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Cal

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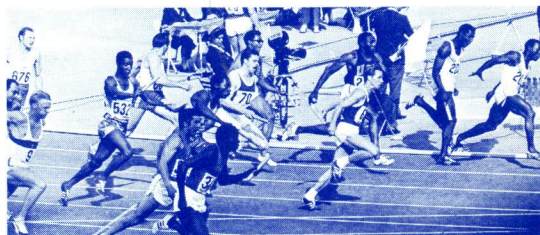
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CAL COACH is the official publication of the California Coaches Association. It is published four times a year, September, December, February, and May. CAL COACH goes to members of the association. The views and opinions of writers and contributors do not necessarily reflect the views of the California Coaches Association.



COVER:

Photo by Ed Lacey, for Track & Field News, Los Altos, California. OLYMPIC GAMES, Mexico City, Oct. 1968. The last change over in the 4x100m final won by USA in lane 2. (See article by Stan Wright, assistant Olympic Games coach in 1968 and again in 1972)

ADVERTISING: For information regarding advertising and rate cards write to: 445 Crestmont Drive, Oakland, Ca. 94619.

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SEND US YOUR REACTIONS

THE YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ATHLETICS

California public school districts are presently experimenting with the year-round school concept. It is anticipated, during the next few years, the number of schools involved will increase by a large measure. Those responsible for programs of school athletics must give serious thought as to how this plan would affect long established athletic regulations and procedures.

Basically, there are two methods that California schools are experimenting with when conducting year-round schools.

First, the 45-15 plan which is aimed at keeping 75 percent of the students in school and 25 percent on vacation at any one time. In this plan students are on a staggered schedule and every 45 days 25 percent of them are programmed into vacation.

Secondly, a continuous year school. There are several varieties that are under project experimentation; for example, the school that has classes continuously for 365 days in the year, but, students are scheduled on a staggered basis for a required minimum of 178 days during that time, or, the school that has year-round classes with students enrolled for the entire year and vacation periods of one month or more programmed throughout the year.

School administrators, athletic directors, and coaches should study the implications of the year-round school for interscholastic athletics. The California Coaches Association has assigned appropriate personnel to do this through committee action.

There is need to get reactions from coaches throughout the state however. Some of the questions needing answers follow:

What will be the effect of the year-round school on:

- availability of athletes during a sports season - when on vacation?
 - early graduation of athletes due to accelerated work?
 - availability of coaching staff on a year-round basis?
 - league schedules that include one or more schools utilizing this concept?
 - eligibility of athletes when enrolled out of attendance areas and/or completing maximum of semesters?
 - the need for a summer sports season?
- Coaching staffs are requested to react and forward their thoughts on the matter to:

AL BAETA
5200 Overbrook Way
Sacramento, California 95841.



From The President's Desk



**AL GREENLEAF, President
El Camino College**

Athletics today in many institutions has been turned into a political football. Athletics is being used in ways for which it was never intended. The athletic programs have been used by some school districts to pass tax over-rides, by student groups wishing to fulfill their own selfish motives — many times accompanied by some type of threat. Those in authority, in too many instances, sympathize, but do nothing positive to preserve the total program. These people have a way of mixing the philosophy of professional sports with that of the school athletic concept. The question of uppermost importance is "Are we losing sight of the values and objectives of school athletics?"

As President of California Coaches Association and speaking for the state organization, we wish to plead guilty to emphasizing athletics, not only in our own schools and colleges, but wherever our influence may do some good. It is unworthy of a school or college to have an athletic program and then slight it, belittle it, or treat it as a necessary evil. If a school or college feels such a program is evil, then it has a moral obligation to make an attempt to abolish it. If it is thought to be worthy, as a part of the over-all program, then it should be treated with respect, dignity and completely supported. It is the great American tradition to have a burning desire to win. This desire should be associated with the regular curriculum also. It would be ludicrous for us to advise our students majoring in business not to strive for success. They would doubt

our sincerity as educators if we were to say, "It makes no difference whether you go bankrupt, the important thing is to become involved."

As coaches interested in today's youth, we should hammer home to the public that the good athlete today does not ask for special consideration. He can make his own way. He does so, moreover, in spite of many periods of travel while other students are in their homes comfortably studying. I think he has a right to resent the teacher, professor, or administrator who feels there is no place for the athlete on campus.

We must let our citizenry see that we are not a group of prima donnas. We cannot continue to bemoan the behavior of youth and the rise of juvenile delinquency when we make no effort to offer assistance in providing wholesome activities through athletic programs. Look at it this way — Have you ever heard of a group of young basketball players on their way to a game, breaking into a store or robbing a gas station? Have you ever heard of a group of teenagers stopping a football game to go on a vandalism binge?

There need be no apology for our good athletic programs. The citizens of California and the American people welcome them, and in fact, hope the emphasis will increase many times over.

I am using the platform offered me in the remainder of the Presidential Message spot of this issue to announce committee chairmen for the 1972 school year. There are many sub-committees where representatives at large will be asked to serve. If called upon, we hope that you will give of your time to make the California Coaches Association a more meaningful organization.

Membership/CalCoach Magazine: Ed Strelow. Auditing Committee: Paul Chappella. Convention Committee: Bob Troppmann. Legal Advisory Committee: Doug Pederson. SHARPE-PAC Committee: Dick Keelor. Booster Clubs. Affiliated Organizations: Claire Van Hoorebeke. CCA Representative to CAHPER: Hal Sherbeck. Section Coach of Year Awards Committee: Shirley Moore. Ethnic Minority in Athletics: Jim Echois. CIF Representative: Stan Pavko. Special Legislation Factfinding Committee: Al Baeta.



REPORT FROM SHARPE - PAC

School Health, Athletics, Recreation, Physical Education for Political Action

by
DICK KEELOR

Your Governing Board agreed to three major thrusts for the next legislative session during its October meeting in Los Angeles. The three areas which will be given top priority will include the following:

1. A bill to insure funding of men's and women's interscholastic and community college athletic programs.
2. Legislation similar to the Miller-Uruh Act designed to develop programs for elementary physical education.
3. Legislation to reinstate state-aid to fund cooperative programs between school districts and recreation programs.

You will receive up to date reports on these proposals as they develop.

Loss of Community Colleges P.E.

More recently, your Governing Board has been investigating the implications of the recent law which bestowed adulthood on 18 year olds. The implication to the Education Code, which previously defined adulthood as twenty-one are most significant. Because there had previously been an exception from the physical education requirement for those 21 and over, the question now is how does this apply to 18 year olds. The impact of these circumstances on community college programs is particularly significant. In addition, it has serious implications to secondary schools where it is not at all uncommon to have 18 and 19 year old 12th graders.

C. I. F.

A subsequent issue which has attracted the attention of your representative involves an upcoming legislative hearing on the impact of the California Interscholastic Federation on school athletic programs. A pending bill, AB79, would deal with this matter. The exact affect of AB79 has not been determined at this time.

President Al Greenleaf has appointed a C.I.F. Legislative Action Committee. The committee is composed of Birt Slater (San Diego), Loren Lansberry (Belmont), Al Baeta (American River College) and Dick Keelor (Beverly Hills). If you have any feeling regarding legislation and C.I.F., direct your comments to one of these committee members.

Bob Beckus Builds Up His Team

Mr. Robert Beckus, our political advocate in Sacramento, made a recent announcement. It seems that Mr. Beckus has added two highly respected men to his staff that could qualify as "top draft choices". One man is reported to have formally served as one of Governor Reagans closest aids. It is gratifying to watch Mr. Beckus strengthen the line-up of his corporation which represents SHARPE-PAC.

Need Financial Support

One point has become painfully clear: each of us must dedicate a greater effort in communicating the value of political action as a worthy instrument to maintain athletics as an integral part of public school education. Your governing council stands ready to assist you in any way to provide more information. We are willing to speak to your local groups, write articles, correspond, or whatever else you deem necessary in order to educate our profession to the importance of political action. The drop off in contributions has been most discouraging. Only a fraction of schools and individuals have taken the initiative to send in their contributions. Let one thing be exceedingly clear: it is highly unlikely that we can maintain athletic programs as they now exist without political action, and political action takes your money. If you have not made your contribution, please send your money to

SHARPE-PAC
4700 Marguerite Way
Carmichael, Calif. 95608.

The institutional contribution program is listed below. Call your staff together and get them organized; it will only be a matter of a few dollars a piece.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Enrollment	Contribution
0-1,999	\$ 20.00
2,000 - 3,999	30.00
4,000 - 5,999	40.00
6,000 - 7,999	50.00
8,000 - 9,999	60.00
10,000 - 11,999	70.00
12,000 - 13,999	80.00
14,000 - above	100.00

HIGH SCHOOLS

Enrollment	Contribution
0 - 999	\$ 20.00
1,000 - 1,999	40.00
2,000 - 2,999	60.00
3,000 - 3,999	80.00
4,000 - above	100.00

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Contribution - \$10.00/school

Below are key points to keep in mind when discussing political action with your colleagues:

Why is SHARPE-PAC needed?

1. Historically the legislative efforts have been essentially defensive, fighting threats to reduce or eliminate programs of health, physical education, athletics and recreation in the various levels of public education.

2. It is essential that positive legislation be introduced in the Legislature. Other professional education organizations have not done so in the past. Nor are they likely to in the future.

3. Educational policy in the form of laws is made by the Legislature. CAPHER and CAL COACHES must have a voice in the formation of that policy if physical education, athletics, health education and recreation are to be fostered.

What Services Will SHARPE-PAC Provide to Teachers, Coaches and Administrators?

1. SHARPE-PAC will engage the services of a Legislative Advocate. The Advocate will work daily in the Legislature to develop and promote favorable legislation for physical education, athletics, health education and recreation.

2. SHARPE-PAC will develop and distribute a Legislative Newsletter to all members.

3. SHARPE-PAC will be able to bring to Sacramento teachers, coaches and administrators to testify before committees, to meet with legislators and in general influence legislation.

How Much Will SHARPE-PAC Cost You Annually?

1. To do the things needed in Sacramento will take money. Shared by everyone involved in Physical Education, Athletics, Health Education and Recreation the annual contribution per person will not exceed \$5.00.

2. The Governing Council has established the following contribution schedule:

Active Members - Single Contribution \$5.
Active Members - Staff.

Members of the Governing Council include:
Paul Briggs, Bakersfield H.S. - Cal Coaches
Harry Frum, Munroe (LA) H.S. - CAPHER.
Dr. Paul Hillar, Stanislaus Co. Dept. of Education - CAPHER.

Judie Holland, Sacramento State College - CAPHER.

Dick Keelor, Beverly Hills H.S. - Cal Coach.
Al Minturn, L.A. City Youth Services - CAPHER.

Doug Pederson, Pleasant Hill - Cal Coach.
Hal Sherbeck, Fullerton College - Cal Coach.
Dr. Frank Jones - Chairman - Sacramento State College.

Contact these people for assistance. 



STATE JC ROUND-UP

JC CAGERS SEEK STATE BERTHS AT VENTURA

By FRED BAER

Director, JC Athletic Bureau

The 1972 California JC Basketball tournament at Ventura College March 9-11 may be one of the best balanced in the 21-year history of the event.

For one, there are more than the usual number of top teams spread throughout the state this season. And the state seeding system, now in effect, eliminates the weaker teams from the final field of eight through a regional round, March 3-4.

Champions of each of California's 12 conferences automatically qualify for the regionals, with four additional spots available for co-champions.

TOP SOUTHERN TEAMS

Defending state champion Long Beach CC emerged as the early favorite again off its top state ranking at the end of the December tournament season. But the Vikings proved vulnerable in splitting a pair of games with second ranked Fullerton JC and then losing an early Metropolitan Conference game to El Camino College.

Metro and Southern Conference teams posted the best non-league records in Southern California, while the Golden Gate and Camino Norte led the north. Best team records were 14-1 by Long Beach, Chabot, and College of Marin.

Long Beach lost 6-6 Dave Frost, all-state as a frosh last year, to Stanford — but Viking coach Lute Olsen has put together another smooth working unit, headed by returning all-state tournament forward Rich Plante (6-3). Plante was the MVP of the 16-team Modesto JC tourney

in December in which LBCC repeated as champion in a reunion of eight of last year's conference champions.

Viking guard Bill Mullen won MVP honors in the Riverside CC Tournament of Champions as LBCC avenged its earlier 86-73 loss to Fullerton in the Bakersfield tourney by beating the Hornets, 89-73.

Fullerton JC has what Orange Coast coach Herb Livsey calls "the best pair of JC guards in the country in Rick Albergg and Brad McNamera." Livsey says, "There may be better individuals, but no JC has a better tandem in its backcourt."

Mt. Antonio, which came on strong in late December to win the Allan Hancock tourney, and Cerritos, last year's state runner-up, were expected to be Fullerton's chief challengers in the South Coast Conference.

Pasadena CC, the only team besides Long Beach to beat Fullerton in non-conference play, was faced with battling El Camino and Santa Monica for the Metro title. El Camino has 6-4 forward Harlan Peet back. He was runner-up to Frost in last season's conference player-of-the-year voting.

Rio Honda and Los Angeles CC each won a pair of December tourneys to find themselves the favorites in a tough Southern league race also involving East Los Angeles and LA Harbor. Several of the league's top players return from a year ago - 6-2 guard Vince Bean at Rio, 6-5 forward Jim Anderson of Golden West, and 6-7 center Pat Boyer of Harbor.

1972 state tourney host Ventura is backing its repeat Western State Conference hopes on five (at least sometime) starters from last year's fourth in the state team, plus two from previous years. But Santa Barbara CC took on the league favorite's role with triumphs in the Cabrillo and Mid-State Holiday tourneys.

NORTHERN CAGERS

Returning stars are abundant in the north too, with four first team all-leaguers in the Camino Norte and a pair in the Golden Gate.

Merritt, which jelled late last season and finished with a state-leading 11-game win streak, has its first seven players back. They include GGC co-player-of-the-year Art Williams (6-8) and all-league forward Greg Smith (6-4). An all-state selection, Williams was second in California in rebounding with an 18.6 average and is a former High School All-American at Oakland.

But even with the addition of a couple more ex-prep standouts for this season, the Thunderbirds have a lot of competition in the GGC from Chabot and Laney, both winners of tough Holiday tournaments, and eight-time league champion City College of San Francisco.

Laney has its top shooter back in guard Brady Allen (6-3), along with three other at least part-time starters, and has picked up outstanding frosh forward Tyree Foster (6-5) from Castlemont High.

Chabot has only two sophomores, forward Bill Kellar and guard Ricky Kong, on its roster. But both are returning starters who helped the Gladiators post that 14-1 non-league mark.

College of Marin also had a 14-1 record, aided by a pair of All-Camino Norte returnees in 6-6 center Roosevelt Green and 6-1 guard Joe Smith. Also forward Steve Tiedeman has returned to Santa Rosa JC and 6-7 center Floyd Allen, the state's No. 3 rebounder last season, is back at Contra Costa.

While those four were first-team all-league, Contra Costa also has second-team all-CNC guard Wayne Kemp back and the Comets grabbed the league favorite's role with a first round win over Marin.

In the Valley, Veteran Fresno CC coach John Toomasian hoped to take advantage of the absence of perennial league title foe Ernie Marcopulos of San Joaquin Delta, off for a year's sabbatical in Greece — as FCC has four top returnees and some outstanding frosh. (Delta won state consolation honors the past two seasons.)

Toomasian recruited 6-7 high school All-America Roscoe Pondexter from San Joaquin Memorial High to join returning guards John Barnett (all-league) and Don Duncan. Pondexter set a state prep scoring mark of 2,288 career points.

But American River coach Tom Brian feels he has the best club in his six years at the Sacramento college's helm and veteran forwards Dave Webber (6-7) and Gary Becker have put the Beavers in the Valley favorite's role.

Ex-Cubberley High and Santa Ana College coach Bud Presley has a Coast Conference title contender in his first year as Menlo College head man — putting the Oaks through an 11-1 December season which included the Mt. San Jacinto tournament title.

(Continued on Page 15)

PREP ROUNDUP



By **JERRY WEINER**

**Los Angeles City Schools
Sports Information Director**

It might just be that the 1971 California high school football season will go down in the archives as "the year of the less-than-super-great-player." Maybe it was because the outstanding teams were led by great "team" players — or perhaps the comparison —with the phenoms of the preceding year makes this fall's crop slightly pale by comparison.

There seemed to be considerable feeling that this was indeed a "down year" for prep gridders throughout the state, but the end of the campaign and the playoffs in Southern California, particularly, shed some redemptive light on the current crop.

Still, there was a noticeable absence of players who made big, bold headlines, as, say, in 1970.

Where were the likes of quarterback Pat Haden and wide receiver John McKay Jr. the nonpareil pass-and-catch combination from La Puente's Bishop Amat High who broke all known records in two seasons together . . .

And Bonita High's superb running back Allen Carter, the greatest athlete to come out of the Claremont area since Glenn Davis (three-time All-American and Heisman Trophy winner at West Point, now Special Events Director for the "Los Angeles Times"), who sets a batch of ground-gaining records in his three-year run (no pun intended) . . .

Nor had there ever been a linebacker like Forrie Martin, 9.8 second sprint-fast, 220 pound rock-hard linebacker from Pasadena's Blair High who was so good they created a special, one-time title "Lineman of the Year" . . . he's at Stanford, the others at USC . . .

The year before it had been Blair's marvelous 1-2 punch of running backs

James McAlister and Kermit Johnson, both now at UCLA, who grabbed the headlines (and large ones they were — and still are) with the aforementioned Haden, McKay, Carter, and Martin in contention even as juniors.

Anthony Davis of San Fernando High, a supremely gifted athlete who led the Los Angeles City in scoring two years and electrified that area's observers as only a Mike Garrett or Jon Arnett or Hugh McElhenny (all of whom prepped in city schools) had over the preceding two decades, was the toast of his domain through 1970 . . .

He, too, is currently being groomed for varsity spurs at USC . . .

Granada Hills' Dana Pottre, whose duels with Davis for three years were without parallel in the city, broke all passing records en route to sharing All-City "Co-Player of the Year" with his arch-rival and the erudite young quarterback is at Nebraska . . .

Another at Nebraska is Temple City full-back Larry Mushinskie, whose 218 points led the entire state . . . he was CIF, Southern Section, 2A "Player of the Year", Carter won the same distinction for 3A, Haden and McKay for 4A.

San Diego's top playere was Frank George, another fine back.

When you consider that a player the calibre of Wilson's Rick Holoubek, a clever quarterback who topped Davis and Potter in career total offense, finished a brilliant four-year career in '70 and had to settle for third-best in Los Angeles, it says something about last year.

Up north, Lowell's Craig Kimbell, a brilliant passer, and Brad Pedersen, standout receiver, Santa Clara Buchser's Steve Bartkowski, a youthful version of the L.A. Rams' Roman Gabriel, East Bakersfield's explosive Ted Roberson, Leigh, San Jose's Mike Franz and Santa Rosa Cardinal Newman's Percy Grogans, also standout backs, enjoyed banner seasons in '70 . . .

Which brings us to 1971 — the recent past.

Regular season ends in November for most of the state, notable exceptions being the Southern Section, which went until Dec. 18, Los Angeles City and San Diego Sections, winding up a week earlier.

Central Coast leagues held some post-season competition, turning the trend slightly toward playoffs in the northern half of the state.

Checking with sportswriters such as Tim Gartner of the San Francisco "Chronicle" Lance Gilmer of the San Francisco "Examiner", Terry Batterton of the Fresno "Bee",

Dave Lovecchio of the Oakland "Tribune", Jim Rattie of the Sacramento "Bee", and Will Watson of the San Diego, "Tribune", it became increasingly apparent that there were few "powerhouse" teams with which to reckon, too.

Notable exceptions, however, would be Carson High, which went 12-0 in the L.A. City and was rated one of the finest teams yet developed in that stronghold of prep athletics — quite a comparison with some of the great dynasties built since World War II by Fremont, San Fernando, North Hollywood, Banning, Manual Arts, Birmingham, Los Angeles, Gardena, etc.

Carson, which averaged 40 points a game and held a magnificently strong line on both offense and defense, was led by Mike McClure, a fine running back and receiver who sparked a secondary that set a city record of 32 pass interceptions, halfback Jimmy Vaipou, quarterback Doug Ellison, and a line, most of which migrated from U.S. Samoa.

Bishop Amat repeated as 4A champion, sweeping through a 13-game slate undefeated and quarterback John Sciarra was named 4A "Player of the Year" for his heroics as a runner, passer, field general, kick returner, and defender.

Kennedy of Buena Park won the 3A title and Charles Judge, 5-7, 147 lb. tailback was named "Player of the Year", rolling up 1,803 yards and 19 touchdowns this year. Temple City linebacker Andy Roundtree, only 5-9, 155, whose team repeated at 2A champs and stretched its winning streak to 30 games, was 2A "Player of the Year", while Paso Robles halfback Paul Kinnex gained 1A "Player of the Year", although his team lost to Rio Mesa for the team crown. L.A. Baptist running back Jon Rhodes was Small Schools "Player of the Year", leading his team to victory in the playoffs.

Though Banning was derailed in the quarter-finals of the city playoffs, quarterback Vince Ferragamo, 6-2, 206-pound younger brother of the head coach, Chris Ferragamo, was L.A. City "Player of the Year". Vince passed for 20 touchdowns, gaining 1,979 yards with his passing.

Grossmont, which had posted a so-so 8-3 record until the finals, won the San Diego Section large schools diadem over unbeaten (12-0) Henry, 8-6, as Julian dumped Army & Navy Academy for the small schools conquest. Quarterback Steve Riis of Sweetwater and defensive back Marvin Hitt of Grossmont was SD-CIF "Player of the Year" and Wally Henry, junior from San Diego Lincoln, was acclaimed the best running back in the county.

(Continued on Page 7)

CAL COACH, FEBRUARY 1972

PREP ROUND-UP (Con't)

Balboa won the San Francisco AAA championship, defeating Mission, which had ended a 32-game LOSING skein at the opening of the '70 season. Balboa was 10-0-1 overall.

Balboa tackle Wilson Faumina, 6-2, 245, was named AAA "Player of the Year".

S.F. Riordan won the West Catholic Athletic League with a 9-1-0 season mark, coached by 25-year-old Bob Toledo and led by back Mike Barbero and tackle Al Tenbruggencate. They defeated San Jose's Mitty, whose top performer was WCAL "Player of the Year" quarterback Pat Kohlman.

Ygnacio Valley and Washington of Fremont, the two top teams in the final rankings, led the East Bay. Ygnacio Valley finished 11-0, Washington was 8-1. Livermore had a 9-0 record, San Ramon 9-1, Dublin 8-1, Marina 8-1, Fremont of Oakland 7-1-1, Alameda 7-2, and Amador 7-2. Fremont won the Oakland Athletic League (its first since 1921), Alameda captured the Alameda County Athletic League after dropping two pre-league games. Washington had six shutouts, gave up 13 points in five league games.

Alameda's Mark McKee, 6-1, 200-lb. quarterback, and Pinole Valley halfback Eddie Ayers led the All-Eastbay selections.

Fresno won the Sac-Joaquin's large school division playoffs, beating Reedley, while Garces downed Arvin in the medium division, and Orosi topped Riverdale in the small schools. Monarche of Porterville and Lindsay both finished regular season with 10-0 records, then lost close games in the first round of the playoffs.

Phil Heck, 223-pound linebacker from Washington of Easton, and Kevin Sneed, quarterback from West High of Bakersfield, were named San Joaquin Valley "Lineman of the Year" and "Back of the Year", respectively.

Tracy won the Central California Conference with an 8-1 record, St. Mary's of Stockton was 8-0 in the Valley Oak League, Escalon was 6-0 in the Trans-Valley League. Manteca's Dan Valdez and Joey Jacobs starred as runner and passer, respectively; Greg Smith, Tracy, was another fine ball-carrier and Steve Kincannon, Davis of Modesto, an excellent passer.

Superior California, taking in the upper half of the north, rated Enterprise of Redding, 10-0-0, No. 1, followed by Mira Loma of Sacramento, 9-0-1, Cordova, 8-0-1, Christian Brothers of Sacramento, 7-1-2, El Camino of Sacramento, 7-2-1, Grant of Sacramento, 9-2, Yuba City, 8-2, Lassen of Susanville, 8-1, and El Dorado of Placerville, 7-1-1. Jerry Machen, hard-running

fullback from El Camino, and Jim Phillips, 6-1, 230, double duty center-defensive guard from Mira Loma, were "Back of the Year" and "Lineman of the Year".

CROSS COUNTRY

Marc Gente, Santa Ana, won the CIF, Southern Section, 4A championship after defending 4A winner Terry Williams, Lompoc, who finished a poor 12th in the finals, set a course record of 9:26.6 in the prelims. Lompoc won their third consecutive team title.


Upland, led by first-placer Gordon Innes, captured the 3A, with La Canada copping 2A, individual honors going to Neff, La Mirada's Ed Rodriguez. St. Bernard, Playa del Rey, with Tom Razzeto hitting the tape first, conquered the 1A field.

Defending L.A. City champion and record-holder Jose Amaya of Wilson repeated, but fell short of his 9:35 record in 9:43.2. Granada Hills returned to the top of the team heap.

Clairemont, with mostly a team of juniors, won the San Deigo 2A championship as Mark Molec led the way. Individual winner, however, was Alberto Velasco, 17-year-old soph from Fallbrook. San Dieguito won 1A as Escondido's Cliff Cole came in first.

West Bakersfield swept the Central Section as West's Larry Boen came across the finish line ahead of the field.

Merced won the Sac-Joaquin with its ace, Dave Taylor, No. 1 in the race.

In the Northern Section Lassen of Susanville dominated the team competition. Washington of Fremont topped the North Coast and Mike Dayton, San Ramon of Danville, won the individual. Carlmont of Belmont again led the Central Coast as Jack Bellah, Leigh of San Jose, came in first. Lowell, paced by Brad Duffey was best in San Francisco and Technical was best in Oakland as Tech's Melvin Hayes and McClymonds' James Robinson were best in that section. 

National Golf Foundation To Offer Invitational For Teachers

For a teacher, the phrase "Those who dare to teach must never cease to learn", holds ever increasing importance. In all phases of education, the development and refinement of teaching methods continues with rapid pace. It is with this thought in mind that the National Golf Foundation initiated in 1970, its Annual Invitational Seminar for Teachers.

During the Summer of 1972, experienced teachers and coaches of golf throughout the country will again be provided an opportunity to meet, share ideas and learn new techniques as presented by outstanding educators of the game.


The 1972 program will be conducted at separate Eastern and Western sites, to afford greater convenience for invited persons to attend. The structure of both programs will be parallel, each conducted over a five day period.

Pine Needles Lodges and Country Club, Southern Pines, North Carolina, will provide the setting for the Eastern Seminar; to be held during the week of August 7-11. This golfing resort offers an ideal facility for applying newly learned techniques in a rustic, casual atmosphere, 70 miles southwest of Raleigh, North Carolina. In addition to spacious teaching and practice areas, Pine Needles affords an 18-hole championship course which promises to challenge the player's every stroke.

Electors of the Western site will meet June 26-30 at Sunriver Lodge in Sunriver, Oregon, located 150 miles east of Eugene. Here, seminar facilities afford an equally ideal atmosphere for learning. The 18-hole, 7,019 yard championship course will offer a post-session challenge each day, with picturesque views of Mt. Bachelor to enhance the games enjoyment.

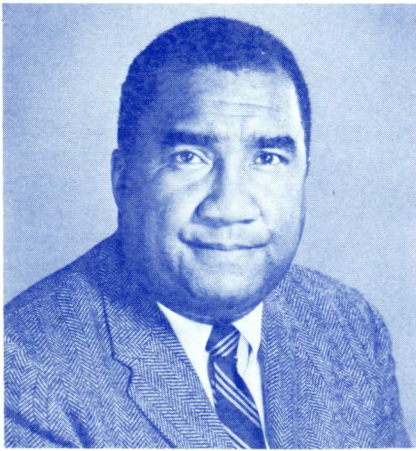
Content for each site will emphasize teaching methodology for individual and group instruction; personal skill improvement; swing analysis; adaptation of facilities; measurement and evaluation; fitting and care of equipment; and the use of instructional aids. Format will blend lecture-demonstrations, practical application, panel discussions, and idea-sharing "Golf-orum" sessions where teachers may benefit from one another's experience as related to the topic at hand.

Seminar sessions will be conducted by National Golf Foundation consultants and guest speakers, representing outstanding PGA and LPGA teaching professionals in addition to noted instructors at colleges and universities.

To be eligible for invitation, a minimum of three years experience in teaching or coaching golf is required. Those with limited experience, however, will be considered by letter of application describing all facets of their association with this activity. All letters of application may be directed to the National Golf Foundation, Educational Services Division, 707 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654. 

TECHNIQUES RELATED TO SPRINT RELAY RACING

440 Yard Relay



by Stanley V. Wright

About the Author:

Stan's 22 year collegiate coaching career in track includes 17 years at Texas Southern University, 3 years at Western Illinois University, and the last three years as track coach at Sacramento State College. He is a member of the U.S. Olympic Track and Field Committee, and the Board of Governors of the United States Olympic Committee. He is also Chairman of the Men's Track and Field Committee of the AAU. In 1962 he coached the Singapore National Team in the Asian Games and in 1964 coached the Malaysian National Team in the Tokyo Olympics. In 1966 he coached the USA National Track team against Russia. In 1967 he was Assistant USA Coach in the Pan American, Western Hemisphere, and World University Games, and in 1968 Stan was an Assistant USA Coach for the Olympic Games in Mexico City. He will be an Assistant Coach again this year for the 1972 Olympic Track and Field Team.

—oOo—

Relay racing is the team event on the track and field program. It is fun for the participants and it pleases the crowd. The popularity of relays has perpetuated such great spectacles as the Drake Relays, Kansas Relays, Penn Relays, Coliseum Relays, West Coast Relays, Quantico Relays, Texas Relays to mention a few. This popularity is deserved since a relay race offers spirited team competition and provides places for a large number of athletes who otherwise would not get the chance to participate. The grouping or relays permits com-

petition for almost every type of athlete from the sprinter to the distance runner.

Relay racing can be a most positive, exciting phase of the track and field program for relay races involve speed, endurance, strength, esprit de corps, sacrifice of individuality, and team work. Many track coaches think that relay racing is merely four runners participating in a baton-passing event. A relay race is a great degree more than just four runners passing a baton. Relay racing is a separate event demanding an appropriate coaching philosophy related to precise coaching techniques and mechanics of great execution.

One factor that dictates the techniques employed by the track coach are the rules. A number of years ago outgoing winners in all relay teams were confined to a strict 22 yard (20m) take-over zone. This restriction led to the growth of a great variety of passing techniques used by the track coach. When the I.A.A.F. adopted the rule that all races up to 4x220 yards (4x200m) members of a team (other than the first winner) may commence running 11 yards (10m) outside the take-over zone, but the baton must be passed only when the baton is in the take-over zone, sprint relay racing changed significantly. This rule change has also been profound and revolutionary in regard to the great change of sprint relay times on the high school, junior college, and college level. Last, but certainly not least, it is essential for the track coach and the sprint relay crew (5 athletes) to develop a positive, aggressive attitude towards relay racing. Everyone must feel that an aggressive, high-speed pass can be successfully done free of error within the passing zone. A sprint relay team who consistently minimizes their errors will win most of their races.

This article is directed towards the 440 yard relay and I shall make an attempt to explain some of the following methods, procedures, and techniques of 440 relay passing that we try to do at Sacramento State College.

- I. Selection of personnel or the arrangement of a relay team
- II. The technique of baton passing.
- III. Responsibilities of the passer and the receiver.

I. Selection of Personnel

This is a very tough job for the coach, perhaps the greatest responsibility he will face in preparing his relay teams for competition. The four members of a relay team usually manifest a range in characteristics and ability. Seldom are they equal in both

ability and knowledge of racing tactics. Time and time again the deciding factor in losing or winning a sprint relay is the order in which relay members are put into competition. Here, even more than in individual races, the adage "know thyself" must be supplemented by "know thy opponents." Coaches will find that careful and constant study of all related factors will pay important dividends.

I would suggest that the following points be considered in selecting your sprint personnel:

1. **The length of the race.** Since we are discussing the 440 yard relay, (4x100m) the personnel should and will be sprinters or hurdlers (especially the 120 yard H.H.). In this race you should consider length of the race because it might be important to the success of the relay if one sprinter can run 95 or 115 yards quicker or with greater strength than another sprinter. It is essential that the relative sprint speeds of each runner are most effectively employed.

2. **Which athlete runs best when behind.** Extremely important in the anchor leg of sprint relay, there is not very much chance to catch up in the 440 yard relay. Therefore, when a team gets behind, it is extremely important to have sprinters who can run well under this circumstance. Most sprint teams do not run well when they are behind. In many cases the runners lose their composure and blow the exchange. I feel that the second leg and anchor are important legs where consideration needs to be given to the sprinter who accelerates very quickly. Since both of these legs run their race on the straightaway, quick acceleration is important.

3. **Which athlete runs best when in the lead.** I would say this would be important on all legs of the sprint relay, especially the first leg. I feel that if you get the lead on the first or second leg you will win most sprint relays. This puts extreme pressure on the other teams and, as I said before, most teams do not pass the baton well under pressure, especially when they can see they are behind. I would say the quicker you can blow the relay open, the better your chances of winning the race.

4. **Who is the fastest starter and the best starter.** I feel that the best starter should take precedent over the fastest starter. The best starter will give the team the needed stability at the start of the race. I am certain that the best starter gives confidence to the other three members of the relay team.

(Continued Next Page)

5. **Who are the two best baton handlers.** In the exchange pass we use (left to right) the second and third runners, each have two movements to execute, while the first and the fourth runners each perform but one movement. In this method it is necessary for the second and third sprinters to be the best baton handlers. We start the baton in the left hand of the first runner, he passes the baton into the right hand of the second runner. As soon as the second runner receives the baton he moves the baton over to his left hand. This movement is made simultaneously with the first stride the runner takes after receiving the baton. The same exchange is executed between the second and third runner while the last exchange is simply made from the left hand of the third runner to the right hand of the anchor runner. It is not necessary for the anchor man to move the baton over.

6. **What passing-receiving pairs work most effectively together.** Adjustments are frequently required when men of varying heights, arm lengths are to be fitted into a smooth, passing combination. Once we settle our combination in passing-receiving, we do not change except for injuries. Then we hope the alternate will do as well as the athlete he replaced.

The commonly accepted arrangement of a sprint team based on running still is 2, 4, 3, 1. In this plan the most efficient team member is placed in the anchor position. There are many other arrangements that may be used. But I think a coach has to keep in mind at all times what is best for his team or is he getting the maximum effort from the athletes with his arrangement of the relay.

At Texas Southern University one year, our poorest sprinter was the lead-off man, he had the best start, while our second best sprinter in the open sprints ran second, and our third best sprinter and best curve runner ran the third leg. With our best sprinter in the anchor, we averaged 39.8 in 12 track meets where they ran the 440 yard relay. Another factor here that needs mentioning is the confidence between the passing and receiving pair. The passing-receiver pair have to believe among themselves that they can complete the pass. The only way to gain this type of confidence is to work at it.

7. **Consider the ability of the athletes to run into a curve or out of a curve.** Sound procedures consist of analyzing carefully the four runners, determining the most effective order of carrying the baton, emphasizing judgment of pace and timing so that each will run his respective leg at his optimum pace, and then retaining his order throughout the season. Most of the problems in sprint relay racing are related to the curve because most

sprinters do not have the confidence and feel relaxed while running a curve.

II. The Technique of Baton Passing

The introduction of the baton in relay racing has stimulated considerable investigation as to the best method of exchange and as a result, there are a number of techniques used in passing the baton. There are five general styles of arm-hand positions that most coaches use in the baton pass, and I am of the opinion that no one method of exchange is superior to another. Sprint relay teams who run well on a consistent basis are those sprint relay teams which execute well. To execute well, a team has to work on the techniques of baton passing in a dictated manner.

1. **Definition of the baton pass.** This is the exchange of the baton that takes place in a 20-meter zone with an additional 10-meter zone. There is only one accepted method of passing the baton in

the sprint relay and that is the so-called blind pass.

There are seven factors which I think a coach might consider when adopting a baton passing style for the sprint relay:

- A. The distance of the relay race
- B. The mechanical efficiency of the exchange
- C. The adaptability of the style to the athletes
- D. The degree of certainty which a particular style provides
- E. The amount of free distance gained by the forward reach of the passer and the backward reach of the receiver
- F. The style providing optimum speed for both the receiver and the passer at the instant of exchange
- G. The distance of the receiver's target from the backline of the passing

(Continued on Page 10)

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TECHNIQUES—(Cont. from Page 9)

zone. (Steps or yards)

2. **Variations in baton handling.** Most coaches will say "receive with the right, pass with the left."

We feel it is easier for the runner to receive the baton in his right hand because he is looking over the right shoulder which obviously makes it simpler to extend the right hand. Also, most runners are right handed and can handle their right hand and arm better than the left. As I mentioned previously, the pass that we use is left to right on all the exchanges, starting with the baton in the left hand.

L to R	L to R	L to R
1st	2nd	3rd

Some teams omit the act of shifting the baton from right to left and each athlete carries the baton through his leg of the relay in the same hand in which it was originally received. The advantage of this plan is to save the cross-body arm motions by each of the last three athletes.

3. **The baton grasp.** Frequently, track coaches give little attention to the problem of holding the baton at the start of the race. The greatest hazard is dropping the baton or leaving it because of incorrect carriage or insecure grip. There are a number of grips that are used by the lead-off man and all of them are good, but I feel a coach should take the following factors into consideration on starting a relay race with the baton.

- A grip that is secure.
- A position of the hand and baton that gives the starter comfort, relaxation, and confidence.
- The amount of exposed surface of the baton at the forward end will facilitate the passing to his teammate in the passing zone.

III. Responsibilities of the passer and the receiver. To be successful, an exchange of the baton requires certain definite accomplishments by both the passer and the receiver. I would think that an effective pass is defined as one in which the baton is exchanged when the two team members involved are running at an equal rate of speed, this rate being optimum for each.

A. Responsibilities of the Passer

1. He must judge and distribute his strength and effort so as to reach his teammate in the shortest period of time. We believe that the responsibility for completing the exchange is primarily upon the passer.

2. The passer must make certain he can identify his teammate in the exchange zone. We feel the best way is to get familiar with the lane by working a few passes in the lane before the race; also, the passer can take into consideration the physical make up of his teammate plus he may use the color of the jersey of his teammate.

3. His arm should be extended at the proper time, neither too early nor too late. We try to synchronize the arm movement of the passer with the arm movements of the receiver. Our passer uses the command "hike" and the receiver extends his right arm back so that the hand is at a height approximating slightly above the hip. Once the passer gives the command "hike", his eyes never leave the extended right hand of the receiver until the exchange is made. We try to make the exchange 5-8 yards inside of the 20 meter zone. If the pass is completed within 5-8 yards within the 20-meter zone, it gives both the passer and the receiver an opportunity to make any adjustment or correction before they are out of the zone.

4. The passer is responsible for applying the correct amount of pressure to the baton in the exchange. We must make certain that his teammate can feel the baton and that he has a secure hold on it.


5. The passer shouldn't anticipate the pass nor slow up to make the pass. If enough practice is spent working on the exchange, both the passer and receiver will have the confidence that is necessary to get the job done in a highly skilled manner.

B. Responsibilities of the Receiver

1. He must know that he is in the correct lane and he must know the exact location of both the back and front lines of the passing zone.

2. The application of the foot drive and arm drive from the zone should be the same as in a start with the gun.

3. The receiver must use good judgment as to the correct moment of initiating the getaway. In our system we use seven strides, with a stride being about a yard in length. Of course, this depends mainly on how many steps the athletes feel they can handle between themselves. Also, it will depend on the condition of the track, wet, heavy, or loose. The second the passer's front foot is above or coming down on the receiver's marker the receiver initiates his take-off with a slight pivot and pushes off the rear foot in one movement. At the same time he uses arm movements that he would use coming off the starting blocks.

4. He should make certain that he doesn't slow down or stop, fearing that his teammate will not get there before he runs out the zone. He must remember that it's the passer's job to get the baton to him within the zone and if he will discipline himself to run full speed for two to three strides before hearing the command "hike", he can, in most cases, expect the baton to touch his hand. 

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State Board Awards Life Members

The State Board of Directors in their November meeting extended life memberships to Mal Eaton of West Covina and Mick Grensted of Yreka. This is in appreciation for the time and effort put forth on the State Board for the coaching profession in California. Their terms on the board expired in June 1971. 


HELP . . . HELP . . . HELP

One of our schools has asked their Athletic Director to come up with an evaluation criteria for his coaching staff. He is looking for help from other schools who may already be evaluating their athletic staff. If you have any criteria or forms drawn, please send them to "Cork" Iversen, Athletic Director, Fairfield High School, 200 East Atlantic St., Fairfield, Ca 94533. 

Olympic Games Tour Participants Meeting March 5

A meeting of all participants for the CCA 1972 Olympic Games Tour and Clinic will be held on Sunday, March 5th. at three (3) o'clock at the Offices of Group-Air in Berkeley. Their office is located in the GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, 2150 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley.

At this meeting we shall be supplied with the names of our Hotel or Hotels. More track tickets will probably be available as Mr. Weber may go to Munich for this purpose. A German travel film will be shown and an opportunity to meet your fellow travelers.

If you have any questions about the meeting or the tour please contact the Tour Director, Hal Buffa, Diablo Valley College, Golf Club Road, Concord, Ca. 94523. 

CIFacts

It's often said that it's tougher today to interest boys in high school athletics, and that there is so much more for youth to do than there used to be. Statistics can be used to illustrate varying points of view. But the boys interscholastic athletics participation survey for the 1970-71 school year shows that the average number of boys per school is approximately the same as in 1961-62.

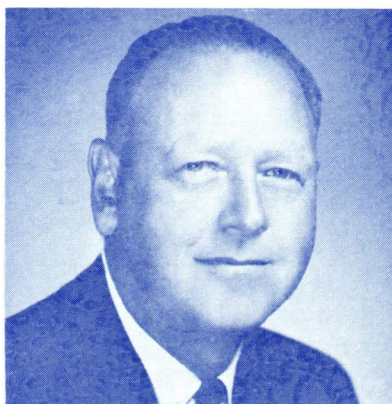
It is true that there are more boys in each school now, so it might also be claimed that the percentage of participation is somewhat lower than 9 years ago.

It is certain that if school districts could provide financial support for an increased number of squads, we would have many more boys eager to play on those teams. It's finances, not lack of interest, that clamps the lid on athletic participation.

During the 1970-71 school year, 828 high schools fielded one or more basketball teams, while 825 sponsored baseball. 790 high schools played 11-man football, 771 had track teams, 550 sponsored wrestling, 638 tennis, 485 swimming, and 438 golf.

The comparative statistics for 1961-62 and 1970-71 relative to the number of CIF high schools fielding teams and the participation by sport follows:

	1961-62		1970-71	
	No. of schools	No. of part.	No. of schools	Part.
SPORT				
Baseball	665	28,406	825	35,419
Basketball	679	34,745	828	40,224
Cross Country	394	14,025	641	19,572
Football				
11 Man	640	66,789	790	89,318
Golf	285	3,783	438	7,301
Gymnastics	131	3,954	132	3,750
Soccer	24	1,020	221	8,395
Swimming	322	14,348	485	17,067
Tennis	457	9,777	638	14,610
Track & Field	635	44,805	771	52,105
Water Polo	69	2,562	209	7,533
Wrestling	284	12,044	550	24,282




by
WILLIAM W. RUSSELL
State CIF Commissioner

Last June, the Southern California Golf Association assisted the State CIF Office, together with the San Diego, Los Angeles, Southern, and Central CIF Sections in sponsoring an invitational golf tournament matching the best golfers from each of the 4 CIF Sections. It was the first time the best high school golfers from all of southern California met in CIF competition. The event was an outstanding success, and plans for the second such event are already underway. The State CIF Office hopes to interest the Northern California Golf Association in cooperating in a similar event which might bring together the best golfers in all the other 6 CIF Sections in a one-day event. It would probably have to be scheduled on a Monday, due to availability of golf courses.

The first official CIF Wrestling Championship Tournament will be held in 1973, under plans which will be drawn and presented to the State CIF Federated Council for adoption. The statewide CIF Wrestling Championship event was approved in 1971 by the State Council. Since some CIF Sections have been conducting their own CIF Section Wrestling Championships for many years, while other CIF Sections still do not conduct a section championship tournament, it will probably be necessary to conduct one or more qualifying tournaments, so that all high school wrestlers have some type of entry available, provided they are good enough to qualify for a State CIF Wrestling Championship event. Wrestling coaches and Athletic Directors are invited

to submit their recommendations to their CIF Section Commissioner or to the State CIF Office, not later than February 4, 1972. Perhaps the Northern California Invitational Wrestling Tournament might be designated as a qualifying meet. What's your idea?


George Miskulin, Principal of Del Mar High School of San Jose, formerly coach and athletic director at his school, was elected President of the State CIF Federated Council at the Council's last meeting. Miskulin serves as a member of the National Federation Wrestling Rules Committee. Steve T. Miletich, Vice Principal of Beverly Hills High School, was elected State CIF Vice President. Miletich coached Beverly Hills High School basketball teams for several years, was an outstanding basketball official, and currently is Instructional Chairman for the Southern California Basketball Officials' Association, as well as Chairman of the CIF Southern Section Executive Committee. 

UNITED WE STAND . . . DIVIDED WE FALL!

(Continued from Page 11)

in Southern California over a period of years; (5) and SCIBCA COACHES AWARDS, presented each year to the winning coaches of each C. I. F. S. S. classification championship. In addition, the association maintains a very close working relationship with the C.I.F.S.S. office and its commissioner, Ken Fagans.

The 1972 Spring Clinic is scheduled for Saturday, May 6, at Long Beach City College. An outstanding array of speakers will be on the program, to be followed with a luncheon. Further information may be obtained by contacting Clinic Chairman Walt Hamer, Orange High School, Orange, California.

The California Coaches Association is to be highly commended for emphasizing its state-wide affiliation program, as well as all the other programs it has initiated to improve the image and position of interscholastic athletics in the State of California. Recognizing that any organization is no stronger than its membership, we strongly endorse supporting our state association by joining through our local affiliated organization. 

CAL COACH, FEBRUARY 1972

RIO HONDO ATHLETIC LEAGUE OPPOSES SPRING FOOTBALL IN PADS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERSCOLASTIC
FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION



By PAUL WOMACK

President

Redlands High School

The Southern California Football Coaches Association is attempting to implement Spring Football in Pads. For your information we are enclosing a letter from the Rio Hondo Athletic League opposing such a proposal and a reply to this opposition by our Association.

The Rio Hondo Athletic League has unanimously gone on record as opposing passage of the proposal to permit AAAA level schools to engage in spring practice for football in full gear. We are presently an AA league that has fluctuated over the years from that ranking to AAA and back. During the past ten to twelve years one of our teams has been a finalist or winner in CIF Football competition for all but two or three years. We are, therefore, both quite interested and successful in football. Yet we speak against the proposal and solicit your support when the matter comes before the Council again this January.

The proponents of the proposal have indicated the following rationals as shown in the communication of October 13, 1971 from the CIF-SS office:

1. That football, a big financial supporter of CIF-SS activities, is the most restricted sport under CIF jurisdiction.

2. That the use of protective equipment would allow the coaching staff time to teach the proper technique of blocking and tackling.

3. That there would be an increase in the caliber of football being played in the member schools.

4. Additionally, Mr. Paul Womack of Redlands High School, President of the Coaches' Association, indicated at the fall meeting of the Council that he believed it would permit coaches time to determine the boys who had a real interest in contact, an assured necessity of tackle football.

5. That this would be an "experiment" for one year for AAAA schools only.

6. That the state CIF Protective Fund would sell low cost insurance for this spring activity.

The Rio Hondo League suggests that its opposition is borne of several contrary beliefs:-

1. That while football may be the most restricted sport, it is the only sport where physical contact is necessary, is encouraged, and where protection is sought with special gear. Additionally, those restrictions relating to summer activity have no germane role in the discussion of spring school time practice.

2. That while more time to teach any skill would improve that skill, there is no need to enhance skills beyond the level that can be reached in the present time PROVIDED all teams have similar opportunities. This desire to maintain parity, (of course) explains why restrictions are placed on football in order to prevent over-emphasis by some schools with a resultant DECREASE in competition between the schools with unequal practice arrangements.

3. That while there would undoubtedly be a possible increase in the quality of football being played, there is no justification for saying that such a need exists at all. Hopefully, high schools are not trying to emulate the professional sports in reaching for absolute levels of performance or even those of the football-minded universities. Better caliber football might put a few more dollars in the coffers of the CIF but is that necessary in a period when football already brings in more than enough to maintain the present southern section program?

4. That the idea that the coach needs extra time to determine the "real" players is hardly a justification for that program. Returning players to the varsity the coach already knows. Boys from lower level squads he should know through observation or contact with the lower level coaches. Entering students (freshmen and new students) are the only ones a coach can't get a real line on and they won't be in spring football anyway.

5. Obviously from the blue sheet sent out describing the issue, the matter won't rest with AAAA schools for it is stated that a given division could participate also if a majority of the schools approve. The word "experiment" is fallacious, of course, in the context used here for it implies control and experimental groups, prior accurate knowledge of what has transpired before in the way of accidents and levels of coaching knowledge and student skills, and a method of measuring results that will indicate whether actual value from the "experiment" has been received. Obviously, no such method of control or information reception can or will exist. Evaluation will be visceral rather than cerebral and made by those coaches who are participants — and obviously enthusiastic or they wouldn't permit such a practice. It would be much like asking the Archbishop rather than the Rabbi to compare the values to be found in the Catholic and Protestants faiths.

6. That injuries will increase, rather than decrease. Obviously, the state Protective Fund Board believes this or they would not increase the fee for insurance even by the proposed \$3.00 if they did not guess that claims would be made. If a school has 15 days of practice in which to teach these physical skills in full gear will a coach use half of that time on conditioning drills or will he in May take boys who have not played this particular sport, if any at all, since November and put them into full contact drills at once in order to fully utilize the time? Or if this proves impractical, will we not be back next year considering the need for a week of conditioning before spring practice begins? Where contact exists, injuries will pertain. This is inherent in the sport and is a recognized hazard. Is there an obligation for a HIGH SCHOOL to emulate the colleges and professionals and add further accident risk at a time not remotely connected to the necessities of the actual fall contest?

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from Page 13)

7. Costs are somewhat blithely ignored. Inter-squad possibilities a la the colleges are mentioned as possible revenue sources. Equipment used is equipment that needs repair and cleaning and that means cost. Is your district ready to assume this added cost IF your contest doesn't pay its own way? Is your student body so wealthy that it couldn't use any costs it might be out better for other activities?

8. As the emphasis on football in the spring increases there will be a lessening of interest in other spring sports — particularly if some contest is held — and a coaching demand to boys to get in shape for spring practice could have the obvious effect of forcing boys out of other sports and making them in HIGH SCHOOL into what they will become in college if they participate. single sport athletes.

9. While this is basically an AAAA "experiment" (with others permitted if desired), competition between AAAA schools and AAA and AA institutions who don't practice in the spring will soon be eliminated. The large schools already have a population advantage. If they get an additional skill-developing advantage the other schools will have to give up playing them (and losing the gates possible with large schools — hence this can be a net loss to lesser-sized schools) or will soon have to reciprocate by engaging in similar practice. The proposal that this is an "experiment" for AAAA schools thus becomes a snare and a delusion for schools in other divisions who do not feel that the matter is of concern to them. This will, if passed, ultimately affect all high schools.

10. That the caliber of football needs to be dramatically raised can be questioned. Obviously excellence is desired in any sport but at what potential price and for what goal? The STUDENT can enjoy playing the game — probably for the last time in high school will enjoyment be a major part for many — without further drive toward improving skills. The high schools have NO obligation to college coaches to provide even more skilled fodder for their athletic mills. And certainly administrators have no obligation to provide situations which permit overemphasis of a given sport or the opportunity for a given coach to develop his reputation as an entree to college coaching or for personal prestige.

(Continued on Page 15)



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In summary, we see NO positive values to the program as outlined. We do see many pitfalls that should be avoided. We reject the idea that any "experiment" can or will be conducted, sure in the knowledge that no objective evaluation can be made. We invite your support of our belief and your negative vote through your league representative at the January meeting of the CIF-SS Council.

Sincerely yours,
P. J. Thompson, President
Rio Hondo Athletic League
South Pasadena High School
Kenneth Bullock, League
Rep. CIF-SS Council
San Marino High School.

—oOo—

Paul Womack, President of Southern California Football Coaches Association, replies:

Gentlemen:

The Southern California Coaches Association wishes to bring to your attention, our reactions and concerns, regarding the letter published by Dr. Ken Bullock, Rio Hondo League representative, of November 5, 1971.

The Southern California Coaches Association has been in existence since 1957. Our goals as an association have been developed to protect the best interest of the game of football and the coaching profession. Our primary purpose is to clarify and distinguish ethical and approved professional practices from those which are detrimental and harmful. Its secondary purpose is to emphasize the purpose and values of football in California high schools and to stress the proper functions of coaches in relation to schools and players. Ethics have been defined as the basic principles of the right action.

During the past 14 years, we have provided clinic instruction by nationally known high school coaches; developed a placement service to add school districts with the employment of qualified young men; published bulletins to enhance professional growth; and during 1971, we became affiliated with the California Coaches Association.

1. In answer to Item 1:
Wrestling, baseball, soccer and all involved physical contact and protective gear is used.
2. In answer to Item 2:
The time to teach skills would remain the same 18 days. Participation in protective equipment would allow a complete learning experience in all phases of football skills.

3. In answer to Item 3:
We feel that it is educationally sound to encourage a young man to reach his fullest potential, whether physical or mental. We feel that there is always a need to improve in quality and functions of any educational process. We can never be completely satisfied with our position, we should strive for continued improvement. If we remain the same, we would become stagnant.

4. In answer to Item 4:
In rebuilding a varsity team, many players could and will be moved to new or different positions. Each year the new varsity team takes on its own personality and characteristics. The more you can find out about a boy in the spring the better you can prepare him to enhance his own ability and therefore improve your team as a whole.

5. In answer to Item 5:
It would definitely be controlled and information does exist. Practice in pads is already being done each year.

Interest, enthusiasm and dedication are necessary in any educational process. If it wasn't for enthusiastic, interested and dedicated teachers, we would still be teaching with antiquated methods and facilities.

6. In answer to Item 6:
We would assume that injuries may increase, but with a definite controlled program, this could be only a slight increase. We feel those young men who would be participating would have been in a weight conditioning program or a spring sport and would be in better condition than before coming off of summer vacation. I would hope that we would emulate the good we see coming from the professional or college campuses and refute the bad. If football is good we should emulate it. If it is bad, we should throw it out. The better we plan and become prepared the more we learn and the less injuries should occur.

7. In answer to Item 7:
Cost is a definite factor but not out of proportion would be our assumption. Cleaning can be done at home repair should be minimal. A spring game could provide revenue to cover expenses and add an activity at the end of the school year which would promote school spirit and involvement.


8. In answer to Item 8:
We already have spring practice and it comes after spring sports. In no way would it force a boy to choose. We do encourage and promote all sports and see values in all.

9. In answer to Item 9:
We would concur that it would be beneficial for all classifications. It should be their choice if they see the need and value of it.

10. In answer to Item 10:
We have stated previously our stand on football and the value of the program. We do not see any dramatic changes but an ever present improvement in the caliber of the sport of football and the young men who are the participants.

We feel that our obligation lies with the young men who participate, the school districts in which we teach, their families, the community in which they live.

In our opinion all coaches should be striving to improve their position just as teachers and administrators do.

In summary we see great value in promoting our program which would include spring practice in pads. 

J C ROUND-UP


(Continued from Page 5)

Allan Hancock College, which hosted last year's state tourney, has the leadership of Maryland all-state prep Jerry McDaniel (6-3) in a repeat bid for the Central Conference title the Bulldogs shared last year with Merced. Reedley, only college to beat Marin in non-league play, was considered the main obstacle to the two perennial Central Conference contenders in what shapes up as a well-balanced race. Reedley is led in scoring, rebounding, and assists by Mike Bradley, a 6-2 forward from New York.

Merced, which has had at least a part of three straight titles, has three returning lettermen, headed by leading rebounder forward John Rice. Two imports coach Don Reid is counting on for help are Ken Strader from Indianapolis, Ind., and defensive specialist Ken Walker, who was MVP of the Virginia High School tournament. All three stars stand 6-5.

THE FOUR ROBINSONS

Announcers and reporters in the Desert Conference are having a confusing time with co-favorite (with Barstow) Imperial Valley. The Arabs have four Robinsons in their starting lineup, three of them brothers — Prentiss (6-1 guard), Lenn (6-1 forward), and Glenn (6-4 forward) — plus unrelated Ken (5-10 guard). They also rank as IVC's top scorers, in that order.

Imperial produced many top players in the 60's, including state MVPs George Reynolds (1967) and Shaler Halimon (1966) and two time all-stater James Speed (1969-70). 

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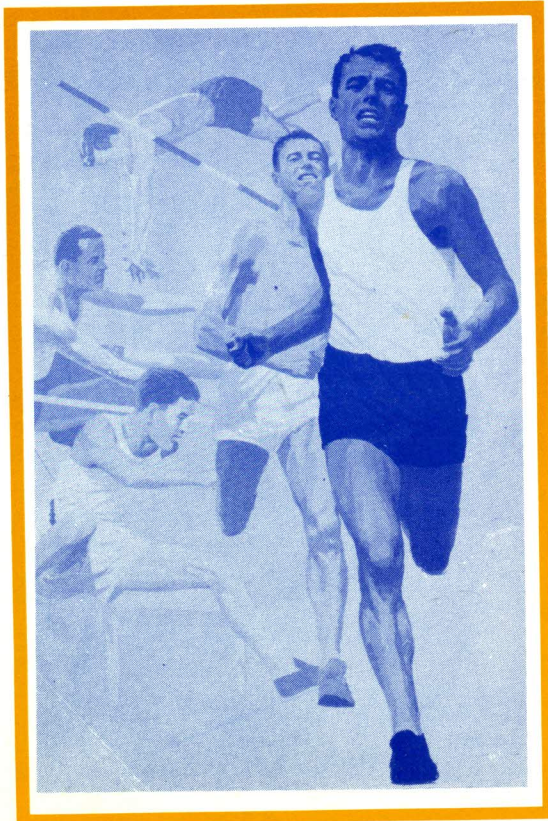
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