you slip and twist ankles instead of something poets write about.

Fall practice is the heat of the noon workout, when the sun burns eyes so you develop a permanent squint.

Fall practice is the desert of the afternoon workout when the heat fills a helmet, when legs stagger, when cotton mouth makes it almost impossible to talk, and exhaustion eliminates any desire to.

Fall practice is sweat that burns at eyes, gets into cuts, turns the powdery dust into a slime that cakes and slithers on bodies, works its way into pores where soap doesn't phase it.

Fall practice is sore knuckles, and sore knees; puffed lips and bloodied noses; wrenched knees and broken shoulders.

Fall practice is exhaustion and frustration, a tiredness so deep that players sit in a fog between sessions, hoping that drills will be over soon but knowing they won't; sit in a fog thinking about quitting to escape the punishment of bodies pushed to the limit but knowing you can't because of the scorn and ridicule — and because you're dedicated to the game of football.

Fall practice is what fathers remember when their sons start football, what sons remember when they become fathers, what kids remember when they become men.

Fall practice is blood, sweat, toil and tears.



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Coaches Have Obligation To Keep Abreast Of Game

By Frank (Butch) Larson

About The Author ...

FRANK (BUTCH) LARSON, who has been the head football coach at International Falls High School since 1952, has directed the school to eight Iron Range Conference titles and four runner-up positions and his teams have never been under .500.

Perhaps the top club in his 20-year stint at International Falls was the 1954 team which was recognized as the Minnesota state prep grid champion.

A member of the legendary University of Minnesota football teams of 1932-1933-1934, Larson twice was an All-American end (1933 and 1934). Minnesota's 1934 team was the national collegiate champion.



Larson coached at Duluth Junior College and for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers in the Canadian Professional League before going to International Falls.

This article was written following the very fine Kodak football clinic recently held in Minneapolis. Everyone in attendance was impressed with the theories, ideas, and practical applications set forth by the many outstanding coaches present, not only for offense but defense as well. Having been associated with the game of football for more years than Oklahoma scored touchdowns last fall, I couldn't help but reflect on the changes and refinements of the game as well as the many basics that have remained the same.

Everyone in coaching has an obligation to improve his knowledge of the game and to keep abreast of new developments so it is important that we read books and articles and attend clinics regularly. You may not want to use the wishbone as your offense but you must understand it if you are to prepare an adequate defense against wishbone opponents.

The first football clinic in history was held only five miles from my home and Knute Rockne was the featured speaker. I attended that clinic, not to learn about the four horsemen, but to make off with a football that our neighborhood team needed so badly. As a youngster I

also watched teams play that were coached by the great pioneers in coaching, Alonzo Stagg, Hurry Up Yost, Pop Warner, and I have seen Hall of Famers Jim Thorpe, Red Grange and Ernie Nevers run for daylight, each from a different formation.

So if we learned nothing more from the latest clinic, we should have learned that all formations have strong points and all have limitations and that every coach on the clinic panel used a different formation with great success. They had one thing in common though, good personnel.

Those of us in high school don't have the college coaches number one headache, recruiting, to contend with but we do have the same problems of trying to improve the players on our squads. The off season should be used too for physical conditioning and development and for developing pride, determination and esprit de corps. Cal Stohls off season exercises and drills are excellent and you can get a copy by writing him at Cooke Hall, University of Minnesota.

The news media and fans in general are very much impressed with physical statistics of football players. They are fond of pointing out that a certain player is six feet tall, two hundred pounds and can run the forty in 4.5 seconds. But until you have a measurement of how long it takes this adonis to get up after he has been knocked on his fanny you really don't have much in the way of reliable or valid statistics. Our coaches are constantly rating the players on the product (not the sum) of their desire, knowledge and physical abilities, and always in that order. We shorten this to what we call the "3 H's", heart, head and heft, and if anyone of the three are zero, the end product is zero.

Rating and selecting the best players on your squad successfully can often be a difficult task. It is easy to match up two players, one on one, on the practice field and be that satisfied that the winner is best, but this may not be true in a game. Some players are great front runners and look great against weaker teams or against an opponent they can dominate, but what about the day they meet someone superior? Do they keep plugging or do they quit? How about the last quarter, too tired? The only meaningful rating is how well they perform against tough opposition and when under heavy stress. We want to be at our best against the good teams and we are not concerned about running up a score against weaker opposition. So the first of our three "H's", heart, is by far the most important indice for rating players.

You will find too that the player with heart will

recognize and realize his weaknesses and will practice the various drills, etc., to improve. The ones without that desire will avoid meeting or owning up to their weaknesses which is the first step in any learning process. You can recognize these clubhouse lawyers by their alibis, they blame the playing conditions, the officials, even the opponents for the losses or poor performances. You should also suspect any player that has excessive amounts of and recurring injuries as well as the one who comes running out of the game because he is tired or winded. There is also a very high correlation (reverse) between team success and girl friends but even the greatest of coaches hasn't found an answer for that. If after all this you still have eleven players left you will certainly have a team that will improve as the season progresses.

Another of our indices for measuring a ball player is to check where he is when the ball is blown dead and this applies to defensive backs on passes as well as linemen. We want hustle to the maximum degree and call it pursuit, second effort or whatever, your winners have it. They are where the action is.

The old axiom of keeping it simple really means you should appeal to the inexperienced and the slow learners on the squad not just the brighter ones. Basic football, whether offense or defense, need not be complicated even though you want to present a variety of new and different looks to the opponent. Doubtful and confused football players hesitate and lose that most important quality, aggressiveness. When all is said and done it really doesn't make much difference how and where a player lines up, it is what he does after the ball is snapped that counts. Be sure you don't confuse your own team in trying to confuse the opponent — most of us are often guilty of overcoaching and we go too fast for the players.

Over the years we have had many good teams and unfortunately a few of the other kind too. The good ones won with a few simple offensive plays and a very few stunts on defense. Their aim was perfection in execution and they had the talent to do it. The weaker teams lost because they were not able to execute. In desperation our coaches added new wrinkles, plays, etc.,

but this only served to cause confusion. The good teams might have handled these changes but the weak ones were hurt.

Every year we analyze our league and try to rate the teams we have to beat in order to win the championship. We keep a very thorough and detailed book on all opponents and surprisingly these teams show the same characteristics year after year. Whether this is due to the coaching or to the community or both, no one knows but our scouts now have something specific to look for and can bring back something meaningful. We begin early to develop our offense and defense and to incorporate the little goodies that will be successful against these strong teams. We practice these things when playing non-conference teams and the weaker teams in our conference because we want our team to execute well and to do this they must have the experience and the confidence to run these specials.

These game practices have caused some trying moments at times but we feel they are worthwhile. If your team is to be a champion they should be able to take the weaker teams in stride and certainly they must beat the good ones. Our boys have only one goal, win the league, anything less is a poor season. Convincing them otherwise is often difficult and only by pointing out that we lost to a team that was our equal in heart and head but superior in manpower, do we succeed. Only rarely have we met anyone superior on all three counts (H.H.H.) and that we try to forget as quickly and painlessly as it is possible to forget a 35-0 drubbing.

Over the years that I have been associated with football I have come to one conclusion. Our wins and our losses were not due to any greatness or weakness in our alignments or formations but almost entirely to personnel. Therefore the big emphasis should be put on recognizing and developing the players abilities and very little on diagrams. Recognize quickly and spend your time on the guys who have heart and let the others practice carrying you off the field when you win.

When asked by newsmen as to what formation and system he was to use at Minnesota, Cal Stohl replied, "I coach men, not systems." That is my cup of tea, too.



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OUR FRONT FOUR

BILL HANSEN
Willmar High School



The main objective of this article, "Our Front Four," will be to explain our basic teachings, maneuvers, and designs of the four middle men in our even defense. Space and time will not permit elaborations on the variations, stunts, etc., that apply to different situations. Again, the article will cover the basics.

Let us begin with nomenclature. Our interior four defensive positions are called guards and tackles. Retaining these terms seems to relate better with our offensive positions and involves less changing of thoughts. We also have retained the terms of defensive ends, instead of outside line-backers, even though they do get involved in line-backing duties. It seems a lot less involved to say, "our defensive guards will play head-up on the defensive guards," rather than to say that "our tackles will play head-on the guards." (see Diagram No. 1)

Our basic selection of players for the positions is perhaps somewhat unorthodox. In selecting guard candidates, we look for the biggest and strongest linemen on our squad. They possibly will not be the most agile, but weight and strength are important. We prefer the range type to that of the short, stocky type. We feel that the big, strong, rangy, slow boy can give us our basic defensive guard play. The basis of our reasoning is that most high school offensive guards are usually the smaller of the linemen, and asking them to block large linemen is difficult.

For our tackle position, we look for the smaller, quicker, more mobile type of individual. Naturally, if we happen to have the big boy with the same characteristics, we aren't going to pass him up. We expect more from our tackles. We expect more pursuit, and in some situations he could be our contain man, our pass rusher, or our chase man.

Our terminology calls for positioning men as follows: head-on, halfman inside or outside, fullman inside or outside, and in the gap. Our head-on position means we play nose on nose, half man means nose over the extremity of the shoulder, fullman means the extremities of the shoulders are in line, and in the gap is self explanatory. However, we do stipulate a maximum distance that our defensive men may split.

Our standard arrangement is for the guards to start headup on guards. Again I remind you we are talking about our basic even front against a balanced formation. Our tackles will start a half man outside the tackle. We do give the tackles some liberty to adjust depending on the ability of the offensive man.

From our basic positions, we naturally are drawn into an over-shift against a strong formation. This becomes almost a wide tackle on one side and a head-on tackle on the weak side. Also, some compensation is made with the guards and linebackers.

If our opponents try to split us wide, we just stay at home and try to hit the gaps as predesignated spots.

At the snap of the ball, we have four cardinal principles that must be carried out in a definite order. The order of execution is of prime importance, because skipping or short cutting one of the steps will lead to certain failure in the basic defense. Of course, we recognize that for all practical purposes, these steps are carried out simultaneously. We insist on the following of these basic steps: HIT, PROTECT, SEARCH and TACKLE.

We want our front four to hit a blow very comparable to an offensive block, at the snap of the ball. The defensive man must nullify the offensive blockers charge. When this is done sharp enough, the men are then in a good position to protect their territory. We ask our guards to protect from their outside shoulder to the nose of the offensive center, always thinking QB sneak, draws, middle screens and traps. We have found that some guards can do this job better by playing off the line of scrimmage a yard or two. If such is the case, we ask them to do more hand fighting.

The tackles are expected to protect the territory from their outside shoulder to the outside shoulder of their near guard. Our tackles may bend a little, but they will protect the ground assigned to them. Never let the front four men step around a block in the basic defense.

Our next step, SEARCH, is going on all the time, beginning instantly with the snap. Be sure to insist that SEARCH does not take preference over the first two steps of HIT and PROTECT. Our basic hitting calls for our linemen to always have their heads up, looking for the ball. We have had boys do a fine job of hitting and protecting, but forget to search. Consequently, we were very vulnerable to the quick-opener.

The last step is to TACKLE, and of course, this gives us

our pursuit. We tell each one in our front four that they are expected to make every tackle, but take care of first things first.

Again let me repeat that these are the basic defensive steps for the front four. This is where we start in the fall, and from here we must install means and ways of handling screens, pass rushing, short yardage situations, odd formations, and the whole gamut of football tactics that can be expected.

As in the perfection of all things, considerable time must be spent in practice to enable your players to carry out your plans. The basics must be emphasized. Emphasized to the degree that we are going to live or die with this defense and with no deviations. We continue to stress to the individuals, HIT, PROTECT, SEARCH and TACKLE. No opponent dare penetrate your area with a football in his possession.

We have our boys do a number of agility drills — running in place, chopping, turn right and turn left while chopping, dash forward, run backward, turn forward rolls, turn right shoulder and left shoulder rolls, crab on all four forward, backward, right and left. Line up five or six standing dummies with men holding them. (See Diagram No. 2). With players down on all four, have them hit a shoulder block (lunge), recover and shuffle to the next dummy and be coiled and ready to hit on the next whistle. Insist on head-up searching, and striking a good, legal blow. (On the last dummy we have them reverse pivot out.) This drill is used by the entire squad, both offense and defense. It is a good conditioner. The players hit on each whistle, and you control the whistle. Run it to the right, hitting with the right shoulder. We work a similar drill on the two-man sled. However, here we use two men at a time, each staying at his same clocking station, hitting three times on the whistle, and then doing a reverse sit-out, get up, and sprint five yards.

I suppose the most important phase of the training for our front four is in subjecting them to actual game condition drills. (See Diagram 3 for the following two on two drills). The major situations that they will face in a game are: straight shoulder blocking one on one, hook blocking (some may term it reach blocking), double team blocking, trap blocking, and pass protection blocking.

Our drills are run two-on-two, but to conserve time we actually run four-on-four with a coach behind each pair spaced according to game conditions. We start out running each drill half speed, and doing all of our basic coaching. As learning increases, the speed increases until we are at top speed. Repeat each drill innumerable times to make sure that each boy knows how to react in each situation. Then, have a coach indicate the kind of block to be used by the offense unbeknown to the defense. Drilling then continues in the manner almost daily, even though one day a week is set aside for defense.

We then bring our backs into the drill. We run the linemen one-on-one with the backs running the dive. (Diagram No. 4). The next move is to three-on-three with a full house set of backs as used by Dee Andros from Oregon State. (Diagram No. 5). Use your centers and two linemen against three defensive men and have the backs dive at all

three linemen. The ball will be handed off to a back designated by a coach, who is standing behind the defense. We have found this to be a real fine drill for much of the basic offense as well as for defensive line work.

In conclusion, I would like to say that everyone must start with a basic defense as well as offense, and this is our basic even front. We supplement this with our shifts, angle charges, tandems, stunts, etc.

OUR FRONT FOUR
DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM No. 1

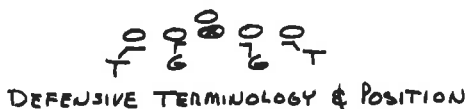


DIAGRAM No. 2

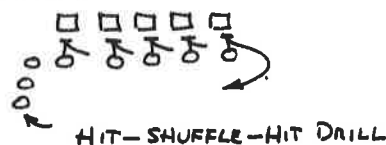


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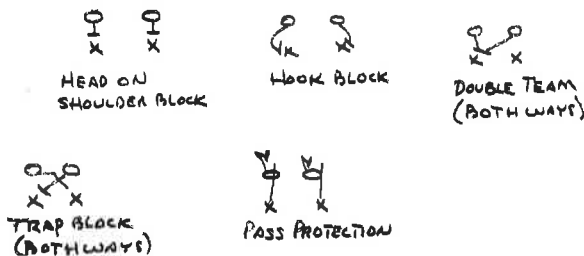


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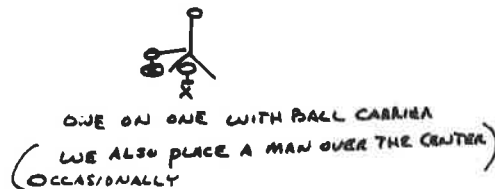
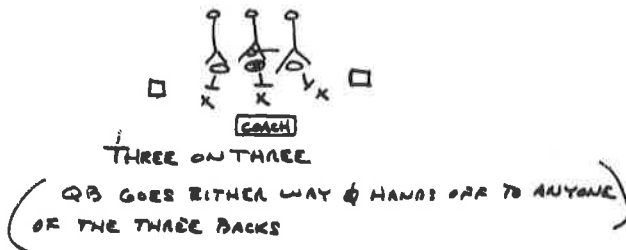


DIAGRAM No. 5



Philosophy & Psychology of Football

BY GUIL PARSONS
Head Football Coach
Edison High School

About The Author . . .

GUIL PARSONS, head football coach at Minneapolis Edison High School, is a graduate of Augsburg College and has coached at Edison since 1951.

Following service with the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, Parsons finished his college career at Augsburg and then joined the staff at Minnehaha Academy, directing the school to conference football championships in 1948 and 1949.

He served several years as assistant coach under Pete Guzy at Edison and took over the head coaching job in 1967. His 1971 team finished with an 8-0-1 record.



After coaching for 25 years in most of the major areas of athletics and experiencing many immense pleasures as well as extreme disappointments, I, like many other coaches, have seen many trends and developed some very strong opinions about the various factors behind successful coaching.

Being able to handle young athletes requires using a vast reservoir of experienced knowledge. Any coaching staff must treat their job as a labor or love. We all know the financial remunerations are not extremely rewarding, we must enjoy and appreciate working with youngsters. "Building character" is a facetious term used in the field

of athletics, but being wise and psychological helps build and discipline this character.

The feeling of belonging to an athletic team, and enjoying some success, is a wonderful experience and gives a group of boys fantastic pride in themselves and their team.

A very interesting aspect of athletics is to get boys to perform to the best of their ability. It is necessary to praise some — yell at others — leave some almost alone — others will need a combination of all of these.

Discipline is another challenge — some will take it in stride, others resent it. What is said, by coaches, at critical times will often determine the success of a boy or your team. Everyone has a saturation point — wise coaches learn to cope with this before it reaches a critical point.

At Edison High School we have, I feel, developed a philosophy of what our school and coaches expect from our athletes. Even though we are in the inner city, with its many problems, we operate like the suburban schools or even a medium sized community out in the state.

We expect our athletes to maintain a good scholastic average. Our administration feels that if an athlete is going to graduate from Edison with reputation as an athlete, then he also should leave with an academic record that will reflect credit on his Alma Mater.

As coaches we expect our athletes to:

1. Have a burning desire for competition.
2. Determination — We have found that if an athlete is willing to pay the price for success he will receive his share of it — also later on in life.
3. We must have boys who are willing to make sacrifices. (a) Hair trimmed and neat; (b) No smoking; (c) Stay away from alcohol and drugs.
4. We insist on loyalty to our school, coaches, and teammates.
5. Alibis do not interest our staff. Egotism can be very dangerous to a successful athlete, it is defined as an anesthetic which deadens the pain of stupidity.

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We ask our athletes not to leave their character on the athletic field. We want them to display that which makes them athletes. Many people know a school only through the students that represent it, we ask our athletes to act like gentlemen at all times.

All coaches develop some personal guidelines:

1. Work on detailed organization. I spend the months of November, December and January preparing for next fall.
 2. Develop a good coaching staff and assign them major responsibilities — work as head coaches.
 3. Encourage coaches to use their own techniques — we all learn from each other.
 4. Keep a barrier between the coaches and your squad. They must respect you.
 5. Discuss problems at coaches meetings — do not intimidate a coach on the field around your players.
 6. Keep fundamentals basic — use squad members for demonstrations.
 7. Compliment players often.
 8. Talk to boys who seem to be trouble makers. Have your captains follow up.
 9. Keep group work, play and signal assignments as simple as possible.
 10. Be sure players understand assignments offensively and defensively.
 11. Work, offensively against all types of defenses — blocking codes will not help you much in high school.
 12. Be patient with “Bombers” — bring them along they may start for you later.
 13. Cover the rules — games are won or lost from lack of knowledge.
 14. Use your entire staff during a game — you can not cover it yourself.
 15. Treat the press, radio and television with respect. They can make or break you. The background of this article has been to give you some ideas which may help you in developing your football program.
- We feel we have a pretty good program in our community and school system in “Northeast” Minneapolis.

In football last fall we competed at the sophomore, “Bomber” and Varsity levels. In all three squads we had just one tie, on the varsity and finished undefeated seasons (8-0-1).

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Defensive Planning at Washburn

BY GEORGE WEMEIER

Washburn High School
Minneapolis, Minnesota

About The Author ...

I started coaching at Braham, Minnesota, in the fall of 1955. From 1957 through 1965, I assisted under Frank Cleve and Don Swanson at Henry High School in Minneapolis. I became head football coach at Washburn in 1966. Our record is 49 wins, 6 losses, and 2 ties. We have won four conference and Twin City championships. We have gone 48 games without a defeat and have won 34 straight.



The purpose of this article is to explain the procedure for defensive planning used at Washburn. We have a large defensive package of alignments, adjustments, stunts and coverages from which we select our basic plan for the season and formulate our specific plans for each opponent. I don't think the type of defense used is particularly important. However, it is important that we have a complete and adequate package for the situations we will face. It is important to have principles and procedures for planning the defense. It is important to have a plan for teaching it.

Goals give direction to planning, help in evaluating the plan and teach the players a lot about defensive football. We review the following goals with our team before and after each game.

1. Don't let them score
2. Don't let them get the long run
3. Don't let them get the long pass
4. Don't let them get outside of their 20 when we get them there
5. Don't let them keep the ball ten plays in a row
6. Hold rushing yardage to less than 1" yds.
7. Hold passing yardage to less than 100 yds.
8. Cause three fumbles in a game.
9. Two out of 12 passes intercepted.
10. Trap the passer two or more times (2 hurries count as a trap)
11. Out hustle and out hit their offensive team.

We have some general principles to which our general and specific plans should adhere.

1. **Don't practice what you don't need.** There is a temptation to add every good idea. We discard many ideas by asking these questions. Do we have the personnel to execute it? Will it work better than our basic? Do we know

it well enough to teach it? Do we know exactly when, where, how, and why we would use it in a game?

2. **Keep it simple.** We want to keep it simple in order to maintain aggressiveness, but we want an adequate defense for each game situation. The game of football is too complex, and the opponent too resourceful, to allow the defensive plan to stay simple. However, by careful planning the defense can be limited and organized to make it teachable.

3. **Limit the scout.** We hope, by careful analysis, to be able to narrow down what we must stop to six runs and six passes. We are not just interested in what plays they have, but which plays they can execute successfully. What can they do well because of personnel, formation or field position to get the required yardage? What can't they do well because of personnel, formation or field position to get the required yardage? What they can't do is at least as important as what they can do.

4. **Relate the defensive plan to the offense and kicking game.** How well we can move the ball and score, and how well we can kick the ball and cover, will influence what kind of defensive performance we need. Can we score at least three times? Must we gamble defensively to get scoring opportunities? What kind of balance of the three can we get to win?

5. **Contain and cover should not be a gamble.** We prefer to gamble with the defensive front giving up a few short zones rather than gamble with the contain and coverage. As an opponent has the ability to go all the way, we are less likely to gamble. We always weigh our ability and need to gamble with their ability to make us pay for it.

6. **Our defense must be adjustable to meet all game situations.**

- a) adjust to formation
- b) adjust to the opponents personnel and movement
- c) adjust to lateral field position
- d) adjust to field zones
- e) adjust to down and distance situations in each field zone.
- f) adjust to time and score.
 - (1) What will we do late in a game if ahead?
 - (2) What will we do late in a game if behind?
 - (3) What will we do before the half?
 - (4) What will we do when down 1 or 2 early?
 - (5) What will we do when ahead by 2 or 3 early?
- g) adjust to wind and weather
 - (1) Play the secondary closer when they are against the wind.
 - (2) Play less pressure defense on a bad field. It is hard to drive the field, and one wrong step is hard to recover in pursuit.
 - (3) Rush the punt when they kick into the wind.
 - (4) Return the punt when they kick with the wind.

Much time can be wasted and important information can be lost or forgotten, unless a step by step procedure is used in analyzing the scouting information about a specific opponent. We start with a personnel chart in the form of the opponents basic formation. It will indicate the number, name, height, weight and year in school of the opponent at each position. On the back of the sheet the scout indicates specific characteristics. We want only significant information dealing with strengths and weaknesses which will make a difference in decisions. Too much information about average abilities can get in the way. Our scout instruction sheet has suggested characteristics to look for in blockers, runners, quarterbacks, and receivers.

After we are familiar with their personnel, we make a formation chart for each one of their formations. We record every snap on the appropriate formation chart. We are looking for what is done most frequently and most successfully from each formation. We identify the players to see who is responsible for the success. We look for what they don't do well from each formation and look for related personnel weaknesses. Their basic runs and passes are identified. Our basic alignments, adjustments and stunts are checked against their blocking schemes and pass protections. We look for ways to get a linebacker free to the play or get penetration to the right place to hurt them. Our coverages must be checked against each pass pattern always keeping in mind the ability of their receivers. The things we have been practicing are checked, selected, and additions are considered.

We carry what we have learned about personnel and formations with us into the next step which is to look at down and distance tendencies. All of their snaps are fitted into the following categories.

1. First and Ten
2. Second and short (3 or less)
 - Second and normal (4-7)
 - Second and long (8 plus)
3. Third and short (2 or less)
 - Third and normal (3-4)
 - Third and long (5 plus)
4. Fourth and short (2 or less)
 - Fourth and long (3 plus)

We try to summarize each down to give us useful



Washburn High In Action

generalizations. We hope to get help in selecting the right defense for each situation. First and ten is one of those situations. We want to know what they do on first and ten. What is their run-pass ratio? Do they prefer to run inside, off tackle, or outside? How can we limit the first and ten snaps to less than three yards? Are we strong enough to be basic and get it done? Can we guess with them to force a bad play? Can we gamble to create the six yard situation or is the risk too great? We must sell our defensive team on the importance of this down.

Then we want to know what they will do when they get into long yardage situations. Is it different on second and third downs? Will they run with a dangerous back? When will they draw? When will they screen? Who are their favorite receivers? What are their favorite routes and patterns? Will they throw deep? Can we tighten up on the medium pass? Can we hold up receivers? Should we cover or blitz? What type of coverage? What type of blitz? The selection of the defense is very important in this situation. The defensive quarterback must be well trained for this down.

Finally we check and plan for short yardage situations. Is there a logical place to penetrate against their

Continued On Page 56

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1972—The Year Of The Wishbone?

BY JIM GOTTA
Head Coach
Moorhead, Minnesota

About The Author . . .

An all-conference football player for three years at Moorhead State College and winner of the most valuable player award in his senior season, Jim Gotta has carried over his collegiate playing talents into a highly-successful head football coaching career at Moorhead High School. In 15 years as the school's head coach, Moorhead has a 108-25-3 record and his undefeated 1971 club was named No. 1 in Minnesota by the Minneapolis Tribune.



The most exciting current trend in Collegiate offensive football appears to be the Wishbone T. option series. Exciting, in the sense that coaches are unable to defend it on paper. The personnel one possesses will still dictate the success of any defensive or offensive unit. Providing neither team has a decided edge talent-wise, the wishbone offense has the advantage over any of the current defensive formations. Everyone is looking for somebody to develop a defense to neutralize the success of the option series from the wishbone. To date, there isn't one basic defense that will function adequately

Why then, aren't more of the high schools utilizing the wishbone in Minnesota? It is my contention that there are too many disadvantages associated with this offense on the high school level. This is not to say that the wishbone can't be run effectively in limited cases because some of the disadvantages can be overcome if you are blessed with unusual talent at quarterback and the other key positions.

A list of the disadvantages of committing to the wishbone must start with the necessity of having a quarterback capable of reading the defense.

This technique requires a gifted athlete and a commitment on the part of the coaching staff to run nothing but the series. It is not something you can share timewise with any other offensive thoughts or series you'd like to prepare. The wishbone admittedly calls for 100 percent of the time one allocates for offensive breakdown,

In Minnesota, we have approximately 64 hours of practice time to prepare for our first game. There isn't an opportunity to acquaint our boys with the football during the spring, winter or summer months. Many states have spring practice and few limitations on the activities of high school coaches and athletes during the off season.

Perhaps those coaches in those states can develop and perfect the wishbone for their initial game. They are able to develop the skill positions so necessary in the wishbone. Under the present system in Minnesota, one cannot do justice with developing the wishbone in two weeks time to ready a squad for the season opener.

As the season progressed, your offense would certainly become more effective but you would definitely be at a disadvantage during the early weeks of the season.

During the off season planning, a coach will consider adopting the wishbone only if he has a quarterback that can effectively read the defensive tackle and end. This is not an easy task and it is surprising how difficult it is to teach readability to a young athlete.

How do you know you have a quarterback capable of reading two defensive players and reacting correctly? We've always had a difficult time teaching and drilling our boys to run the veer option reading only one defensive player. Each year we end up predetermining the call as to whether the fullback keeps or we option the end.

When permitted to read the defense, our quarterbacks executed correctly less than 50 percent of the time. This is to say that when the fullback should have kept the ball, we pitched and when we should have pitched, the fullback kept.

Attempting to read both the tackle and the end would have reduced our success ratio to the point where we would be stopping ourselves seven or eight plays out of ten. It has been suggested by clinic speakers that have observed Texas practice drills, that they are only reading one. It was noticed that their quarterback was looking directly at his fullback, in which case, he couldn't be reading the tackle.

The reference to stopping one's own offense is obvious when you visualize the quarterback pitching to the halfback when the defensive end assigns himself to the pitch man or allowing the fullback to keep when the nose, linebacker, and tackle are all closing on him.

The advocates of the wishbone will also admit to the high rate of mishandled plays that result in fumbles. Most high school teams would find this to be a severe problem especially while operating in the shadows of your own goal posts.

Another disturbing thought, after deciding to commit to the wishbone may involve your backup quarterback. What happens to your offense if the starting quarterback goes down?

Other key personnel necessary to operate fluidly from the wishbone would be a strong blocker at the halfback spots, a strong runner at fullback and halfbacks with above average speed to serve as the pitchman. Depending on which side of the defense you intend to attack, you must be able to do so as well either way. If you develop one

blocking back and another as the pitch man intending to flip flop them, you are inviting some heavy traffic as you are very easily keyed. In other words, your above average speedster must also be a good blocker.

One other vital position would be your offensive center. His significance is magnified when you stop to consider that he will be blocking a nose man week after week. Can he handle the nose alone?

It becomes apparent that skilled talent is absolutely necessary in the development and success of the wishbone T.

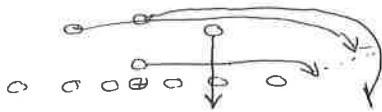
Somebody in Minnesota is not only going to use the formation but is going to win with it. One of those teams may very well be one of my future opponents. When confronted with the problem of containing the wishbone some basic defensive thoughts and research force attention and preparation.

We would approach the wishbone with many varied looks. In fact, we would prefer not to present the same defensive scheme on any two consecutive plays.

One approach to containing the wishbone might focus on the Okie as it was the defense originally conceived to stop the split T-option series. The adjustments to the Okie to compensate for the differences between the wishbone and the split T require experimentation. Skilled defensive athletes would be necessary in key positions particularly the safeties and the ends.

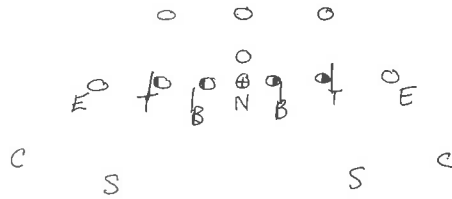
What are the significant differences between the split T option and the wishbone option that force adjustments from the Okie?

SPLIT T OPTION



The right half dives, the quarterback goes straight down the line and either gives to the diveman or continues to the defensive end. If the end comes he pitches to the half, otherwise he keeps and turns down field. The fullback blocks the second standing defender.

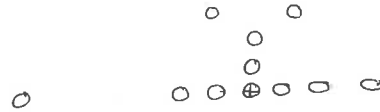
OKIE VS. SPILT T



It isn't a true option because the dive play must be predetermined as there is no way the quarterback can read on this maneuver.

The linebackers align themselves on the outside shoulder of the offensive guards with the tackles in the same relationship on the offensive tackles. They attempt to drive everything offensively to the nose man. The option was defended on a direct assignment basis with the nose, tackle, and linebacker on the dive. The end took the quarterback and the defensive secondary was responsible for the pitchman from a rotating umbrella technique.

THE TEXAS WISHBONE



An end is split out.

The fullback moves up for a quicker and shorter ride. The halfbacks are in better position to lead and take the pitch. They are positioned to run the counter more effectively also.

The revolutionary phase of the wishbone is that they do not block on the line with their offensive tackles and ends. They are sent down field to block while the quarterback reads the defensive tackle and end.

It is a balanced attack with only two quick receivers. The tight end isn't likely to burn you on a post but the split receiver can. A fundamental approach would require a safety to zone the deep middle and take away this threat. It is also difficult to determine whether the lead blocker is a blocker or a pass receiver in the flat.

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North St. Paul Football

JOHN GUSTAFSON
North High School
North St. Paul, Minnesota

About The Author ...



JOHN GARY GUSTAFSON, who was named Minnesota State High School Football Coach of the Year in 1970, has been in coaching for 15 years and has served at two schools—Montevideo and North St. Paul.

His North St. Paul clubs won Suburban Conference championships in 1966 and 1970.

An outstanding college athlete at Gustavus Adolphus, Gustafson has been on the North St. Paul staff since 1958.

Writing an article about our football program gives me a great deal of pleasure. This article will remind you of many others you have read before; but if we've had any success in our football program, it's because we have learned from others that simplicity and organization are very necessary elements in coaching football.

We believe that advancement in football is made through kinesthetic sensations. Football players learn and practice through repetition; therefore our motto is "Keep it simple — learn by 'feel'." Our job as coaches is to teach football and develop the necessary skills for playing the game. To do this properly, it is necessary for the coach to become a student of the game in order to be properly prepared for the task of meeting and successfully defeating today's multiple offensive and defensive formations. It is also very important to establish a solid rapport with your players.

Times have changed considerably since my short coaching career began; but I really feel the young boys we

are coaching today are looking for someone to hold down the fort and tell them the way it really is. I firmly believe that the boy needs football; football doesn't need the boy. The one thing I think that has helped our program more than anything else over the years has been establishing a strong relationship with the football players parents. If you as a coach understand the way a boy is handled at home; you might be able to handle him better on the practice field. A few ways in which we've fostered and strengthened this idea are:

Coffee Mixer: After home football games we have our cheerleaders serve coffee and doughnuts to our player's parents in the school cafeteria. After showers, the boys come up also and the coaches have a chance to meet them with their parents and answer any questions the parents might have. This is our version of a quarterback club and it's strictly informal.

Parent Game Night: (Usually the last home game) Special seating and recognition for each parent on the game field plus the normal coffee mixer and short season resume by coach.

Parent Practice Session: At this session we go through a shortened normal practice with a lot of our calisthenics and drills. We will then demonstrate some of our drills, formations, etc. This sometimes can end up in a pretty good practice session with mom and dad watching a couple of yards away. The mothers in particular like the demonstration concerning equipment and its safety and protection for the player.

Personal Incentives: We keep very accurate team statistics of all our games and also several individual ones which give some personal satisfaction and incentive to player performance. Examples might be tackle charts, fumble recoveries, scoring, big plays during game, best hitter of the week, best defensive player, etc.

Our practice schedule is something which is carefully planned for each day with all coaches sharing in its preparation. The big problem is adhering to it; but we try to stay as close as we can because then we know what we have accomplished and what we need to work on the next day. In the early two a day practices, we spend approximately five and one-half hours on football broken down this way:

1½ hours — morning session.

1 hour — shower and lunch break

1 hour — chalk session.

1½ hours — afternoon session.

½ hour — specialty session.

We feel this concentrated schedule makes for a good day

of football and also allows the boys a chance to socialize a little during their lunch break. Our drills are broken down and taught thoroughly these first days, so once we get under way, the boys know what to do without a lot of fanfare and our temp increases each day. We believe most boys will work harder if they know what these drills are for, how they are supposed to perform the drill and how the drill will help them in a game situation. Generally our sessions are geared toward offense in the morning and defense in the afternoon. These sessions are divided into segments such as: calisthenics and relays, blocking period, agility period, signal period, team period, kicking period, tackling period and opportunity period.

Once our practice is under way, we try never to hold it up for any one individual player mistake or single coaching technique. We try and run two or more teams if possible and involve as many boys as we can.

In our league depth at all positions is a necessity and by doing this we feel we can overcome a lot of headaches later by not having work someone at a certain position. We also try and have our linemen and backs learn a primary position and an alternate position for this same reason. We practice every Saturday morning throughout the season, primarily for two reasons:

One is we play all our junior varsity games on Monday afternoon or evening and this practice is very important to the boy from a physical and mental standpoint. Secondly it gives us a chance to limber-up our varsity performers from the game the night before and get a realistic view of any injury problems as a result of the game. These practices are never very long for the varsity performer; but they do break sweat and work out any kinks from the night before. Sometimes we have the game film ready for their viewing or they just talk over the game the night before or next week's opponent.

We are very fortunate at North High to have a full time trainer for football. He attends every practice, scrimmage and game. He assumes all injury responsibility of the athletes from the time it happens, it is treated, and rehabilitation is completed in order for him to return to practice. He is responsible also for our training room within the school which is adequate and is used for limited treatment. Our local doctors and clinic have helped us tremendously in setting up this system and our football parents are quite satisfied about it too. The development of pain tolerance, care and prevention of athletic injuries

is a big job and it certainly is a pleasure to have this in our program.

Over the years at North St. Paul, we have not had a lot of football injuries. Maybe we had better knock on wood however; but we attribute this to the use of good organized drills in practice. We try to make all our drills as competitive and close to an actual football situation as possible. We start each pre-season football practice with a set of what we call (for the lack of a better name), "funfare." This consists of about six minutes of fast and furious activity. Each coach is assigned to a specific area and we run through several exercises. They consist of:

Hill run — 10 yards sprint uphill and back.

Pull ups — as many as you can do in one minute.

Push ups — regular, 150 isometric, weighted push up.

Sit ups — again, as many as humanly possible.

Jump rope — great for footwork.

We vary these exercises and limit them to about one minute in duration and then the boys must sprint to the next station.

Next we line up for our regular stretching calisthenics which also last about five minutes in length once the boys know how to do them properly. We normally finish up our calisthenics period with several relays which vary from day to day. These relays are always done at top speed and are started by a boy in his proper football stance. We usually can work in about a hundred yards of short sprints, using a variety of relays and we feel we get good effort because the relays are varied and competitive. A normal routine for this activity might be set as such:

10 yard crab all four, hit it position, sprint 10 yards.

10 yard sprint, ¼ eagle turns, hit it, sprint 10 yards.

10 yard sprint, somersault, 10 yard sprint.

30 yard sprint forward and backward sprint changing on command.

Now we feel the boys are ready for our next practice period and with repetition this calisthenics period will last about ten minutes. Our next football period usually is called an agility period in which again we use the same agility drills every day that we feel will do us the most good. These are basic sound drills. Our backfield drills would include:

Ball handling and exchange. . . QB Center's snap.
regular hand off wave drill — good conditioner and for reaction.

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Worthington Pulls Together To Help Mike Patrick

BY PAUL RAHDERS
KWOA Radio Station
Worthington, Minnesota



Friday, September 3, 1971, was no different a beginning to a long Labor Day weekend in Worthington, Minnesota than it was in other communities in Southwestern Minnesota. The Worthington High School Trojans, like most area high schools, were opening the football season. But most sports fans were more interested in the upcoming Worthington Golf Classic that would begin its three-day run on Saturday morning. True-blue football fans were more concerned about the Vikings' Saturday night exhibition at Denver. Die-hard baseball fans were planning on a final "weekend at the Met" where the floundering Twins were making a last-ditch stand against the Oakland Athletics and Vida Blue.

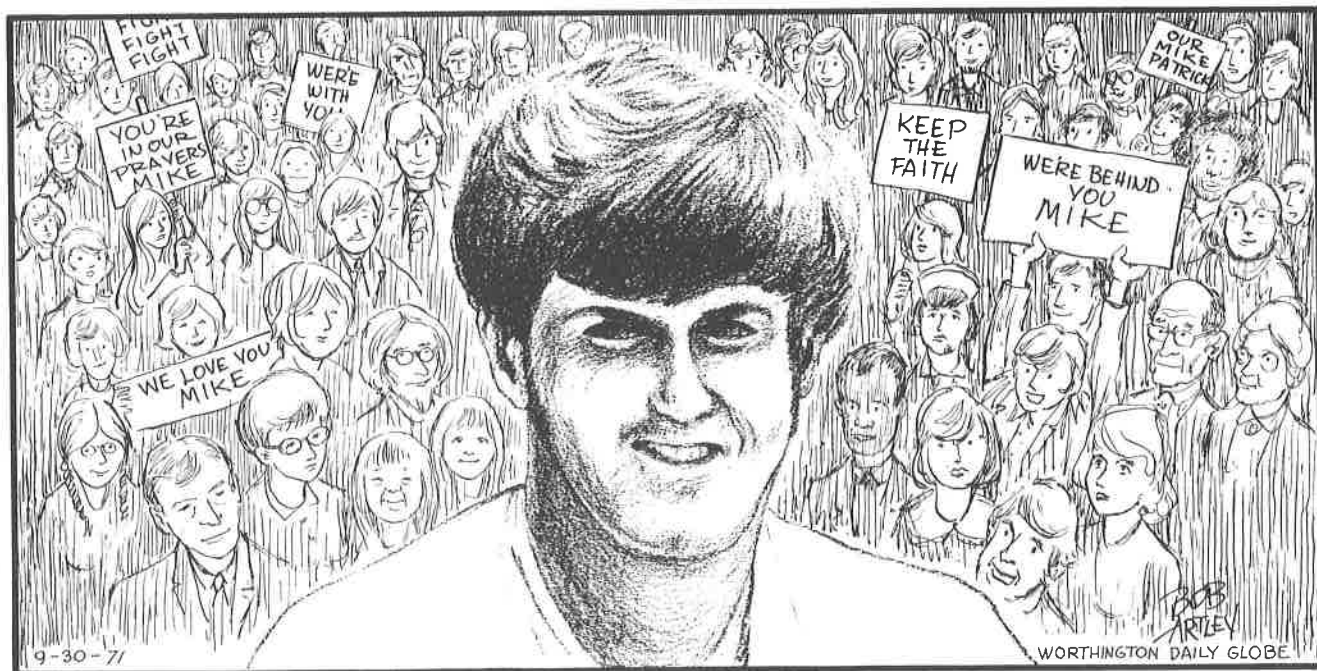
With so many distractions, plus the fact it was "store night" in downtown Worthington, Trojan Field was only about half filled when the Trojans kicked off to the Owatonna Indians at 7:30.

It took the Indians only five minutes of the first quarter to establish the fact that they had a devastating ground

attack, capable of tearing the outweighed Worthington line to shreds. The visitors from the Big Nine Conference sent their big running backs between the tackles for repeated gains. Even though Worthington responded with a touchdown of its own, the Indians continued to jam the ball down the Trojans throat. Late in the first half the Indians had another first down inside the Trojan 10-yard line. Trojan coach Milt Osterberg beckoned to his bench, and a junior halfback named Mike Patrick raced on to the field to join the goal line defense. One play later Owatonna's big 200 pound fullback John Buxton headed into a big hole at right guard. Just as Buxton reached the goal line, the 160-pound Patrick met him head-on. Buxton's



Mike is shown with his family the first day home after his hospital stay in Sioux Falls. Now undergoing therapy at Worthington Municipal Hospital, Mike was able to attend local basketball games and wrestling matches during the 1971-72 season. The movement in his hands and arms is slowly coming back.



momentum carried both ball-carrier and tackler into the end zone and Owatonna scored another touchdown. Buxton got up slowly, shook his head and trotted from the field. Patrick did not get up. He remained flat on his back in the Worthington end zone. A time-out was called and teammates and officials took a quick look at Patrick and signalled the Worthington bench. Coach Osterberg was quickly joined on the field by Worthington High School Athletic Director Ken Thompson and the local physician who was in attendance in case of an injury. Minutes later, Patrick was carried from the field on a stretcher and the game continued with very few persons realizing they were watching the beginning of an epic that would unite the city of Worthington, bring a response from neighboring communities and the help and cooperation of some of the greatest names in the world of sports.

Even as the wail of the ambulance siren was heard during the half-time intermission, no one realized the seriousness of Patrick's injury. But, late in the game press box occupants were informed that Patrick had no feeling in his arms and legs when he was carried from the field.

It wasn't until the next day that radio station KWOA's newcasts and the Worthington Daily Globe's front page began telling the Mike Patrick story. These early reports told listeners and readers that Patrick had been taken to the emergency room of the Worthington Regional Hospital where the examining doctor quickly recommended Patrick be sent to Sioux Falls, South Dakota's Sioux Valley Hospital. Within an hour, Patrick was on his way to Sioux Falls by ambulance.

Early reports from Sioux Valley Hospital were guarded. Patrick was "in serious conditon" ... "he's a very sick boy" ... "he's holding his own" ... and finally, "he's been placed in traction."

By Tuesday morning, everyone was discussing Mike Patrick. The Viking's loss at Denver was forgotten; the Twins' victory over Vida Blue was of little interest, and

the Worthington Golf Classic wasn't the chief topic of conversation at morning coffee breaks.

Late Tuesday, officials at Sioux Valley Hospital informed the news media that Patrick had suffered crushed vertebrae in his spinal column. He was completely paralyzed with the exception of limited movement in one arm. He had been placed in traction and was on a striker frame, a type of two-mattress bed that permitted the patient to be moved at regular intervals. The most definite statement from the hospital said that Patrick would be in traction for at least six weeks. Other than that, there was nothing definite in the long-range prognosis.

Word spread quickly about Patrick's condition. Despite the seriousness of his condition, he was able to have visitors. Teammates and students from Worthington crowded into his hospital room. Among the first out-of-town visitors was John Buxton, the burly Owatonna fullback, who still unjustly blames himself for the injury. Athletes from Luverne High School, long the Trojan's most bitter rivals, came to see Mike. And, of course, night and day, either Mike's mother or father, or both, were at hand. His father, Arlyn Patrick, is track and cross-country coach at Worthington State Junior College, and it was at this point that the first signs of the unsolicited helping hand began to show itself. The Junior College cross-country schedule was picking up. Wayne Smedsrud, a fine sophomore runner for the senior Patrick, took over much of the coaching chores. Don Basche, head basketball coach at Worthington High School and his assistant, John Forsyth, spent nearly 36 hours at Mike's bedside the second weekend he was hospitalized. It gave Mike's mother her first break in her long vigil at her son's bedside. During the following weeks, other adults relieved Mrs. Patrick on Saturday and Sunday nights. Neighbors

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

BY PAUL BENSON
Olivia High School Coach
Olivia, Minnesota

About The Author . . .

PAUL BENSON has guided Olivia High School to the Little Sioux Conference championship for the past three years (1969, 1970 and 1971) and his clubs have been designated No. 1 among small schools in Minnesota in each of the past two years by the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A graduate of Granite Falls High School and the University of Minnesota,

Benson played with the Gophers in the Rose Bowl and also played in the Blue-Gray football game as a snior.

After serving a year as a football assistant at Hamline University, Benson joined the Olivia staff and has been head coach for eight years. In that time, Olivia has had three undefeated seasons and his clubs have reeled off 25 straight victories heading into the 1972 season.



Kim Harrier (left) one of this year's captains being presented with "Most Valuable" trophy by Paul Benson, Olivia Coach. Presentation took place at the annual Football Banquet put on by the parents.

In my eight years of coaching, I've tried to decide what basic weekly practice routine would be best when preparing for a game. Motivation, time, efficiency, personnel, facilities and the coaching staff were all considered in making the decision on this weekly schedule. We have practiced this weekly plan for the past six years, and I feel it has played a part in our success at Olivia.

SUNDAY

Sometime Sunday afternoon I go over the scouting report with the assistant coaches. I suppose our scouting procedure is not much different than most high schools, but I would like to bring out a couple of points I think are very important in our scouting. We try to scout a team as many times as we possibly can. We have three scouts, and sometimes each scout can see a team play two, three, or even four times. Getting three viewpoints from three different scouts on one team gives us a good overall view of that team.

I think a good scouting report is a solid foundation on which to begin preparing your team. We've been very fortunate here in Olivia to have three fine scouts. They have done an excellent job and I'm sure many victories could be directly attributed to them.

In addition to going over our current scouting report, I dig back in my files and look over past reports on the team. I look as far back as the present coach has been there. There are two reasons that I do this — one is to determine if that coach is still running the same basic offense and defense and the other is to pick out any trick plays the coach has used in the past. He may not have used these plays against us for a number of years, but suddenly they pop up again and we must be prepared for them.

After analyzing the scouting reports and picking out strong points and weaknesses, I'll try to determine what defense and what offense will work best against the

opponents. The game plan will be written down and ready to go for Monday. It isn't a set game plan because on more than one occasion I've had to scrap part of the plan and go back to some basics in the middle of the week. The plan looked good on paper but just didn't work out on the practice field. At times we've even had to change game plans at halftime because things weren't going as expected.

With personnel that we've had on our teams the past few seasons, we have been able to be very flexible in our game plan. We've had the cream of the student athletic crop. They have over 100 offensive plays and 50 defensive sets to learn. They can adjust to situations extremely well. On several occasions at halftime, we have gone back to plays they haven't run for several weeks and they have run them in the second half without a missed assignment.

On Sunday I also prepare three large posters to be used as visual aids on Monday. On one poster I diagram the opponents basic offensive formation using a large circle for each position. For each position the following information is given inside the circle: name of player, jersey number, height, weight, and grade in school. The second poster is used to show their basic defensive formation. I use triangles to show defensive positions, giving the same information as for the offensive player.

Occasionally a five to ten page scouting report is made up by the scouts or myself and one is given to each boy. The report would include the opponent's starting line-ups, weaknesses and strengths of each player, favorite plays, basic defenses, kick-off and punt return tendencies and

information on their punting and kick-off teams.

On the third poster newspaper clippings about the opponent are placed. The clippings are from state, area, and local newspapers. I begin collecting h

On the third poster newspaper clippings about the opponent are placed. The clippings are from state, area, and local newspapers. I begin collecting the clippings at the beginning of each season. Most of them are write-ups of the games played thus far.

We receive the opponent's city newspaper. Most of these papers not only have game write-ups, but also give detailed descriptions of the offensive and defensive team leaders in each game, pictures of players, players profiles, opposing coaches comments, and editorial comments which make excellent propaganda material. To bring out an important point in a write-up I will underline it in red ink. The boys usually take a lot of interest in reading these posters. In a matter of minutes they have a vivid description of the kind of personnel they will be facing, who to give special attention to, and what the opponent thinks of Olivia.

In addition to these posters, there is a chart posted of our opponents win-loss record and their scores against their opponents.

A chart is also kept for the awarding of helmet star decals. These stars are given for intercepted passes, more than ten tackles in a game, causing a fumble, and two blocks in a play. This may sound like elementary motivation for a high school boy, but each player makes sure he has his deserved stars on his helmet by game time.

MONDAY

Monday is a scouting report and conditioning day.

The first ten minutes are spent on the kicking game and then we have five minutes of warm-ups. A few minutes are usually spent talking about the last game and then we go directly into the scouting report of our coming opponent.

For a half hour the second team runs the opponents offensive plays. The defensive unit will run our basic defense and will not stunt or blitz. We want them to get a good look at each play from a regular defense and react, but no tackling. To have the second team run off as many of the opponents plays as possible, the assistant coach flashed the play that is to be run in front of the huddle. These plays have been transferred from the scouting report to 8" x 11" cards. The positions and plays are drawn

in with a magic marker and can be easily seen from several feet away. By doing this, the boys running the opponents plays can quickly see their assignment and in a matter of moments be ready to run the play. We've found this method to be a great time saver.

The last fifteen minutes are spent on competitive conditioning drills. Two that we use most often are the 50 yard dash and 440 yard dash. These competitive drills are done almost every day at the end of practice.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Tuesday and Wednesday are tough, two hour practices. All the rough work is done these two days. They are also learning days so all the boys must be on their toes. Everything is done as quickly as possible and with perfection. The boys know that if things are run correctly, they will be going in early. I'm sure in the past few years, not more than five practices were extended because of lack of enthusiasm or execution.

There are a couple of points I'd like to bring out at this time. One is that we stress the kicking game a great deal. In eight years, we've never had a bad snap from center nor had a punt blocked. Year after year our kick off return and punt a return average are double that of our opponents.

Also, everything is done full speed, but very rarely do we do any full scale tackling in practice. In our warm-ups we do some form tackling. I feel that most injuries to ball carriers occur after the initial contact. The tackler will hang on to an ankle or knee which can result in a severe sprain. Therefore, we, as coaches, will not allow full scale tackling. A tackler may push a ball carrier to the ground or put a shoulder or flipper into a ball carrier above the waist but he will not hang onto him.


Another point I'd like to mention is that we stress conditioning of all our players. As I said before, everything is done full speed. Our backs and ends run, run, run during practice. For example, when we are running plays the ball carrier or end will run an additional 30 or 40 yards after he receives the ball. While he is running back to the spot of the huddle another end or back has taken his place so no time is wasted.

THURSDAY

On the day before a game we practice no more than half

Continued On Page 60

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THE MANY MEMORABLE REWARDS OF COACHING

BY BOB PETERSON
Head Coach
Esko, Minnesota

About The Author ...

BOB PETERSON, who has been head football coach at Esko High School since 1965, has directed the school to three conference grid titles (1966, 1969 and 1969) and one co-championship (1970). Peterson's 1969 club won the

Harbor Bowl championship and he was named District 26 and Region Seven Coach of the Year in 1970.

A graduate of Augsburg College, Peterson has been on the Esko staff since 1964.

Coaching football, especially in high school, is an enviable position. The rewards of coaching are very seldom measured in dollars and cents, but in the joyous feeling of having won, the one hundred percent effort displayed in defeat, and the lasting memories of players, particular plays or incidents which took place in games and on the practice field. Rewards are found behind the scores printed in the newspapers. Granted, a coach has more reason to remember games his team has won, but even in losing the tears running down the players' cheeks are not to be forgotten very easily.

The intention of this article is three-fold:

1 — To share with you a few memorable years of coaching.

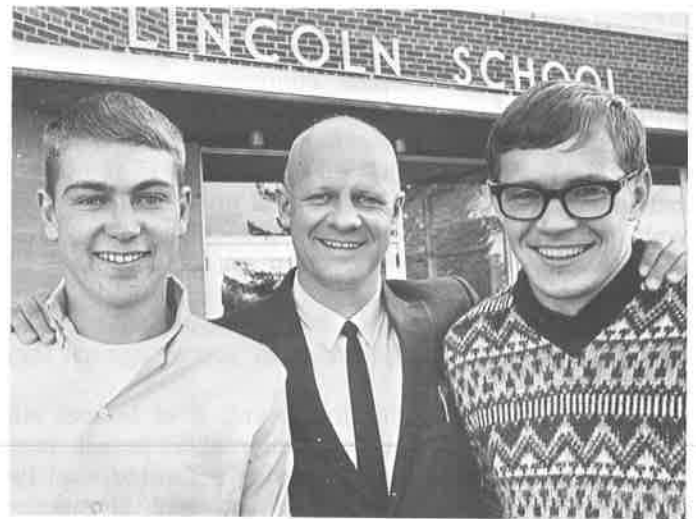
2 — To give credit to a few athletes who have etched their names in the minds of all the people who knew them or saw them play.

3 — To present a simple checkoff system we use in our passing attack, which has been instrumental in our quest for victory.

In 1964, a truly remarkable man, Les Knuti, Esko's first and only football coach, retired from coaching, leaving behind him a consecutive winning streak of 22 victories. Les Knuti's teams were great and still hold the school record of victories without a loss at 25. A firm believer in the single wing formation, Les established a winning tradition which has been carried over year after year, not only in football, but in all sports.

Succeeding Les was one of three memorable years for me. Not too many coaches will forget their first year as head coach, especially when confronted with a task of trying to extend a 22 game winning streak.

A change in formation from the single wing to a multiple T did not materialize the way we expected it to. The transition period was difficult for both coaches and players. Utilizing traps, counters, quick pitches and a



My two All-State players — Quarterback Darrell McKibbon on the left and Mike Antilla.

more wide open passing attack took more time to snstill was available, butnever-the-less, because it was a rebuilding year, we continued with the new formation, realizing the talented boys serving their apprenticeship, being small in stature but quick, would benefit from the switch the following year.

The string of 22 victories was broken in our first game against Hinckley, nine to six. Our first loss was a preview of coming attractions. We ended up losing four more games while winning two. The season, although unsuccessful, was a memorable one. Success came the following year as we hoped it would, by winning the conference championship.

A second most memorable year was 1967. You could say, we put everything together that year. Our offense was built around two ends and a sophomore quarterback. Playing our ends five yards off the line of scrimmage was about as dangerous as hunting a lion with a BB gun. We added an undefeated season of eight games to the previous string of seven for fifteen in a row. The offense scored 400 points for an average of 50 points a game, which was the most points scored by an undefeated eleven man team in Minnesota that year. The defense allowed 45 points mostly when the reserves were in.

A total of sixteen individual and fourteen team records were broken, including total yards passing in one game 340; for the season 1668 yards, and for the most points scored in one game, 76.

The last of the three memorable years includes another

winning season. The year, 1969. Our quarterback, then a senior, led the team to nine victories without a loss. The offense scored 326 points and our defense shut out the seven toughest opponents and allowed two other teams a touchdown apiece.

The offensive line was the best group of players I have had the privilege to coach. They were truly dedicated boys who loved competition, excelled in fundamentals, and welcomed a challenge greater than they thought could be achieved.

The climax of this remarkable year was a Playoff Bowl Game between two conference champions, Two Harbors of the Seaway League, and Esko of the Polar League. The hard hitting game was played at Griggs Stadium in Duluth under adverse conditions of cold, mud and extreme wind. Mistakes were very costly to Two Harbors; they lost the ball on fumbles and intercepted passes seven different times. The final score, Esko 12, Two Harbors 0.

Esko has relied on the talents of many fine players over the years, of whom contributed to the success we have enjoyed. Three particular athletes stand out, however.

Playing split-end for us at 5'10" and 160 pounds, Gary Ellefson, who played his first year of football as a junior, possessed the finest pair of hands of any player I have ever played with or had the privilege to coach. Exceptionally quick and fast, (he ran the 440 in 50.7 seconds in the State meet) Gary had the talent of a gifted running back eluding the many would-be tacklers. When returning kickoffs, punts, interceptions, and after catching a short pass, Gary would often break loose for a touchdown or long gain. Often double teamed, Gary did not feel this was much of a handicap as he often came up with the big catch and the six points which would break the game open.

Gary played safety on defense, and holds the school record for intercepted passes in a season with seven. He returned one pass interception 98 yards against Northwestern of Maple.

In school, Gary was President of the Lettermen's Club, National Honor Society, Senior Class, and Student Council Treasurer. He was also Homecoming King and Captain of the football, basketball and baseball teams.

The recognition Gary achieved in his endeavors as an athlete and student have been unparalleled in my years as a teacher and coach.

Darrell McKibbin, an outstanding player whom many,

particularly myself, shall never forget, was a seventh grader when he was encouraged to try out for the varsity football team the following fall.

As an 8th grader, Darrell could throw the ball 45 yards with accuracy. Never did I realize what he would accomplish through his senior year of competition.

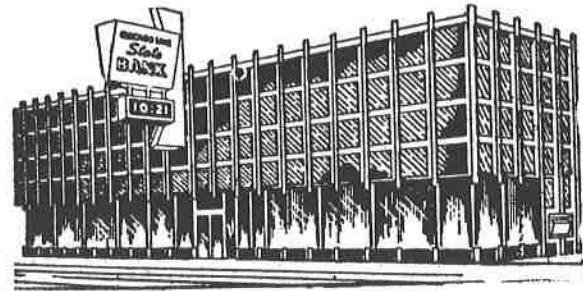
Darrell started our last two games when he was in the 8th grade because our regular quarterback was injured. The last game against Cromwell, Darrell threw for two touchdowns.

As a freshman, he threw for 15 more, as a sophomore 22, as a junior 15, and in his senior year ran for eight, and threw for seven more. The touchdown passes thrown in his career total 61. This has got to be a state record.

With Darrell playing quarterback, we won 31 games while losing only 5. His teams were never held scoreless.

I can recall a game played against Floodwood during Darrell's sophomore year. He completed seven of nine passes. All seven passes were completed for touchdown,

Continued On Page 61



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A LESSON IN COACHING

BY RALPH FREEMAN
Graceville, Minnesota

About The Author . . .

RALPH FREEMAN, a native of Illinois and a collegiate football and basketball player at the University of Illinois, has directed Graceville High School's football teams to an 18-0-1 record in the past two years.

A four-sport letterman in high school, Freeman received a scholarship to the University of Illinois and later transferred to Florida Southern College after sustaining a knee injury while playing football at Illinois.

His Graceville team won the outright Pheasant Conference championship in 1970 and then took a playoff game and the 1971 club had only a scoreless tie marring its record.



There have been in the past and there will be in the future many new concepts on offense and defense which all claim to be superior to all others. I find that for the most part beginning coaches have a tendency to use the type of football program his coach used when he played mainly because he knows it the best. However, when he begins to apply his system he finds many problems which did not occur to him as a player especially in the coach's first year.

I believe that the best way to solve these problems is to be confronted with them and then use the attitude that you try to instill in your players "one of never being a quitter." I don't pretend to have the answer to all problems of the modern high school athlete but perhaps my story will give some coaches a little help and encouragement.

I started my coaching career with the idea of being head coach, even if it meant a small school, which in this case it did. I took the position of head football coach in a small town in Minnesota with a population of 800 or so and a high school enrollment of approximately 200 students where I was the third coach in as many years. The student attitude was probably like many other schools of its size but it was still new to me. The general attitude here especially among the football players was one of "why should we play football so you can get a better job," or "you do it our way or we will quit and you will lose your job." I was actually told by some people that if I continued with two-a-day practices I would be looking for a new job next year. Well, needless to say I was faced with quite a problem. So I

decided to play each day as it came. Here is my story of four seasons of football in a small town.

My first season started with a squad of 33 and finished with a squad of 21. I lost most of the players because they refused to qualify in the conditioning exercises and my record for the 1968 season was three wins and six losses.

My second season started with a squad of 28 and I finished with squad of nine having to forfeit my last game of the season. I again lost most of my squad because of their refusal to qualify in the conditioning drills.

So the next season would be the telling of my program as I decided to make 1970 a winning year. I realized that most of the squad had expected me to be gone by now but they were wrong. Instead I had been playing underclassman who were now seniors and this had to be their year; but how was I to convince them?

My first step was to buy my own home in order to show the team that I intended to stay no matter what. I was stuck with them and they were stuck with me.

I will never forget my first day of practice that fall when I began explaining to the squad that I had bought my own home and I was their only coach and they were my only players. I asked them what they wanted to do about it? Do we want to be winners, losers, or quitters? I told them the choice was up to them. I then passed out three sets of training programs and left the room allowing them to select the program they wanted and elect their captains for the oncoming season. When I returned they informed me that they would comply to any program I put forward and they had elected three of the toughest boys for captains. Well, as I was caught somehow by surprise, I reacted with "form a circle and let's get to work." By the end of the first week of conditioning all but three of the 32 member squad had qualified in the 440 yard dash and were able to draw their full gear. As each week went by we found ourselves rolling over our opponents and ending the season with nine wins and no (zero) losses and winning our play off game for a record of 10 consecutive wins. I must say we graduated ten mighty proud football players in 1970 and one proud football coach.

Just to finish this Cinderella story most people began to count us out of the 1971 season because of the loss of 10 starters. I also felt it would be a rebuilding year but somehow it turned out differently. The first day of conditioning 73 players showed up with the attitude of last years team which also resulted in an undefeated season and an awfully proud town.

There must be some sort of moral to a story like this which might go something like this, "Most kids are champions, some of them just need to find it out."

I was very proud to have had this experience in coaching and I hope in some way this story will help other coaches to bring out the man in all of us as football, to me, is certainly the sport to do it.

THE WORM

BY MILT OSTERBERG
Coach, Worthington High School
Worthington, Minnesota

In every football coach there is a little streak of larceny. He will steal from his fellow coaches, from books, magazines, films, etc. But this is an HONORABLE right. He is sort of a Robin Hood of the gridiron. It is an expected and accepted part of the program.

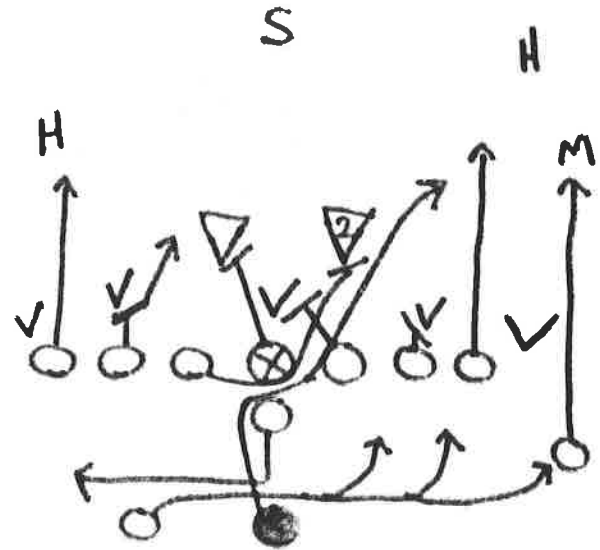
I am happy to report that most coaches are not reluctant to discuss any phase of their programs, gladly giving away, unselfishly, any ideas, plays, techniques, etc. that they may have to help out one another. That is one of the many reasons why I am happy to be a part of this great coaching fraternity.

I picked up the idea for the WORM at the Bemidji All-American Clinic while listening to Coach Lewis of the Wilmar Jr. College and it proved to be very effective for us against any type of ODD defense. Our players had a lot of fun with it and in one ball game our second string fullback picked up 209 yards with this one play. It can be run from nearly any type of a backfield set.

We ran a series which we call the Cowboy Series — This gives the same look to our sweep, our off-tackle, our quick opener, reverse, bootleg and bootleg passes. The threat of the off-tackle play keeps the defensive tackle honest.

To be effective, the quarterback must get away from the center as quickly as possible and get depth at 12 o'clock, giving the ball to the fullback deep and without causing him to have to hesitate. On the second step the fullback makes his cut and gets in the right hip pocket of the pulling guard (left) as he steps around the center and blasts through the hole. The hole can be blocked three different ways, this will depend on the defensive personnel and how often the play is used in the game.

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Sports Personality Of The Year

Murray Warmath

After 18 years as head coach at the University of Minnesota, Murray Warmath is stepping down. He is leaving a post which has won him national acclaim and wide respect throughout the coaching profession for the caliber of his teams and individuals. Though he has received much from the game, he has put much more back into it. He has been a very valuable and respected friend to Minnesota football over these past 18 years so it is with a sincere sense of gratitude that we present Coach Murray Warmath as our Sports Personality of the Year.

Coach Warmath came to Gopherland, January 29, 1954 with a long list of credentials. He had played his college football under the famed single wing perfectionist Gen. Bob Neyland at the University of Tennessee from 1932-34. He joined Coach Neyland as an assistant in 1935 and spent nine years at Tennessee in this capacity. Then came Col. Earl Blaik, the great teacher and coach at West Point. Coach Warmath served as Col. Blaik's line coach for three seasons. Small wonder West Point had such outstanding success during these years with coaches like Blaik, Warmath and Lombardi on hand.

Coach Warmath spent two years at Mississippi State, 1952-53, before going onto the University of Minnesota. His career as a coach was interrupted briefly during the war when he served as a Naval Communications Officer attached to the 4th Fleet in Brazil. When he was separated from the service in 1945, he held the rank of Lt. Commander.

Through his 18 years at the University of Minnesota, Gopher fans have come to know their coach as an extreme perfectionist; a driver; a contact and hit man; a man who lives and breathes football 24 hours a day. He has only time for those players with the same tendency.

Besides the great teams, Coach Warmath has had the knack of developing the outstanding individual. No less than eight of his Gophers have been named to all-American teams, and a total of 41 players have gone on to

play in the professional ranks. May have attained the rank of super-star. All are generous in their praise of Coach Warmath and the contribution he made to their careers.

A high point in Coach Warmath's career would have to be the 1960 season. His 1959 Gophers were dead last in the Big Ten, but came back to win it all in 1960. Winning it all meant the co-championship of the Big Ten, The National Championship, a Rose Bowl invitation, and Coach of the Year awards from no less than eight different major football organizations across the country.

Of equal importance in the long list of success in Coach Warmath's record is the Big Ten Title tie in 1967.

Minnesota football owes a great debt of gratitude to Coach Warmath. His was a job extremely well done. The Minnesota High School Football Coaches Association hopes that by naming Murry Warmath our Sports Personality of the Year, we can express heartfelt thanks for 18 years of pleasure.



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DICK WILDUNG—College



Previous Winners . . .

1966

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

1967

Francis "Pug" Lund
Louis Todnem
Paul Giel
Cliff Morlan
Joe Markley

JIM LEE—Citation



Previous Winners . . .

1965

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

JERRY KRUEGER—High School



Previous Winners....

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

**WILLIAM F. BROEKMEIER—
 High School**



Previous Winners...

1969
 C. P. Blakeslee
 Dick Bradley
 Ray Christenson
 Jim Byrne
 Lloyd Hollingsworth
 Pete Guzy

FRED VANT HULL—College



Previous Winners . . .

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

8th ANNUAL

Minnesota High School Football

Coaches Association

“FOOTBALL
HALL OF FAME”

College Divison

DICK WILDUNG

A graduate of Luverne High School and the University of Minnesota and is one of the many Minnesota greats who played for the Green Bay Packers. Dick lettered in 1940-41 and 1942 and was an All-American his senior year. Bernie Bierman referred to him as the greatest tackle he ever coached.



College Divison

FRED VANTHULL

Fred was a great football player at Minneapolis West High School in the 1930's. He attended the University of Minnesota during the great championship years of the Golden Gophers under Bernie Bierman. He was an outstanding guard on the 1939 and 1940 Gopher team then went to play with the Green Bay Packers.

Illness ended his playing career and he turned his talents to broadcasting and eventually to private business.



High School Divison

JERRY KRUEGER

Jerry was a 1931 graduate of the University of Minnesota, stayed on one year as a graduate assistant then took his first coaching job at Mazeppa. Subsequent coaching jobs were held at Osseo and St. Louis Park. He won one championship at Osseo and four at St. Louis Park. Jerry retired in 1971 after thirty-seven years of coaching football.

Citation

JIM LEE

Jim was born in New Orleans but moved to St. Paul in 1923 and attended Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul. After graduation he played semi-pro baseball and in 1938 he turned his talent to officiating.

Jim was an outstanding official in the state for a period of 32 years. He was the first black official in Minnesota to work at both the high school and college level. Jim worked in every conference both high school and college within a hundred mile radius of the Twin Cities. His talent,



showmanship, and pleasant personality made him a highly sought and well known official around the state.

High School Divison

WILLIAM F. BROEKEMEIER

Bill was a 1921 all-state football player while at Alexandria High School. Played and lettered two years at St. Cloud State and served one year as Captain. He also played one year at Valley City State College.

Bill coached six years at Twin Valley, Minnesota, then moved to Cass Lake where he had six undefeated seasons in fourteen years and won 70 and tied 2 games while losing 7.

He is now retired after 43 years of teaching and 37 years coaching.



Regional Coaches Of The Year

TOP COACHES IN MINNESOTA IN 1971

REGION ONE—RICH CHALMERS, Red Wing

REGION TWO—RICHARD OLIPHANT, Blue Earth

REGION THREE—VIRGIL CHRISTIANSON, Montevideo

REGION FOUR—GEORGE LARSON, Cambridge

REGION FIVE—GUIL PARSONS, Minneapolis Edison

REGION SIX—JIM GOTTA, Moorhead

REGION SEVEN—ROLAND BROMBERG, Cloquet

REGION EIGHT—JAMES WAHL, Mentor



REGION ONE—

RICH CHALMERS, Red Wing

Rich Chalmers of Red Wing High School, Coach of the Year in Region One during 1971, boasts an outstanding head coaching mark of 47-17 during a seven-year career and has guided his teams to an overall mark of 40-6 in the last five years.

During the 1971 season, Red Wing finished 9-1 and rolled over nine straight opponents before bowing 29-6 to powerful Albert Lea in a conference playoff game.

An all-state quarterback at Marshall Central High School as a prepster, Chalmers attended St. John's University at Collegeville. He played fullback and defensive halfback and was captain of the 1962 St. John's eleven that had a perfect 9-0 record.

Following his collegiate career, Chalmers served one year as an assistant at St. John's, took over as head coach for one year at Waseca Sacred Heart High School and then moved to St. Thomas as an assistant coach in 1965.

In 1966, he became head football coach at Jordan High School and directed the school to a 5-4 record, the first time in 19 years Jordan had a winning season. Chalmers then moved to St. Cloud Cathedral High School and his teams compiled a 26-1 record over three years before he was named head coach at Red Wing.

Red Wing's three-year record prior to Chalmers' appointment was 3-23-1 and during his two years as head coach the school has had an overall record of 14-5.



REGION TWO—

RICHARD OLIPHANT, Blue Earth

Coach of the Year in Region Two for 1971 is Richard Oliphant, who guided the Blue Earth Buccaneers to an 8-1 overall record and the South Central Conference football championship.

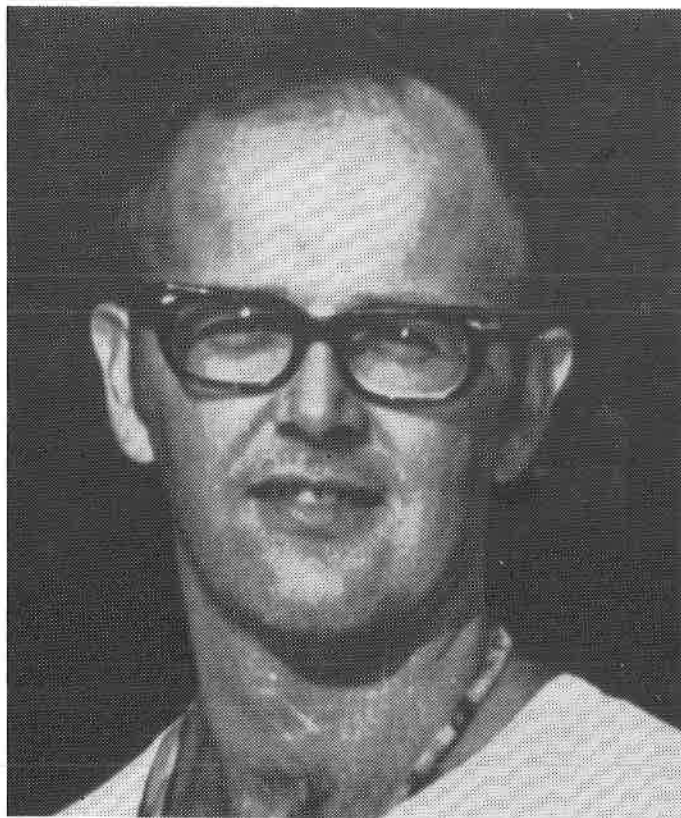
The 1971 season was Oliphant's seventh year as a coach and the 8-1 record is the best record he has had as a head coach, although Oliphant-coached teams have had winning seasons in five of the seven years.

A graduate of Albert Lea High School, Oliphant went on to attend college at the University of Northern Iowa, where he played on two North Central Conference championship teams and was quarterback on the 1964 team that defeated Lamar Tech 19-17 in the Pecan Bowl at Abilene, Texas.

Oliphant coached two years at Beaman-Conrad (Ia.) High School, then was an assistant for a year at Northern Iowa while working toward his master's degree and joined the Blue Earth system in the fall of 1969.

His Blue Earth teams have had 6-3, 2-7, 5-4 and 8-1 records. While at Beaman-Conrad, he directed the school to a conference championship in the fall of 1966.

An all-state football player at Albert Lea High School, Oliphant also lettered in basketball and baseball as a prepster.



REGION THREE—

VIRGIL CHRISTIANSON,
Montevideo

Montevideo High School captured its first West Central Conference championship in 30 years in the fall of 1971 and head coach Virgil Christianson of the Mohawks has been accorded Coach of the Year honors in Region Three for guiding the team to a perfect 10-0 season.

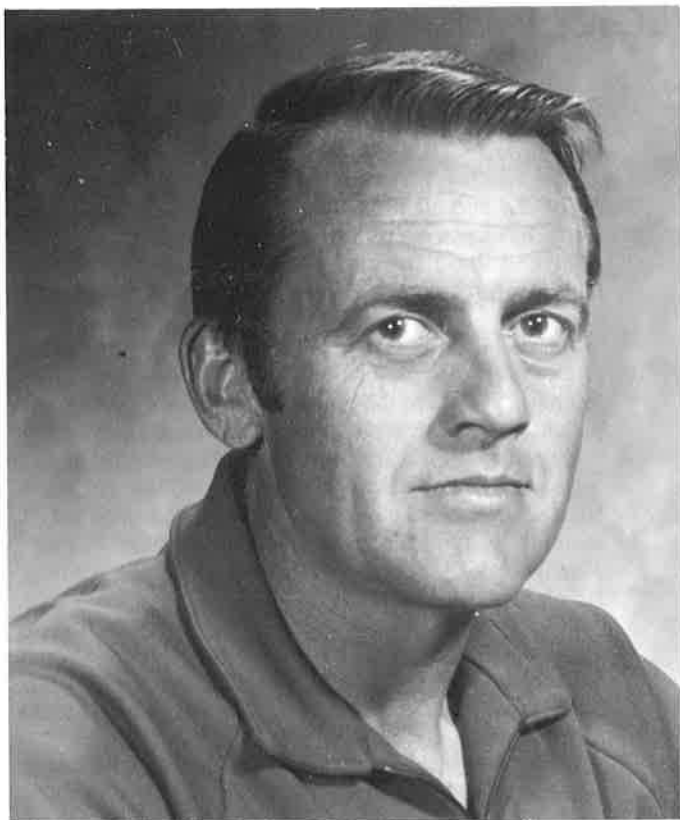
After finishing 9-0 during the regular season, Montevideo culminated its year with a 26-0 victory over Windom of the Southwest Conference in a playoff between the two league champions.

Montevideo out-scored its opponents 336-114 during the season and completed its first undefeated-untied season since 1932. Montevideo was rated fifth in the medium-school division of the St. Paul Pioneer Press rankings.

Head coach Christianson, a graduate of Fertile High School and Concordia College at Moorhead, was assistant coach at Montevideo for five years before becoming head coach in 1967.

The Mohawks have an overall record of 29-16-1 under Christianson and will head into the 1972 season with a 13-game winning string.





REGION FOUR—

GEORGE LARSON, Cambridge

Head football coach at Cambridge High School for the past 12 years, George Larson has compiled an outstanding mark during that time and has been cited as Coach of the Year in Region Four for 1971.

Under Larson's direction, Cambridge captured the Rum River Conference title in 1971, the eighth time the school has taken the grid championship. Other Rum River crowns were won in 1961, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Larson's overall record for 12 years at Cambridge is 87-16-4 and his head coaching mark for 14 years is 97-21-5.

Larson served two years as head coach at Jeffers High School and his teams were 10-5-1 and captured the Red Rock Conference title in 1957. He served two years as assistant coach at Cambridge before taking over the head coaching position.

Cambridge had just six lettermen back when the 1971 season started, but compiled an undefeated record because it had what Larson calls "a group of dedicated kids."

"Our 1971 team was the quickest-hitting team I have ever coached," Larson says. "They could score from anywhere on the field and in one game scored touchdowns the first five times they touched the ball."



REGION FIVE—

GUIL PARSONS, Minneapolis Edison

A graduate of Minneapolis Edison High School, Guil Parsons has returned to that school as its head football coach and has coached the Tommies to a 27-13-1 record during six years as the head grid mentor.

Named Region Five Coach of the Year in 1971, Parsons directed Edison to an 8-0-1 mark last fall.

Parsons was a letterman in football, basketball and track at Edison as a prepster, attended Augsburg College before entering the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II and returned to receive his degree at Augsburg in 1947.

He lettered in football, basketball and track in college and was football co-captain his senior year.

Parsons became head coach in football, basketball and baseball at Minnehaha Academy following college graduation and had conference championship teams in each sport before joining the Minneapolis Edison staff in the fall of 1951.

Upon the resignation of Pete Guzy in 1966, Parsons became head football coach at Edison. He has coached 11 all-city players and two all-state players.





REGION SIX—

JIM GOTTA,

Moorhead

For the second time in six years, Moorhead's Jim Gotta has been selected as Region Six Coach of the Year and those familiar with Minnesota high school football aren't surprised that Gotta has been accorded the honor.

Moorhead completed a perfect 9-0 record in the fall of 1971 and was rated as the No. 1 high school team in Minnesota by the Minneapolis Tribune. Gotta was picked as the high school football coach of the year by the staff of WCCO Radio's "Prep Parade" program.

Gotta, who coached four years at Casselton (N.D.) High School before moving to Moorhead, has an overall football coaching record of 108-24-3. Moorhead has won 38 of its last 40 games and will take a 17-game winning string into the 1972 season.

The Spuds won or tied for the Resort Region Conference championship nine times before the league was disbanded and Moorhead has compiled an outstanding record while playing without a conference affiliation the last four seasons.

Gotta is a graduate of Ironwood (Mich.) High School and Moorhead State College.



REGION SEVEN—

ROLAND BROMBERG,

Cloquet

After an opening game loss during the 1971 season, Cloquet's Lumberjacks roared back to take the Big Ten Conference (Zenith Division) football championship. In a playoff game against the Iron Range Conference titlist--Hibbing--the Cloquet team posted its ninth straight victory and finished the season with a 9-1 record.

Those achievements have earned Region Seven Coach of the Year laurels for Roland G. Bromberg, head coach at Cloquet.

Bromberg began his football coaching career by serving as line coach at Reading (Mich.) for two years and then moved to Cloquet, where he was line coach for three years before taking over as the head grid mentor in 1961.

His teams finished as undefeated conference champions in 1962 and 1967 before taking the 1971 crown and his overall coaching record is 69-37-4.

A graduate of Bemidji State College, Bromberg has a master's degree from the University of Illinois.





REGION EIGHT—

JAMES WAHL, Mentor

James Wahl, head football coach at Mentor High School of the North Tri-County Conference, has guided his teams to 31 victories in their last 40 games and has been voted Coach of the Year in Region Eight for 1971.

A graduate of Mayville State (N.D.) College, Wahl joined the Mentor staff upon college graduation and Mentor was 5-8-2 in his first two seasons at the helm.

Since that time, however, Mentor has won a pair of conference championships (1967 and 1971) and finished second twice (1969 and 1970).

The 1971 team finished 8-0 and Mentor has a 15-1 overall record for the past two years. The smallest school in the conference in terms of enrollment, Mentor has recorded shutouts in 12 of its last 16 games.

A school with only 109 students in grades 7-12, Mentor has had only 12-to-15 football candidates the last two years.

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Standing By In Sports

By RALPH ANDERSON
Editor Detroit Lakes Newspapers

+Ralph Pucci has been named the new head football coach at Rochester Mayo High School, succeeding Neal Davis. Pucci moves to Rochester after serving as offensive coach and formerly as freshman coach at William & Mary College. Pucci had a highly-successful prep grid coaching career at Denison (Ia.) High School.

+There is a new alignment in the Northwest Conference, with Fergus Falls and Breckenridge admitted to membership and Roseau leaving the circuit. Other schools in the Northwest loop include Thief River Falls, Crookston, East Grand Forks and Bemidji.

+The new head football coach at Little Falls High School is Joe Soulis, who succeeds John Ahlin. Soulis is a graduate of Jamestown College and has been the head grid mentor at Watford City, N.D. Ahlin, who served as head coach in both football and track at Little Falls, will stay on the staff as the head track mentor.

+One of Minnesota's most successful high school football coaches — Jim Gustafson of Albert Lea — has resigned his grid duties at the school, although he will stay on as the school's athletic director. Gustafson-coached Albert Lea teams won 46 of the last 48 games they played and Albert Lea heads into the 1972 season with a string of 19 straight victories. Gustafson, a graduate of the University of North Dakota, coached at Mahnommen and Detroit Lakes before taking over as head coach at Albert Lea in the fall of 1956.

+Rothsay High School again fielded one of Minnesota's top nine-man football teams during 1971. Coached by Gary Meidt, Rothsay finished 9-0, won the Little Valley Conference and out-scored its opponents 416-119. Rothsay also boasted one of the state's top field goal kickers in senior Kevin Weik, who booted three field goals (of 25, 30

and 35 yards) during the season.

+When Thief River Falls completed a perfect record (9-0) during the 1971 football season, it was the school's first undefeated record since 1945 and only the sixth time in history that TRF has gone without a loss. All-state fullback Rob Swenson was the big gun in the Prowler attack, rushing for 979 yards (an average of 7.8 per try) and scoring 108 points. Head coach Jim Sims called the 1971 club "the finest team I've ever coached."

+Montevideo High School, one of Minnesota's top prep teams of 1971 with a 10-0 record, was paced by three backs who set new West Central Conference records. Keith Amborn set a new record for the best average per carry (9.0 yards), Mike Jauss tied the record for most touchdowns (13) and Joe Mace set a new record for best average gain per pass (10.8 yards). As a team, Montevideo set new conference records for most yards gained by rushing, most yards rushing in a single game, best average rushing per game and the best average per rushing attempt.

+Olivia, which won the Little Sioux Conference championship a second straight year in 1971, will take a 25-game winning string into 1972. Olivia captured its 25th straight win by defeating New London-Spicer of the West Lake Conference 14-0 in an inter-league playoff game to cap its season.

+Audubon High School's speedy Jeff Ronning culminated his high school career by scoring 132 points during the 1971 season and finished with 338 points during a spectacular varsity career. Ronning tallied 114 points as a sophomore and 92 as a junior.

+Formed as a football league in 1949, the Seven Star Conference has folded. Eleven schools were in the league

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during its 23-year existence and it was known as the Seven Star, Nine Star and Ten Star Conference at various times. Only three schools — Mountain Lake, Lakefield and Springfield — stayed with the circuit the entire 23 years.

+Moorhead High School, ranked No. 1 in the final 1971 football standings by the Minneapolis Tribune and accorded No. 3 by the St. Paul Pioneer Press, will head into the 1972 season with 17 straight victories. The last Moorhead defeat was to Fargo South in the opening game of the 1970 season. Head coach Jim Gotta of the Spuds has a 16-year record of 108-25-3 at Moorhead High School.

+Crosby-Ironton's Rangers, who captured the Mid-State Conference grid title in 1971, ended a two-game conference playoff losing string by defeating Albany 16-8 when the champions of the Mid-State and Central Gopher conferences played on Nov. 5. Albany had defeated Wadena of the Mid-State league 28-0 in 1969 and edged C-I 13-8 in 1970.

+Mike Wyatt, who guided Lake Park High School to a 13-4 overall record in two years as head football coach, has resigned to become assistant wrestling and a football assistant at St. Francis High School.

+Several Minnesota high school conference football races were decided on the final week of league play last fall. Thief River Falls stopped Crookston 20-7 for the Northwest Conference title, Windom won its first grid title in 21 years by downing Worthington 20-14 for the Southwest Conference crown and Browerville overcame an early 3-0 deficit to take the Prairie Conference title. Chokio-Alberta and Graceville matched undefeated records in their battle for the Pheasant Conference championship on the last day

of league play and played to a scoreless standoff.

+A push has been started for a new varsity football field at Alexandria after several coaches have vowed never to bring a team to play again on the "impossible conditions afforded" at Knute Nelson Field (a baseball park).

+The West Central Conference, formed in 1936, will be minus two of its charter members — Sauk Centre and Glenwood — who have asked to leave the circuit and have been accepted by the Central Gopher Conference.

+When Thief River Falls blitzed Roseau 75-0 on Oct. 15, 1971, it was the school's most one-sided football victory since 1916 when the Prowlers rambled to a 92-6 victory over East Grand Forks.



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PRESENTS...

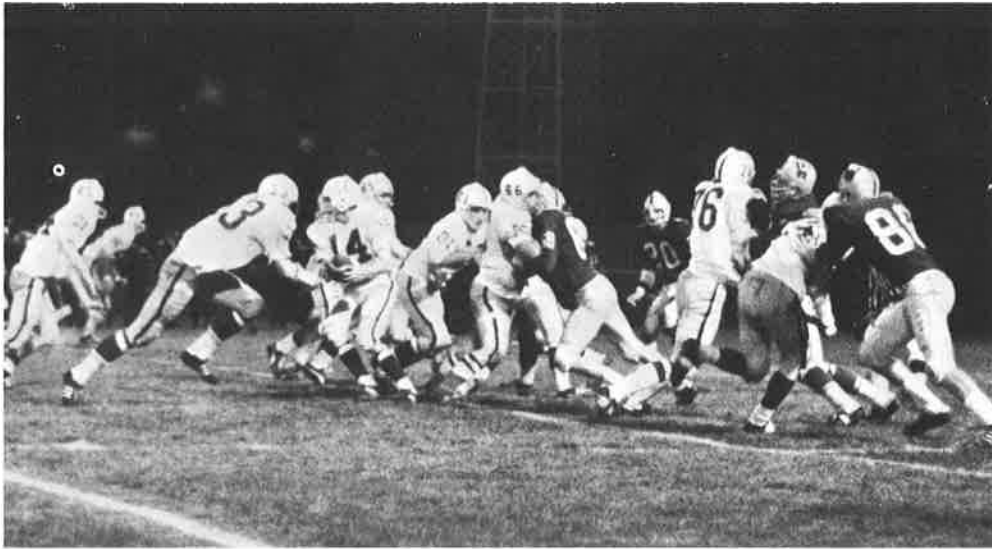
a Winning Lineup

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Wabasha players shown in this photo are John Burkhardt (44), John Glomski (33) and Robin Passe (80). During the 1971 season, Wabasha won its third straight Centennial Conference championship and did it in convincing style by posting a 6-0 league record and by out-scoring its opponents 260-12. Glomski, carrying the ball in his school's game against Adams in this photo, averaged 6.5 yards a carry during the year. In four years, Wabasha had a 22-1-1 record in Centennial Conference play.



Worthington's Irv Jones is shown rolling over for a first-quarter touchdown in his team's game with Fairmont.



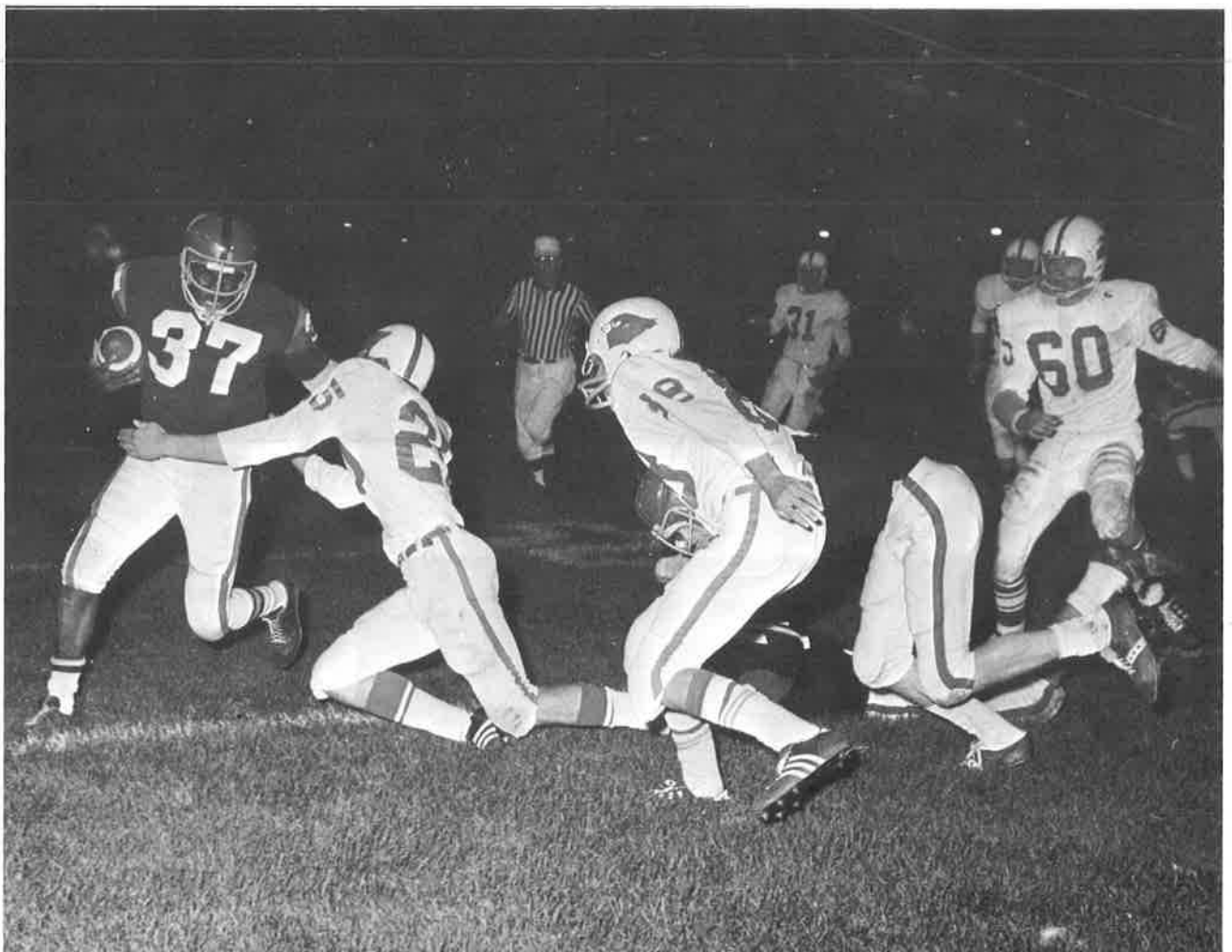
Montevideo's all-state running backs Mike Jauss (33) and Keith Amborn (25) are pictured here with quarterback Joe Mace (14) in action against Windom in the playoff game between the West Central Conference and Southwest Conference champions. Montevideo won the game 26-0 to a cap a perfect football season.

Linebacker Craig Johnson (32) of Morris is about to make a stop on Montevideo's Keith Amborn (25) after Amborn takes a pass reception from quarterback Joe Mace. Montevideo posted a 56-0 victory in the West Central Conference game.



Montevideo's Bob Schultz is shown here tackling an unidentified Morris back during his school's 56-0 West Central Conference victory. Coming in to help Schultz are Terry Montgomery (12), Gary Means (71) and Brad Dyshaw (73). Dave Raasch (50) of Morris is in the background.

Montevideo players (in white) move in to stop Windom's Lew Olson in the playoff game between the West Central and Southwest Conference titlists. Monte players pictured include Nicky Golden (22), Jim Zenk (83) and Terry Montgomery (12).



Breaking away for a good gain against Luverne is Worthington's Irv Jones (37). Worthington won the game 26-14. Luverne players in the photo are Tom Supreaut (25), Jack Hommen (60) and Pete Eberline (88).



Worthington's Dale McAtee is shown here on an 83-yard run against Pipestone as two Pipestone players are in hot pursuit.

All-city player Bill Wiberg of Minneapolis Edison is shown kicking an extra point in Edison's 34-0 Minneapolis City Conference victory over Marshall-University. The holder is Paul Johnson (12) and Ty Hines (33) provides blocking.

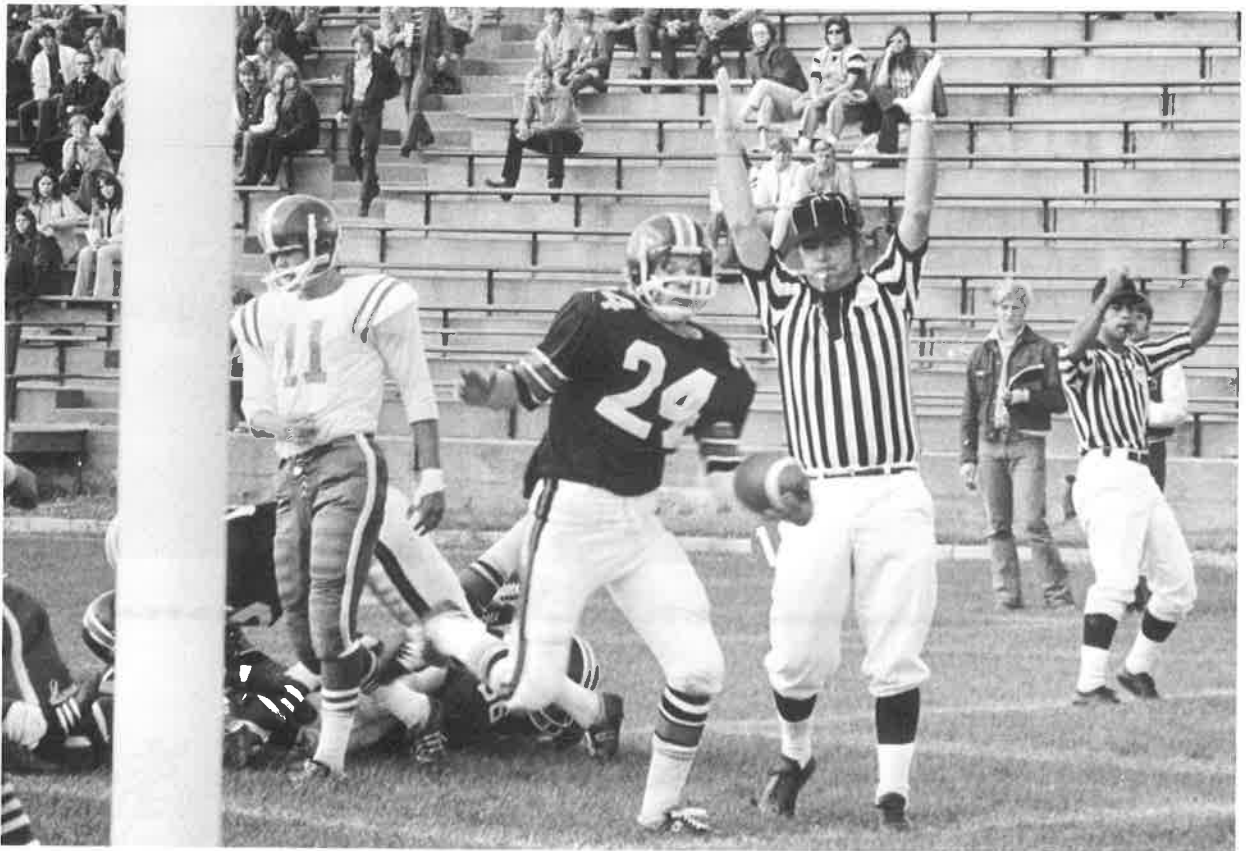


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Senior tight end Arlen Richter (89) of White Bear Lake leaps into the air to snare a pass in his school's 35-6 victory over Alexander Ramsey. Richter was named to the WCCO Radio Prep Parade all-state team of the year.



Ken Muehlstedt (24) of White Bear Lake is pictured as he scored one of his two touchdowns in White Bear Lake's 35-6 conquest of Alexander Ramsey. An all-Suburban Conference halfback, Muehlstedt averaged 5.4 yards per carry during the season and scored 10 touchdowns.



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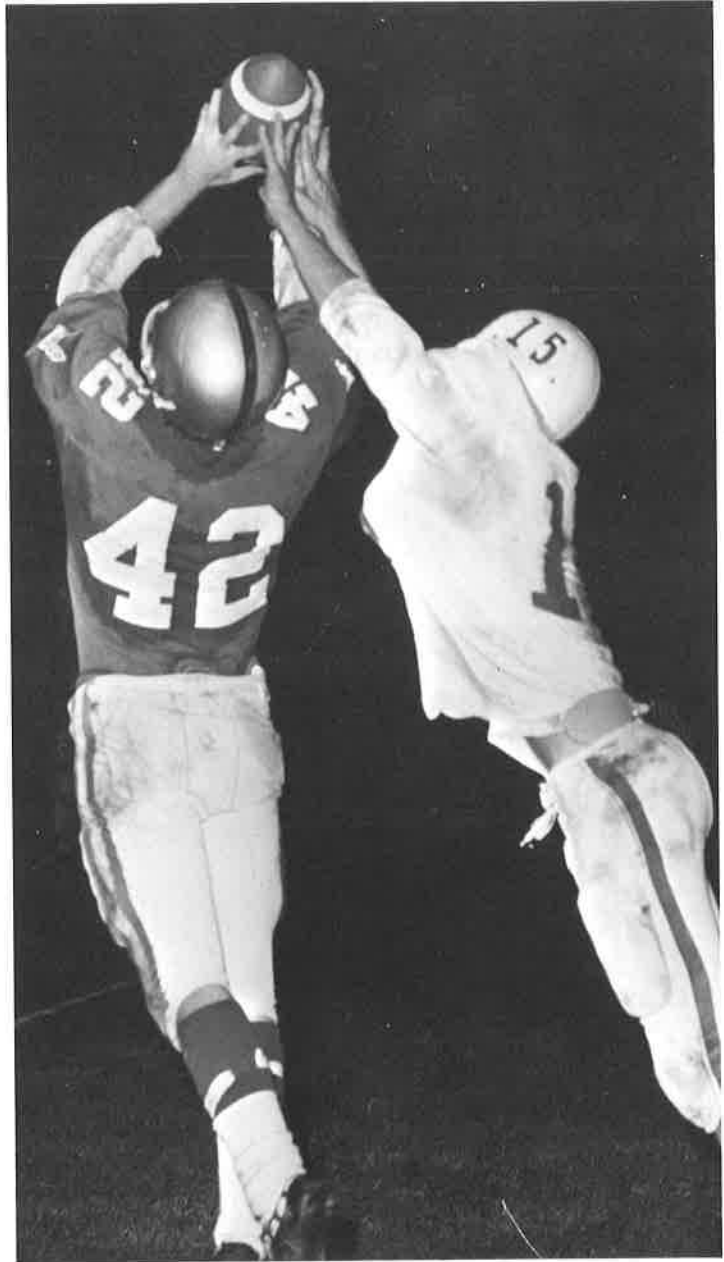
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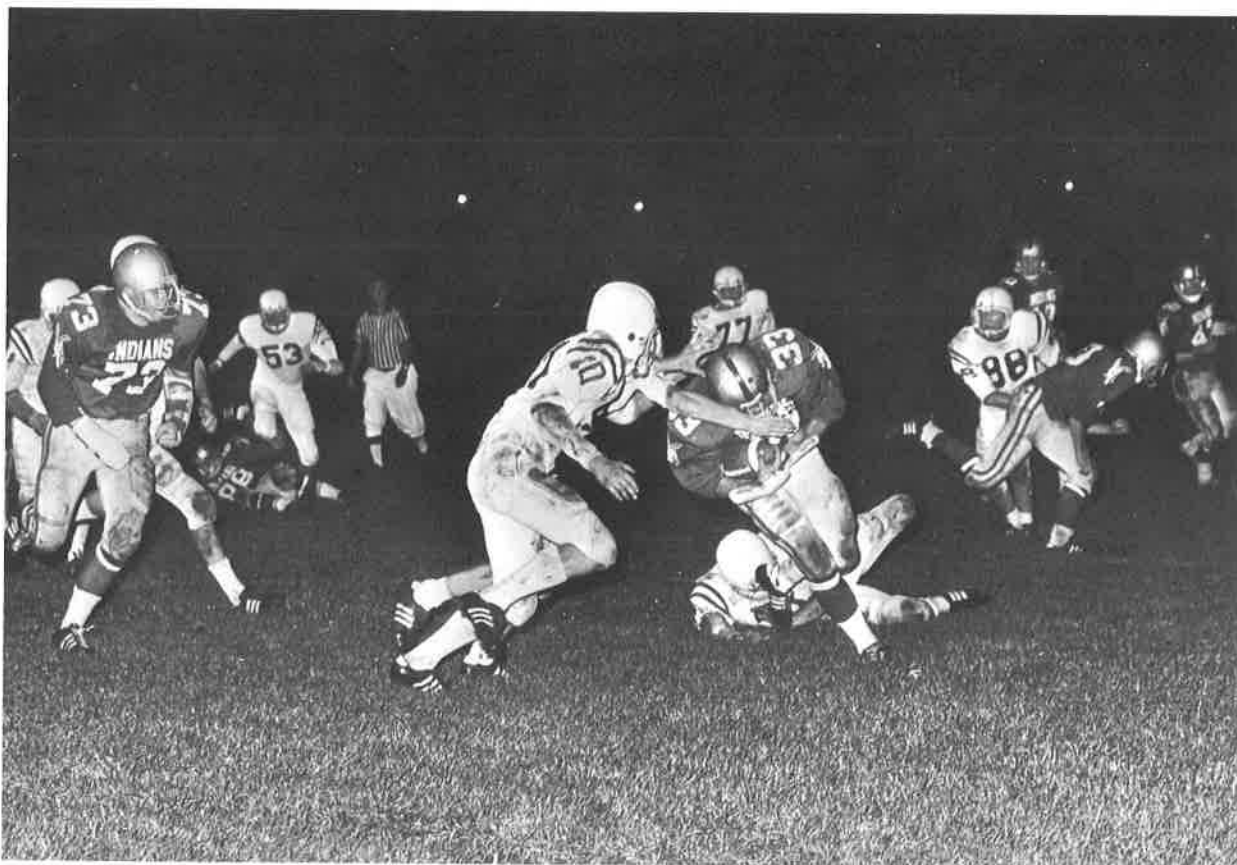
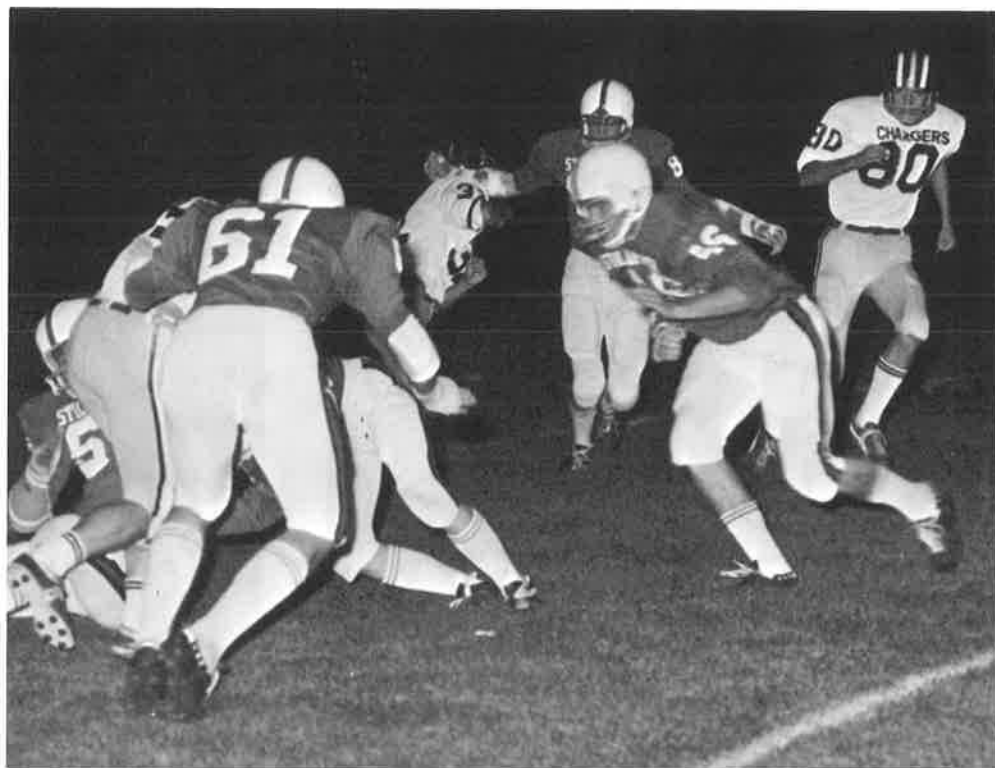
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Owatonna's Mark Kvisto (42) snares a pass away from Albert Lea's Dave Nolander (15) in the Big Nine Conference game between the two rivals. Both teams went into the clash with perfect 6-0 records, but Albert Lea emerged with a 28-13 win to keep its winning string intact.

Stillwater's Steve Halvorson (61) and Tim Nelson (46) are moving in on the play in their school's 14-7 St. Paul Suburban Conference football win over Kellogg. Nelson was an all-conference player during the 1971 season.



Fullback John Buxton (33) of Owatonna, a two-time all-Big Nine Conference selection, is shown as he ripped across the goal-line for his second touchdown in Owatonna's 45-12 victory over Faribault. The 201-point Buxton ended his career by becoming the all-time leading ground-gainer in Owatonna High School history. Buxton also excelled in wrestling and track as a prepster.

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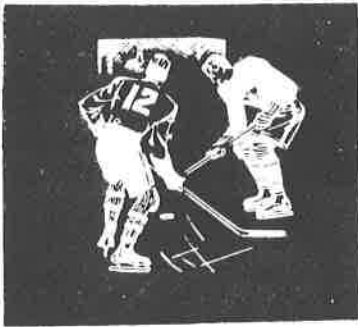


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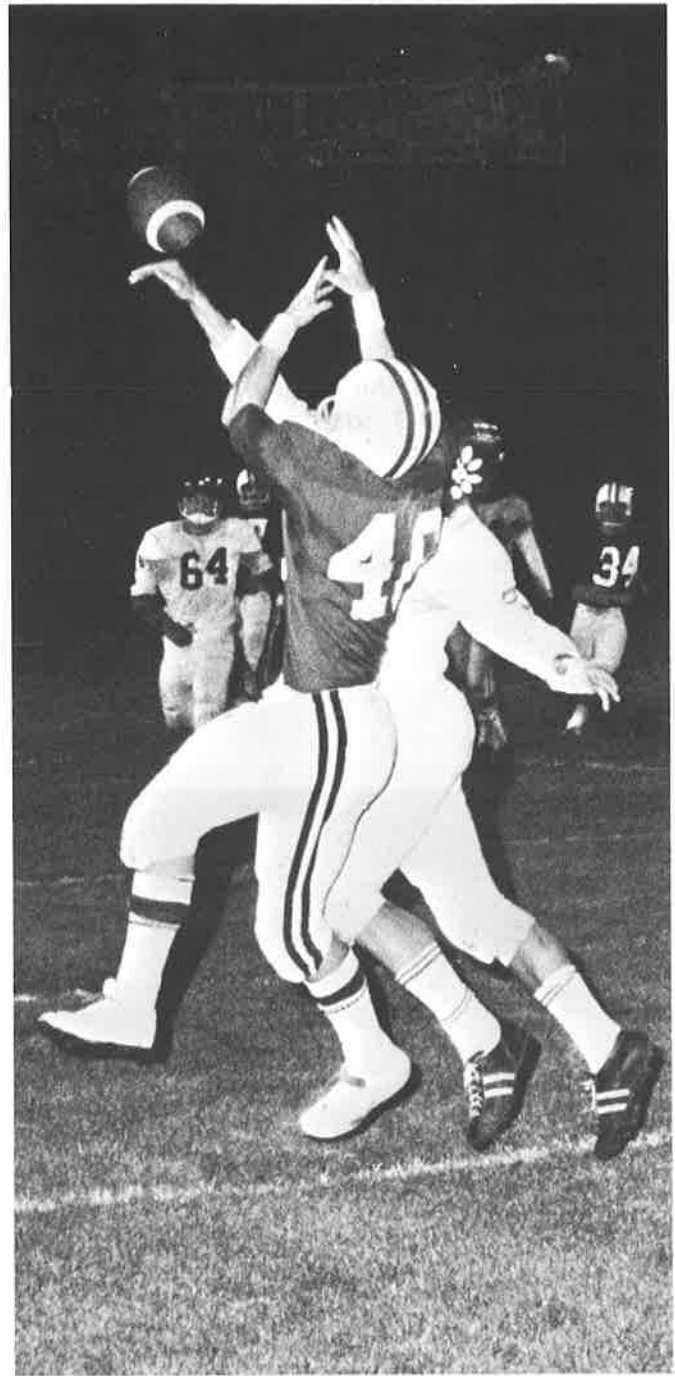


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A pass intended for Mitch McLeod (46) of Detroit Lakes is broken up by an unidentified Little Falls defender. Others in the photo are Mike Gwost (64) of Little Falls and Rich Johnson (34) of Detroit Lakes. Little Falls, which put all of its points on the scoreboard in the first half, posted a 20-16 Mid-State Conference victory over the Lakers.

Dave Cain (32) of Sherburn is shown on one of his typical power yardage runs as Sherburn rolled to a 20-0 victory over Mapleton.



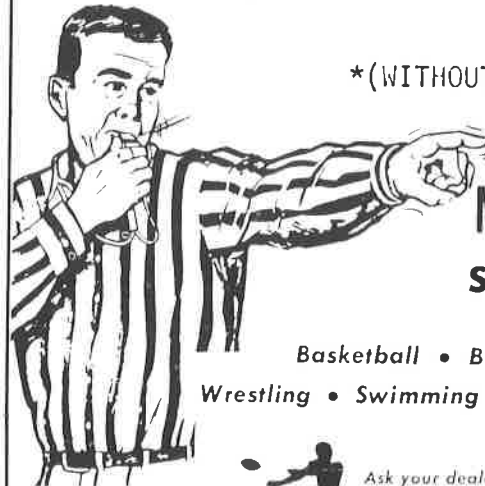
Wide receiver Tom McDeid of Sherburn takes a touchdown pass in his school's 24-0 Middle Eight Conference grid victory over Truman. Sherburn won its third straight conference title in 1971.

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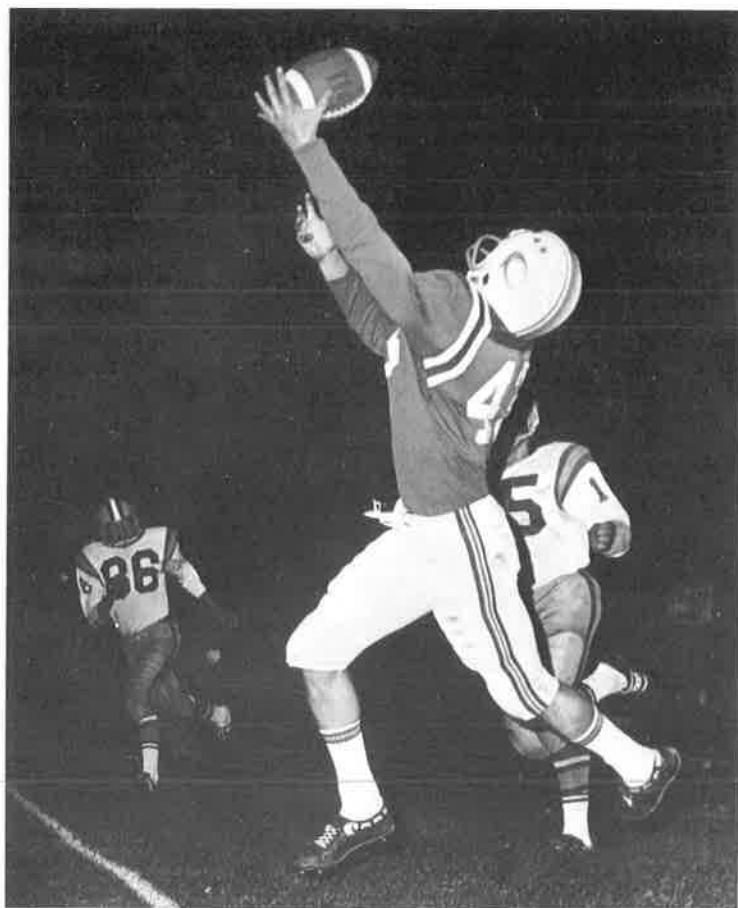


Rod Stensrud of Cambridge is shown knocking the football loose from the grasp of Elk River quarterback Reid Palmer in Cambridge's 30-20 Rum River Conference victory over Elk River. Moving in at the left is Bob Wenger (72), all-conference tackle for Cambridge.



Cambridge handed St. Paul Johnson a 48-16 defeat during the 1971 football season and the leading Cambridge scorer of the season — Todd Treichel — is shown here gathering in a pass as a St. Paul Johnson defender lies prone on the ground.

All-conference end Rod Stensrud of Cambridge snares a touchdown pass from quarterback John Holin as Cambridge rolls to a 45-0 win over Sauk Rapids. Stensrud caught 19 passes, seven of them for touchdowns.



With Tom Bartz out front providing blocking, Cambridge's Todd Treichel rolls for big yardage in his school's 40-6 conquest of Foley. A junior in 1971, Treichel was named to the St. Paul Pioneer Press all-state football team and should have an even better season in 1972. Treichel has gained over 1,000 yards each of the last two years and also scored more than 120 points each season.

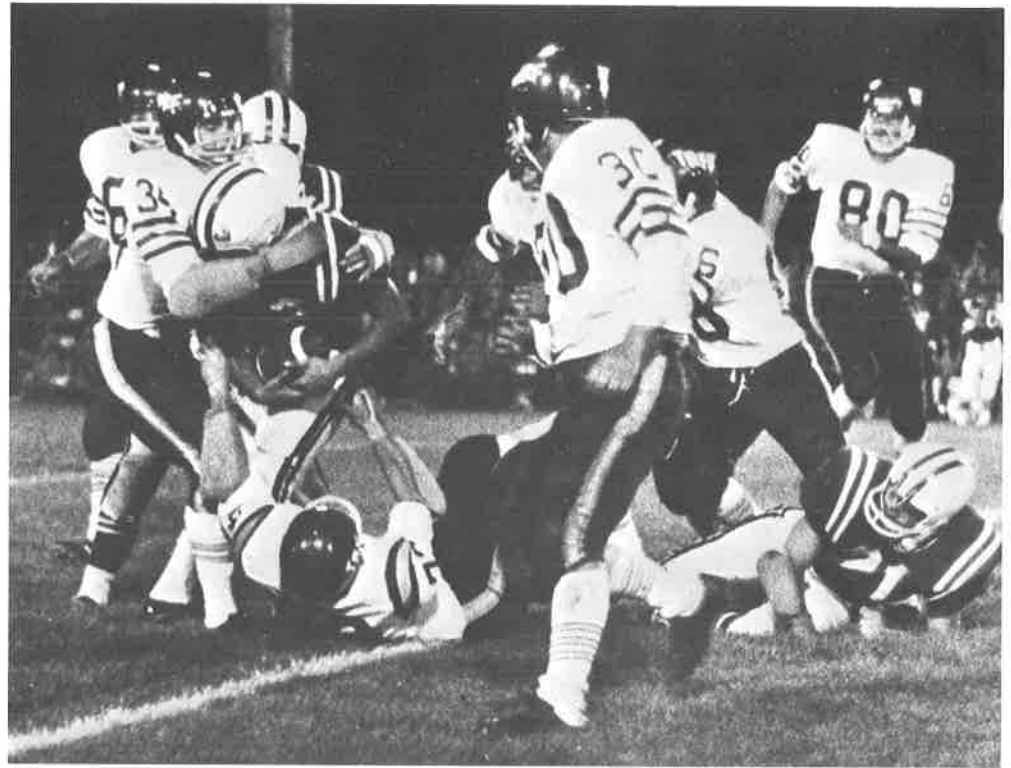


Audubon quarterback Pat Silovich escaped Ulen-Hitterdal's Gene Sather here, while his dad — head coach Joe Silovich — watched from the sidelines. Coming up at the right is Dave Corwin of Ulen-Hitterdal. Audubon scored a 42-8 Little Valley Conference victory in the game and finished second in the LVC standings.

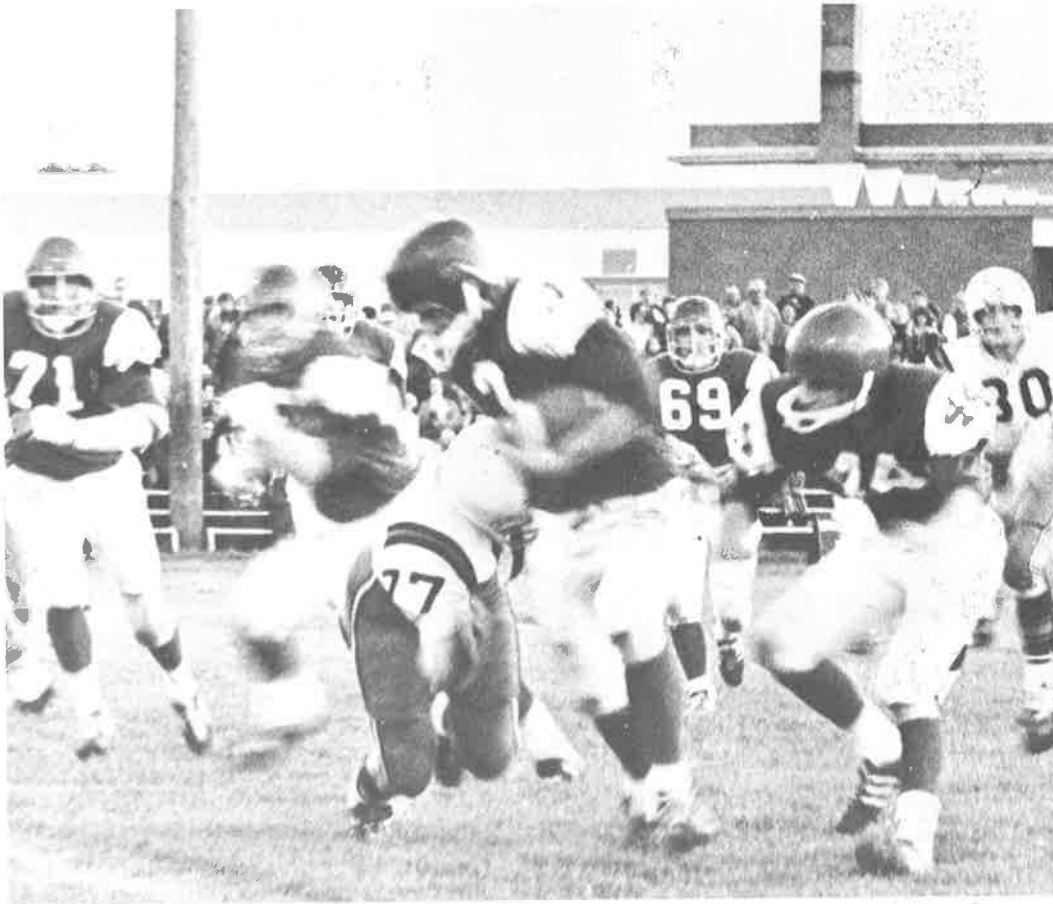


The pivotal game in the 1971 Little Valley Conference football race found Rothsay defeating Audubon 24-14 and this photo shows a Rothsay tackler pulling down Audubon's speedy Jeff Ronning just a few yards from the goal line. Rothsay finished the season with a 5-0 league mark, while Audubon closed LVC play with a 4-1 record.

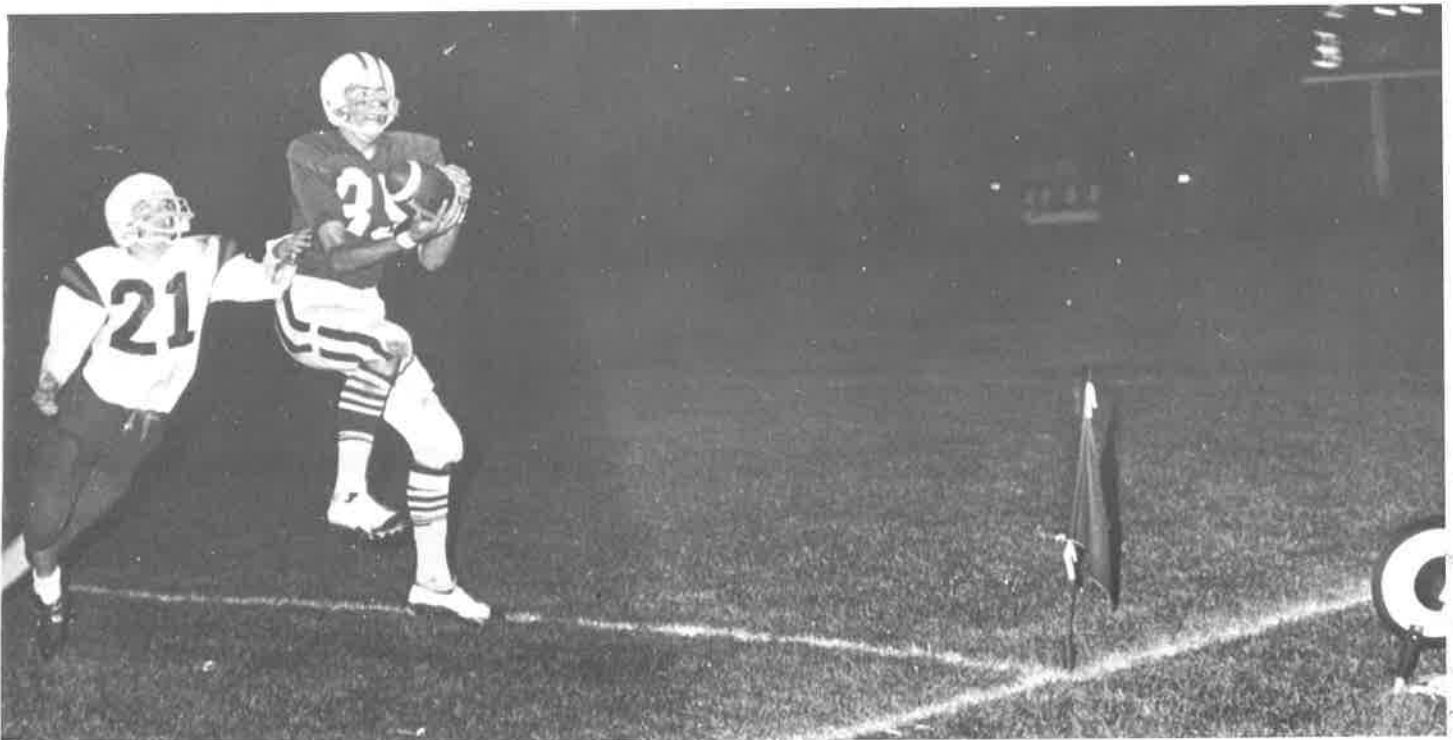
Thief River Falls defenders (in white uniforms) swarmed under an unidentified Detroit Lakes ball carrier here in the school's 7-0 non-conference win over the Lakers. In the foreground is Rob Swenson (30), the all-state Thief River Falls fullback.



Steve Toso of Pelican Rapids was hauled down by Hawley's Doug Paulsen (41) as this picture was taken in the 1971 game of Heart O'Lakes Conference teams. Other Hawley players are Jeff Johnson (62) and David Johnson (70). Pelican Rapids, which finished 6-1 in the HOL standings, handed Hawley a 38-0 defeat.



Halfback Jim Wacker of Frazee, the leading scorer for his team during the 1971 football season, was stopped by Park Rapids captain Ray Hinkley (77) in this play. Other Frazee players include Don Wirth (71), Paul Dretsch (69) and Dave Osterman (44), while Scott Hagen (80) of Park Rapids is at the right. Frazee posted a 12-0 non-conference victory over the Panthers on Friday, Sept. 10.



All-conference end Dan Beadle of Detroit Lakes hauled in a 34-yard pass from quarterback Greg Neitzke for a Laker touchdown as this photo was taken, eluding Aitkin defender Tom Shirilla at the goal-line to get the score. Detroit Lakes posted a 2-14 Mid-State Conference victory over Aitkin en route to a 6-3 overall mark during the 1971 season.



Surrounded by Fairmont Cardinals, is Hutchinson quarterback Brian Teigland (with the ball). Hutchinson upset the Cardinals 8-0. Teigland passed to end Stan Sytsma for the only TD of the game.



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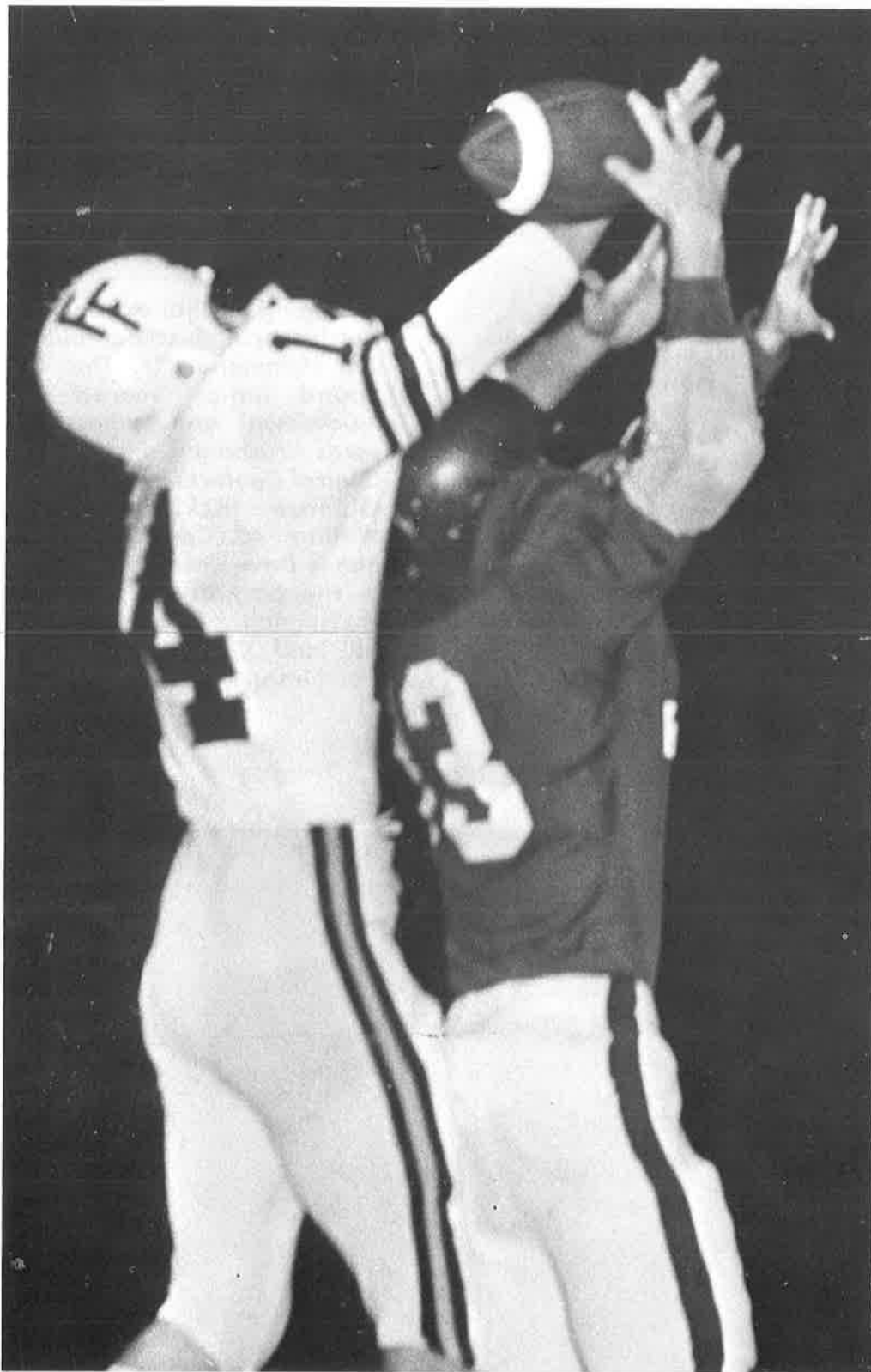
TOURNAMENT HEADQUARTERS



Lunging for that extra yard is Hutchinson high school fullback Jim Hammond, 31. The 170-pound junior scored one touchdown and gained 86 yards rushing in a South Central Conference game. The Glencoe tackler is Dave Witthus, 40. Coming to assist him is Dave Grimm, 51. Tigers in the background are Terry Froemming, 60, Bruce Homan, 68, and Gaylen Schuft, 53. Hutchinson won 34-12.



In trouble as he cuts upfield is Glencoe's Kevin Krebsbach, 20. Diving at his shoestrings is Hutchinson's Scott Powers and moving in to cut him off is Stan Sytsma, 81. Krebsbach did score a touchdown for Glencoe earlier in the game on a two-yard pass play from Eagle quarterback Noel Phifer.



Knocking down a pass intended for Roy Steffens of Wheaton is Ben Underwood No. 14 of Fergus Falls in his teams 34-14 win.

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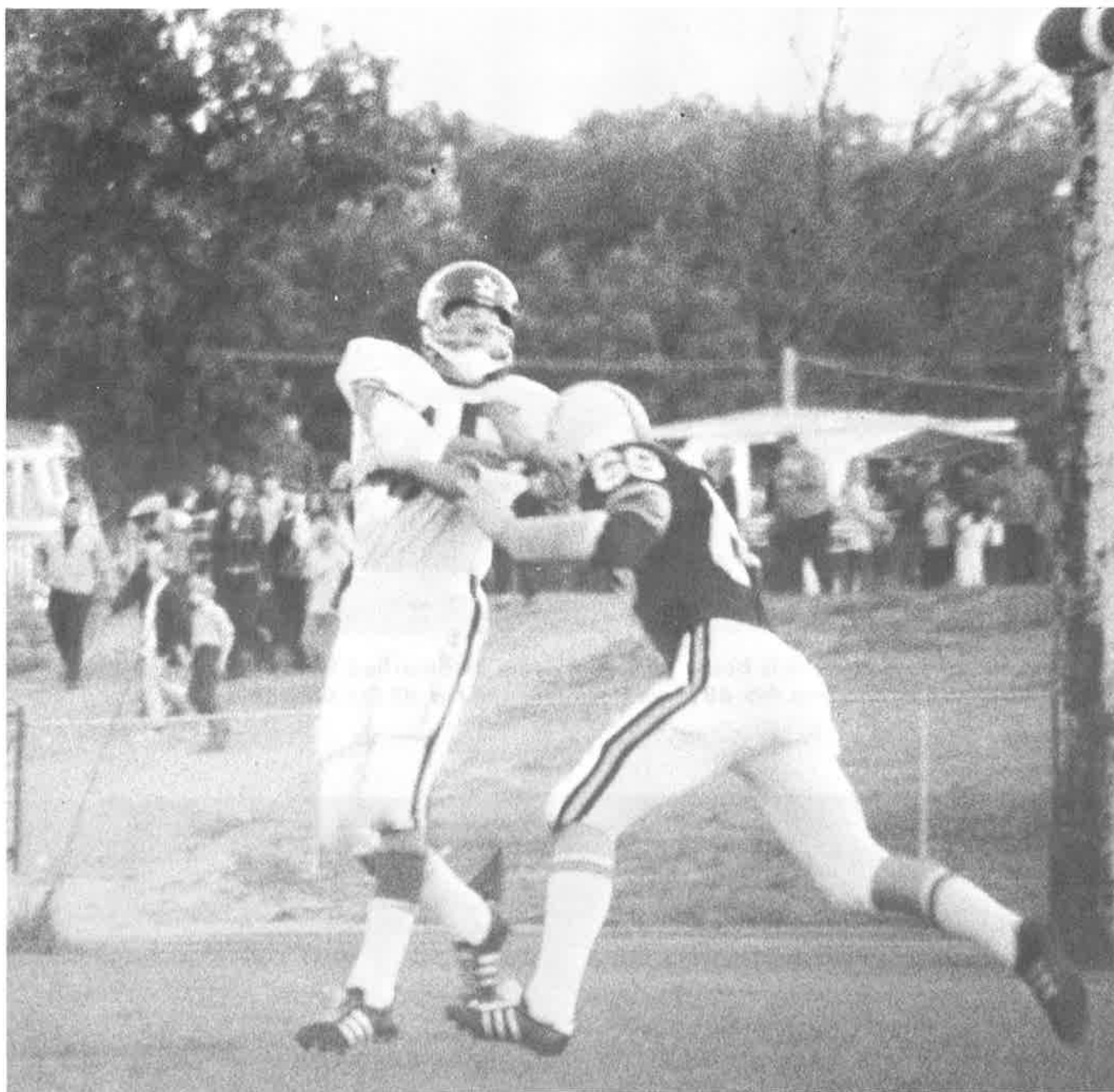
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Coming over to keep No. 45 Bob Aga of Alexandria from catching the ball is No. 66 Duane Johnson of Fergus Falls in a 22-0 victory for Fergus Falls.



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Brad Kastelle of Fergus Falls is being tackled by two unidentified Wadena tacklers. Other Fergus players are No. 79 Jeff Skogmo, No. 88 Dave Hoffman, and No. 82 Bill Schwankl.



QB Brad Kastelle No. 15 of Fergus Falls is coming under heavy pressure from Moorhead's Steve Neu No. 44, Lyle Lorentz No. 76, and Steve Olmstead No. 87. No. 25 of Fergus Falls is Mike Neuman. Moorhead won the game 14-0.

BRAINERD—HARDLUCK TEAM

Brainerd must have qualified as the hard-luck team last fall with a series of unusual incidents. A week prior to the start of fall practice, Coach Ken Gulbrandson lost two regulars by unexpected transfers. Despit this, the Warriors rolled over Staples 50-6 and then were leading Duluth Central 20-12 when a light transformer blew at Brainerd. It couldn't be repaired, so the game was ruled no contest. In the next game against St. Cloud Tech., the Warriors led 12-7 and completed a pass for a third touchdown, only to have it ruled as being caught out of bounds. The next week the Warriors lost outstanding safety, Alan Elg, for the season when he sustained a broken leg in a collision with a fellow team member. The following week, speedster Alan Wallace incurred a knee injury which shelved him for the season. Unbelievably, the next week another injury appeared when quarterback Wayne Caughey suffered a painful foot injury in Phy. Ed. class and had to sit out one game, but played the rest of the season with reduced effectiveness. Despite this, the Warriors went into the final two games with only two losses (to No. 1 ranked Moorhead and St. Cloud Tech.). The Warriors lost 14-6 to then unbeaten Fergus Falls and then in the opening minutes of play at Bemidji, they lost outstanding end, Steve Gieneart for the game with an injury and dropped their finale to Bemidji.



Brainerd junior halfback Alan Wallace (2) was off on a touchdown gallop as this photo was taken in Brainerd's game against Duluth Centrl. Others in the photo include Con Kragness (77), junior tackle for Brainerd, and Barney Irwin (64) of Duluth.



Rolling to a Brainerd first down is fullback Paul Straka. This photo was taken in Brainerd's 30-29 victory over Crosby-Ironton, the only loss in 10 games for C-I.



Wayne Caughey (16) of Brainerd is shown as he picked up a first down in his school's game against Duluth Central. Brainerd held a 20-12 lead in the third period when a transformer blew out and the game was ruled no contest.



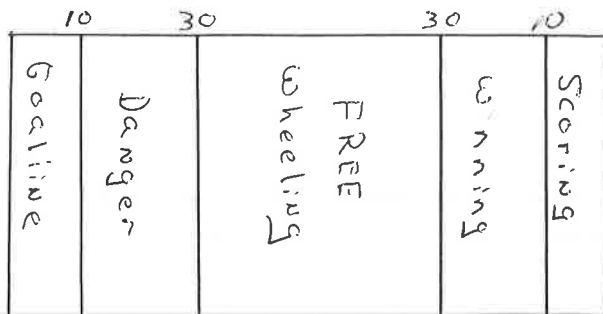
Bill Kisskeys (15) of Brainerd picked up good yardage here in Brainerd's 30-20 victory over Crosby-Ironton.

DEFENSIVE PLANNING

Continued From Page 11

formation? Does their personnel or formation tell what they will do? We will usually gamble at a few holes and make sure there is enough pursuit to deny the big play.

The final step is to look at their offense by field zones and hash marks. We use the field map diagrammed. All their snaps are listed in the field zone and hash mark categories in which they were run. What we know about personnel, formation and down and distance tendencies must be applied in each field zone. The down and distance should be written with each snap in order to interpret the field zone information.



The information about field zones has been most helpful to us at the ends of the field. In the scoring zone we would like to use pressure on early downs. We must find out if it is worth the risk and what type of pressure might be effective. We will want to know what they will do on passing downs with their backs to the wall. We will want to know what they will do to our goaline defense in the gut and goaline zones. We probably would try to make an intelligent gamble down there. What they do for long yardage in the goaline area is important also.

On the rest of the field we are mainly interested in their run-pass ratio. They may throw very little in the winning zone. Pressure defenses may be planned for the danger zone because four downs will be used. If they use special scoring plays in the danger zone to try to score before the defense gets concentrated, we may decide not to use pressure.

Late in the week the final stages of planning should include the questions related to wind and weather, and time and score. Usually these plans remain rather

constant throughout the season, but they should be reviewed each week considering the opponents personnel and formations.

We hope that this approach leaves us feeling well prepared, aggressive, and relatively free from those last minute doubts.

1. Don't practice what you don't need.
2. Keep it simple.
3. Limit the scout.
4. Relate the defensive plan to the offense and kicking game.

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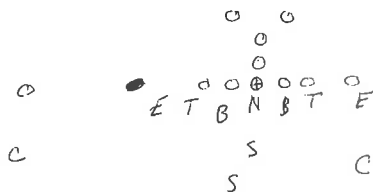
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1972—YEAR OF THE WISHBONE

Continued From Page 13

ADJUSTED OKIE VS. WISHBONE



Defensively the "Okie" must adjust to the third back. The man that can lead the option to either side or threaten as a pass receiver in either flat. How do you get an extra defender to either side of the "Okie"?

Line stunts would have some, but little effect on the blocking schemes because the quarterback is reading in this area. We assume he can read the defense successfully.

The adjustment from the "Okie" would be with our safeties. We would play the front seven about the same, the nose man being the exception. The corners would be assigned to the quick receivers. The two safeties would stack off the nose, but would not be in exact tandem as one would obscure the vision of the other.

The near safety would key the quarterback through the halfback regarding the counter option as his primary responsibility. The deeper safety would also key the quarterback and attempt to read pass when possible. His primary responsibility is the quarterback on the option.

The tackle, linebacker and nose are assigned to the fullback with the end going after the pitchman. Both safeties will fly to the option side as it develops and let the chips fall where they may.

One of them could be blocker by the lead blocker and the other by the tackle, in which event, the quarterback is on the loose. The defensive tackles and linebacker must disrupt the offensive tackles intent as they close on the fullback.

Playing man for man on the quick receivers is a gambling maneuver forcing our corner to prevent the wide receiver from running the post by giving him the outside route.

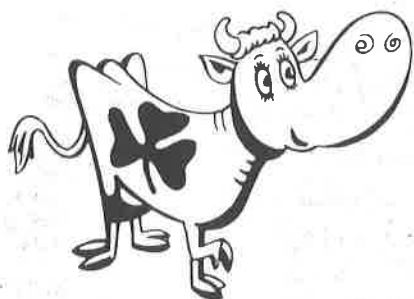
This defensive look is conducive to stunting with your

four deep people in addition to the normal Okie variations. It is likely that much experimentation will be done during the coming year. Eventually we will all have access to a defense developed to contain this problem of the wishbone. Tell them, "Good Luck to all of you."



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NORTH ST. PAUL FOOTBALL

Continued From Page 15

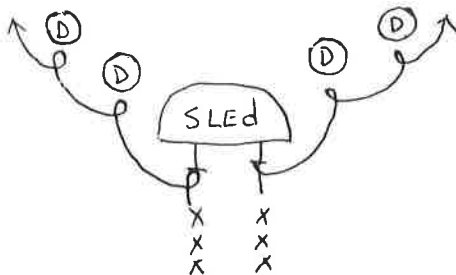
Run tires — must make cuts, run up hill sometimes.

Challenge drill. . .repeated fast blocking of many dummies in a line.

Noggin Knocker drill. . .running through resistant tire machine which gives good resistance, keeps backs low, head up, good hitting position.

Two man sled. . .we use this a lot in a hit and spin drill.

DIAGRAM 1



This drill, we feel, must be used often for it teaches what we want our backs to do. You can incorporate a lot of variations to this drill as the boys develop their hit and spin technique. We add extra dummies to hit, use the QB exchange and make this competitive as the boys begin to maintain their balance and spin. The two man sled is also good for the running shoulder pop block. . .stressing maximum hit and lift using the shoulder and legs together.

Some of the specific defensive backfield drills would include these:

Down the line. . .defensive backs running backwards making 45 cut on a line in reaction to a QB waving the ball.

Tip drill. . .catching the tipped or deflected pass.

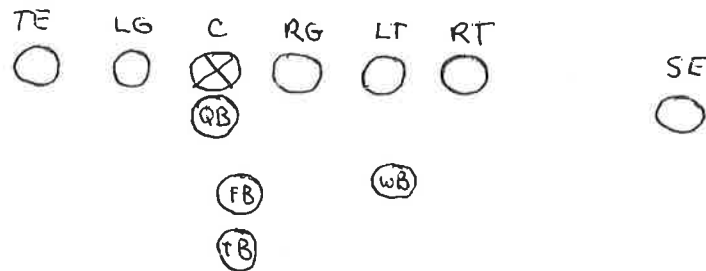
Intercept drill. . .catching the hard thrown pass running at an angle.

Sideline tackle chute drill . . .getting into good tackling and hitting position using "sammy side line".

We also like to practice our whole secondary pass defense for pass recognition. We defend the up coming game opponents favorite routes plus a basic group of passes called the "dirty 13."

These drills compliment our basic offense at North S. Paul. We run from an unbalanced line with a split end and a I set formation of backs. Our basic formation with line splits from 18" to 2½ yards would look like this:

DIAGRAM 2



Our fullback and blocking wing back are in three point stances with the tail back in an upright stance. Our tackles have been in the past years relatively big boys and lined up together on our strong side giving us a strong drive and off-tackle play. We like to trap and double team up and down the line and occasionally pass to our split end and one-of-our backs. From this formation we can run from several sets, unbalance our line either way and use our basic plays without much changing. We feel this formation utilizes good blocking angles and gives us good isolation blocking with our backs. Our football players over the years have always been on the large and slow order; consequently, we feel this type of formation gives us best utilization of personnel. Our drive series of plays gives a solid running game and also affords us the opportunity to practice a lot of our practice blocking periods with the backs and either side of our line together. This particular blocking drill usually tells us who will play for us on Friday night and the boys sense this right away also.



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<h2 style="margin: 0;">LINDER <small>Mid-Minnesota</small> Radio Group</h2>	

MIKE PATRICK

Continued From Page 17

made sure there was always plenty of hot meals for Mike's brothers and sisters. Other friends helped with laundry and housekeeping chores.

Mike's spirits remained good. He improved slightly, although there was still no movement or feeling in his lower body. But he recorded a good luck message for his teammates prior to their second game — with Fairmont. Mike had a television set and radio that enabled him to follow the fortunes of his favorite teams. Pete Retzlaff, General Manager of the Philadelphia Eagles, and an old friend of Mike's father, sent a two-page letter of encouragement. Retzlaff also sent an official NFL football signed by the Eagle team members. This was followed by a letter from Viking Coach Bud Grant and another football — this one signed by the Viking players.

As the days turned into weeks, it became apparent that no matter what the final extent of Mike's recovery came to, rehabilitation, therapy and treatment would be long and expensive. A few individuals and groups had provided donations to the Patrick family, but there had been no organized drive or campaign.

In late September, Jim Vance, co-publisher of the Worthington Daily Globe, and Jim Wychor, manager of radio station KWOA, set the wheels in motion to start a Mike Patrick Fund. All donations were to be sent directly to either of Worthington's two banks. The fund would be administered by the Blue Jay Booster Club, a non-profit organization whose primary objective had always been supporting athletic activities at Worthington State Junior College. The Globe and KWOA started the drive with contributions of five hundred dollars each. Then the donations began to come in; slowly at first, but in a steadily increasing stream. A business firm contributed twenty-five dollars; a family five, an elderly widow two. On October first four service stations began contributing one cent from every gallon on gas purchased during the month of October. This was matched by the parent oil company. Soon the donations began to come from outside of Worthington. Nearly every school in the area had special fund raising events with all proceeds going to the Mike Patrick Fund. There were auctions, pop bottle drives, dances, parties, collections at half-time and the nickels, dimes and quarters rolled in to the First National Bank and the State Bank of Worthington. There was hardly a football game played in Southwestern Minnesota that didn't have a collection at half-time for the Mike Patrick Fund.

The drive gained momentum with daily progress reports on the size of the fund reported on the front page of the Daily Globe and in prime time newscasts on KWOA Radio.

By early October some of the great names in Minnesota sports could be heard with recorded appeals for the Mike Patrick Fund on KWOA Radio. Carl Eller, Clint Jones, Karl Kassulke, Dave Osborn, Norm Snead, Ed White and Ron Yary of the Vikings; Bill Goldsworthy, Danny Grant, Cesar Maniago, Lou Nanne and Tom Reid of the

Minnesota North Stars; Rich Reese of the Minnesota Twins all contributed a few minutes to help Mike Patrick. Kansas City Royal players Cookie Rojas, Mike Hedlund and Ed Kirkpatrick joined the star-studded parade. Ed McConnell and Paul Hornung, the radio voices of the Vikings ... Rod Trongard, Minnesota Gopher football broadcaster, and Al Shaver and Hal Kelly, North Star broadcasters, lent their talents to the appeal. Minnesota Senators Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale sent recorded messages asking that everyone contribute to the Mike Patrick Fund.

Contribute they did; soon the fund was over the ten thousand dollar mark. The dances, bake sales and bazaars continued. Over seventy students from Worthington High School bicycled the sixty miles to Sioux Falls to see Mike. Individuals and businesses pledged varying amounts for each mile biked by different individuals.

During the month of October, Mike Patrick's spirits remained high. He was aware that his schoolmates, friends and neighbors, and many people he'd never know, were helping. He received a Viking blanket from Gary Cuzzo ... Baltimore Oriole pitching coach, George Bamberger had sent an autographed baseball just before the World Series. And it had to feel good to hear Dave Osborn or Norm Snead or Hubert Humphrey mention your name.

Late in October a double-header benefit basketball game in the Worthington High School Gym raised over seventeen-hundred dollars. The Worthington Volunteer Fire Department played a team representing the Worthington Chamber of Commerce. This collection of "has-beens" and "never-will-bes" battled to a 16-16 tie while the Worthington Jaycees defeated a team of Worthington Coaches 48-32. Glenn Evenson's Worthington High School band made the evening complete with great half-time and between game entertainment.

There are always a few who can't get in step unless they're playing the tune. There were occasional "letters to the editors" denouncing football. Others doubted the sincerity of the fund donors. Still a few felt they should try to advise Mike or his parents on treatment or choice of doctors, but these few were in a small minority. A community ... an area ... segments of an entire state had gotten together to help one of its own when help was needed most.

Mike Patrick will be coming home one of these days. His future is unknown and doubtful. No one knows how far he will come back. Chances are he will never line up alongside Ron Yary or skate on the same line with Bill Goldsworthy ... but they lined up alongside Mike when he needed a "block" and an "assist". And the city of Worthington ... well, it has done its best to make things better for Mike ... and certainly, Worthington is a better city for having known Mike so well these past two months.



FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Continued From Page 19

an hour. We practice without pads. Twenty offensive plays are run against the second unit. We practice on the football field moving the ball down field ten yards after each play. After the half hour practice, we meet for about five minutes reminding them of the curfew and schedule for Friday.

All the specialists remain and work out for an additional ten minutes. These specialists include punters, kickers, punt receivers, centers, passers, and receivers.

FRIDAY

If the game is away, everyone must pack their gear during their study hall or noon hour. This is to avoid that last minute rush. A checklist of gear to be taken is posted on the blackboard.

Upon arriving at the game site, the boys get out and walk around the football field to get the kinks out after riding. This also gives them a chance to see what kind of turf they will be playing on.

We plan to arrive at the game site at about 5:45, the same time the boys are asked to report for home games. The remainder of the routine is the same for home and away games. The remainder of the routine is the same

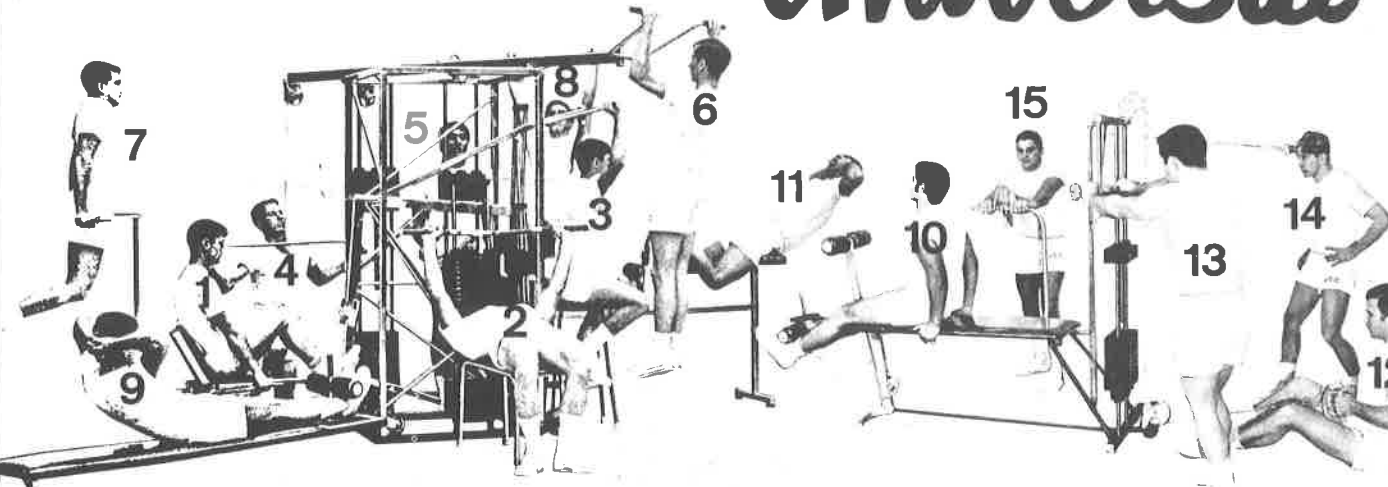
We plan to arrive at the game site at about 5:45, the

same time the boys are asked to report for home games. The remainder of the routine is the same for home and away games. From 5:45 until 6:10 the boys view a highlight film or college or professional football or just lie down and rest on mats in the gym. From 6:10 until 6:45 my assistant coach does all the taping. All backs, ends and anyone with a history of ankle injuries must have their ankles taped. At 6:20 I review the game plan with our quarterback, and at 6:30 I review our defensive game plan without our defensive signal caller. From 6:45 until 6:55 we have a chalk talk with the entire squad to review the opponents tendencies and any new plays that we learned that week. Warm-ups begin at 7:00. At 7:22 we are back in the locker room for some last minute instructions. We like to return to the field just in time for the kick-off when all introductions and pregame activities are completed. The reason for this is not only psychological, but we don't want our players waiting for introduction, etc., in inclement weather.

As I stated above, this weekly routine has been used for the past six years, and I'd like to believe that it has in some way had something to do with our success. Most of the items mentioned in this routine were very general. Others, which I thought we possibly do differently than most schools, were written in more detail.

I'd also like to give credit to my assistant coaches for the fine job they have done and for their cooperation. They are Marnold Ostby, Gerald Nygaard, John Johnston and Rick Kelvington.

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REWARDS OF COACHING

Continued From Page 21

but two were called back because of penalties.

In Darrell's senior year, he led us to an undefeated 9-0 season. The last game was against Two Harbors, a Play-Off Bowl Contest. Darrell threw for the game's only two touchdowns, and on one series when being pushed back near our end zone, he boomed a punt 80 yards, putting the "Agates" back on their own 20 yard line. What a fitting climax for an athlete playing his last high school game.

Number 82 playing tight end for four years, Mike Antilla reached a goal in his life and mine when he achieved All-State honors in his senior year. Mike weighed 195 and was only six feet, but was considered to be a giant by all the opponents who played against him. In 1967, Mike's senior year, he led the Tri-State area in scoring with 140 points collected on 19 touchdowns, one field goal and 23 extra points.

Mike did not have excellent speed, just better than most ends. He did possess great hands, but even more important he had excellent moves running his patterns, a tricky change of pace, and was extremely difficult to tackle because of his powerful legs, his great stiff arm, and his great desire to score. He knew it would take more than one man to bring him down. Mike was a natural athlete and a born leader who inspired others. Every player on the team had to hustle or answer to him after practice.

Mike was fatally injured in a car accident in the fall of 1970, two and one half years after graduating from high school. He will always be remembered by those who knew him; he made it this way.

Many coaches I have talked with, do not desire to incorporate an automatic system to change the play at the line of scrimmage. We at Esko believe it has improved the efficiency of our offense, and surely would have been greatly handicapped without one.

The following information will explain the automatic system we use in our passing pack.

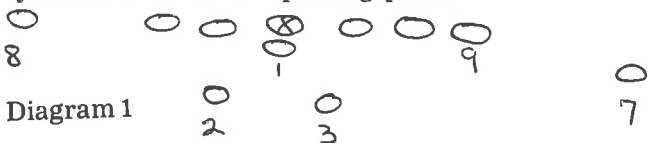
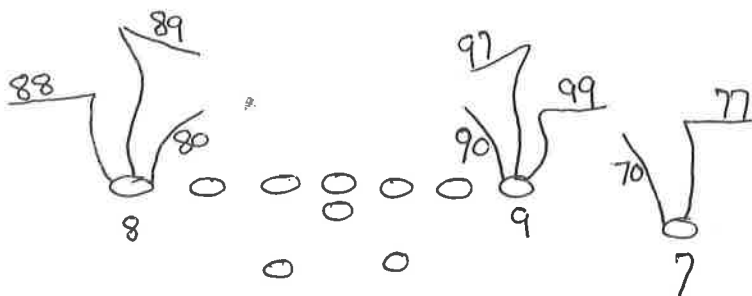


Diagram 1

Automatic Passing System

See diagram 1 for the numbering of our eligible pass receivers. Any 70, 80 or 90 numbers are pass plays. The first digit indicates the receiver, and the second digit designates his pass route.

Diagram 2



Pass Routes

1 — Slant-in passes: Receiver slants in, or looks-in. 70, 80, and 90. Short pass, three to five yards.

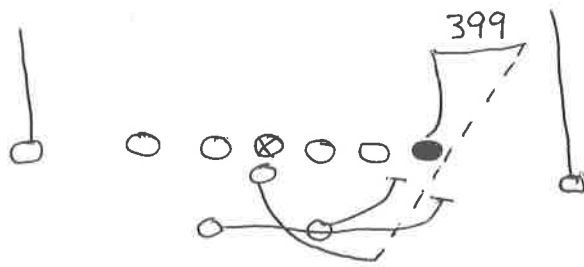
2 — Square out passes: Receiver's digit is repeated. 77, 88, and 99. Square out three to five yards in depth.

3 — Hook passes: The second digit designates the depth of hook.

Flanker (7) QB can call any 70 number except 70 and 77.
Right end (9) QB can call any 90 number except 90 and 99.

Left End (8) QB can call any 80 number except 80 and 99.

Diagram 3



Continued On Page 62



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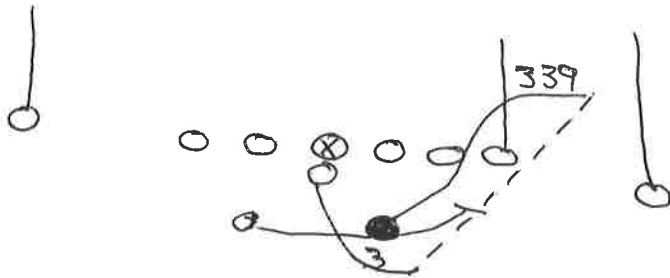
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Continued From Page 61

4 — Roll-out passes:

If the quarterback wishes to roll-out, he calls a three digit number starting with the number "3", the next two numbers will indicate the receiver, (second number) and the route, (third number) (diagram 3) or the numbered end side if a back. (Diagram 4).

Diagram 4



+ The undesignated receivers will run a streak pattern on all automatics.

Quarterback cadence

Ready — live color — play number — set — go

In closing, I would like to say it has been a privilege for me to write an article about the memorable rewards of coaching football. I will always be deeply indebted to the many talented and dedicated players who have given more to me than any coach could expect.



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