

C. I. F., SOUTHERN SECTION MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. 4

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No. 1

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT HULL

Altogether too many parents wait until Johnny is in some kind of trouble at school before acquainting themselves with the workings of the local educational system, and altogether too many high school principals wait until one of their own boys runs into a C.I.F. ruling before giving careful study to these rulings and the principles upon which they are based.

Our executive committee is a hard working, long suffering group of men who are striving earnestly to cope with the complicated and difficult problems of inter-school athletic relations.

I bespeak for them the sympathetic interest and support of all high school principals. Don't leave this important responsibility entirely to your coaches.

W. Roy Hull.

WHO IS WHO IN THE C. I. F.

Mr. W. Roy Hull, Principal of the Lompoc High School, who is President of the Council for this year has had a varied experience in school administration.

He graduated with the degree of A.B. from Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska. He took graduate work at Yale and at Stanford, receiving the degree of M.A. from Stanford.

As an undergraduate at Hastings College, Mr. Hull played football and basketball.

Mr. Hull coached high school athletics at the Hastings, Nebraska, High School. He taught in the State Teachers College at Peru, Nebraska. He was superintendent of Schools at Wood River and at Broken Bow in Nebraska.

He served as Superintendent of Schools at Clarkdale, Arizona. While in Arizona he served on the Board of Control of the State Athletic Association.

In California, Mr. Hull served as Principal of the Fillmore High School and is now in his fifth year as Principal of the Lompoc High School. He has represented the San Luis Obispo League on our Council for the last three years.

As President of the Council, Mr. Hull will probably have a chance to emulate some of the diplomatic characteristics of his illustrious name sake in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

We are sure Council affairs will be well administered this year.

THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

At the Los Angeles Tennis Club, Clinton and Cahuenga Streets in Los Angeles, from September 13 to 22 will occur the Annual Pacific Southwest Sectional Tennis Championships.

All the outstanding players of the United States, men, women, boys, and girls will be there to take part.

School pupils of elementary, junior high and senior high grades will be admitted any day from September 13 to September 20, inclusive, for 25c. Pupils will be allowed to identify themselves.

This will be an excellent opportunity for our tennis enthusiasts to see some of the wonderful young American players in action.

ENCLOSURES

We are enclosing with this bulletin, a copy of the Constitution and Rules of the C.I.F. Athletic Protective Fund which was sent out by Mr. A. B. Ingham of Pacific Grove, the Secretary and General Manager of the organization. This booklet contains the rules and regulations of the C.I.F.A.P.F. which will be in force during this school year, 1940-1941.

We are also enclosing five copies of the Constitution and Rulings of the C.I.F., Southern Section, corrected to September, 1940. In the back of this booklet will be found also the Constitution of the C.I.F.A.P.F. referred to above.

If any school is in need of more than five copies of our Constitution and Rulings, more of the booklets will be sent on request.

We are enclosing, too, a supply of Eligibility Sheets, both Classes "A" and "B" together with sheets for filing Three Point Data.

A complete set of last years Bulletins in an 8" x 11" folder, is included. The Principal may now discard the Bulletins sent out monthly last year.

Two copies of a table to use in calculating Three Point Data are included also. These cards are a real time saver.

These supplies are all a part of the service rendered by the C.I.F., Southern Section, to our member schools.

C.I.F., SOUTHERN SECTION, EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL TAXES

The letter quoted below, under date of August 5, 1940, was received from the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C.

**CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC
FEDERATION, SOUTHERN SECTION**

SOUTH PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL
South Pasadena, California PYramid 1-1707

Executive Committee

B. L. Bergstrom, Principal El Monte High School
Ernest W. Fischer, Principal Chaffey High School
Kinter Hamilton, Principal Harvard School
Normal C. Hayhurst, Principal Herbert Hoover
High School (Glendale)
Earl Thompson, Principal Claremont High School
W. Roy Hull, Principal Lompoc High School,
President of the Council
Seth F. Van Patten, Commissioner of Athletics

"After careful reconsideration of all the evidence submitted, this office is of the opinion that you were organized and are being operated primarily for educational purposes within the meaning of section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Revenue Act of 1938, and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts and are therefore entitled to exemption from Federal income tax as an educational organization. Bureau rulings of May 3, 1939, January 22, 1940 and February 20, 1940, referred to above, are hereby revoked.

"Accordingly, you will not be required to file returns of income unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the collector of internal revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

"The exemption evidenced by this letter relates specifically to Federal income tax but since any organization which is exempt from such tax under the provisions of section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code also is entitled to exemption from the capital stock tax pursuant to the express provisions of section 1201 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, you will not be required to file capital stock tax returns for future years so long as the exemption from income tax is effective.

"Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23(o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.

"Your status with respect to Federal employment taxes will be dealt with in a separate communication.

"The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this section.

"By direction of the Commissioner.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Wm. T. Sherwood
Acting Deputy Commissioner."

Over a period of three years the C.I.F. Office had discussed with the U. S. Treasury Department, our status under the Federal Income Tax Laws. We had appealed to Congressman Jerry Voorhis and Senators Johnson and Downey to take up the questions involved for us. Judge W. Cloyd Snyder of South Pasadena, on a recent business trip to Washington, D. C., took up the matter personally with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The above ruling seems to be the cumulative result of these various efforts. We are very much pleased to be able to report to the schools of Southern California the favorable outcome.

CORRECTIONS TO JUNE BULLETIN

In listing the attendance of League Representatives at the May meeting of the Council, we omitted the name of Mr. LeRoy Allison of Vista, who represented the Southern League. Mr. Allison not only took an active part in the meeting, but he was also elected Vice-President of the Council for this school year.

We quote from a letter received from Mr. Ralph Burnight on June 15:

"I have just received the June Bulletin and in checking over the minutes of the Council Meeting of May 18th I find one omission. In Item No. 3, Section E, at the top of page 2 instead of the phrase "the report to be ready by February 1941" it should read "this committee is to have power to act and shall make a report of its action to the Council in February 1941".

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The first regular meeting of the Executive Committee for this year will occur on Saturday, October 5. The Executive Committee this year is made up of: Mr. Bergstrom, Principal at El Monte; Mr. Fischer, Principal at Chaffey; Mr. Hamilton, Principal at Harvard; Mr. Hayhurst, Principal at Herbert Hoover in Glendale, and Dr. Thompson, District Superintendent at Claremont. Mr. Bergstrom and Dr. Thompson will be serving for the first time on our Executive Committee. Any questions for consideration by the Executive Committee should be sent to the C.I.F. Office prior to October 5.

TRANSFER CASES

At the start of each school year practically every Principal has to pass on the eligibility for competition of a number of boys who have come to his school by transfer. The question of the eligibility of boys who have transferred has

caused much confusion during the existence of the C.I.F.

Principals, in order to protect their own interests, are urged to check the record of every transfer with extreme care.

The C.I.F. Office and the Executive Committee will be glad to review any and all border line cases. Let us help you play safe.

NEW RULES

The 1940 edition of our Constitution and Rulings contains a number of new provisions. In Article XIII, General Instructions, four new sections, (14), (16), (17), & (18) have been added.

In the football regulations a scrimmage is defined in section (9) and a new section (7) is added in regard to the start of football practice in September.

In the track regulations, section (8) was approved at the February meeting of the Council, and section (30) was added at the May meeting.

Articles XXXIV and XXXV did not appear in the 1938 set of rules. These articles were approved at the May meeting of the Council. They have been followed in practice for several years.

ADVERTISERS

The firms running advertisements in the new edition of our Constitution and Rulings are all known to the C.I.F. Office. We are quite sure our member schools will find all these firms reliable and business-like.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

The National Federation of High School Athletic Associations is now located in new office quarters at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. The National Federation is launching a monthly bulletin in which it will attempt to deal with matters of interest and value to all the high schools of the Nation.

This bulletin will be furnished to State Associations with the privilege of using any of the material contained in the publications.

The comments below on the 1940 football rules are taken from the first issue of the National Bulletin. These notes should be of special interest to football coaches.

1940 Football Rules to be Emphasized

Fundamentals: For most students of the rules the opening of a new season necessitates a careful review of points which must be kept clearly in mind. Here are a few fundamentals of the interscholastic code.

Every effort is made to permit a team to retain a gain which has been made prior to an infraction which could not have had any influence on the advance. Also, every effort is made to eliminate the necessity of declining a penalty. [See 4-4-1, 6-3-6, 6-5-6 and 8-5-1-Penalty (a)].

The ball is always considered in possession of one team or the other. During a loose ball (during a kick, pass or fumble) the ball is not in possession of any player but is considered as still in possession of the team whose player performed the act. Consequently that team is still the offensive team.

A fumble implies possession and control. When a loose ball is juggled without the player having had possession, it is a muff.

Every effort is made to avoid tactics designed to wear down the resistance of a star performer through making unnecessary tackles and blocks such as after a passer has passed the ball, after a runner has touched the ground with some part of the body other than hands or feet or after forward progress has stopped. (See 5-A-1-4-Notes 1 and 2 and Page 78).

Fouls occur either during a down or between downs. The period "between downs" starts as soon as the ball is out of bounds or is dead for any other reason. Player action, such as crawling or unnecessary roughness, which occurs after the ball is dead is not considered part of the previous down. It is "between downs" and is so treated. It could not have had any influence on the point to which the ball was advanced before becoming dead.

Plays are classified as either "running plays" or "plays involving a loose ball". The classification is significant when a foul occurs since the spot of enforcement is dependent on it. For foul during running play see Rule 2-32 and 4-4-1. For foul during play involving loose ball see 6-3-6, 6-5-6, 7-2-2-5, 8-4-5 and 8-5-8-1.

Foul During Running Play (2-32 and 4-4-1): By interscholastic rules, the ball is always in possession of a team even when not in possession of a player. When a player is in possession, he is termed a "runner". In most cases when there is a runner, the play is designated as a running play. The only time this is not the case is when the play includes a kick from scrimmage or a forward pass from behind the line. For several years the rules have designated these two types of plays as plays involving a loose ball and, if a foul occurs during such plays, the penalty is nearly always from the previous spot. Thus A1 might receive the snap and run with the ball before making a kick or forward pass. In such a situation, A1 is a runner but the play is not considered a running play since it comes under the head of a play involving a loose ball (the kick or pass). Of course, it doesn't make any difference unless a foul occurs during the act.

18-Minute Intermission and 3-Minute Warm-Up Period (3-1 and 3-2-2): Teams must appear on the field at the end of fifteen minutes of the intermission between halves. The last three minutes are for limbering-up activities. The officials have no authority over the activities of the teams during these three minutes but they must insist on the teams being on the field. The coach may

be on the field during this time, but if he is, his activities should be confined to encouraging the teams to get in good physical condition for the start of the second half rather than for the purpose of doing some last minute coaching or going through the various voodoo maneuvers which have come to be common in some of the other sports. The new rule is a safety measure and teams should be coached to observe the spirit of the rule.

Ball Remains Dead If Shift is Illegal (4-3-1 and 8-2-4-2): The trend in the rules is toward killing the ball as soon as an infraction which is ordinarily called by the Referee occurs. In a number of situations the ball is considered as not having gone into play when there is a foul connected with the snap or free-kick. When a team fails to pause one full second following a shift, the whistle should be blown immediately so that unnecessary player action will be avoided. Since the ball is not considered as having gone into play, Team B can not decline the penalty in case the opponent is thrown for a loss or in case play continues and there is a change of possession. If this is properly administered, much waste action will be avoided.

Pass Rule Simplified (4-3-2-2, 4-4-5 and 8-5): The forward pass rules have been simplified because of a couple of significant changes in procedure relative to passes. The table of passes on page 59 is worth careful study. This should be followed by a study of the entire section and then by a more detailed study of the pass table on page 97.

Note that there are two kinds of illegal passes and that the penalties are different. The second forward pass from behind the line seldom occurs but it must be provided for in all consideration of pass plays. Here is a spot where it is probably possible to make further simplification in the rules and at the same time improve the game. The matter of eliminating this second type of illegal pass or of making the penalty the same as for the first pass from beyond the line should be considered.

This year there is no prohibition against the touching of a pass by a second eligible player of A. A pass might be touched by eligible A1, batted by eligible A2, completed and advanced by eligible A3. This gives eligible players of A the same rights which have always been given to all players of B. In past years the prohibition against completion by a second eligible player was insisted upon because it was felt that the situation would give rise to difficulty on the part of officials in determining which players are eligible to complete the pass. Under present rules originally ineligible players are not permitted beyond the line and the play which results in a player becoming ineligible because of having gone out of bounds is so rare that it is scarcely worth the space and complications which are caused by having to include the situation in all pass con-

siderations. The new rule makes it possible for a pass receiver to deliberately attempt to bat the pass in such a way that a less closely guarded teammate may make the completion. However, such a play is so dangerous that it will not be widely used. If a receiver is in such a situation as to definitely control the direction the ball is batted, he is also in a position to complete the pass himself. The latter would be the safer procedure. In case the ball is batted, both teams have an equal chance to make completion just as they have an equal chance to complete the pass before it is touched. The new rule has been tried experimentally for several years in individual games and conference play. Experience indicates that there is nothing revolutionary in the change but that it does offer some interesting possibilities and it permits considerable simplification in the rules and in administration by the officials.

The touching of a pass by an ineligible player (other than one accidentally touched on or behind his line) is merely one form of interference and is classified in the 1940 rules. Heretofore such an act was treated as entirely different from other forms of interference and this made it desirable to classify incompletions as minor (those which drew the minor penalty of loss of down) and major (those which drew the major penalty of loss of ball in former years and more recently loss of down and 15). The change in penalty in what was termed the major incompleteness made such an incompleteness the same as interference with one minor exception, i.e., when it occurred in the end zone on first, second or third downs. This was a useless complication and a slight change which has eliminated the exception has made it unnecessary to continue to classify incompletions as minor or major. The penalty for interference is the same whether it is by an ineligible player or an eligible player.

The improvement along this line has made one other slight change necessary. Heretofore, the ball was dead as soon as touched by an ineligible player. However, the play nearly always went through to completion because the umpire usually is responsible for watching this act and carries no whistle. On the other hand, during other forms of interference, the ball was not dead as soon as the act occurred. This seemed a rather nonsensical distinction. The 1940 rules have eliminated it and the ball is not killed as soon as touched by an ineligible player. It is treated exactly as when an ineligible player advances beyond the line before the pass is thrown or as when any other form of interference occurs. It goes without saying that if the act occurs in the end zone, it is a touchback only during fourth down, the same as for any pass interference by A.

Corrections in Football Publications

Interscholastic Football Rules: The first and second lines of 3-1-1 are interchanged.

Aids to Interpretation Leaders (Bulletin I): On page 3, the reference 8-8-5 should be "8-5".