

OCTOBER ★ 1968

You've Got a Date at Disneyland
On November 30-December 1

Cal COACH

Published Quarterly by the California Coaches Association

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
CALIFORNIA COACHES ASSOCIATION



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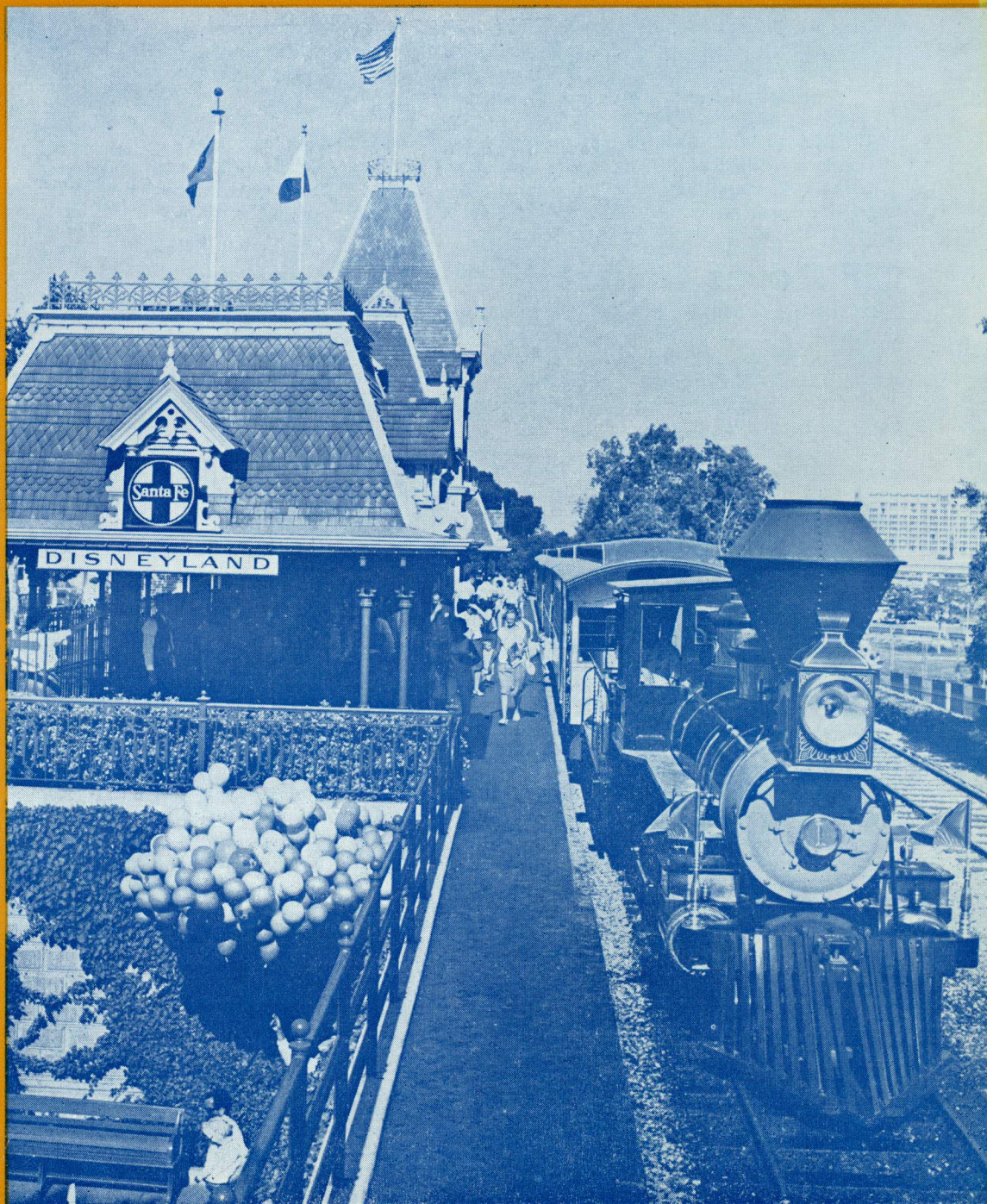
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ALL ABOARD FOR DISNEYLAND — The Santa Fe-Disneyland Railroad will be just one form of transportation used for the November 30-December 1 Clinic at the Anaheim site for the California Coaches Association.

National High School Athletic Coaches Adopt 'Statement of Purpose' at Conclave

The National High School Athletics Coaches Association, meeting in its annual convention in Tulsa, Oklahoma last June, where California Coaches Association Executive Secretary Bill Rockwell was elected national president, adopted the following "Statement of Purpose," with delegates from 35 member states participating:

"The National High School Athletics Coaches Association, concerned about the intensity of unrest in our nation and the resultant dangerous effects on our society, and being aware of its unique opportunity as an influence for good among our youth, reaffirms the importance of liberty and justice enjoyed by the American people.

"The Association calls upon high school coaches throughout the country to rededicate their efforts to instill in our youth the vital importance of and respect for the rights of others. It urges all coaches to strengthen their resolve to teach the virtues of discipline, loyalty, dedication, and self-sacrifice, and to inculcate in their players a respect for authority and a worthy purpose in life."

The CCA is one of 35 affiliated state organizations, and will be the host organization for the 1969 NHSACA annual convention at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, June 19-23. Paul Briggs, former CCA president, is 1968-69 State Representative to the national group.

CIF Moves Offices to Santa Barbara—

California Interscholastic Federation Commissioner William W. Russell announces that the State Office has been moved to Santa Barbara, effective August 30, 1968.

The new address is 470 South Patterson Avenue, Santa Barbara, California 93105; the phone is (805) 964-4724.

All CIF business, including the CIF Protection Fund, will be handled through the Santa Barbara office.

Because of the rush of moving, the usual column, CIFacts, by Russell, will not appear in this issue, but will be resumed with the publication of the December magazine.

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Convention Briefs

Air Transport

Air California announces a new schedule of flights from the Northern California area to Orange County.

From Oakland:—Flight 462, 7 p.m. arrives 8:15; Flight 474, 8:50 p.m., arrives 10:25; Flight 482, 10:40 p.m., arrives 11:55. Flights 462 and 482 are non-stop, and 474 is via San Jose. These are all Friday flights. Flight 402, 7 a.m. Saturdays, reaches the Disneyland area at 8 a.m. All flights are on Electra jets.

From San Francisco:—Flight 246, 7 p.m., arrives 8; Flight 252, 8:30 p.m., arrives 9:30; Flight 262, 10 p.m., arrives 11. These are all Friday flights, direct on non-stop DC-9 jets. Flight 206, Saturday, leaves at 8:30 a.m. and arrives at 9:30, and is also a DC-9 non-stop jet.

From San Jose:—Flight 456, 5:45 p.m., arrives at 6:55; Flight 466, 8 p.m., arrives at 9:10; Flight 472, 9:15 p.m., arrives at 10:25. These are all Friday evening flights on Electras. Two Saturday morning flights, Flight 406, 7 a.m., arriving at 8:10, and 8:45, arriving at 9:55, are also on non-stop Electras.

One-way fares are \$14.85 plus tax.

Course Credit

One unit of graduate credit in Physical Education from the University of San Diego, course 280-B, will be granted by payment of a \$13.00 course fee and an evaluation paper to be turned in at the conclusion of the clinic.



DALLAS YOST
HAWTHORNE
HIGH SCHOOL

From the President's Desk

Since our last magazine, many exciting things have happened to the California Coaches' Association. First, Paul Chappelle has completed two great years as president of the State Association. I feel Paul deserves a sincere thanks for all the work he has done and for the progress the C. C. A. has made during his tenure. Next, membership chairman, Ed Strelow resigned after 10 years of hard work. We're going to miss Ed and all his great ideas. Then Doug Pederson presented one of the best State Conventions of all time at the Jack Tar Hotel. Congratulations on a job well done. Following the convention, Doug Pederson and Ron Sevier were asked to attend the Southwest District Conference on Smoking and Health Education in New Mexico to study the part the schools can play in the elimination of tobacco smoking. Then in June, Bill Rockwell, our executive secretary, was elected president of the National High School Athletic Coaches' Association at their convention in Texas. This gives us a voice at the national level. This is a real reason for being a member of C. C. A.

The Southern Section sports chairmen have done a great job getting a very good convention together. It is to be held at the Disneyland Hotel, November 30 and December 1. The convention is the day after the football play-offs and should be a good time to get together and talk about the games. A good program has been arranged with the first two Hall of Fame awards in Southern California being awarded. Jim Piersall of the Angels will be the luncheon speaker. Everything possible has been done to make it a memorable weekend at Disneyland, including discount certificates for Disneyland, a ticket bureau for the Melodyland Theatre and easy access to Knotts Berry Farm. So, bring the family and make it a great weekend.

We need all your help to make this convention a success. We need a good turnout this time if the C. C. A. is to continue the Southern California conventions. This is your association and can give you the unity the coaching profession of California needs if it is to attain the strength and prestige you desire.

How about an all-out effort by everyone to see that your entire staff arrives for a great weekend.

Best of luck,
Dallas Yost

BASKETBALL,

A PRESSING PROBLEM

By HOWARD DALLMAR
Head Basketball Coach
 Stanford University



COACH HOWIE DALLMAR
 Stanford Basketball Coach

Zone presses have been tremendously successful throughout the years. The majority of teams using Zone Presses apply the defense under the following circumstances:

1. When behind in score during late stages of game.
2. Against weak ball-handling teams.
3. Against a team lacking speed and quickness.
4. Against a ball-control team.
5. To control the tempo of the game.

Because the zone area to be covered is extended there are certain requirements needed by players using the press. They must have quickness, speed and anticipation. They must have the ability to recover quickly after the offense has penetrated their zone. They should not foul (unless it is a gambling press used by a team behind to score late in game). Above all, the players should have confidence that the defense's main objective is to "bother" the opposition into making mistakes—the primary purpose not being to steal the ball.

Offensive teams face the task of running into zone presses at half court, three quarter court, or full court. They may also set their defense in various formations, such as 3-2, 2-3, 3-1-1, 2-1-2, and combination zone and man to man presses.

In the past 16 years, many teams went to the NCAA finals using presses. Penn State used a three-quarter 3-2 zone press in 1954; USF used a three-quarter 2-2-1 zone press along with a switching man to man press in 1955 and in 1956; West Virginia used a 3-1-1 half quarter zone press in 1959; and California used a combination 2-2-1 zone press plus a switching man press in 1959. In the early sixties, Cincinnati and Ohio State used various presses. Finally, in the last few years, UCLA, with its combination 2-2-1 and 3-1-1 zone press has won the NCAA title four times.

UCLA's well organized press has raised havoc against all opposition. Their material fitted the press perfectly. After every

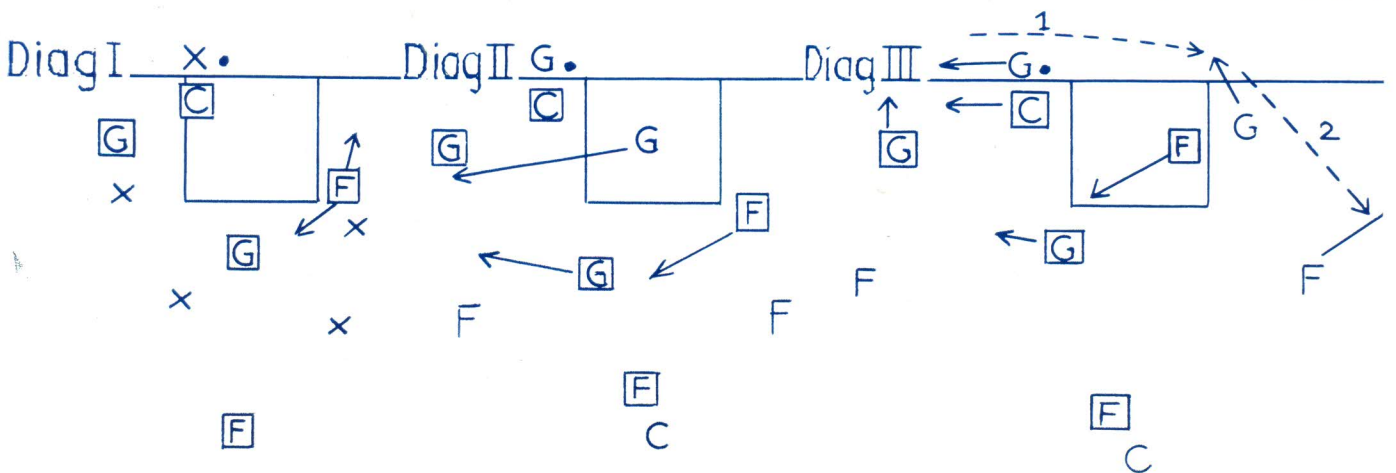
offensive point scored by UCLA (field goal or free throw) they applied the pressure immediately. See diagram one. The center immediately covered the man taking the ball out of bounds. The smaller guard covered the left side discouraging any pass in-bound to that area. The big forward on the right side had options in his zone area and also discouraged in-bound passes to that side. The middle man had anticipation and quickness and was a key performer in the defense. Finally, the safety man would play down court and look for (and invite) the long pass. The safety man is also a key performer in the defense since there will be 2 on 1 situations occurring when penetration is made down court and he is to prevent the lay-up.

This particular press is more effective if the big man, after rebounding offensively, takes the man with the ball out-of-bounds. Because of personnel adjustments, it may be necessary for one of the forwards to take the ball out of bounds with the center acting as safety. This creates somewhat of a problem defensively since the others must cover up to allow the safety man to get in his position while the ball is being thrown in. The above press can also be more effective if you have a left-handed player on the left side and a right-handed player on the right side, i.e. with reference to the three man front line.

The offensive problems in attempting to attack this press were two-fold—first: teams had to organize for the throw-in; and, secondly: teams had to re-group to bring the ball up-court. It would have been "nice" to put the ball in play immediately, but the problem was that after a basket was scored the defensive center (after rebounding offensively) was in perfect position to pickup the man with the ball out-of-bounds. This discouraged any quick down-court pass and gave the safety man time to get back.

Another problem was the back board—the man with the ball had to clear that area and go to the left or to the right of the

(Continued on page 6)





Coach Vaughan Hitchcock

Safety and Welfare of The Wrestling Athlete

by VAUGHAN HITCHCOCK

Wrestling Coach, California Polytechnic College
San Luis Obispo, California

Before the wrestling sports season gets under way it is wise to review the entire scope of contestant welfare and safety, thus insuring the least possible chance of impaired health or disability for the athletes, and allowing the team the best possible chance of achieving its full potential.

It is common to see a school with a potentially outstanding team at the outset of the season reduced to fragments at the end of the season due to injury, sickness, disease, and participant discontent.

Many injuries could be avoided if proper facilities, equipment, and training techniques were employed and provided. Sickness and disease could be held to a minimum if infected athletes were ferretted out and isolated from the remainder of the squad. Much of player discontent stems from unsanitary workout and/or meet conditions. This problem could be avoided by keeping mats, mat room, personal equipment, and clothing clean and sanitary. There is nothing more distasteful about the sport of wrestling than working out on dirty mats with a partner who has not washed his clothing recently. Another leading cause of athlete discontent is lengthy workout sessions and extended scrimmage sessions. This situation is easily corrected through proper practice organization and the use of interval training.

There are many factors which contribute to the safety and welfare of the wrestling athlete and unless these precautions are observed and adhered to, it is best to exclude wrestling from the competitive sports program.

The following is a list of suggestions for safety and sanitation:

Wrestling Room

The construction design of the physical facilities available for wrestling will vary drastically from school to school but certain steps must be taken to guarantee the safety of the participants regardless of the facilities. A wrestling room designed for the safety and welfare of the athletes should include:

- Adequate ventilation
- Temperature control (it is unwise to wrestle in a cold or a superheated wrestling room—a temperature of 82 degrees is recommended)
- Drinking water and cuspidor facilities immediately available
- Adequate mat area (4-inch hair mats or one-inch cellular plastic matting)
- Protective padding on walls bordering the wrestling mat area
- All mats fastened together securely (hair mats pinned or stitched together—cellular mats taped along seams)
- Plastic mat covers for all canvas duck covered mats (covers to be securely attached and free of wrinkles)
- Workout circles on all practice mat area (circles to be 10 feet in diameter and a minimum of five feet apart)
- Provisions for proper mat sanitation (mats should be swept and mopped once daily with a suitable disinfectant)

Personal equipment

Each wrestling participant should be equipped with:

- Practice clothing consisting of white socks, supporter, close-fitting shirt, tights and/or trunks.
- Wrestling shoes (high cut, light weight, and flexible)
- Eleven-inch knee pads with cut out backs (to be worn at practice sessions, thus avoiding bruises and abrasions to the knees, and insuring maximum take-down efficiency)
- Wrestling head guard (to be worn at all times; if head guards are not available a lubricant such as vasoline can be applied to the ears prior to workouts)
- Special equipment (nylon coated fabric weight reducing suit can be used to lose weight but only under the supervision of the coach or trainer)

Training Program

A proper training program which considers the safety and welfare of the athlete should include:

- A thorough warm-up prior to any vigorous drill or scrimmage (always begin warm-up with stretching and loosening calisthenics, and then progress to the heavy, large muscle exercises)
- Interval training in all areas of physical conditioning
- Coaching staff should closely supervise all drills and scrimmage sessions. Absolutely no wrestling without a coach present.
- No horse play allowed at any time.
- A wrestler self-protection plan which includes workout precautions (rules) which protect the wrestlers (freeze on the command, "Break," and one pair of wrestlers per workout)

COACH HITCHCOCK'S RECORD

In his many years at Cal Poly (SLO), Coach Vaughan Hitchcock has piled up an enviable record, winning the 1966 NCAA championship, placing second in 1965, and seventh in 1967, which gives him one of the better sets of statistics among West Coast coaches.

circle, automatic break when you come near or in contact with another pair, etc.)

- A policy of not over-wrestling contestants or out-matching them
- Practice sessions should be relatively short and well organized with wrestlers getting maximum mat time.

Personal

There are certain personal items which should be the responsibility of each contestant. These include:

- Keeping fingernails closely trimmed
- No rings to be worn during wrestling practice
- Contestants to be clean shaven (it is most uncomfortable to wrestle with a partner who has whiskers)
- A neat, relatively close cut hair cut (use little if any hair dressing or oil)
- Take a lengthy shower following practice. Start with warm water and gradually reduce the temperature to cool
- Dress appropriate to weather conditions (cover damp hair with a cap or hat before leaving gymnasium)

Weight Reduction

It is important that wrestlers maintain their competitive weight classification. These suggestions may help in arriving at and maintaining the best competitive weight:

- Adhere to the local wrestling weight control program
- Rule of thumb—"If a wrestler is between weights he should work and diet down to the next lower weight classification, but a wrestler should never go through one weight class to make the next lowest."
- Pay proper attention to diet (eat the normal family meals but reduce the quantity somewhat. The diet should include plenty of fresh vegetables, fruits, and meats)
- Take salt tablets daily
- Get at least eight hours of sleep each night and at the same hours
- Sign in and out on a weight-control chart daily

Injury Policy

It is important to establish an injury policy at the outset of the season, thus insuring that all team members will be aware of the regulations established by the school and coach.

- All contestants should have a thorough physical examination prior to turning out for the team
- Report all injuries or infections to coach or trainer promptly
- Any injury which is potentially serious should be examined by a physician
- An immediate care procedure in case of injury should be established and reviewed with athletes and coaches.

Miscellaneous

Additional items which should be included are:

- A fingernail trimmer and medical scissors suspended from a flexible, light weight chain mounted in the mat room
- Clothing hangers or hooks mounted in mat room in appropriate places, thus keeping clothing off the mats and avoiding injury
- Foot mats at all entrances to mat room, thus preventing dirt from being carried into the mat room on shoes of the participants
- Street shoes are not allowed on the wrestling mats
- A first aid kit should be available at all times in the mat room.

If the above-mentioned suggestions are employed in the wrestling program, injuries, disease, and infections will be held to a minimum, thus giving your team the best possible chance for success.



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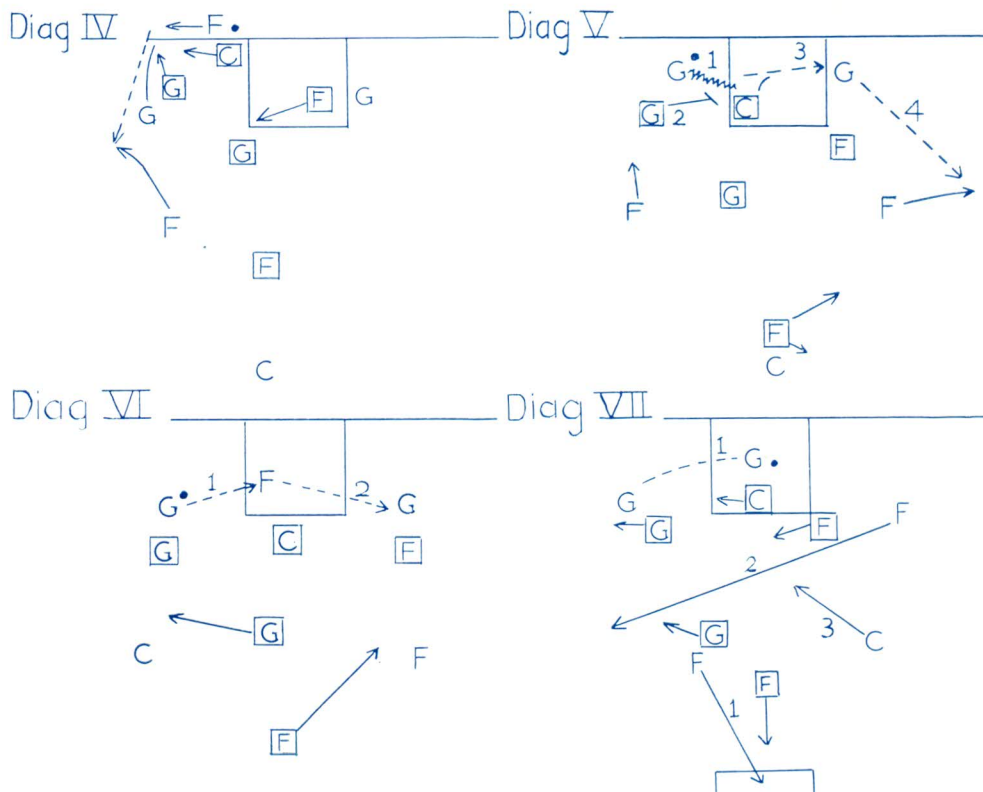
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In diagram VI—when F receives ball, he should make defense commit by two-timing—then pass to open side man (i.e.: either guard). Also either guard can cut diagonally for pass and either F or C downcourt toward offensive basket.

MORE ON DALLMAR

(Continued from Page 3)

back board, allowing him the threat of throwing down-court without the back board interfering with his throw in. When the ball moved right or left, the zone adjusted by revolving slightly, this was an important key to the defense. Incidentally, since 90% of your players are right-handed, approximately 90% of the time teams take the ball out on the right side of the end line and this helps the defensive rotation adjustment.

Some teams, on the initial pass would have the guard throw a down-court to either forward. They had to be careful of this since the zone could adjust into a 2-2-1 with both forwards rotating to cover the long pass area. See figure 2.

After a basket, and only after a basket, can the man taking the ball out-of-bounds maneuver to run anywhere along the end line to make his throw (on any other out-of-bounds play he is not allowed to move along the sideline or endline). Some players, to get the initial move accomplished, would move to the opposite side of the end line in an effort to rotate the zone looking for openings. The defensive center would move right with him. Some teams attempt to accomplish completing the initial pass by passing to another guard out-of-bounds and he would throw the initial in-bounds pass. See Diagram 3.

Some teams would "flood" an area to overload the zone and then throw the in-bound pass. They would use a big forward to make the pass in, since it would be a little easier against the opposition center who would be on the forward with the ball. See Diagram 4.

Now teams faced the second problem, and that was bringing the ball from back court to front court (or through the "meat-grinder"). Teams have used a 3-2 offense with the active forward and two guards bringing the ball up. Others use the more standard 2-3 setup with the guards bringing the ball up. See figure 5. In this 2-2-1 or 2-3 setup, teams want to pass through the zone with a minimum amount of dribbling—sometimes, however, the zone can adjust to a semi-man-to-man basis and a guard must dribble to make the defense commit itself. In Diagram 5, the guard dribbles to the left and defensive center and defensive guard "trap" him. The left guard stays even or slightly behind the man with the ball—this makes it easier to receive the pass. He can then attempt to release down court to forwards or center.

As stated earlier, some teams use the bigger active forward

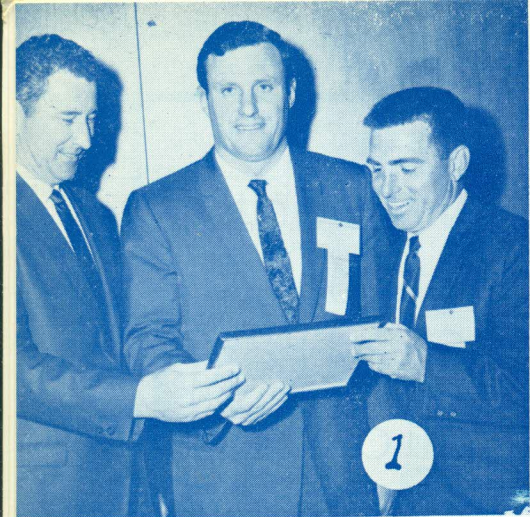
with the guards to attempt to move the ball to the front court. See Figure 6. In this 3-2 setup, since no offensive man is down court, the defensive safety man can move all the way up to the mid-line.

In Diagram 7, we have set up a 3-1-1 zone offensive attack; here teams will attempt to keep the safety man honest by sending a forward down court and attacking 4 against 4. Some teams would send the forward diagonally to over-load the defensive middle area with a center and forward. Guard with the ball has the option of passing to off guard or diagonal cutting forward, or the center.

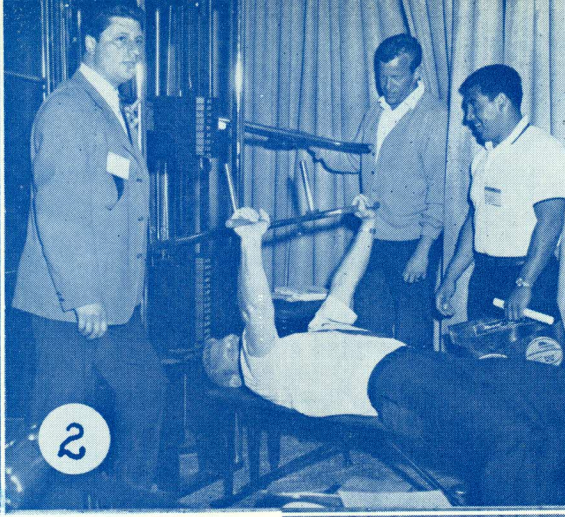
When a team gets to the front court successfully and out numbers the defense (2 on 1 or 3 on 2), the offense should take advantage of this otherwise the defense can afford to apply more pressure and gamble much more in the back court. The defense would have nothing to lose if the offense will not take advantage of any openings against the zone at the offensive end of the court.

Players are warned about "lob" passes being picked off, dribbling into traps, and also long down court passes (although when open, it is the best weapon to use). When a man is trapped or two-timed, the release man that the man with the ball is looking for should be parallel or even behind the man with the ball. This is easier for that man to receive a pass and then to release to a man down court. Players should be cautioned about dribbling too much—in fact, one of the offensive team's best weapons is to pass against a zone, and an excellent drill would be to not allow the offensive team attacking zone to dribble. In other words, they must pass all the way down court without dropping the ball to the floor. It should be emphasized, however, that as much as we stress passing instead of dribbling—at times, there must be dribbling to make the defensive commit itself in an effort to find out whether you are attacking a zone or a man to man. In the event that it is a man to man, the other players should clear out allowing the best dribbler to bring the ball up court.

In one of the games against UCLA last year, it was pointed out that a team only lost the ball five teams versus the press, and penetrated the press for eight baskets and that the press actually worked to their disadvantage. However, it is the annoying influence that the press has that effects the offense, even after penetration or when working the normal offense against the normal defense.



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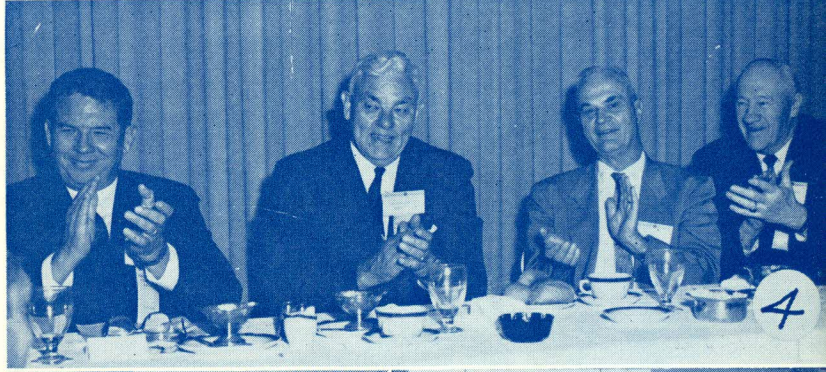
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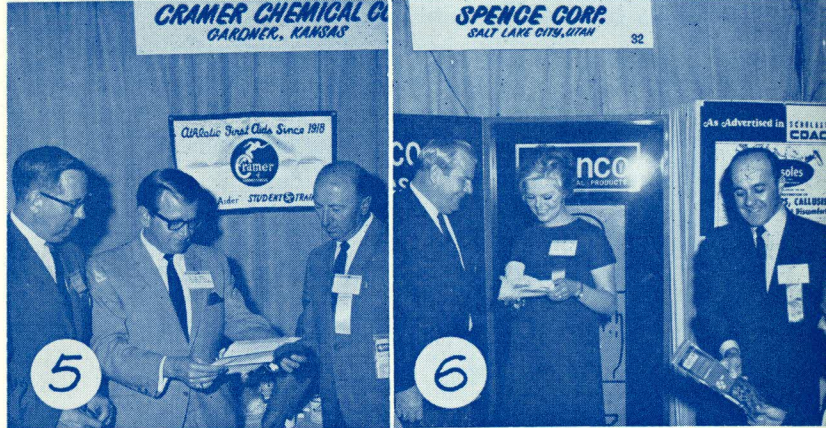
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Picture Highlights from the Jack Tar Convention and Clinic

- 1—Convention Chairman Doug Pederson, Speaker Rev. Donn Moomaw, and new CCA President Dallas Yost in pre-luncheon gettogether.
- 2—MARCY GYM EQUIPMENT CO. EXHIBIT:—Bill Munoz, Marcy; Dave Wylie, San Rafael football coach; Mike Jaramillo, Mt. Carmel football and baseball coach; and Mike Koblein (prone) of Marcy.
- 3—Doug Pederson and Bill Rockwell, CCA executive secretary, present president's plaque to Paul Chappelle.
- 4—BANQUET NOTABLES:—Wayne Henderson, president of CASSA; Tom Hamilton, commissioner of the Pac-8 Conference; Delbert Marshall, Northern California CIF commissioner; and Willard "Butch" Knowles, CAHPER executive secretary.
- 5—CRAMER EXHIBIT:—Jack Cramer, long-time CCA friend; Dr. John Cooper, Oklahoma State University; Hale Roach, El Cerrito track coach and past CCA president.
- 6—SPENCE CORPORATION EXHIBIT:—Hank Larmuseau, Mt. Eden basketball coach; and Laurie Forbush and Jimmy Brown, Spenco representatives.
- 7—LUNCHEON SPEAKER, Assemblyman Bob Monagan, a real "Law and Order" man; former president Orren Qualls and Convention Chairman Doug Pederson.
- 8—The busy registration line as the convention opens.
- 9—RIDDELL EXHIBIT:—John Graf, Arch Billmire Co., Jim Echols, Oakland Technical football and track coach; Norman Guest, Castro Valley track coach; Gary Dawes, Arch Billmire Co., and Dick McMannis, Varsity Sporting Goods.
- 10—RESILITE EXHIBIT:—Don Thompson, Laney College golf coach; Jim McHugh, Oakland Tech vice-principal; and Del Tanner and Ed De Ferrari, both of Resilite.
- 11—JAYFRO CORP. EXHIBIT:—Bill Campbell, Pinole Valley track coach; Phil Clifton, El Cerrito frosh and jayvee football and track coach; John Kroll, Jayfro; and John Orogren, Piedmont High School track coach.
- 12—BIG NAMES IN CALIFORNIA SPORTS FIELD:—William Russell, State CIF commissioner; John Klumb and Casey Conrad, State Department of Education; and Paul Chappelle, State President of CCA.
- 13—UNIVERSITY SPORTS EXHIBIT:—John Henry, Mt. Pleasant High School (San Jose) swimming and water polo coach; Bob Talmadge, University Sports, Palo Alto; and Phil Palen, Crestmoor High football and golf coach.
- 14—TRASK AND SQUIER EXHIBIT:—Jerry Deuker, Pinole Valley High; Dan Mullett and Don Wunn, Trask & Squier representatives; and Robert Lehman, Reedley College.
- 15—CHAMPION PRODUCTS EXHIBIT:—Bob Giardina, Ygnacio Valley track coach; John Woolley, Champion; Ed Marcos and Wayne Brooks, Campbell High School, track and football coaches respectively.
- 16—AWARDS BY KAY EXHIBIT:—Ray Boron, Kay; Bob Eustis, Washington High (Fremont) swimming and water polo coach; Darline Boron, Kay; and George Arlie, Fort Bragg football coach.
- 17—SEAMLESS RUBBER CO. EXHIBIT:—Cary Tremewan, Seaside High swimming coach; Ray Sartini and Dave Harris, Seamless representatives; and Tim Thornton, Branham High (San Jose) swimming coach.



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JAYFRO CORP.
MONTVILLE, CONN. 16



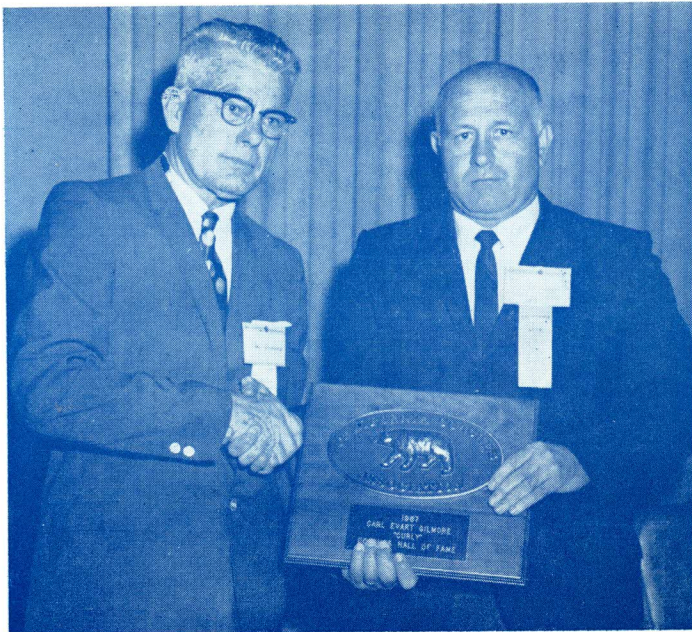
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36-YEAR VETERAN—Carl Gilmore receives one of two Coaches Hall of Fame awards from Shasta College football coach Jim Buckley at April Jack Tar Convention and Clinic.



40-YEAR CONCORD LEADER—Peter James Kramer, second of two recipients of the Coaches Hall of Fame plaques for 1968, was presented his plaque by Mt. Diablo High's Hart Fairclough.

Gilmore, Kramer Honored for Outstanding Coaching Records

TWO NOTED CALIFORNIA COACHES, Shasta College's Carl Gilmore and Mt. Diablo High's Pete Kramer, with 76 years of California coaching experience behind them, were honored at the 11th annual Convention and Clinic at the Jack Tar Hotel last April with the highly prized California Coaches Association "Coaches Hall of Fame" plaques. Presenting the awards were Jim Buckley, football coach at Shasta College, and Hart Fairclough, coach of Mt. Diablo High School.

Gilmore, an Oregon State football player who rated a fullback spot on the East-West Shrine Game, took over the entire coaching program at Shasta High in 1930, including varsity and "D" basketball, football, and track and field.

When Shasta College was founded in 1950, Gilmore left the active coaching field to become director of athletics at the new

school, a post he held for 16 years until his retirement in 1950.

Mt. Diablo's Pete Kramer possesses the seldom matched record of coaching 100 varsity seasons, 24 in track, 23 in football, 16 in baseball, 15 in basketball, and 11 each in tennis and swimming!

Leaving the coaching ranks in 1949, Kramer went into the administrative field, serving as a vice-principal at Mt. Diablo High for 15 years. Retiring in 1964, Kramer was given a farewell gift of an all-expense trip to the Tokyo Olympics for himself and his wife, Dorothy.

Kramer, a graduate of Washington State College, was a varsity football and basketball player for the Cougars, and for 14 years was a football official for the old Pacific Coast Conference.

California Coaches Association

Membership Application

Fee: \$5.00 Make checks payable to: C.C.A.

Mail to: Calif. Coaches Assoc., 445 Crestmont Dr., Oakland, Cal. 94619

Were you a member this past year? Yes No

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CAL COACH Deadline—

Final deadline for the next issue of **Cal Coach** is November 15, with the issue due to hit the mails about December 10. Send your material for this issue to Editor Ted Ellsworth, 644 Cragmont Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708.

Featured will be a follow-up story on the Olympic Games results, based on an interview with Head Coach Payton Jordan, and a picture story of the All Sports Clinic at Disneyland, November 30-December 1.

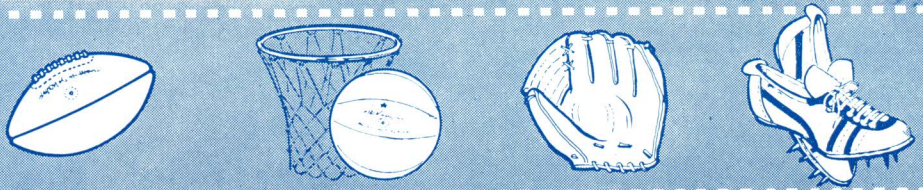
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Sports Training Films

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FOOTBALL

THROWING ON THE RUN John McKay, University of Southern California
CATCHING A FOOTBALL John Vaught, University of Mississippi
TACKLING Darrell Royal, University of Texas
THE PASSER Eddie Erdelatz, formerly of The U.S. Naval Academy
INTERIOR LINE PLAY Joe Kuharich, Notre Dame
THE RUNNING BACK Bud Wilkinson of Oklahoma
THE KICKING GAME Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech
DEFENSIVE LINE PLAY Chalmers (Bump) Elliott, University of Michigan
BACKFIELD: BALL HANDLING Floyd B. "Ben" Schwartzwalder, Syracuse U.

BASKETBALL

PRESSING DEFENSE John Bennington, St. Louis University "Billikens"
FAST BREAK Fred Taylor, Ohio State University
INDIVIDUAL SKILLS Pete Newell, University of California
INDIVIDUAL OFFENSE Adolph Rupp, of Kentucky
TEAM OFFENSE Frank McQuire, of North Carolina
DEFENSIVE BASKETBALL Henry P. (Hank) Iba, of Oklahoma State

BASEBALL

BATTING AND BUNTING Ethan Allen, of Yale
PITCHING Ethan Allen, of Yale, and his team
HITTING A BASEBALL Ted Williams

TRACK

THE SPRINTER Ed Temple of Tennessee State College and "The Tigerbelles"
RELAY TECHNIQUES Bob Giegengack, Yale University