

INTERNATIONAL

ROLLER GAMES

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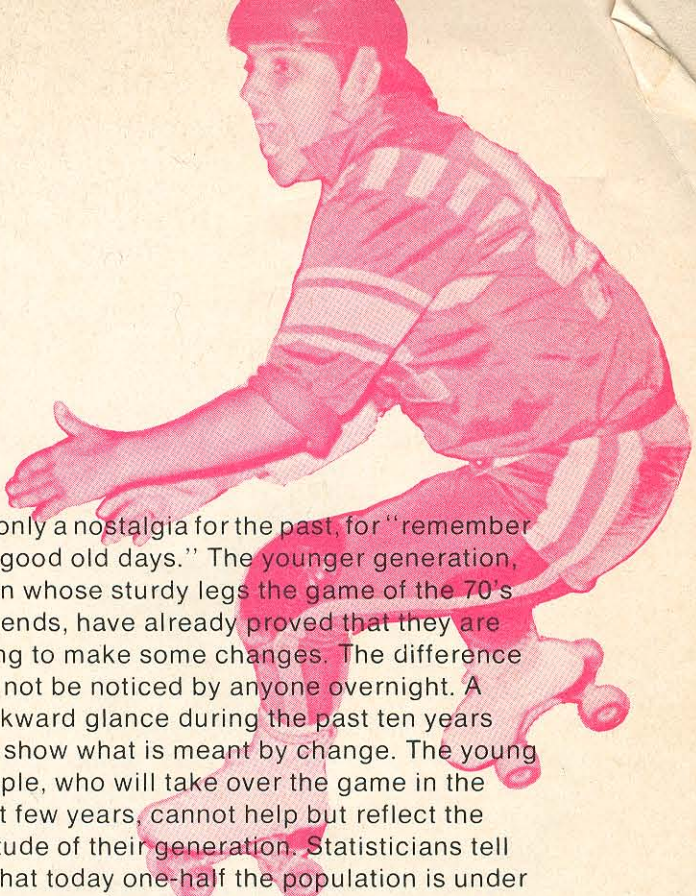
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Coming Up...the Soaring 70's

With this edition of the Roller Game Annual, Volume 10, we enter a new decade in the banked track game. If anyone had watched the beginnings of professional competitive roller skating . . . spawned back in the mid-30's . . . and suddenly saw today's fast-moving sport with the new generation of young athletes, he would hardly believe his eyes. The track, the skates, the uniforms, the rules and the pace of the game have all undergone a tremendous evolution and change from the game that began in the midst of the depression. The only thing that really remains the same is the spirit, the courage and the heart of the young men and women who really have made the game. Now we enter a new decade already described by the recorders of current events as the "soaring 70's". Our civilization begins a new era and so does the Roller Games. To be sure, as far as an apparent examination is concerned, the fact that the curtain has rolled down on the 1960's and been raised on the 70's will not make any startling difference at the beginning. But there are undercurrents which signify that changes are coming. As has been said many times before of all professional athletic activities the Roller Games exemplify the spirit of youth. There is no other place in the athletic world where a youngster who has not yet reached his 17th birthday is able to compete on even terms with veterans, who in some cases may be old enough to be his parents. Never before in our history have we been made so cognizant of the so-called "generation gap." Like it or not, the young people of today have a spirit which demands change. With the banked track sport being taken over by a younger generation of skaters it is certain that they will change the game. They will no longer be satisfied with the strategy and tactics that were employed 25 years ago. For some, who remember the skating stars of the past, they look on these changes with a jaundiced eye. They prefer to leave things like they were, or are. These are the people who are always opposed to change. If they had their way the average age of the skater today would be about 50 years old. Time does not stand still.



It's only a nostalgia for the past, for "remember the good old days." The younger generation, upon whose sturdy legs the game of the 70's depends, have already proved that they are going to make some changes. The difference will not be noticed by anyone overnight. A backward glance during the past ten years will show what is meant by change. The young people, who will take over the game in the next few years, cannot help but reflect the attitude of their generation. Statisticians tell us that today one-half the population is under 27. By 1973 this will go down to 25. Like it or not our society as a whole will be controlled by the youth of today. It will be reflected in all of our activity and social institutions and Roller Game is not immune from change. We have no crystal ball to predict what changes are in store for the fans of the roller skating sport. As Sports Illustrated magazine stated in a recent issue, the banked track sport appeals to millions of people who are not interested at all in football, basketball, baseball and the other major sports. The game changed considerably in the decade that has passed and if we judge by the rapidity of change in other activities during this period and apply this formula to the next 10 years it is certain that we are in for some exciting and revealing times ahead. It is our prediction, along general lines, that the game will continue to increase in speed. We believe that there will be more imaginative play. Blocking will probably be more refined but harder than ever as the youngster of today is taller and heavier than the youth of a generation ago. Whatever happens we can be certain that we will continue to enjoy the Roller Game during the Soaring 70's.

The Thunderbirds...

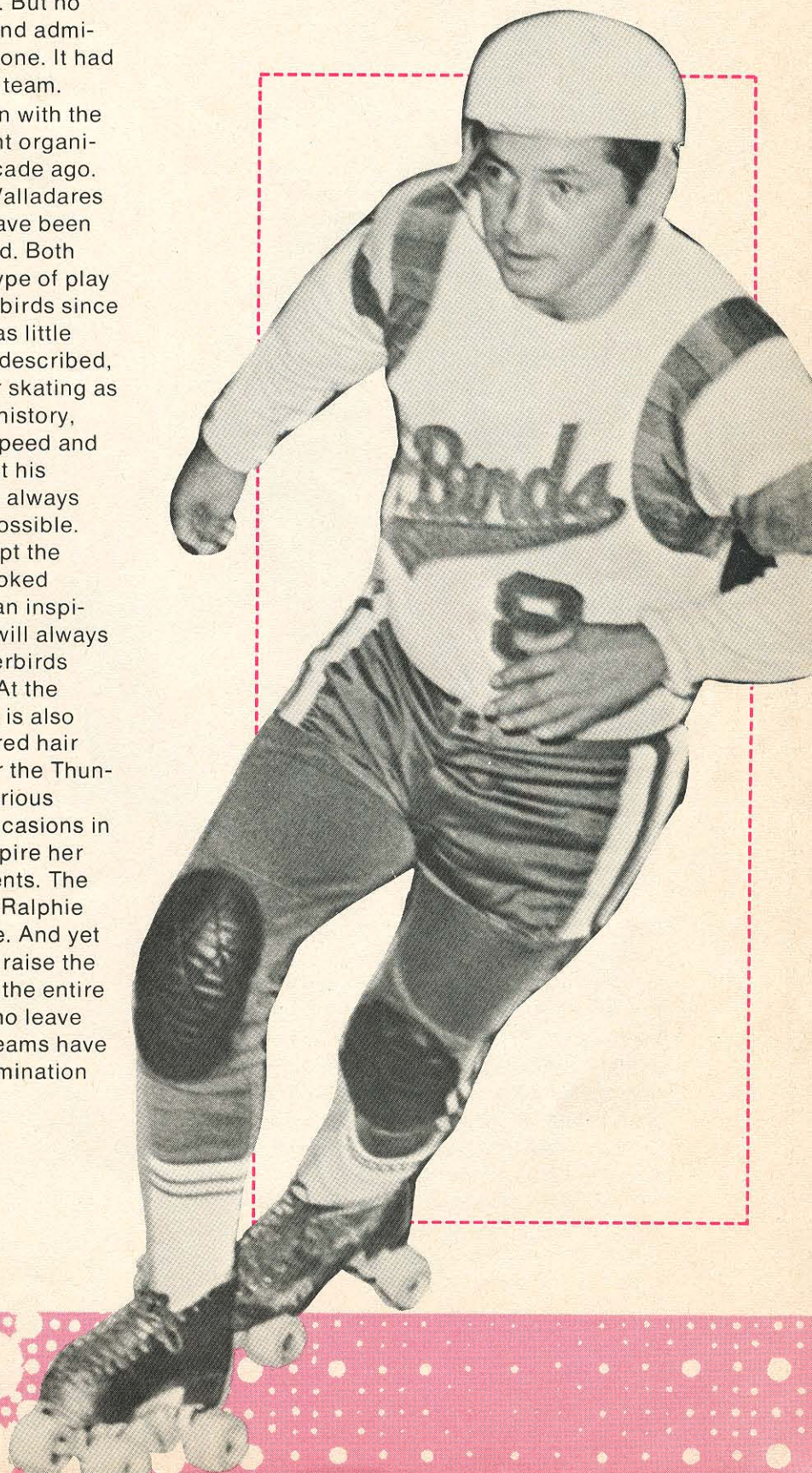
The decade that has passed was just a little over a year old when the fledgling Los Angeles Thunderbirds first started to flap their wings. For many fans of the banked track sport, the birth of the Thunderbirds was merely the start of another professional roller skating team which would soon join the names of countless others in the forgotten limbo of skating organizations of the past. To be sure, the original roster listed some illustrious names, but few gave the infant organization much chance to succeed. Professional banked track roller skating was in the doldrums not only in Los Angeles but in most of the rest of the country. Teams had come and gone. For some reason the game was tied to its illustrious past. Perhaps it was mere coincidence, but as the Los Angeles Thunderbirds started to capture the admiration of Southern California Roller Skating fans, the game appeared to gain a new generation of fans. It is difficult to explain or describe what had happened. One thing is certain and that is that the Thunderbirds had a quality which has been called the "T-Bird Spirit." This spirit seemed to be reflected in every skater who wore the red, white and blue of the Thunderbirds from the long-time veterans down to the youngest rookie. It not only was demonstrated in victories on the track but was taken up by the followers of the banked track sport. There was an enthusiasm and "esprit de corps" that made every Thunderbird skate just a little harder and block a little better than his opponent. This quality became known as the "spirit of the Thunderbirds." The Thunderbirds captured the imagination of roller skating fans in Southern California and as we have pointed out many times before, in all parts of the world. The Thunderbirds appeared to have something that made them skate a little faster and block a little harder than their opponents. This was demonstrated by six National Skating Derby World Championships that were brought home to Los Angeles. It was further shown by the development of younger skaters who have gone to greatness on other teams in the



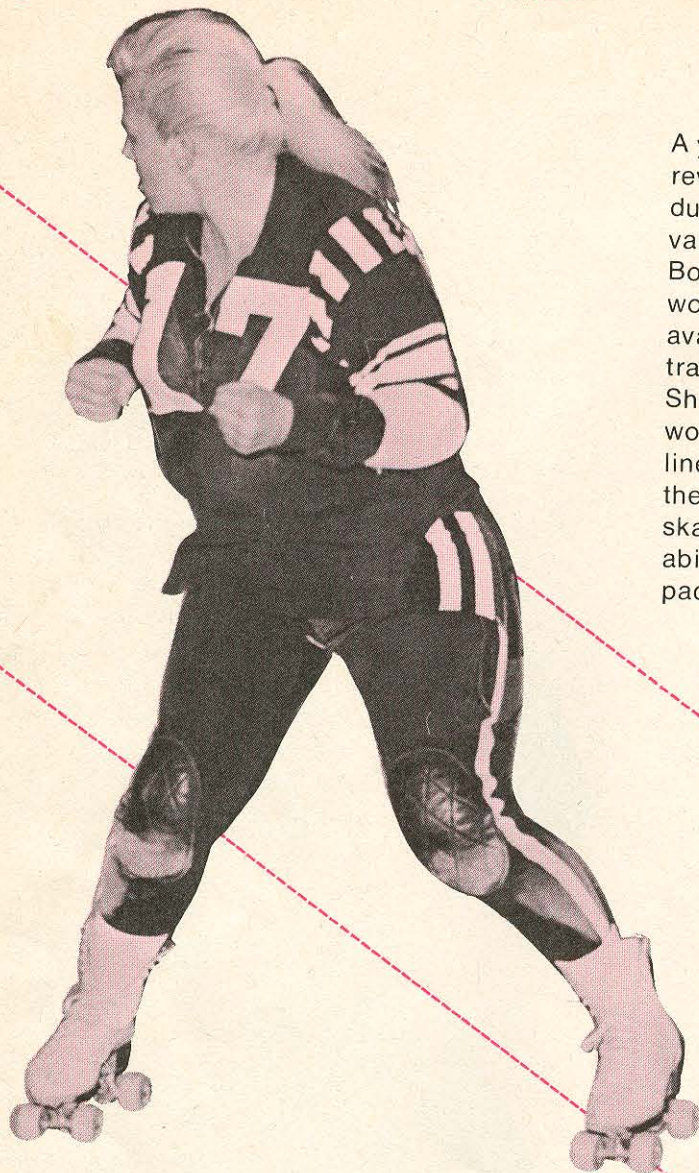
Power of the West

National Skating Derby. There have been many great names who have worn the red, white and blue of the Thunderbirds. But no team could command the respect and admiration of the fans on mere names alone. It had to produce and skate together as a team.

There are two, however, who remain with the team as the only links with the infant organization that was formed nearly a decade ago. These two include Coach Ralphie Valladares and girl Captain Terri Lynch who have been with the team since it was organized. Both reflect the indomitable spirit and type of play that has characterized the Thunderbirds since the beginning. "The Mighty Mite", as little Ralphie Valladares has often been described, will go down in the records of roller skating as probably the outstanding player in history, pound for pound. It is not only his speed and his keen knowledge of the game but his ability to inspire younger skaters to always do a little more than they thought possible. His courage and great heart has kept the Thunderbirds going when things looked black indeed. He has always been an inspiration to the players and his name will always be near the top of the list of Thunderbirds who helped write the record book. At the same time, girl Captain Terri Lynch is also a legend of our times. Her flaming red hair has become almost a trademark for the Thunderbird girls' team. Even though serious injuries have laid her low on two occasions in years past, her spirit seemed to inspire her girls to even greater accomplishments. The Thunderbirds with leaders such as Ralphie and Terri have dominated the game. And yet at the same time, they have helped raise the quality of roller skating throughout the entire National Skating Derby. Skaters who leave the Thunderbirds and go to other teams have reflected the same spirit and determination that they had as Thunderbirds.

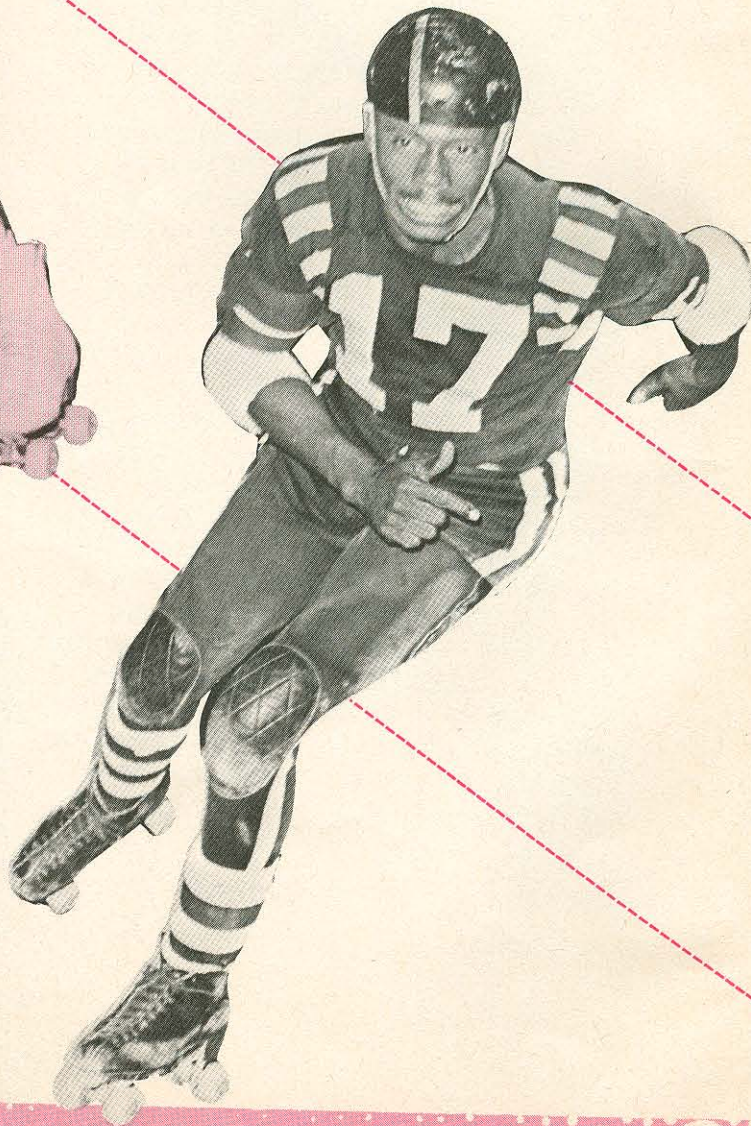


Deep in the Heart of Texas



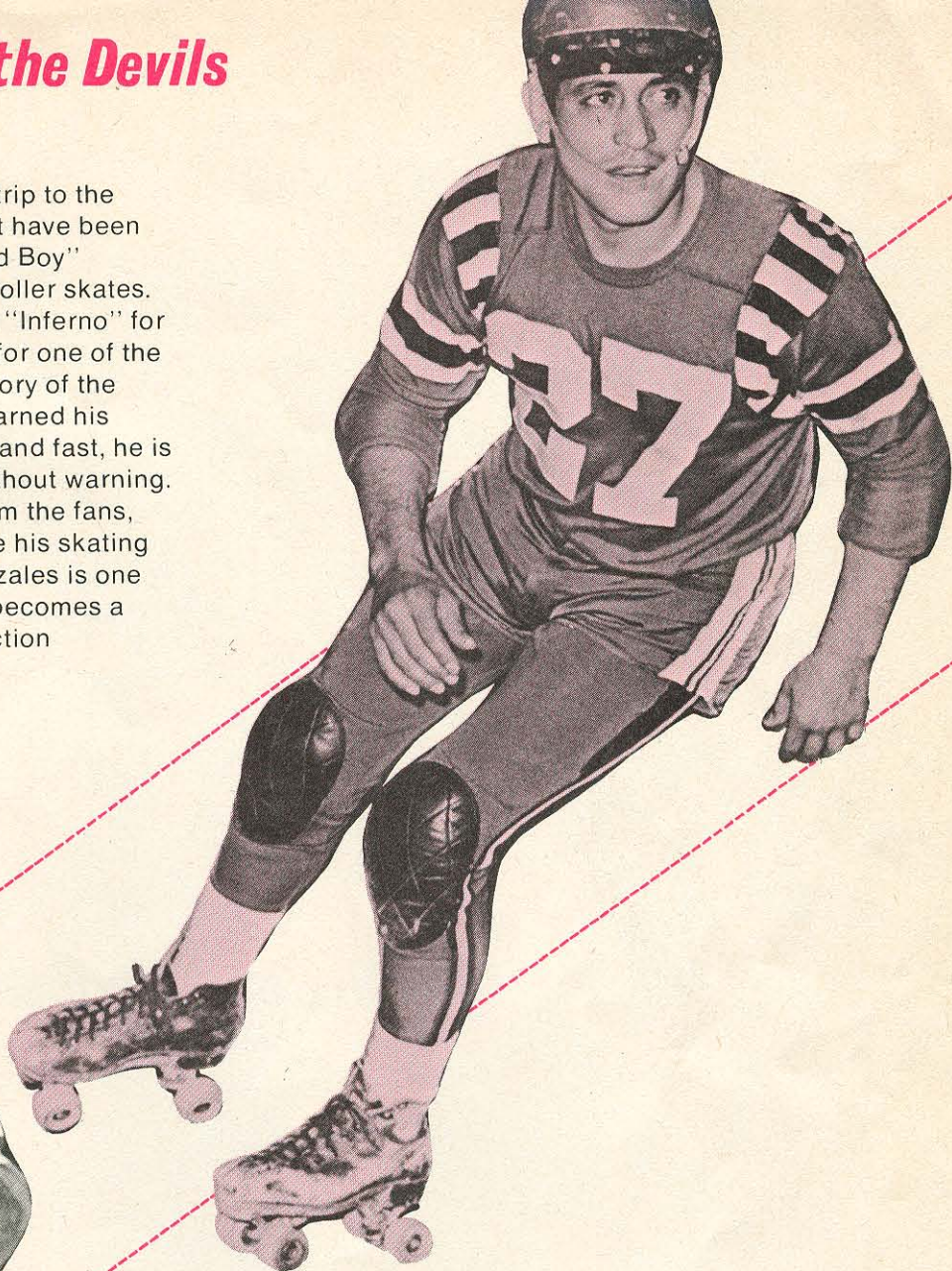
A young lady from Washington practically rewrote the book for defensive girl skaters during the 60's. Miss Shirley Hardman known variously as the Texas Tornado, the Blond Bombshell and other titles, has deserved and won almost every honor for blocking that is available to girls. Shy and reserved off the track, Shirley is a terror to her opponents. She never knows when to quit. Her blocking would be a credit to a National Football League lineman. At the same time, Shirley is one of the finest all around skaters in the roller skating sport. She has the natural athletic ability that is required to excel in the fast paced Roller Games.

A gentleman from Alabama, Jim Trotter, has helped the Texas Outlaws keep their reputation as one of the most feared and powerful defensive teams in the National Skating Derby. A mild-mannered and perfect gentleman off the track, Trotter is powerful and aggressive from the moment the whistle blows. He has great pride in his team. With his speed and power he can deliver a block skating at 35 mph that often has the voice of doom to an opponent. Trotter takes great pride in the accomplishments of his Texas Team. He believes in hard work and skillful execution of plays. He says that "blocking is the name of the game" and that opponents cannot score when they are flat on their back.

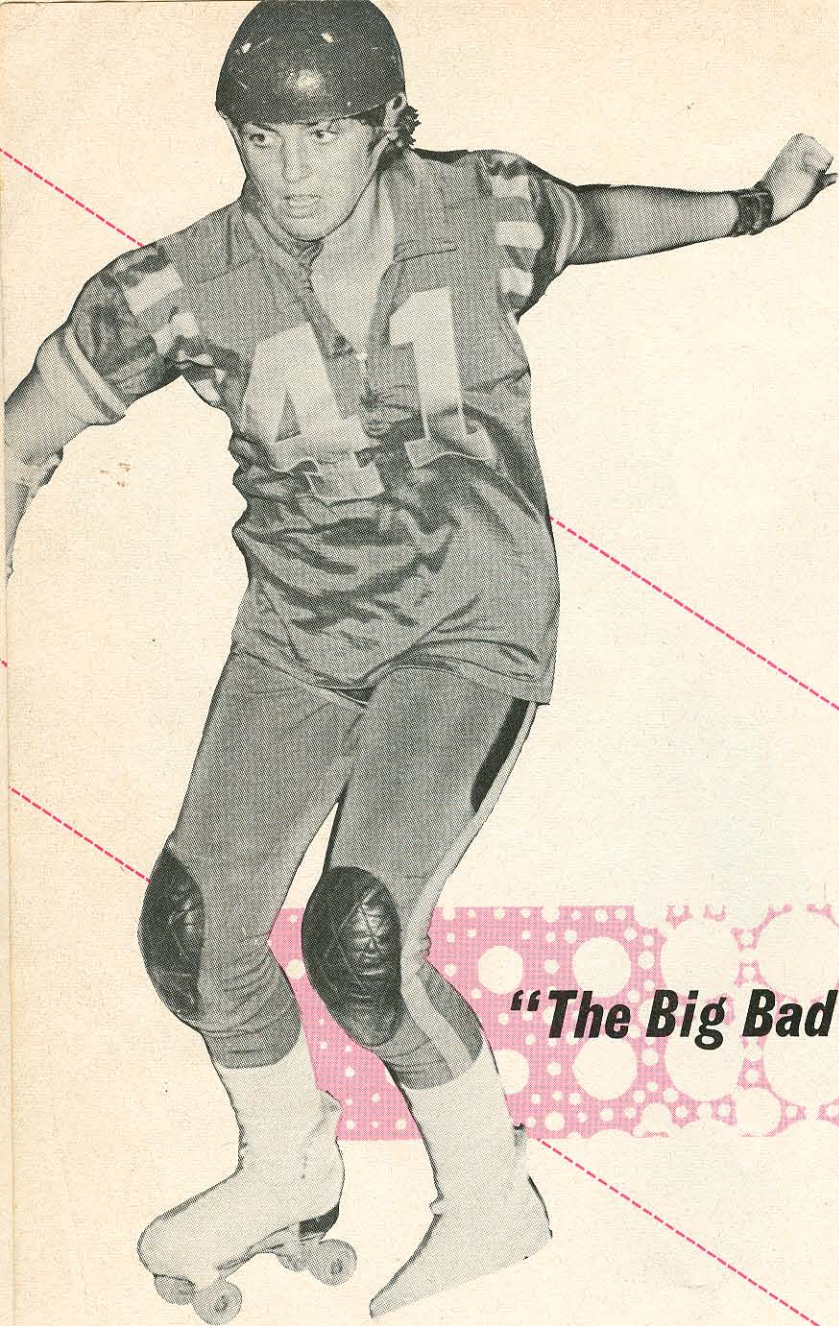


Hot and Heavy with the Devils

When Dante made his mythical trip to the "Inferno" he probably would not have been surprised to find Leroy "The Bad Boy" Gonzales in action on a pair of roller skates. Gonzales believes in making an "Inferno" for his opponents. Small in stature for one of the top defensive players in the history of the game, Gonzales has certainly earned his nickname "The Bad Boy." Wiry and fast, he is all over the track and strikes without warning. Although he often gets jeers from the fans, there are few who do not admire his skating skill and all-around ability. Gonzales is one example of the small man who becomes a defensive giant when he is in action on the track.



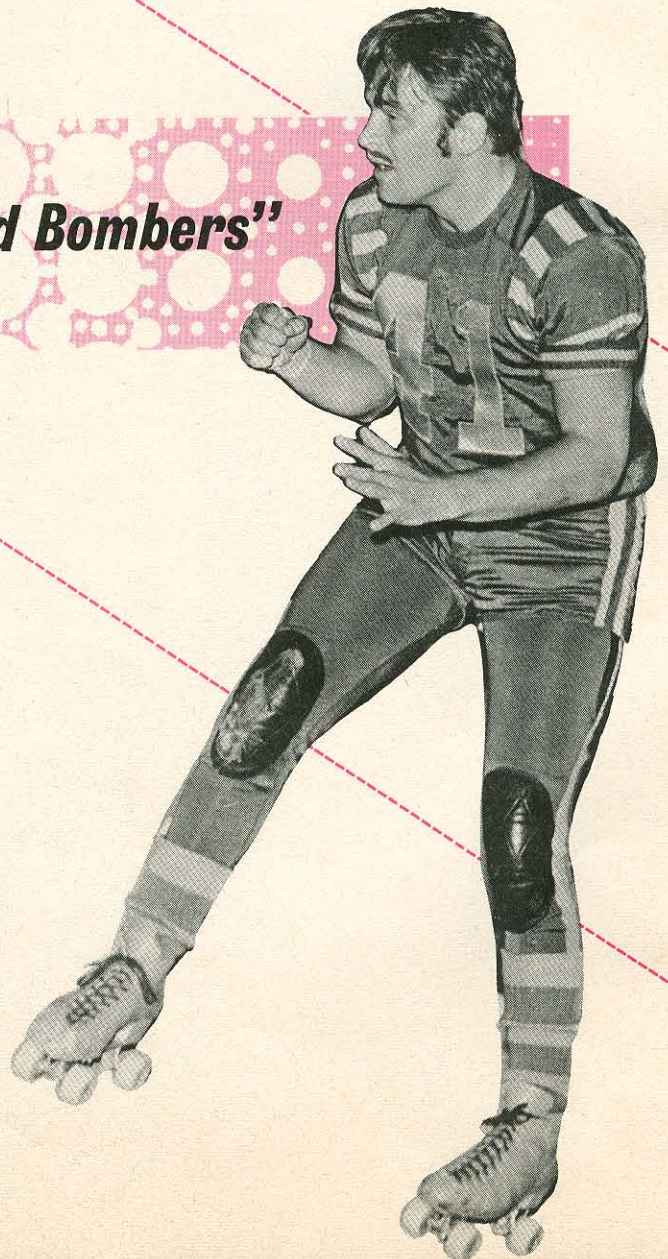
If there is a female counter-part to the rugged coach of the Detroit Devils, Sally Vega certainly fits into the image. A great athlete in her own right, Sally uses her skills well in the roller skating sport. She has speed and great strength. Her courage is above question. Soft-spoken and shy off the track, Miss Vega is a real tiger from the opening whistle. She is one of the reasons why the Devil girls have earned their reputation as one of the most feared defensive aggregations among the girls of the Roller Games. Sally is a hard-hitting competitor who is an inspiration to her team. She exemplifies the spirit and ability of the younger generation of roller skaters.

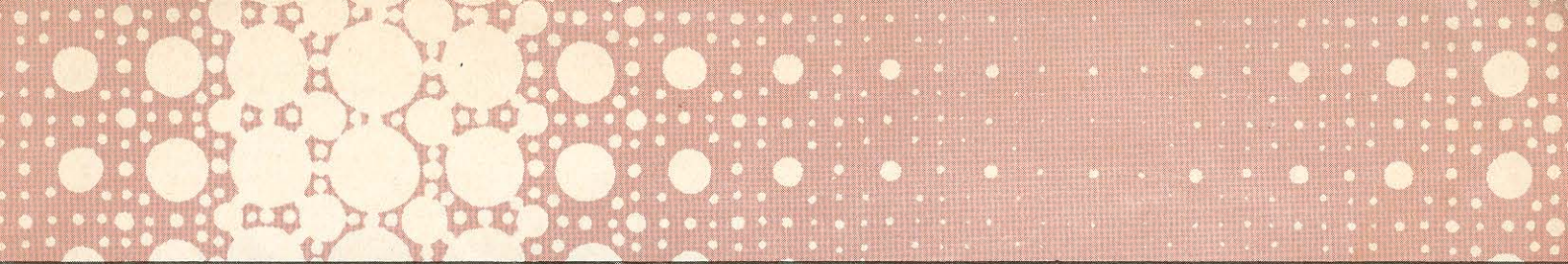


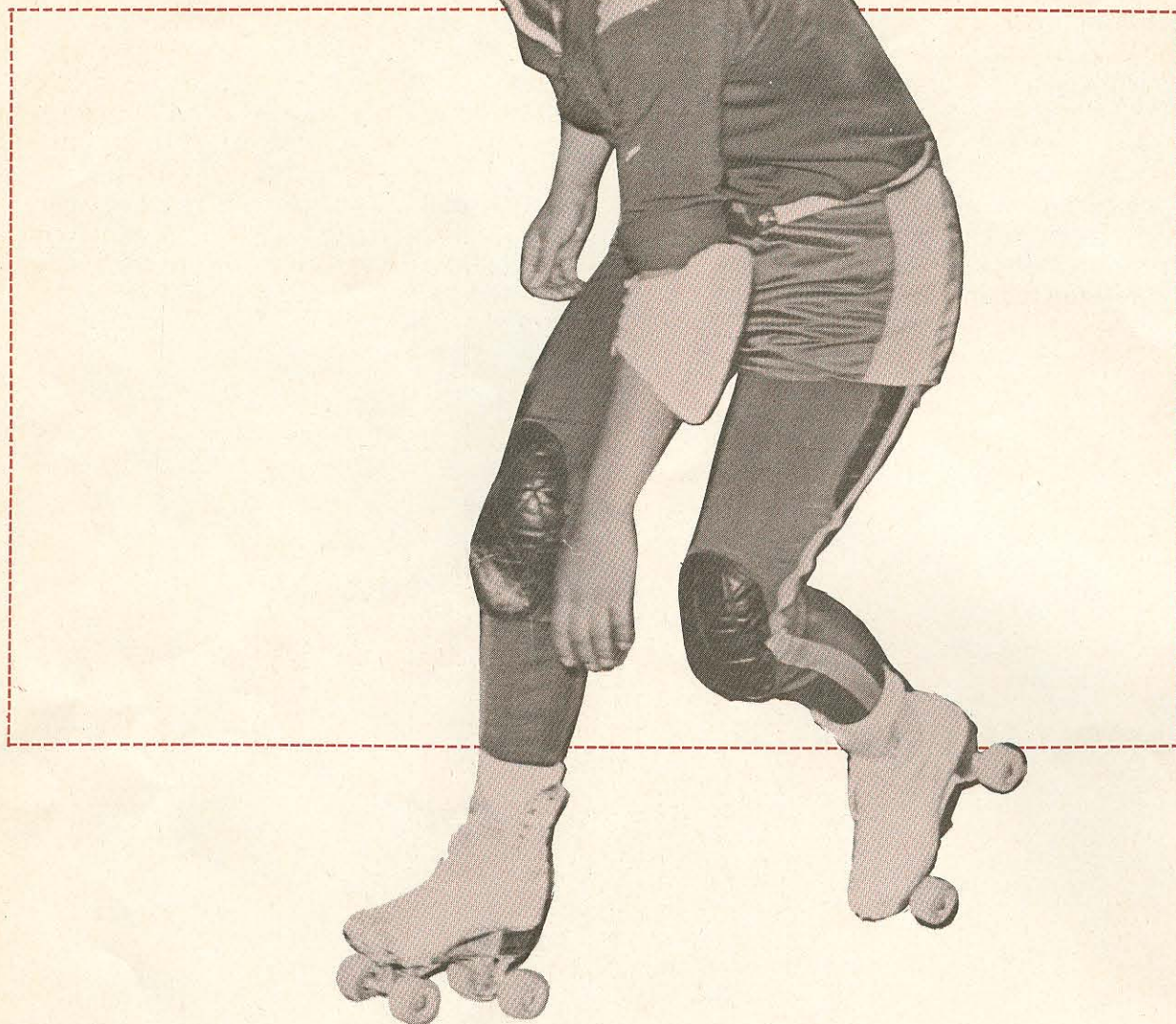
One of the surprising changes of the 60's was the move of Judy Sowinski from the Thunderbirds to New York. One of the original members of the T-Birds, Sowinski leads a team of girls that is rapidly becoming known as the scourge of the track. Judy is a real competitor and a great athlete. Judy has been an inspiration to her girls and the lessons that she has learned in her years on the track have kept the Bombers at the top of the league. Judy has been described by many as a "picture skater". She moves around the track with grace and ease and is second to none in all-around skating skills.

"The Big Bad Bombers"

They call him "Psycho". We're speaking of Ronnie Rains who is a striking example of the new generation of coaching leadership which has come into the roller skating sport. There is probably no one in the history of the game who commands more all-around ability on a pair of roller skates than does this young man from New York. Rains makes the difficult on skates seem easy, the impossible almost routine. He earned his nickname "Psycho" because he never knows when to quit. Penalties and officials do not appear to discourage him at all. But to the New York fans he is fast becoming a legend.







"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet." This old adage certainly doesn't apply to the Warriors, the pride of the East. Wearing the crimson and gold of King Kamehameha, the Warriors have certainly disproved this old adage as the team got its start in the early 60's in Hawaii. A little over two years ago the franchise was moved to the eastern part of the United States and the support that has been given the team certainly shows that it can be called "The Pride of the East." Like the Thunderbirds, the Warriors have many names that have been with the team almost since it started in Honolulu. Girl Captain Judy Arnold has been with the team for many years. Miss Arnold has been

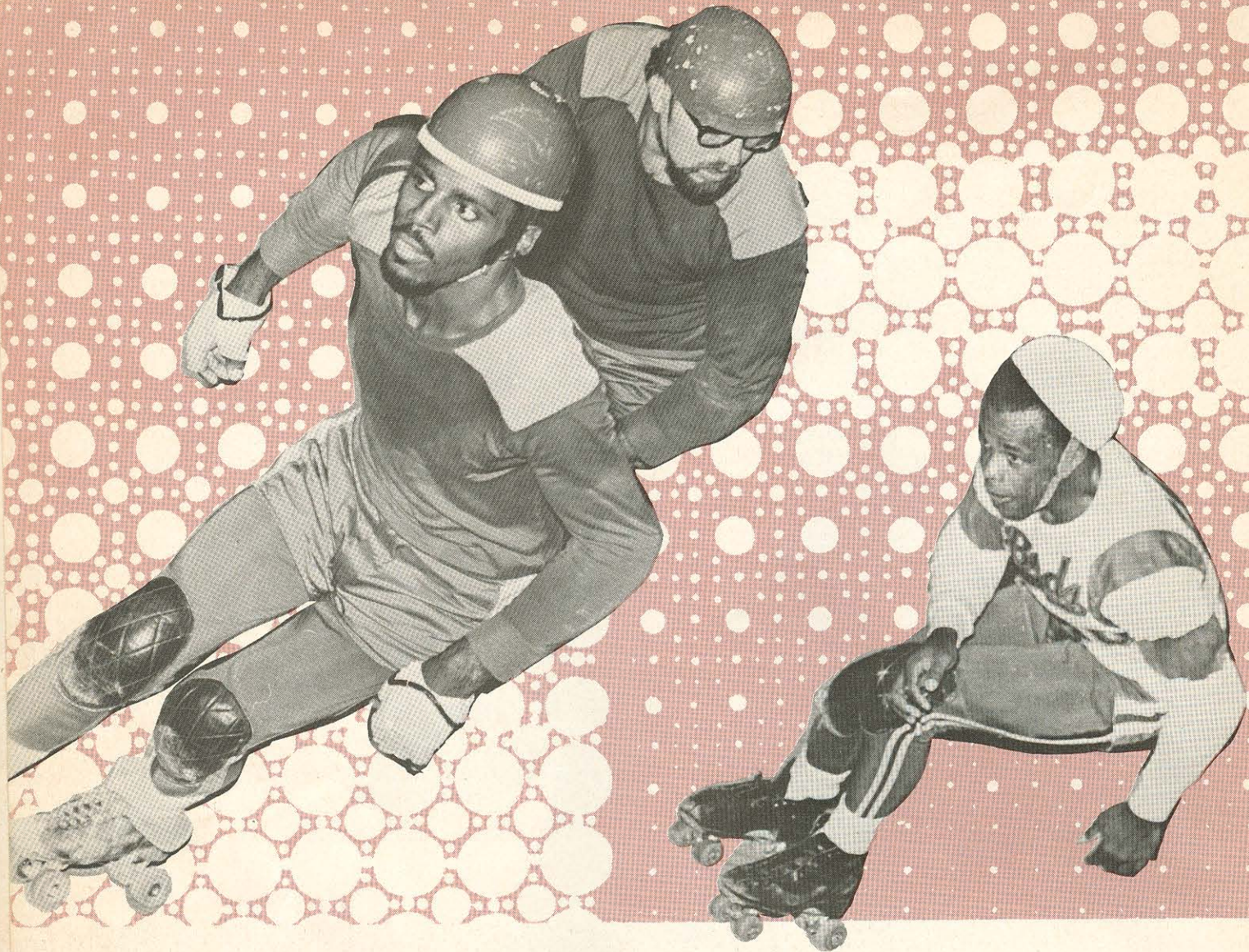
described by many fans of the game as being one of the finest all-around skaters to ever step on the track. Judy makes the game seem easy. She has grace and ability. Her leadership has made the Warrior girls one of the finest skating units in the game. There are no individual stars on the Warriors. There are no giants. The team works together with a rhythm that mystifies the opposition. Warrior opponents are often lulled into complacency when they scout the team from the East. When they have finished a series against Judy and her girls they are likely to leave shaking their heads. They may find that they have spent most of their time flat on their back.

Pride of the East

Despite being the son of an illustrious father of the roller skating game, Coach Buddy Atkinson, Jr. has "made it" on his own. A powerful figure he exemplifies the strength and courage of the generation that has taken over the Roller Skating sport. Buddy plays the game for keeps. Anyone who mistakes the wearing of glasses as a sign of physical weakness, is likely to be carried from the track. At home on a pair of roller skates since the age of 2, Buddy Atkinson, Jr. is writing his own saga on the banked track. He personifies all that is rugged and powerful in banked track roller skating. He commands respect because he has earned this quality. With his lifetime

background in professional roller skating he has already developed some top young skaters who have helped make the Warriors one of the strongest teams in the game. Warrior fans from Hawaii to the East Coast believe that the Warriors are the greatest thing to ever hit the track. One individual who keeps them thinking that way is Coach Buddy Atkinson, Jr. The Warriors may help rewrite the record book as their colorful play and great ability help give a new dimension to the game. An aggressive competitor Buddy will never ask one of his skaters to do any job that he will not take on himself.





It Was a Wild Time for All

It started out as an ordinary night in what should have been a routine series between two opponents of the National Skating Derby, the New York Bombers and the Los Angeles Thunderbirds. The date was October 17, 1965 and the place was Bakersfield Civic Auditorium. No one dreamed that before the evening was over the two teams would have set an ignominious record that for many is a black mark in the book which contains the history of the National Skating Derby. When the two teams came out on the track to start the game Coach Leroy Gonzales of the Bombers skated into the midst of the Thunderbird girls sending several of them flying across the infield. As these things usually happen, the Thunderbird men led by Ralphie Valladares immediately went after Gonzales to even the score. Terri Lynch and her T-Bird girls were not one to take this without recourse. As a result, the two girl teams got into it before the period started. From then on the officials

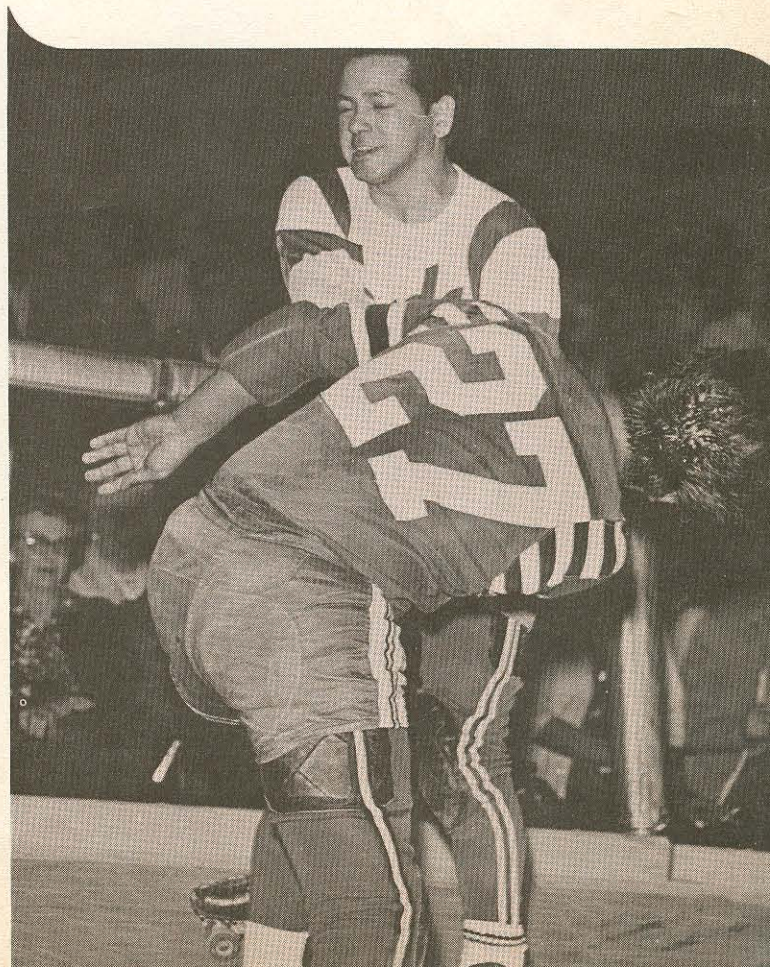
were confronted with a battle royal during almost every jam. Skater after skater on both teams went to the penalty box. The fans were beside themselves and on several occasions had to be restrained from participating in the action. Even the mildest and meek-mannered rookies on both teams found themselves squaring off and doing battle. It is a credit to the officials that any kind of order was maintained during the progress of the game. Few remember who won or lost but this record stands in the books . . . that the two teams were assessed a total of 76 minutes of penalties. An amount that has never been equaled to this date. The New York Bombers have the dubious honor of being assessed with 42 minutes, a record which stands. Although the two teams earlier in the same year set a record for most penalties in a single series, this game stands alone. Yes, there was certainly a wild time for all on that memorable night in the fall of 1965.

These Were the Sizzling 60's

As far as the Roller Games are concerned the last ten years can truly be called "The Sizzling 60's." If any single quality stands out about the development of the game during this time it could be the increased emphasis on speed. It was during this period that the Jam time was reduced from 90 seconds to 75 and then to 60 seconds. With the reduction in the amount of time to score, came a corresponding increase in the over-all speed of the game and greater and more numerous opportunities to score. The 60's really "sizzled". In 1961 scores of games generally were in the 20's. Games in which the score was 19 to 18 were not uncommon. Anyone who scored five points on a single jam was likely to get a standing ovation. Defense was the key factor in the game as we went into the 1960's. As was the case in many other types of athletic competition, such as professional football and basketball, the fans liked to see points made. They had been attuned to the home run "rabbit" ball of the diamond sport. The day of the big man who could stand almost without moving and knock down his opponent was soon to come to a close. The fans of the 60's wanted fast-moving action. The speedy jammers became the heroes. Little Ralphie Valla-

dares, one of the smallest men to ever become a top competitor, was the idol of fans everywhere. The fans demanded a faster game and the youthful players responded. For a while, defense appeared to take a back seat. Actually this was an illusion because blockers were hitting harder than ever. But the quickened pace of the game saw the jammers continue to pile up points. In the early part of the decade the jam was over when the lead jammer was knocked off his feet. Through the years the rule was changed to where the jammer could get up and continue to score. With this, scoring continued to rise. In 1966 the Los Angeles Thunderbirds set a record which was not broken until this year in which they scored 33 points in a single period and later in the same year two teams Los Angeles and Texas tallied 59 points in one frame in a game at Santa Barbara.

In that same year the Los Angeles Thunderbirds scored 167 points in a single game and the two teams, Los Angeles and Detroit, totaled 302 points, another record that was to stand to almost the end of the decade. The fans evidently liked the game of the sizzling 60's because crowds were greater than





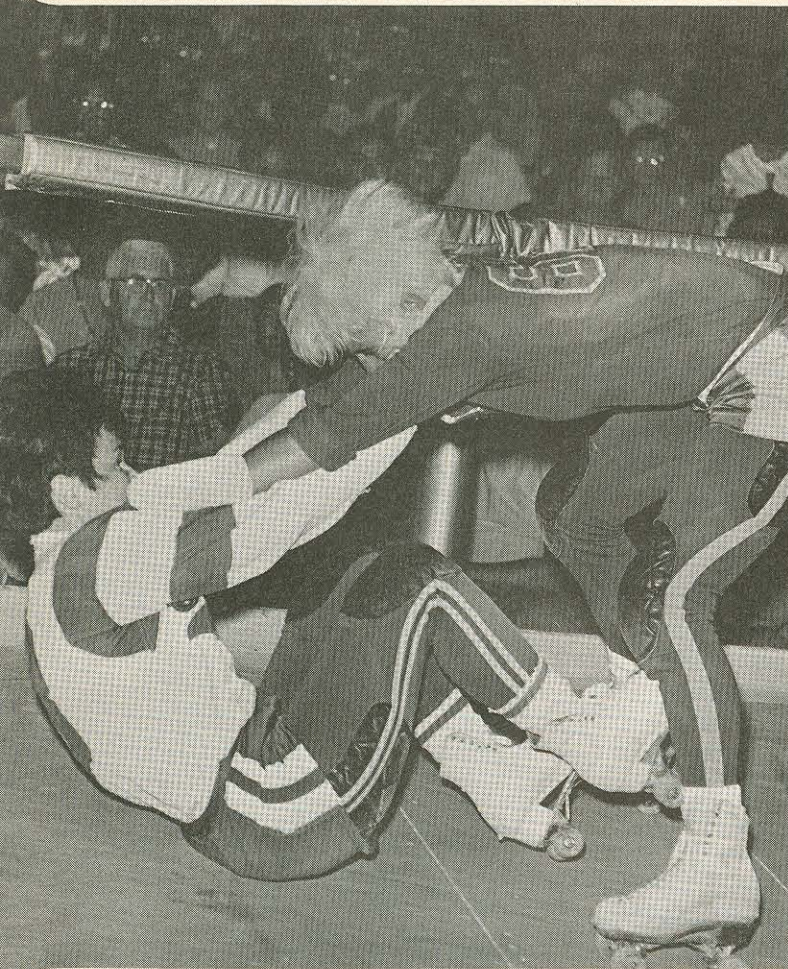
ever. On one occasion nearly 14,000 people watched an outdoor game. And capacity crowds have been the rule rather than the exception.

There are in addition to the increased scoring many highlights which characterize the game in the years that have just passed. One that stands out is the continued expansion of the games throughout the United States and abroad. A definite milestone was reached when a franchise was granted to Australia and teams from the mainland, U.S.A., traveled to Australia on a regular basis for over two years to meet the strong team from "down under." Although the franchise was deactivated a couple of years ago, teams still make the trip for exhibition series and perhaps in the 70's the tremendous transportation and logistic problem can be licked so that the game can once again be on a regular basis beneath the Southern Cross. The latter part of the 60's saw the game move to Japan and regular trips are made by United States teams to skate before the enthusiastic fans in Tokyo. National Skating Derby also took the

game to Mexico City and the success among the fans to date has made it likely that it will continue on a regular basis. It appears that in the 70's the game will move to other parts of the world as it seems that wherever the teams of the Roller Games are seen, the fans quickly learn to love it.

Whether the fans are in Mexico City, Sydney, Australia or Tokyo, Japan they show the same enthusiasm and wild hysteria common to American audiences. The action and excitement, the bodily contact and the well-trained young men and women capture the hearts of people everywhere regardless of what language they may speak or the color of their skin. Outside of the development of the game itself the 60's will be remembered because of the introduction and expansion of the banked track game to foreign shores.

If any single team epitomizes the spirit of the 1960's it would have to be the Los Angeles Thunderbirds. To many the decade is the Los Angeles Thunderbirds. Without taking any lustre from other great

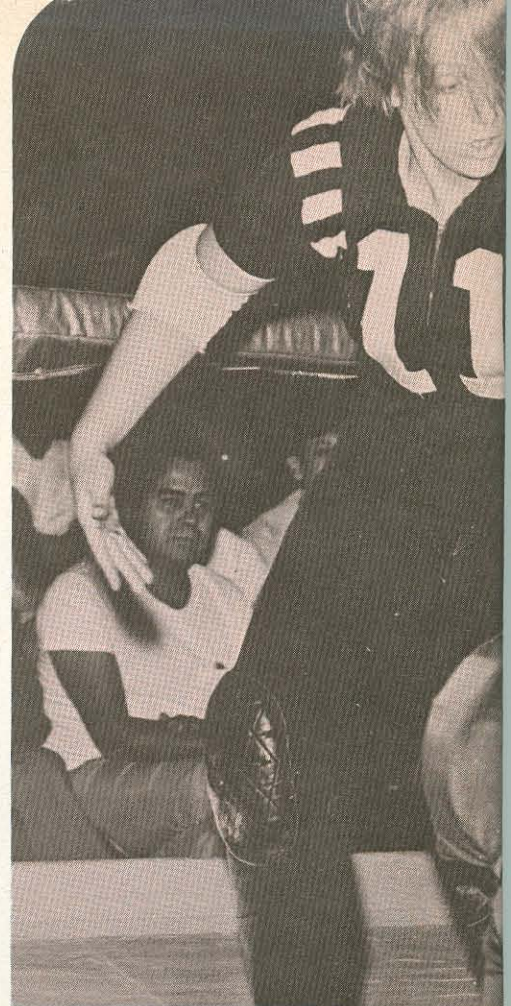


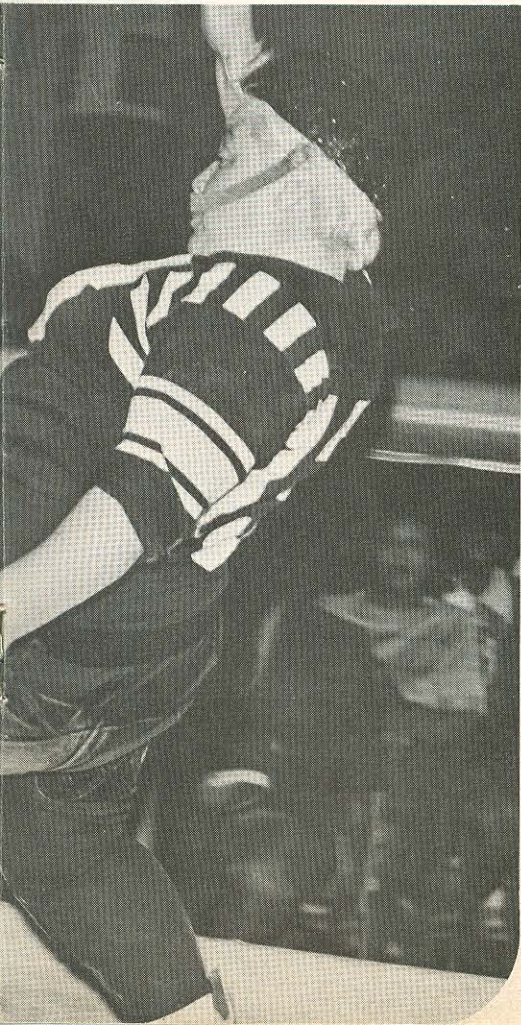
teams who have helped write the history of the banked track game, the Los Angeles Thunderbirds are a reflection of the history of the 1960's. As we pointed out earlier, the Thunderbirds came into being near the beginning of the decade. Much of the advancement and development of the game during this period can be traced to the pioneer spirit of the Thunderbird coaches and management. It was the Thunderbird team that was the first to break the century mark in scoring in a single night. Los Angeles pioneered the fast-skating, high-scoring game. This past season the Los Angeles Thunderbirds demonstrated a courage and determination which not only exemplifies the spirit of the 60's but signifies in many respects the trend of things to come. Almost from the beginning of professional banked track roller skating the game has been strongly dependent upon the old time greats who helped develop the game. Compared to other forms of athletic competition the banked track game is still a relative newcomer to the athletic scene. Up

until just a year or so ago there were skaters who were still active, who could trace their start in the game almost to the time when the banked track first was introduced. There are still a few 20 year veterans around but few teams can count more than one or two skaters who were even alive when it all began. Of nearly 100 skaters listed in the last edition of the annual for National Skating Derby, three-quarters of them started their skating career during the 1960's. It is almost certain that before the next decade is out all of the active players will belong to the younger generation which has taken over the game. And it is these youngsters who helped the Thunderbirds this past year make one of the most remarkable comebacks in the history of the game. In the year previous, the Thunderbirds were in a period of transition. Most of the old timers had either retired or gone on to positions of leadership with other teams. For the first time in the history of the Los Angeles team both major championships, the President's Cup, and the World Series went to

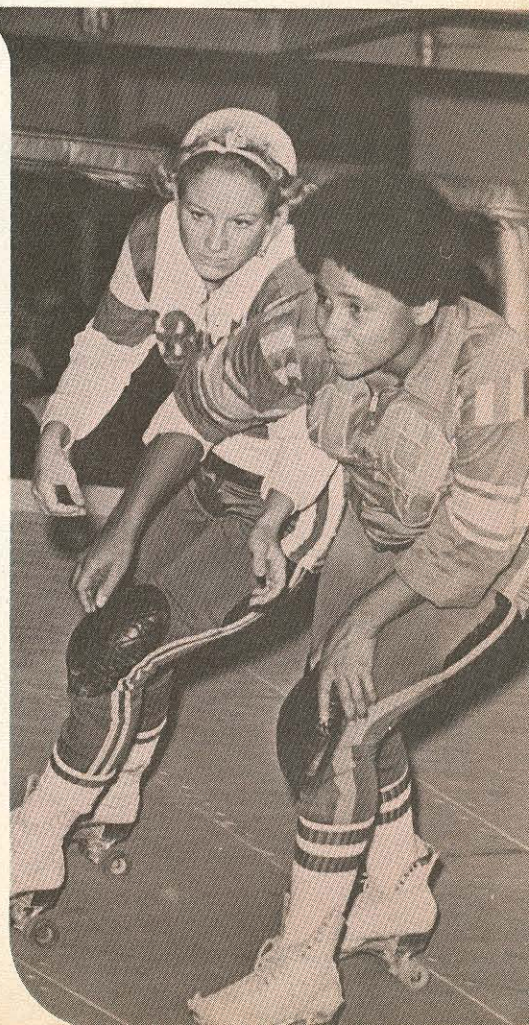
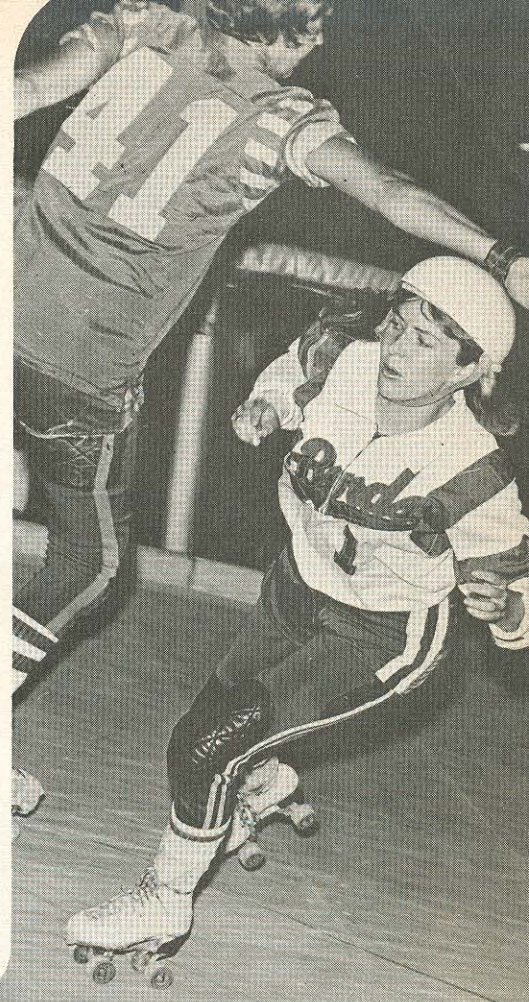


other teams. At the start of the season it was a strange Thunderbird roster that was revealed to the fans. Of the original T-Bird team there were only three skaters who were present at the beginning of the decade. To the surprise of even their most enthusiastic admirers, the Thunderbirds swept through the first half of the season without losing a series. The T-Birds were underdogs to the Bombers, holders of the big trophy, and to the defending World Champion Detroit Devils. No one bothered to tell the youthful Thunderbirds, however, how slim their chances appeared to be. The rest is history. The Thunderbirds went on to win the President's Cup, battled their way through the rest of the season with the loss of only two series and then finished the year with a blaze of glory as they took the National Skating Derby World Series before a capacity crowd at the Los Angeles Sports Arena. It is fitting that the winning points were scored by two rookie skaters, Billy "The Kid" Marshall and George Fernandez. Neither one of the young men were even on the squad at the start of the season, as both joined the team near mid-season. How well the young skaters performed can be shown by the fact that the Thunderbird skaters swept the "Most Valuable Rookie of the Year" awards for the men and the girls with Sam Washington and Barbara Jacobs winning the honors. At the beginning of the year the experts said that if the Thunderbirds were to finish on top they could not risk serious injuries to any key players. That the Thunderbirds were able to go through an entire season without one major injury until the last game of the year, was due to a great extent to the fact that younger skaters are not as prone to serious injury as the veterans.





If the Thunderbirds started with the 60's, the mid-point was certainly marked by the advent of the Warriors. Surprisingly, the Warriors came into being as a child of the Thunderbirds. For in 1963 in Honolulu the Thunderbirds loaned some of their top skaters to start the infant Hawaiian team. The Warriors, as a result of the image of the Thunderbirds, won the hearts of the fans of the 50th state from the start. By 1965 the Warriors had gained full league status as the National Skating Derby had expanded into Australia and the Warriors were able to skate a full season in competition with teams going to and from Australia. The Warriors finished near the top of the league for the next two years but travel problems again became a problem with the close of regular operations in the Southern Hemisphere. Two years ago the Warrior franchise was moved to the East Coast in the biggest expansion of National Skating Derby in the United States in the decade. With a solid team of veterans the Warriors have established a dynasty which already appears to rival that of the Thunderbirds. With their own player development program the Warriors seem to be headed into the 70's with the same enthusiasm that has marked the growth of the game in the West. This past season the Warriors skated a summer season in Florida and at this writing it is likely that there is a strong possibility of further league expansion into that area. Perhaps because of their long isolation from the center of the Roller Skating sport the Warriors have a spirit which has carried the team to great heights in the short time that they have been established on the East Coast. The Warriors, like the Thunderbirds, symbolize the sizzling 60's.



What's the Name of that Skater?

On the following pages are listed the pictures of the active skaters in the National Skating Derby at press time. Each one is identified by number. Test yourself on your knowledge of the players by naming each skater. The answers appear along side the skater's name on page 23. The question has often been asked "Why do the fans appear to identify

more closely with a professional roller skater than they do with those in other forms of athletic competition?" As we have said before, no one knows the real answer but we feel that it is the appeal of youth. It is the only major professional activity in which teenagers compete on an equal basis with veterans old enough to be their parents.



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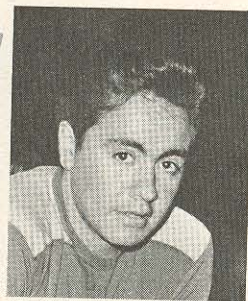
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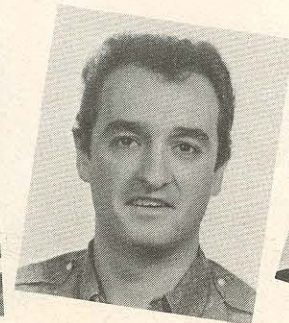
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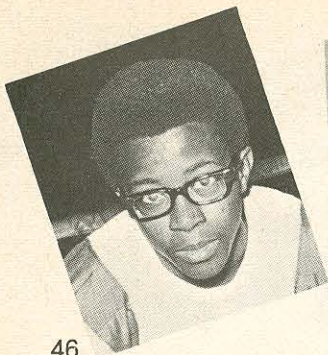


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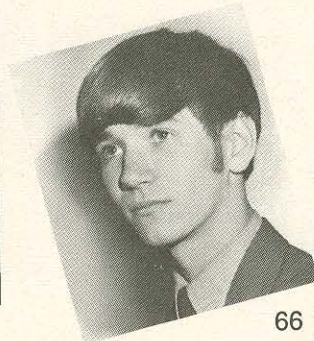
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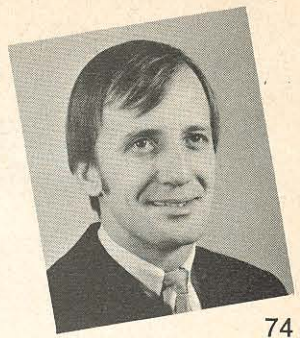
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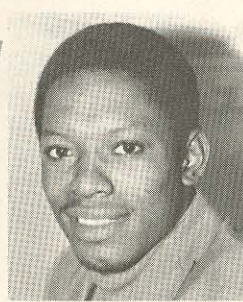
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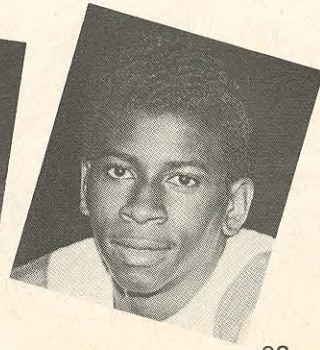
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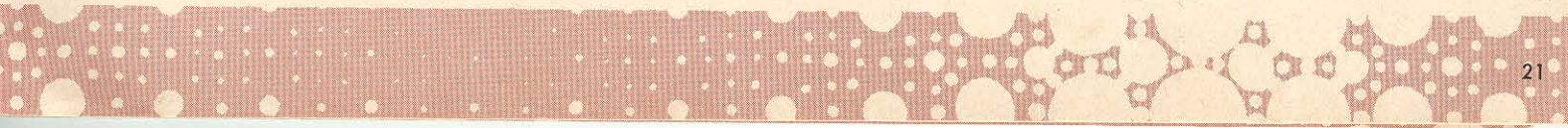
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The Blocker...the Forgotten Man

In football the man who carries the ball gets most of the attention and when he scores he gets the cheers of the crowd. The man who makes the basket in basketball generally receives most of the applause. Through the years the fast speedy jammer is generally the idol of the fans of the banked track sport. This has been particularly true in recent years as scores have been mounting and teams will vie to sign the speedy youngsters who come up from the training schools. As Dick Lane, the venerable dean of Roller Game announcers has often said: "If you really want to watch and enjoy the game keep your eye on the pack. This is where the action is. It's in the pack where the blocking develops that makes the Jammers look good. Without well-timed blocks the greatest of speedsters could never get by." In every game the defense generally lags behind as offense progresses. During the 60's with greater emphasis on scoring, there were times when it appeared that blocking had been neglected. Even the rule-makers agreed. In the rules of ten years ago several paragraphs were devoted to outlining penalties and specifications which applied to kinds and various types of blocking. In recent years this has been codified and condensed into three terse statements: (1) A skater may not block with his feet or trip an opponent; (2) in a double block, the defensive skater may not grip hands; (3) at the discretion of the officials other forms of illegal blocking may be called. It appeared that blocking had become "de-emphasized." Even the officials had reduced the art to a matter of "judgment" in deciding whether or not a block was illegal. The young skaters coming up were not interested in blocking. There was even a period in which the training schools gave it only a routine place in the development program. Everyone wanted to jam and no one wanted to block. The poor blockers seemed to be out of it. It looked as if the big men were headed for oblivion. Actually an analysis of the game in the mid 60's shows that this was not the case. Although there is still a great deal of

appeal to the smaller man to try and make a place in the fast-skating game. The big man has been making himself heard. For the most part the young men and women of today are taller and heavier than their peers of a generation ago. It is true, there are some tiny men and girls in the banked track game. But generally height and weight is on the increase. There is, however, a new breed of big men. With speed and scoring commanding greater interest and attention a new type of blocker has evolved. The slow giant may be out, but the quick, sure-footed big man is here to stay and is definitely making his presence felt. There is a new kind of block delivered while going at top speed on the track. The art of blocking has combined the agility of a gymnast with the power of a pile-driver. The timing of blocks is all-important. A 200 pounder, who misses, is likely to go flying through the rail. We might point out that the rails are twice as thick as they were a decade ago. When the new heavier rails were installed a few years ago it was believed that no one was capable of breaking one. This has since proved to be a dream. The blocker of today goes through the air like an express train. Training programs now place more emphasis than ever on blocking. Every one, no matter how small, has to learn how to knock down a heavier opponent. To minimize injuries the trainees have had to learn not only how to give a block but how to take one. To the keen student of the game there is more importance given to blocking at the present time than ever before. It may be noted in this respect, that scoring peaks were reached a few years ago and have remained more or less at a constant level in recent years. This trend may be attributed to the development of excellent blocking techniques. Most of the big men today, such as Danny Reilly, Buddy Atkinson, Jr. and John Parker can give the smaller men a real argument if they decide to go out on a jam. Next time you watch your favorite team in action, keep your eye on the blocker . . . the forgotten man.

Player Statistics...

	Birth-day	State Born	Ht.	Wt.	No. Yrs. Pro.		Birth-day	State Born	Ht.	Wt.	No. Yrs. Pro.		
1	ADAMS, JESS	10-13	S Tenn.	6'1"	200	11	49	MILLER, ERWIN	12-28	S Calif.	5'7"	130	3
2	ANGLE, ED	12-12	S Calif.	5'11"	165	1	50	MITCHELL, CHARLIE	9-17	S Ark.	5'11"	175	5
3	ARNOLD, JUDY	8-6	S Calif.	5'7"	127	8	51	MITCHELL, RUBERTA	6-30	M Ala.	5'8"	142	11
4	ATKINSON, BUDDY	6-26	M Calif.	6'0"	245	10	52	MOLANO, JUAN	5-6	S Calif.	5'5"	127	2
5	BARDWELL, ROSALIE	5-15	S Calif.	5'0"	113	7	53	MORGAN, HARRY	8-28	S Pa.	5'7"	145	3
6	BENSON, CHRIS	2-13	S N.J.	5'4"	115	2	54	MURRELL, COLLEEN	12-2	M Austr.	5'0"	101	3
7	BROWN, RICHARD	8-16	M Calif.	5'7"	145	4	55	O'LEARY, BARBARA	7-23	M N.Y.	5'3"	113	10
8	CAVELLO, ANN	8-1	S R.I.	5'7"	122	21	56	OLESON, DON	9-19	M Wyo.	5'11"	175	10
9	CASTRO, MARY JANE	1-11	S Calif.	5'4"	145	6	57	PARKER, JOHN	3-23	M Calif.	6'0"	240	16
10	CONGLETON, LYNN	3-24	S Pa.	5'6"	117	2	58	PATRICK, JULIE	5-7	S N.Y.	5'2"	129	22
11	CORBIN, BOB	4-3	S Calif.	5'8"	160	4	59	PETERSON, B. J.	5-12	S Calif.	5'3"	120	7
12	COX, DAVE	7-11	S Mo.	5'8"	158	6	60	PHILLIPS, CAROL	10-11	S Vir. Is.	5'7"	130	7
13	CREWS, TOM	11-8	M Calif.	6'0"	165	4	61	QUARLES, LESTER	1-10	S Calif.	6'0"	160	8
14	CROUSE, CHARLYS	11-27	S Iowa	5'8"	180	2	62	RAINER, BOB	5-8	S N.Y.	5'10"	145	1
15	DeBLAKE, DEBBIE	2-15	S Calif.	5'1"	120	2	63	RAINS, RONNIE	4-1	M Calif.	5'10"	165	6
16	EARGART, BILL	10-12	S Mo.	6'0"	185	4	64	REILLY, DANNY	6-29	S Calif.	5'9"	200	6
17	FERNANDEZ, GEORGE	3-15	S Calif.	5'2"	125	1	65	REILLY, JERRY	8-11	M Calif.	5'11½"	195	4
18	FOLEY, GINGER	7-8	M Pa.	5'8"	125	15	66	REINHART, JERRY	1-19	S Pa.	6'0"	148	2
19	GAGNON, NANCY	7-16	S Ma.	5'6"	190	4	67	RIGGINS, YVONNE	8-1	S Pa.	5'0"	96	1
20	GANDOLFO, VINNIE	3-4	S N.Y.	5'11"	165	12	68	ROBERTSON, GREG	6-21	S Calif.	5'9"	155	2
21	GONZALES, LEROY	10-17	S Texas	5'7"	144	13	69	ROCKO, BABY	10-7	S Calif.	4'11"	130	4
22	GRACE, WILLIE	7-30	M Calif.	5'7½"	155	4	70	RODRIGUEZ, ERNIE	6-1	M Calif.	5'6"	160	2
23	GRANT, KAREN	1-2	S Calif.	5'3"	135	1	71	ROSSNER, NORMA	3-19	S Ill.	5'6"	140	20
24	HALL, RENEE	11-21	S Calif.	5'3"	120	2	72	RUPERT, PAUL	2-23	S Pa.	5'10"	180	4
25	HARDMAN, SHIRLEY	6-7	S Wash.	5'4"	150	14	73	SANCHEZ, HONEY	8-2	M Texas	5'3"	125	10
26	HERNANDEZ, LIZ	10-2	S Calif.	5'4"	120	15	74	SCOPAS, NICK	6-3	M N.Y.	5'7"	145	11
27	HOCKER, ADELINE	12-4	S Calif.	5'5"	125	13	75	SCOTT, DRU	9-1	M Calif.	5'9"	140	11
28	HORN, DENNIS	2-27	M Pa.	5'7"	145	2	76	SERVIN, MANNY	5-31	M Calif.	5'7"	146	7
29	HORNE, EVANGELINA	5-28	S N.J.	5'4"	105	1	77	SILVERMAN, LEONARD	12-6	S N.Y.	6'1"	175	1
30	JACOBS, BARBARA	5-16	S Fla.	5'5"	104	1	78	SMITH, MARGARET	12-12	S Calif.	5'2"	115	2
31	JACKSON, LEON	10-12	S Calif.	5'10"	165	2	79	SOWINSKI, JUDY	7-7	S Ill.	5'6"	138	10
32	JIMMERSON, SALLY	4-9	M Miss.	5'2"	109	2	80	STAFFORD, JOJO	5-31	M La.	5'9"	165	8
33	KADRMAS, TONETTE	7-23	S N. Dak.	5'4"	135	1	81	STONE, BETTY	11-3	M Calif.	5'2"	116	4
34	KELLY, PETER	2-25	S Austr.	6'2"	170	3	82	SYVERSON, DIANE	10-2	S S. Dak.	5'8"	145	3
35	KHIEN, HARLEAN	1-27	S Calif.	5'0"	98	10	83	TOLEDO, TERRI	2-1	S Ariz.	5'1"	120	5
36	KRUSE, CAROL	1-29	S Calif.	5'5"	114	2	84	TREVINO, YOLANDA	1-27	S Texas	5'0"	125	3
37	KRUSE, CAROLYN	1-29	S Calif.	5'4"	111	2	85	TROTTER, JIM	8-14	S Ala.	5'11"	174	6
38	LARA, ABEL	11-10	M Texas	5'4"	140	9	86	VALLADARES, RALPH	7-31	M Guatamala	5'2"	130	15
39	LEARY, ANN	8-17	S Calif.	5'4"	120	7	87	VALLOW, JAN	9-21	M Colo.	5'6"	155	11
40	LEWIS, LARRY	1-16	S Calif.	5'5"	140	5	88	VEGA, SALLY	6-25	S Calif.	5'5"	133	6
41	LOPEZ, ERNIE	10-26	S Colo.	5'10"	170	10	89	WASHINGTON, SAM	10-23	S Texas	5'7"	140	1
42	LYNCH, TERRI	9-14	S N.J.	5'4"	125	18	90	WELCH, JEAN	9-30	S Panama	5'4"	114	3
43	McBRIDE, LENA	1-2	S Texas	5'2"	127	4	91	WEST, RICK	11-17	M D.C.	5'7"	185	5
44	MACEDO, FRANK	11-20	M N.Y.	5'6"	140	11	92	WILLIAMS, BARBARA	8-19	M Ark.	5'3"	154	7
45	MARQUEZ, CARLOS	11-4	S Mexico	5'11"	160	2	93	WILLIAMS, OTIS	4-18	S Mich.	5'10"	165	2
46	MARSHALL, BILLY	12-17	S Calif.	5'5"	130	2	94	WOODARD, JUDY	9-11	S Nebr.	5'6"	120	4
47	MAYO, BOB	9-7	M Ky.	5'10"	160	9	95	YOUNG, SANDY	7-28	S D.C.	5'6"	130	7
48	MILLER, E. G.	12-30	S Calif.	5'8"	135	1							

As American as Apple Pie

With increased interest in the banked track game among people in various parts of the world, it may be interesting to note that the banked track game is as "American as Apple Pie." Yet it is unique among American contributions to the world's athletic competition that it has attained almost instant acceptance wherever it has been seen for the first time. It is true that baseball, basketball and volleyball, all of which originated in the United States, have been adopted by various countries throughout the world as secondary sports to their own national "pastime". In all cases, however, it has taken years for these sports to attain any kind of recognition at all. And actually these sports have for the most part evolved from earlier European games. Cricket was the forerunner of baseball. People all over the world have for years kicked and threw balls in various kinds of competition. But roller skating owes its existence strictly to American ingenuity. Authorities may disagree as to the time and place of the first rudimentary game played on a banked track between opposing teams but no one will disagree that it all happened first in America. Only in America would you find the paradox of a group of attractive young ladies employing blocking techniques and skills that seem better suited to the gridiron. The combination of speed and hard-hitting action along with well-trained young men and women competing against each other had an instantaneous appeal to American fans. In the years before television an American who tried to describe the game to a friend in a foreign country would find that his friend would leave the conversation shaking his head in disbelief. It was impossible. It just couldn't happen. For a nation, however, who was able to send a man to the moon the development of the banked track game was a natural expression of people who believed they could do anything. And that anything included an opportunity for young ladies to demonstrate that they were second to none in the expression of all around athletic ability. It may be significant too, that the banked track game got its real start in the midst of America's heartland. From small towns, villages, as well

as the larger cities, youngsters flocked to the major centers of training to learn the game. Because of the specialized track required in order to acquire the skills of a professional banked track roller skater, the game could not successfully be adopted by schools and colleges although there were a few tracks available in later years where the novice might learn the art. Because of the arduous training program required to become a professional roller skater it was a real challenge to those who dared to try. This in itself is particularly an American trait and characteristic. Old world societies had for generations generally been drawn along strict lines of conduct. There were certain activities available for young men and girls did not participate. In America young ladies were not going to be held or bound by traditions of the past. With this new athletic activity there was a challenge for young ladies and a new world to conquer. This was an American attitude. To the American fans here was a form of competition that had the same appeal. It was something that whole families, for the first time, could watch with equal enjoyment. In the past the American male had tried to claim as his domain the popular forms of organized athletic competition of his day. But not with the banked track sport. There was even a question at times as to whether the men were more interested in watching the girls and all of the female fans appeared to have their handsome individual heroes of the banked track. No particular section of our society could lay any claim to being the sole admirer of the Roller Game. A cross section of American life sits in the stands. They come from every walk of life. The only thing they have in common is enthusiasm for the youngsters on the track. And it is fitting that this most American of athletic endeavors should gain widespread acceptance in Nations abroad. There has been an increasing tendency in recent years for the acceptance of American ideas among people all over the world. Perhaps through the exciting kinship that they feel for the fine young men and women who participate in the banked track game it will help bring everyone a little closer together.



1969 Official Rules of the International Roller League...



EXPULSION



NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED



TEAM TIME-OUT



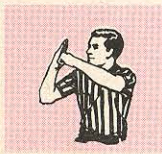
SKATER INTO INFIELD



NO SCORE



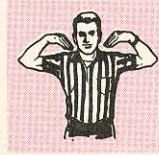
JAM CALLED OFF



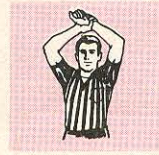
SLUGGING



UNNECESSARY ROUGHNESS



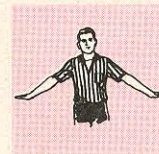
OFFICIAL TIME-OUT



HOLDING



PUSHING



DELAYING THE GAME



KNEEING



TRIPPING

ARTICLE I

A. TEAMS

National Skating Derby Roller Games will be played between two teams composed of 5 men and 5 girls on each team.

B. TRACK

1. The track will be oval shape. It should be covered with tempered masonite in a natural finish. The outside edge of the track should be protected by a handrail made of heavy lumber with sturdy padded upright posts placed at intervals of approximately 10 feet.

A safety kick rail shall be fastened to the top of the track made of lumber bent to the curvature of the track. The track should be banked from the inside to the outside rail.

C. OFFICIALS

1. A minimum of one and a maximum of 3 officials shall be present in the infield at all times. If more than one official is present, one official will be designated as head referee and shall be responsible for the final decisions on rule interpretations during the course of the game.

2. An official scorer-timekeeper shall be designated for each game who will be responsible for the maintenance of the score sheet, substitutions, the recording of penalties, and the operation of scoreboard, time clock, and the recording of the jam and penalty times.

3. A medical trainer or doctor must be present or immediately available at all times.

4. A game announcer or track-side commentator will be designated for each game.

5. A skate technician and/or track maintenance man shall be present or available at all times.

D. THE GAME

1. Each game shall be divided into 8 12-minute periods. The girls' teams will skate the first period, followed by the men's teams, and then the girls and the men will alternate for the remainder of the 8 skating periods. There will be a half-time intermission of at least 10 minutes between the 4th and 5th skating periods.

2. Overtime. In the event that the score is tied at the end of the 8th skating period, the girls will skate a five-

minute overtime to break the tie. If the score is still tied, the men will skate an additional five-minute period. If the score is still tied, the game will go into the records as a tie. In Play-off or Championship games the girls and men will, however, continue to skate alternate five-minute periods until a period ends with one team in the lead.

Where time is limited by TV commitments or travel schedules, the game will end at the end of the regular skating period and if the score is tied it shall be entered into the record book as a tie.

3. The periods will be timed by an official game clock which shall run continuously except during timeouts.

4. Timeouts.

a. The referees may call an official timeout whenever needed for track or equipment repair, serious injury, track or crowd conditions or for any other reason which, in his judgment, may affect the safety of the players, the spectators, or the proper conduct of the game. Such timeouts will be limited to the duration of the emergency.

b. Coaches or captains or each team are permitted to call a maximum of 1 timeout in each skating period and these shall be limited to a maximum of 2 minutes each.

c. The clock will be started immediately upon the referee's whistle indicating that the jam is underway.

E. THE PACK

1. All skaters of both teams skating as a group around the track shall be termed the Pack.

2. The Pack shall be considered intact when one skater from each team is in alternate position in front of the Pack and when the Jammers are in their proper position at the rear of the Pack as follows:

Each team will be allowed two Jammers who will wear helmets to signify their eligibility as Jammers. When all four helmeted Jammers are at the rear of the Pack, the Jam Time will be started announced by a Referee's whistle and arm signal. If the Jammer loses his helmet accidentally, he is still eligible to score. If the Jammer deliberately discards his helmet, no points may be scored.

3. The team with the privilege of having the first skater in front of the

rest of the skaters in the formation of the Pack shall be decided by the following: The team having been scored on last or having the most points scored upon it in the previous Jam, shall receive the first position. If an equal amount of points were scored in the preceding Jam, then the decision is made by the next preceding scoring Jam.

F. THE JAM

1. An attempt by one or more players from either team to score after the referee has signalled that the Pack is intact, shall be termed a Jam.

2. These skaters will have a maximum of 60 seconds in which to score, once the referee has officially signalled the start of the Jam. The time will be determined by the official scorer and it will be announced at regular intervals by the game announcer.

3. Conclusion of the Jam. A Jam shall be considered as ended when any of the following occurs:

a. When 60 seconds have elapsed as announced by the official timer.

b. When the lead Jammer falls or is knocked off his feet for 3 or more seconds.

c. When the lead Jammer skates into the infield or is blocked or falls off the track.

d. When halted by the referee's whistle for an official timeout.

e. When the lead Jammer places both hands on his hips.

f. Any official may end a Jam at any time at his own discretion whenever required for track or equipment repair, serious injury, track or crowd conditions or any other reason which, in his judgment, may affect the safety of players, spectators, or the proper conduct of the game.

ARTICLE II

SCORING

1. Roller Games points are scored when one or more Jammers circle the track within the 60-second time limit and pass one or more skaters of the opposing team who have remained in the Pack. One point is awarded for each skater thus passed, by each Jammer of each team.

2. If a team has skaters in the penalty box at the time an opposing Jammer passes all the remaining

skaters of that team, each Jammer will be awarded 5 points for so passing.

3. A Jammer fouled on a Jam by an opposing blocker may be awarded a point for such an infraction.

4. If an opposing skater commits a foul on another skater of the Jammer's team and thus prevents the Jammer from scoring, the Jammer may be awarded points for such an infraction.

5. A blocker may be lapped on any single Jam any number of times by a Jammer and points recorded for each such time the blocker is passed within the 60-second time limit.

6. A defensive skater forced into the infield who attempts to better his position upon returning to the Pack will be considered as having been passed by the Jammer for a point.

7. Passing a fouled skater:

a. A fouled skater cannot be passed for a point unless he has sufficient time to recover and join the Pack.

b. A fouled skater who has been injured by such a foul cannot be passed for a point.

8. A skater with skate trouble cannot be passed for a point.

9. A Jammer forced off the track or knocked down may resume a jamming position providing he does not improve his position.

ARTICLE III

SUBSTITUTES

1. Reporting: A skater replacing a teammate must report to the official scorer unless the teammate is off the track because of accident or injury. The replacement must resume a position in the Pack.

2. An illegal substitution will be considered as a 6th skater on the track at any time and the team will be subject to a penalty.

3. In the event of skate trouble a team is allowed an immediate substitution.

4. No substitutions will be permitted during a Jam except in the event of skate trouble, accident or injury. Defensive skaters forced off the track or injured may not be replaced until they have been passed for one point by the Jammer.

ARTICLE IV

A. FINES

Officials may levy fines against indi-

vidual players or teams for infractions of the rules which, in the judgment of the officials, do not warrant the calling of a minor or major penalty.

B. PENALTIES

1. Minor Penalties: A minor penalty shall require that the penalized skater spend one or two minutes in the penalty box which shall be placed immediately behind the team bench. Minor penalties may be called at the discretion of the officials for holding, illegal blocking, stalling, tripping, illegal use of the hands, unnecessary roughness, fighting, insubordination, unsportsmanlike conduct and similar offenses.

2. Major Penalties: A major penalty shall be 5 minutes in duration and may be called at the discretion of the officials for more serious, gross, and aggravated offenses of the nature of those outlined in the preceding section.

3. Expulsion: A skater may be expelled from the game for the following: Deliberate or unnecessary physical contact with the officials or gross unsportsmanlike conduct or insubordination.

4. Automatic Expulsion: A player who accumulates a total of 12 or more minutes in the penalty box is automatically expelled from the game and the penalized team must send a skater to the penalty box for the time of the last penalty of the skater thus expelled.

5. A team with more than 5 members on the track at one time is subject to a penalty.

ARTICLE V

BLOCKING

1. A skater may not block with his feet or trip an opponent.

2. In a double block, the defensive skater may not grip hands.

3. At the discretion of the officials, other forms of illegal blocking may be called.

ARTICLE VI

PROTESTS

The coach or his designated replacement may enter a protest on the ruling of an official at any time during the progress of a game. Such a protest will be registered with the official scorer at the time and thus indicated on the official score sheet.

A Star is Born



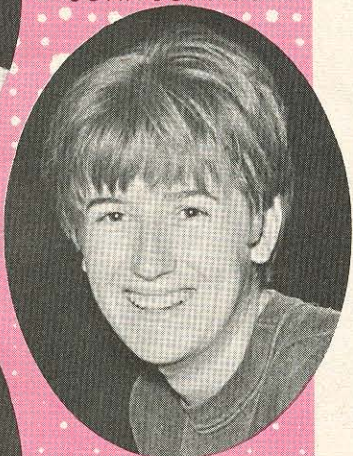
GAIL FARRELL



JOHN JOHNSON



JACK VANNETTE



LINDA WHITLOCK



MARY ANN CARR



CLINT EVERITT



MARIANNE HOAG

When it's all said and done it isn't the track, the uniforms, the skates, the equipment or the rules but the young men and women who enter the training school, who make the Roller Game. These dedicated youngsters represent a cross section of the youth of today. Active skaters at the present time come from 27 states, the District of Columbia, and seven foreign countries. There are members of many races, colors, and creeds. Many attended college and there is a broad and diverse background of professional and civilian vocational skills represented by the skaters who make up the teams of the National Skating Derby. It is difficult to describe the quality that makes a young man or woman decide to become a roller skater. For the most part they come from superior athletic groups in school. Most of them have competed in two or more sports. They generally stand near the top of their competitive group. At the same time, however, there are many who had little or no athletic background. They lacked perhaps the physical skill or opportunity to compete. Nevertheless, whatever the reason, they wanted to become a professional roller skater. They were willing to attend the training school and spend long hours in routine drills and exercises. They gladly accepted the physical punishment of hard blocking and bodily contact. When other youngsters their age were out enjoying themselves, these youngsters were taking falls and training till they could hardly stand. No one forced them to become a roller skater. They paid for lessons in the training school. They waited expectantly for the day when they would step on the track in their first professional game.

It is fitting that we should pay tribute to these unsung young men and women as a partial reward for the hard work that is required to develop the skills that are needed to enter professional ranks. It is a long hard frustrating road for every one that succeeds, ten fall by the wayside. It takes patience. Determination and courage are common among the students in a training school. They realize full well the meaning of the old Biblical injunction: "Many are called but few are chosen." But to the trainee the rewards are great. There is a feeling of accomplishment. There is the thrill that comes with the night when one steps on the track as a professional skater for the first time. The benefits of a career as a professional athlete and an opportunity to see the world while traveling as a member of a National Skating Derby Team may be secondary to the knowledge that the challenge has been met. This is our tribute as we watch with a thrill of excitement when "a star is born."



DICK PRESNELL



DALLAS EVERITT



BILL de PHILIPPI



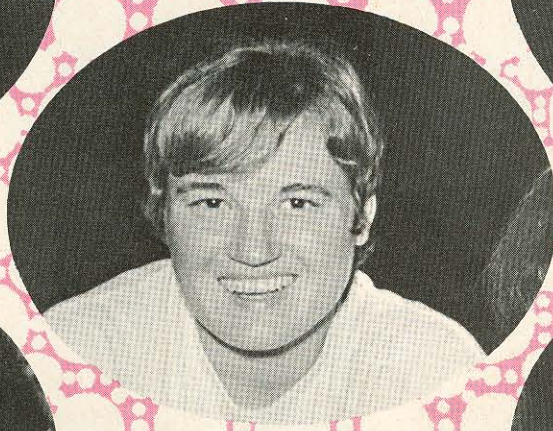
GWEN MILLER



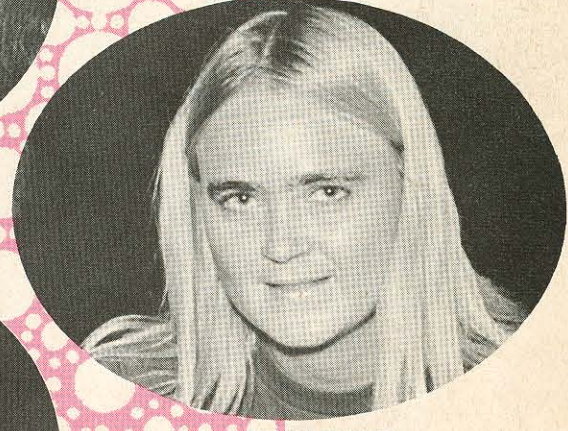
RACHOL SARABIA



CHERYL CHAPMAN



BARBARA CHANDLER



JANET PARKER



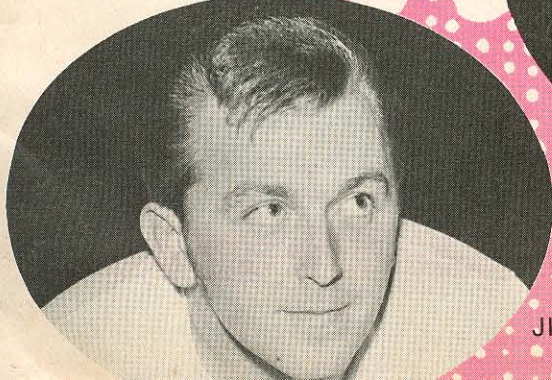
MIKE de SANTIAGO



GALE BOWERS



TANI THOMAS



JIM ESTOCH

For the Record

After nearly three years of stability, all team scoring records were shattered during the past season. The Los Angeles Thunderbirds and the Detroit Devils cracked the record for most points in a single game in the exciting finals of the President's Cup playoffs with a total of 336 points scored by the two teams. The totals for most points by a winning and a losing team were also shattered. In an unusual game at the Los Angeles Sports Arena on Aug. 23, the Los Angeles Thunderbirds and the New York Bombers scored 70 points in a single period to break the old mark of 56 digits. The T-Birds also set a new high of 56 points for a one-period mark for one team that night. Individual records continued to remain at their previous level.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

Girls: Veteran—47 points, Diane Syverson, Olympic, Sat. June 10, 1967

Rookie—25 points, Betty Stone, Olympic, May 8, 1966

Men: Veteran—58 points, Ralphie Valladares, Fri., July 12, 1968, San Diego Sports Arena

Rookie—35 points, Jerry Reilly, Los Angeles, Olympic, Sept. 26, 1965

Most Points in Single Jam:

Girls: 22 points, Carmen Thompson; Saturday, July 2 1966, Olympic

Men: 16 points

Ralphie Valladares, Long Beach, May 9, 1969

Most Points in Single Period by One Skater:

Girls: 27 points, Carmen Thompson, Los Angeles, Saturday, July 2, 1966, Olympic

Most Individual Points in Single Six-Game Series:

302 points, Ralphie Valladares, July 7-13, 1968, Los Angeles vs. Detroit

ATTENDANCE RECORDS

Indoors: 13,187, Long Beach Arena, Nov. 14, 1965 World Series Finals

Outdoors: 13,873, Veterans Memorial Stadium, Long Beach, Aug. 15, 1964

TEAM SCORING

Most Points in Single Game by one team: 180 points, Los Angeles against Detroit Devils, Saturday, June 28, 1969, L. A. Sports Arena

Most Total Points in Single Game: 336 points, Los Angeles and Detroit, L.A. Sports Arena, Sat., June 28, 1969

Most Points in Single Game by a Losing Team: 156 points, Detroit against Los Angeles, Sat., June 28, 1969, L.A. Sports Arena

Most Points in a Single Period by One Team: 54 points Los Angeles, L.A. Sports Arena, Sat., Aug. 23, 1969

Most Points in a Single Period by Two Teams: 70 points, Los Angeles and Texas, L.A. Sports Arena, Sat., Aug. 23, 1969. Also Los Angeles and New York, Olympic Aud., Tues., July 29, 1969

PENALTIES

Most Penalties in Single Game: 76 Minutes in a game between Los Angeles and New York, Oct. 17, 1965, Bakersfield

Most Penalties by One Team in Single Game: New York Bombers, 42 Minutes, Oct. 17, 1965, Bakersfield

Most Penalties in Single Series: Los Angeles and New York, 252 Minutes, May 18-23, 1965

MOST CONSECUTIVE GAMES WON

Los Angeles: 30 Games, Sun., June 15, 1969, Olympic Aud.

1969 Annual Awards

1969 CHAMPIONSHIPS

President's Cup : Los Angeles

World Series : Los Angeles

MOST VALUABLE ROOKIE PLAYER OF THE YEAR

Men: Sam Washington, Los Angeles

Girls: Barbara Jacobs, Los Angeles



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