

*In Between Talking about the Football has 15 ratings and 3 reviews. Steven said: With one exception, the 33 stories in this collection are all short-shor.*

General topics[ edit ] Typically the same clubs win every time. How could things be changed? Nowadays players for "local" teams come from all over the world. What is your opinion of this change? In some countries there seems to be a link between violence and vandalism with football. Why should this be? Which country has the most enjoyable football? Should hooligans be banned from football? How could it be made more interesting? Are there any ways in which the game could obtain more money from advertising? Should the quality of their decisions be improved or are debates about their decisions a necessary part of the game? How could the game be made less dangerous for skillful players? Are there any other changes you would like to see? How can technology improve football? Do you think that football has changed in last 10 years? What will football be like years from now? Suggestions from others are shown in italics. What do you think of each idea? Draws should be eliminated and penalties should be used to give a result for every game. Female players should have a kit based on tennis clothes. Male players should also have more revealing kit. Aggressive tackles should be prohibited so as to protect more skilful players. Bigger goals would allow for more goals to be scored. Goal posts should be made substantially thicker so that a near miss would be more likely to rebound into play. Neon advertising could be placed on the thicker posts. Points could be given for rebounds off the thicker posts. The linesman could be on pitch to assist the referee. Two or more referees could be on the pitch at the same time. All referees should be professional. The game could be divided into quarters to allow for more TV advertising. The offside rule should be abolished. Extra time should be abolished. A football player has a career of, perhaps, 15 years. With such a short working life, do they deserve high salaries? What are the disadvantages of playing football for a living? International Federation of Association Football is the governing body of association football. In the United States, association football the topic of this article is called soccer derived from the spelling of the word "association".

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Reactions to the report[ edit ] Following the release of the report many commentators[ who? It never happened," is, in the words of Nocera, "utterly convincing. Goldberg prepared a document rebutting specific charges made in the Wells Report, [48] citing Nobel Prize winning scientist Roderick MacKinnon , who has financial ties to Robert Kraft. The NFL responded that timing still could not explain the pressure declines. Young posted online a letter he sent to the judge reviewing the Tom Brady suspension. The judge posted the letter to the official court docket on September 10, The Wall Street Journal reported on Mr. The letter summarized how it claimed the Exponent appendix to the Wells report provides sufficient proof of the deception and that the fundamental conclusion that the Patriots ball pressure could not be explained by science was a lie on the part of Exponent. On August 26, , Robert F. Young posted online the page amicus brief that he sent to the court. Berman posted the brief to the official court docket on September 9, and it was subsequently noted and linked to by the Wall Street Journal on September 17, The brief examined each reason given by Exponent for not believing the ref regarding the question of which gauge had been used pre-game, arguing why Exponent would not have actually believed each reason it gave. It noted that with the more generally agreed timing assumption of the Colts balls having been tested at the last minute, the Exponent experimental simulation data was inconsistent with disbelieving the ref and consistent with believing the ref. Combining the above it argued that the Exponent work, when properly understood, shows that to the best that can be known by the science known to Exponent, the evidence proves that no air was improperly removed from the Patriots footballs. On August 30, , Robert F. Young posted a pictorial summary of the issues mentioned in his amicus brief. The summary included experimental data from Patriots fan Mike Greenway, not part of the brief, showing that even a dry bag, partially open, was sufficient to slow warming of even a football in the top of the bag by 2. The op-ed mentions that the "expert accusers" Exponent ignored the effect of the balls having remained in the bag on game day. The op-ed linked to Robert F. In addition to that, the picture also showed that the NFL measured the 2 needles at different spots to make the smaller needle appear longer. According to Blecker, the different needle sizes resulted in one gauge reading at a constant measure of about 0. An abridged version of the lecture is available here. He also details technical failures of the transient analysis in the Exponent report which do not show a slower rate of warming for wet balls and contain incorrect "amplitudes" in the graphs which underrepresented the total warming of both the Colts and Patriots balls. Moreover, the report documents your failure to cooperate fully and candidly with the investigation, including by refusing to produce any relevant electronic evidence emails, texts, etc. Bleacher Report referred to the penalties as "brutal. During the four months that the cell phone was in use, Brady had exchanged nearly 10, text messages, none of which can now be retrieved from that device. The destruction of the cell phone was not disclosed until June 18, almost four months after the investigators had first sought electronic information from Brady. I did nothing wrong, and no one in the Patriots organization did either. Despite submitting to hours of testimony over the past 6 months, it is disappointing that the Commissioner upheld my suspension based upon a standard that it was "probable" that I was "generally aware" of misconduct. The fact is that neither I, nor any equipment person, did anything of which we have been accused. I also disagree with yesterdays narrative surrounding my cellphone. As a member of a union, I was under no obligation to set a new precedent going forward, nor was I made aware at any time during Mr. Wells investigation, that failing to subject my cell phone to investigation would result in ANY discipline. Most importantly, I have never written, texted, emailed to anybody at anytime, anything related to football air pressure before this issue was raised at the AFC Championship game in January. To suggest that I destroyed a phone to avoid giving the NFL information it requested is completely wrong. To try and reconcile the record and fully cooperate with the investigation after I was disciplined in May, we turned over detailed pages of cell phone records and all of the

emails that Mr. In short, we exhausted every possibility to give the NFL everything we could and offered to go thru the identity for every text and phone call during the relevant time. He dismissed my hours of testimony and it is disappointing that he found it unreliable I will not allow my unfair discipline to become a precedent for other NFL players without a fight. Lorin Reisner, who worked on the Wells Report served as the attorney who on behalf of the NFL cross-examined Brady at the appeal hearing; in addition, Wells asserted attorneyâ€™client privilege during the hearing. No settlement was reached; the next scheduled court date was August The judge asked to know what exact evidence links Brady to deflating footballs, with NFL lawyer Daniel Nash responding that there was "no direct evidence Mr. Brady clearly knew about this," including records of text messages, and phone calls between the quarterback and one of the two Patriots employees implicated. He also indicated there is no "smoking gun" showing that Brady had direct knowledge that the balls were deflated. Berman, pushed the NFL to settle. The next settlement hearing was August 31, with no change in position from either side. Kessler more intensely than NFL lawyer Paul Clement, with Circuit Judge Denny Chin even stating that "the evidence of ball tampering is compelling, if not overwhelming. Not a single judge on the member panel issued a dissent. National Review [ ] and Rush Limbaugh provided social commentary. Post-Super Bowl coverage[ edit ] Deflategate continued to be a major news item following the Super Bowl and during the offseason, as the NFL issued its report and penalties were imposed and then appealed. As the story became increasingly less about football and more about science and legal process, it became common for the media to refer to "DeflateGate fatigue". The Patriots were doing it. They had a system of deflating footballs after the balls were inspected by officials. Any agenda-less person who reads the Wells Report would come away with no other conclusion. The texts were unexplainable.

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Accompanying the commander in chief wherever he goes, the innocuous-looking briefcase is touted in movies and spy novels as the ultimate power accessory, a doomsday machine that could destroy the entire world. A retired Football, emptied of its top-secret inner contents, is currently on display at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Contrary to popular belief, the Football does not actually contain a big red button for launching a nuclear war. Although its origins remain highly classified, the Football can be traced back to the Cuban missile crisis. A declassified Kennedy memo documents the concerns that led to the invention of the Football as a system for verifying the identity of the commander in chief. The president posed the following chilling, but commonsense, questions: The earliest known photograph of a military aide trailing the president with the telltale black briefcase a modified version of a standard Zero-Halliburton model was taken on May 10, , at the Kennedy family compound in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Since , the Football has become a staple of presidential trips, and was even photographed in Red Square in May , accompanying President Ronald Reagan on a state visit to the Soviet Union. President Jimmy Carter, who had qualified as a nuclear submarine commander, was aware that he would have only a few minutes to decide how to respond to a nuclear strike against the United States. Carter ordered that the war plans be drastically simplified. A former military aide to President Bill Clinton, Col. The first unclassified reference to the existence of the Football is contained in a formerly top-secret memorandum from obtained by the National Security Archive of George Washington University. Both elements of the system have failed on occasion. According to the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. The Odyssey of an American Warrior. An even closer brush with disaster came during the attempted assassination of Reagan in March During the chaos that followed the shooting, the military aide was separated from the president, and did not accompany him to the George Washington University hospital. In the moments before Reagan was wheeled into the operating theater, he was stripped of his clothes and other possessions. The Biscuit was later found abandoned, unceremoniously dumped in a hospital plastic bag. It seems unlikely that a crown or scepter would have been treated so cavalierly.

**Chapter 4 : Football conversation questions - Teflpedia**

*College football question of the week: Who's the best player nobody is talking about? One month into the college football season, there are several great performers under the radar.*

The air is palpable with football fever, the fans are gripped with a frenzy regarding the fates of their favorite teams, and emotions are running high amid a deluge of tears of joy and sadness. Football is being discussed at every nook and corner, in public and private spaces, at restaurants and gyms, and at parks and office spaces. If you are a football fan, how would you enthusiastically discuss the ongoing World Cup with another fan? Nowadays, the atmosphere is really electric in the city. Everyone is breathing and drinking football! No one is playing cricket. The football World Cup has made everyone quite excited. Argentina could not qualify for the next round. I am feeling so sad for Lionel Messi. That seemed a bit inevitable. He plays well with the Tiki-Taka style in Barcelona but his teammates in Argentina are not on the same level. Did you see the hat-trick by Cristiano Ronaldo against Spain? That was an incredible match! Ronaldo always performs well in the World Cup. Many are saying this is ample proof that he is better than Messi. Messi creates more chances than Ronaldo, who is more of a striker. But a really good one. I was really scared that Germany, my favorite would also not qualify for the knockout stage. But holy hell, was that a match or what against Sweden! Tony Kroos netted a perfect one. That too in the dying seconds. That was totally worth staying awake for. I was shouting and screaming once Germany made it Hope we have more matches like that! Dada, what do you think about Belgium? They are playing really well, plus Lukaku seems really determined to see them through. They are indeed very good. But it remains to be seen what they can do against some of the stronger teams. I have a question, by the way. Really want to see India in the World Cup. India does not have enough exposure to international football. These teams might seem weak but can defeat India easily. That is the sad truth. Again, I have the same question, but this time for Netherlands and Italy. These two countries are like the giants of football. Why are they not playing this time? That is because teams have to qualify from their respective federations. They failed to top their groups and lost in their play-off matches during the qualifiers. That clears a lot of things up. Who do you think will win this time? It has been a very unpredictable World Cup so far, with many underdogs playing extremely well. Who knows, maybe a dark horse could upstage some of the big league nations and spring a surprise! That would be amazing. Fingers crossed for the knockout stage. You should come over for the semi-final and final matches to my place. I am hosting a party and others will also be there. It will be fun! I will surely be there. Thanks for the invite. May the best team win.

**Chapter 5 : Jerry Jones sees similarities between Cowboys's™, Rams's™ offenses " ProFootballTalk**

*In soccer, the key to being successful as a team is talking to your teammates on the field during games. Good communication habits can make the difference between a good team and a great one.*

Contents[ edit ] According to a Washington Post article, the president is always accompanied by a military aide carrying a "football" with launch codes for nuclear weapons. The package weighs around 45 pounds 20 kilograms. The Black Book containing the retaliatory options, a book listing classified site locations, a manila folder with eight or ten pages stapled together giving a description of procedures for the Emergency Alert System , and a three-by-five-inch [7. The book with classified site locations was about the same size as the Black Book, and was black. It contained information on sites around the country where the president could be taken in an emergency. A small antenna protrudes from the bag near the handle, suggesting that it also contains communications equipment of some kind. A command signal, or "watch" alert, would then be issued to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The president would then review the attack options with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and decide on a plan, which could range from a single cruise missile to multiple ICBM launches. Before the order can be processed by the military, the president must be positively identified using a special code issued on a plastic card, nicknamed the " biscuit ". This verification process deals solely with verifying that the order came from the actual President. These orders are given and then re-verified for authenticity. It is argued that the President has almost single authority to initiate a nuclear attack since the Secretary of Defense is required to verify the order, but cannot legally veto it. This person is a commissioned officer in the U. Consequently, the aide, football in hand, is always either standing or walking near the president, including riding on Air Force One , Marine One , or the presidential motorcade with the president. Eisenhower , but its current usage came about in the aftermath of the Cuban Missile Crisis , when John F. Kennedy was concerned that a Soviet commander in Cuba might launch missiles without authorization from Moscow. During their presidencies, both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan preferred to keep the launch codes in their jacket pockets. It was later discovered lying unsecured in one of his shoes on the emergency department floor. This led to an urban legend that Reagan carried the code in his sock. Reagan was separated from the rest of the football as well, because the officer who carried it was left behind as the motorcade sped away with the wounded president. On occasion, the president has left his aide carrying the football behind. Bush , [19] and Bill Clinton have also been separated from the football. According to Jonathan Swan, the political correspondent behind the report, wrote:

**Chapter 6 : In Between Talking about the Football by Gordon Legge**

*Fantasy Football Today Trash talk between Louisville and Alabama Does Louisville know what they're getting into by trash-talking Alabama? Up Next.*

How to Communicate on the Soccer Field How to Communicate on the Soccer Field In soccer, the key to being successful as a team is talking to your teammates on the field during games. Good communication habits can make the difference between a good team and a great one. Teams that communicate well commit fewer errors, make better passes, and are prepared for defenders marking them from behind. On the other hand, a lack of communication often results in coverage mistakes and getting caught off-guard. It also becomes harder to string passes together and maintain possession, especially in the midfield. Keep it Simple Good communication is not difficult to achieve. When team leaders decide to make it a habit, good communication becomes contagious and benefits everyone on the field. Talk it out Coaches should emphasize good communication during scrimmages to help make it a habit. Commend players for talking, and stop play to point out when communication would have helped. Good communication habits should include the following tendencies: Most everything you will need to say to a teammate in a game situation will involve one or two words. Do this in practice and scrimmages so it becomes a habit at game time. When it becomes a habit, everyone on the field will expect it. Use an assertive tone. Soccer is an aggressive game, and not for the meek or quiet. Making quick decisions is an important soccer skill; it gets more important as you increase your level of play. Telling your teammates where to go with the ball means they can simply move, instead of stopping and turning around to check for markers first. Communicating on Offense Becoming a better team means moving fast while making good decisions. This is especially true on offense, where a few rugged defenders can take you completely out of your game. A few directions you can call out to your teammate receiving a pass include: When your teammate is being closely marked from behind, or when a defender is sprinting to mark the ball. Good advice when your teammate has an open path to the goal. Signals to your teammate that he has plenty of time to make his next move before the defense arrives. This tells your teammate to look to pass it back after you cut to an open area of the field. Look toward the sideline for the next open pass. Look to cross the ball to the opposite side of the field with a long pass. Open men can also signal to a teammate that they are ready for a pass. In competitive soccer, scoring opportunities can be very hard to come by. You might get frustrated during a game – especially if you are losing – but keep your words positive. Positive communication builds confidence and gets your team pointed in the right direction. Teams that are struggling to contain opposing offenses must work on communicating assignments to keep every man marked. This is especially important during corner kicks and set pieces, when offensive players have time to get set and confuse the defense. Using just a few defensive commands can make a big difference: This tells a teammate to defend a specific player. On defense, this means changing defensive assignments after an offensive player crosses to the opposite side of the field. These commands from the goalie help get a defense along the two posts, especially against set plays. This command tells a defensive player to clear the ball upfield or out-of-bounds, instead of looking to pass the ball to a teammate. Spread players out in a circle and have them connect with crisp passes to each other. As a player passes the ball, he should call out the name of the person who should receive the next pass. Players should make two-touch passes, trapping the ball and passing quickly. Rotate the players in the circle so that players have to look for the target of the pass. Coaches can tell players to talk more and have them practice it in scrimmages and drills. Players who receive help from their teammates are more likely to alert them to hard-charging defenders, open space on the field, and scoring opportunities.

*It's in the NFL so trash talk is muted (at least off the football field), but in advance of this week's Chiefs/Jaguars game, two of the best in the business at playing and trash-talking.*

The purpose of equipment rules is to ensure the safety and protection of both the player wearing the equipment and his opponent. Due to the potential for injury, game officials must strictly enforce equipment rules. Game officials have been reluctant to penalize a team for the failure of a player to properly wear all of the required equipment. This reluctance may be due to game officials assuming that equipment violations are a minor offense and do not warrant penalties. In view of this reluctance, a rule change has been implemented to lessen the severity of the consequence of violating equipment rules. With the lessened severity, it is imperative that game officials follow appropriate procedures when equipment violations occur. Equipment rules are an extremely important part of the game, and it is therefore essential that game officials are diligent in promptly addressing any and all equipment rule violations. Equipment violations can be grouped into three categories: The first category encompasses instances where the required equipment is present, but is not worn properly. Examples include, but are not limited to, unsnapped chin straps, tooth and mouth protectors that are dangling, or jerseys that do not fully cover the shoulder pads or back pads. The second category is when a player is missing any required equipment. The third category occurs when a player wears illegal equipment. If a player is detected wearing illegal equipment, his head coach is charged with an unsportsmanlike conduct foul under Rule h. If any equipment becomes illegal or defective during the game, correction must be made before the player continues to participate. Examples include chin-strap snaps which break off of the helmet or a jersey that slides up over the top of the shoulder pad. Alternatively, a team may request a charged time-out to perform the correction. However, if correction cannot be completed within 25 seconds, or during a charged timeout, the player may not continue to participate until correction is made.

**Pace of Play and Timing Issues**

In order to maintain a fair balance between offense and defense, a consistent pace of play should be established and maintained by the game officials during the entire contest. Each team should be allowed an equal opportunity to make substitutions and call plays during the time between the dead ball and the next ready-for-play signal. The pace of play should not change during the contest, and should be the same from game to game, and from officiating crew to officiating crew. Therefore, the committee recommends the ready-for-play signal be given between 12 and 15 seconds after the previous dead ball. This pace of play should be consistent no matter if either team wants to hurry up or slow down. Long incomplete passes, plays into the side zones and first downs may require the game officials to hustle to get the ball and line-to-gain equipment properly set, while short runs up the middle may require a slight delay before marking the ball ready for play. Consistency is the goal without regard to particular game situations. This feel can be accomplished in many ways. A few examples could be for a referee to establish a routine of duties to perform after each dead-ball whistle, then mark the ball ready-for-play after completing those duties. A referee could also use the game clock to time 12 to 15 seconds if it is running and easily observable. Lastly, a referee could ask an observer to record the amount of time between a dead-ball whistle and the next ready-for-play so pace-of-play adjustments can be made during their next contest. With some attention by the referee and effort by the entire officiating crew, consistent pace of play can be achieved. Rule has been around for many years and allows the referee to start or stop the game clock when a team attempts to illegally conserve or consume time. This rule applies at any time during the contest including the last two minutes of either half. This option applies to any accepted penalty by either team if the clock would otherwise start on the subsequent ready-for-play signal. In a situation where there is a live-ball foul by one team and a dead-ball foul by the other, or a dead-ball foul by both teams, each team would be given the option to start the clock on the snap if it would have otherwise started on the ready-for-play. If either team exercises this option, the clock will start on the snap. It is of no significance whether or not the clock was running at the time a foul occurred. Enforcement of Penalties for Personal Fouls and Unsportsmanlike Conduct Fouls Rule provides a list of illegal personal contact fouls. With a few notable exceptions, these fouls do not carry an automatic disqualification, although

disqualification may result if the covering official judges the foul to be flagrant. Additionally, the penalties for repeated violations in the same game are not cumulative. For example, if a player pulls a ball carrier down by the face mask and later in the game commits a taunting foul, the player remains in the game. Unnecessary roughness fouls are personal fouls â€” not unsportsmanlike conduct fouls â€” and are not being included in the specific fouls that would lead to disqualification unless the act is flagrant. Unsportsmanlike conduct fouls never involve contact with an opponent. Game officials need to be aware of all circumstances before enforcing the distance penalty for a personal foul as there are several factors to be evaluated, such as the type of play loose ball vs. Specific examples of unsportsmanlike conduct include but are not limited to the following: However, any single foul judged by the game official to be flagrant is disqualification. Unsportsmanlike conduct penalties are always enforced from the succeeding spot. Situations have arisen in recent years regarding unsportsmanlike conduct that have not been correctly called. The ball should be declared dead and the penalty should be enforced as a dead-ball foul. Defenseless Player and Blindside Blocks In , the NFHS adopted rules defining and giving examples of defenseless players, and rules prohibiting forceful blindside blocks outside the free-blocking zone unless initiated with open hands. Coaches and game officials should understand, teach and apply these rules in a manner promoting player safety and minimizing the risk of player injury. Defenseless Player â€” A defenseless player is one who, because of his physical position and focus of concentration, is especially vulnerable to injury. The most common types of defenseless players include passers, receivers, sliding runners, runners whose forward progress is stopped, players out of the play and players who are blindside blocked. For example, a player passing or attempting to catch a ball is completely exposed to opponents. A player obviously out of the play has no reason to think an opponent will charge into him. A downed runner or a runner giving himself up and sliding feet first cannot protect himself against unnecessary contact. A player receiving a blindside block is unaware of the opponent charging him. What is common among all these situations is that the player cannot defend himself or avoid potential contact, leaving himself vulnerable to injury. Special attention must be given to contact against these players to determine if it is legal. Although defenseless players who are involved in the play may be contacted by an opponent, the player initiating contact must do so in a legal manner. For several years, the rules have penalized roughing the passer, kick catching interference, illegal helmet contact, unnecessary roughness and late hits. Classifying players as defenseless reinforces the prohibition against illegal contact and emphasizes the need to protect the most vulnerable players. Excessive and unnecessary contact, including forceful contact to the head or neck area of a defenseless player, has long been illegal, and it has no part in the game. Coaches must exercise leadership in eliminating illegal contact, and game officials must act decisively to penalize illegal contact to minimize the risk of player injury. Blindside Blocks â€” A blindside block is an effective blocking technique. There is nothing improper in executing blindside blocks generally, and the rules do not preclude their use altogether. Instead, to enhance player safety and minimize the risk of injury, the rules prohibit a specific type of blindside block: A blindside block is a foul if: If all three of these factors are present, the blindside block is illegal. Game officials must first determine whether a block is a blindside block. The player being blocked will be looking away from the blocker while being blocked from the side by an opponent. Such contact is still considered a blindside block. Though the player may have seen the blocker approach, he did not do so in sufficient time to have a reasonable opportunity to react, adjust and defend himself. In most situations, the blocker is running at full speed, increasing his momentum and focusing on one player. The player being blocked, however, is focused elsewhere and completely unaware of the charging blocker. Such a player who turns his head at the last second and sees his opponent just before contact cannot realistically protect himself. He is just as defenseless and vulnerable to injury as if he had not turned his head at all. Game officials should not be overly technical with this requirement and should always err on the side of player safety. The intent of this rule is to protect the player being blocked. It is not intended to create a legal way of throwing a shoulder or body block. When in question, the block is a blindside block. If a blindside block occurs in the free-blocking zone, it is legal even if the contact is forceful and even if it is not initiated with open hands. Of course, the contact must otherwise be legalâ€”a player cannot clip or target an opponent, for example. However, the free-blocking zone exists only during scrimmage plays, and it disintegrates as soon as the ball

leaves the zone. When the zone is gone, any blindside block by rule occurs outside of the free-blocking zone and, if forceful, must be initiated with open hands to be legal. Any forceful blindside block outside the free-blocking zone must be initiated with open hands. Blocks initiated with the shoulder or body are dangerous because of the amount of force they generate. Blocks initiated with open hands are significantly less dangerous because they do not typically generate that same amount of force. The open-hands requirement is intended to reduce the force associated with blindside blocks. As a result, game officials should consider two things in determining whether a blocker has complied with the open-hand requirement. However, a player who makes first contact with open hands but nonetheless forcefully drives his shoulder or body into his opponent has not complied with the rule. Instead, he has thrown a shoulder or body block with all the force that his shoulder and body carry. The open-hand requirement is meant to reduce that type of force. It is not intended to allow an otherwise illegal shoulder or body block simply by placing open hands on the opponent at the last second. If the block is forceful, it is a foul; if not forceful, it is not. The contact should be significant enough to notice, but it does not have to be violent or otherwise unnecessary to be forceful. As an aid to judging whether a block is forceful, the covering official should consider whether the blocker was only attempting to take his opponent out of the play, or whether the block was intended to take the opponent out of the game. The former is legal, while the latter is illegal. Game officials should take the entire block into consideration. The focus should be on the block itself and the blocker, because he is the player generating the force behind the block. The reaction of the player being blocked may help, but it is not the determining factor.

**Chapter 8 : FSU Football alums talk smack about practices between NFL teams**

*The Rams' offense is the talk of the NFL this morning after a sensational game on Thursday night improved them to But Cowboys owner Jerry Jones asks you not to overlook his own team's offense.*

Meanwhile, academics in psychology departments and business schools study lessons to be learned from experience in sporting management, with football often at the top of the list. And the corporate sector is also in on the game. Management consultancies, lawyers and accountants are increasingly creating their own sporting divisions. PwC has a long track record of advising football clubs, from the top of the Barclays Premier League through to those in the lower divisions, but Ms. Clark maintains that it is a two-way relationship. Football managers need to manage high achievers as a team, but also encourage them to take individual responsibility. Similarly, in our business we have highly competitive individuals but they work as a team. There are plenty of parallels. He regularly gives motivational talks to corporate teams on how man-management is the key to a successful organization. So there are similarities. And if someone has a difficult attitude you can simply get rid of them because in business you are dealing with individuals who are not as well known in the media. In football, it is not so simple. When it comes to the successful creation of a football team, Mr. But then you need to define their roles for them, to get inside their heads to work out what makes them tick. The captain is the relay between the players and the manager, getting the message across. Again, in business there are different dynamics. Paul Hughes, lecturer in strategic management at Loughborough University in the U. You need a good No. But are there further lessons to be learned for the corporate world? Sean Hamil, lecturer in the department of management at Birkbeck College, University of London, points to differences over what should be long-term objectives between the manager and the CEO. So, if you look at clubs where the manager is too powerful there are usually financial issues. You need a strong business manager to stand up against the team manager. Hamil says that currently there are not enough executive leaders in football. He draws a comparison with other industries that rely disproportionately on top talent, such as advertising and investment banking. Alan Bairner, professor of sport and social theory at Loughborough University and joint editor with Dr. Businesses have multiple objectives while in sports such as football the individuals generally have a quite singular objective in terms of performance. There is a transparency which is not always so clear in business. Sometimes there has to be a tradeoff. Should the managing director of a professional services team put the superstar in to lead a competitive pitch on the basis that they are more likely to win the new business, even though that may limit the role of other valuable members of the team? Nor can you be too soft, too comfortable with them, because you need to retain their respect.

**Chapter 9 : La Liga: boring, uncompetitive and all that. Hang on â€¦ | Sid Lowe | Football | The Guardian**

*Football is leaving no mattress unturned in its quest for the perfect night's kip. Sleep gurus, napping pods and wearable tech help today's stars to stay fit and firing in ways their.*