

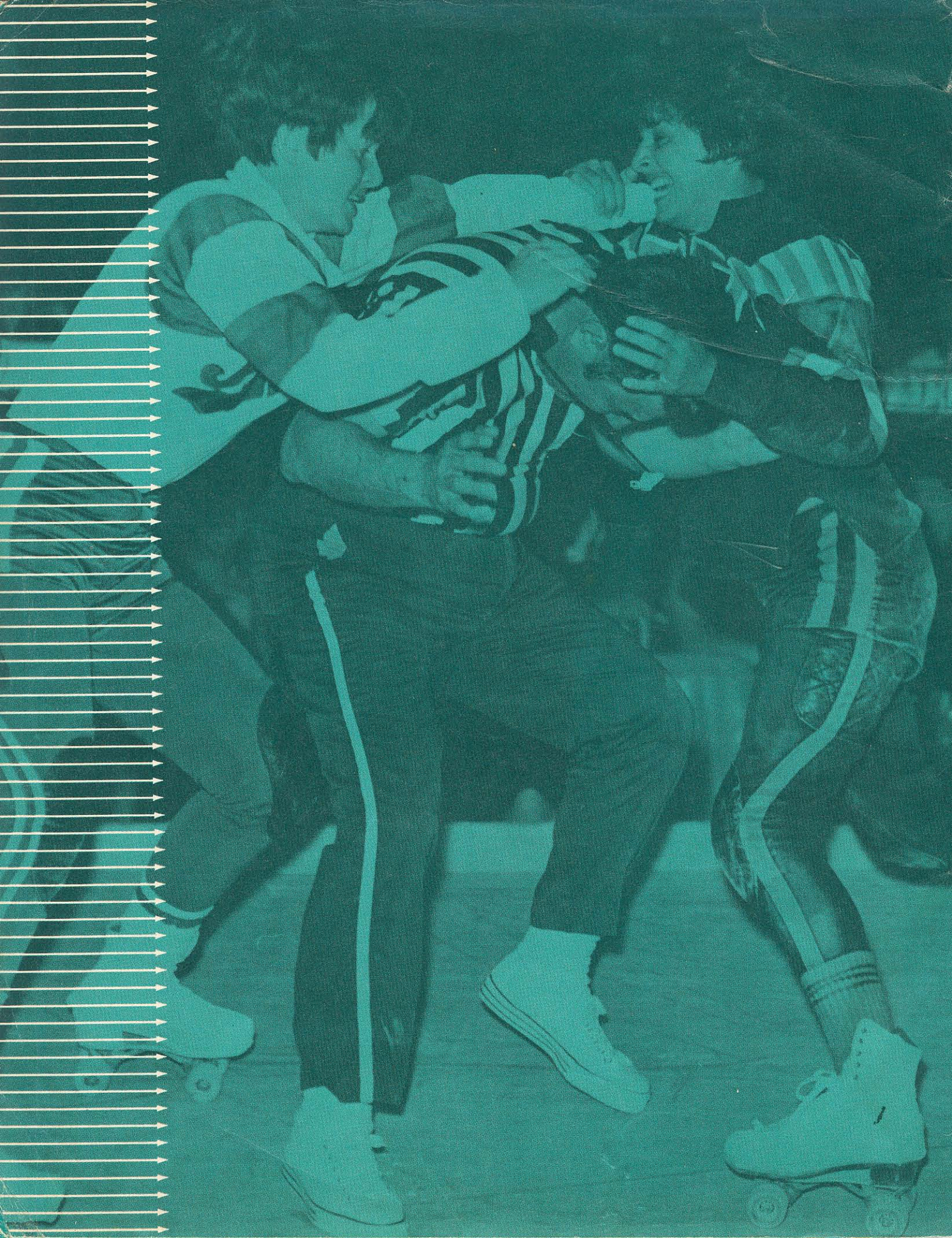
International

VOLUME 11

ROLLER GAMES

semi
annual







*R*eminiscing with *Roller Games*

How does one cover the history of ten years in a few hundred words? What events, that seemed important at the moment they occurred, are really of any interest to people who were not there and read them in the cold light of history? With the names of hundreds of individual skaters who made the headlines in the decade that has passed, whom do you talk about? And most important, why are some things of interest now and yet at the time they seemed trivial? With the 1970 season, National Skating Derby will be 10-years old. As a league, National Skating derby made its debut in the 1961 season. Four teams made up the membership roll of the infant league — the Los Angeles Thunderbirds, the Detroit Devils, the Texas Outlaws and the Chicago Cyclones. Those who remember the Cyclones can consider themselves among the real oldtimers. And speaking of teams that have been members of NSD in the past decade, how many remember the Arizona Raiders, the Hollywood Stars, the San Francisco Clippers, the Orange Empire Bobcats or the San Francisco Shamrocks to name just some of the teams that have passed into the limbo where old roller skating franchises go when they are retired forever. Not much is written in the record book concerning the first season of play. Of the 58 players who were around at the end of the year, only 8 are still active roller skaters in NSD for the 1970 season. These include Ralph Valladares, Honey Sanchez,

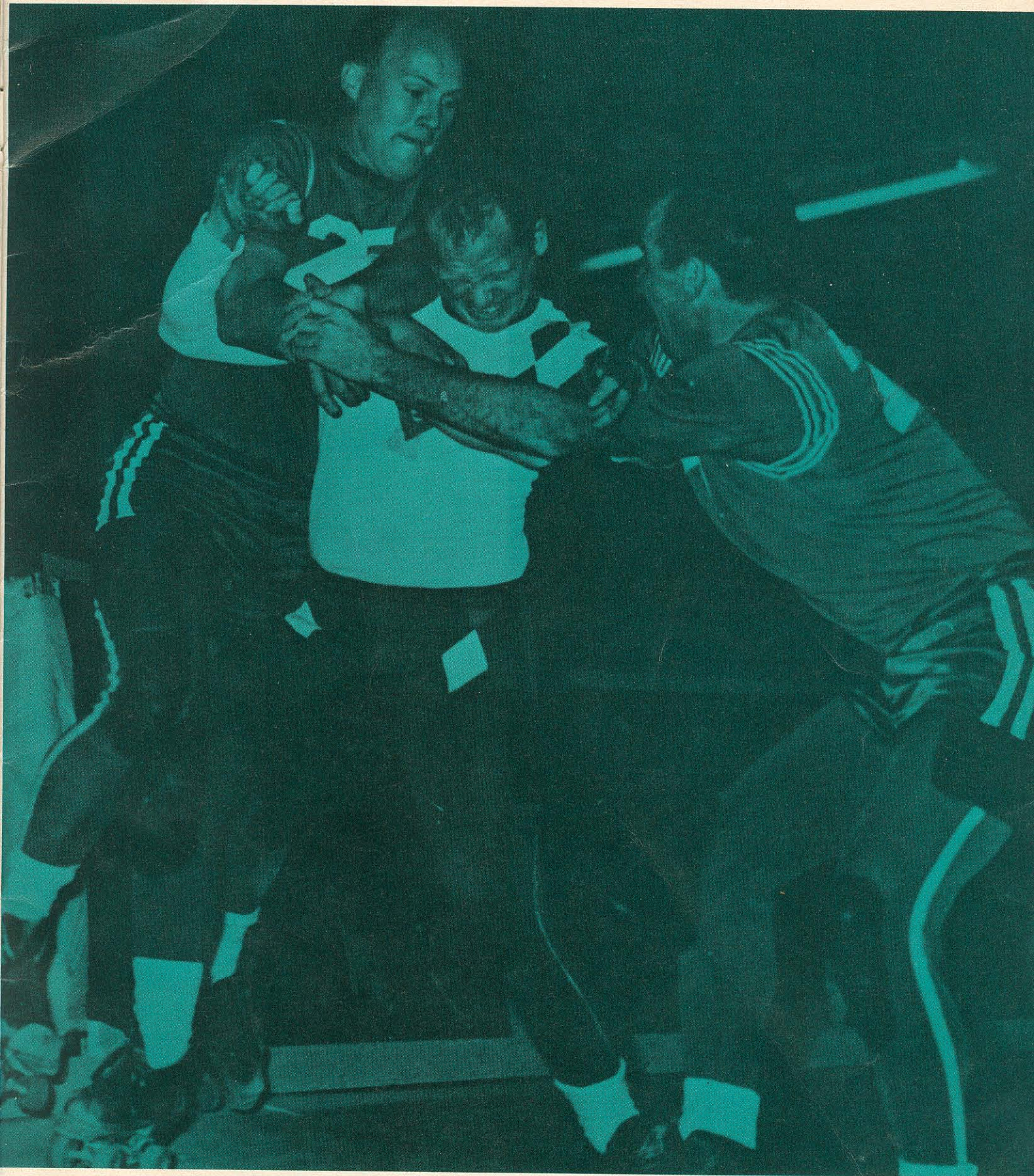
Terri Lynch, Liz Hernandez, Ernie Lopez, Ruberta Mitchell, Shirley Hardman and Adeline Hocker. John Hall is now with the Thunderbird management and was a member of the Outlaws. Charlie "Spec" Saunders, coach of the Bobcats and Johnny Rodriguez, one of the Bobcat skaters, are now referees. With the start of the 1962 season, the league was reorganized. The Los Angeles Thunderbirds moved their home track from El Monte to the Olympic Auditorium. The Chicago Cyclone franchise was transferred to the Orange Empire Bobcats, with headquarters at Swing Auditorium in San Bernardino. Ralphie Valladares stepped down as coach of the Thunderbirds as veteran Red Smartt took over the reins. Judy Sowinski signed on as a T-Bird. Both Ruberta Mitchell and Ernie Lopez were members of the original Los Angeles team. Of the original Thunderbirds only Ralphie and Honey remain with the team. Scores were low in these days of play. In one game early in '62, Devils nipped the Outlaws 23-20; later in the season the T-Birds topped Texas 22-20. On September 4, 1962 at Long Beach the Thunderbirds set a scoring record when they topped the Devils 54-31. Two more new franchises were added to the league during the season. In April, the Arizona Raiders with headquarters at Phoenix and with George Vogt as Coach joined the league. A couple of months later screen star John Agar was given a franchise for the Hollywood

This is the way it was

Stars with Charlie "Spec" Saunders as coach. That year saw the first All Star game with the West All Stars, which included members of the T-Birds, defeating the East in a 3-game series. The T-Birds also broke the all-time record for consecutive games won as they defeated the Raiders to win their 19th in a row. The Raiders topped the T-Birds the next night to end the streak. The year also saw the start and the quick demise of the ill-fated Jersey Jets, a franchise that never got off the ground because of management problems. Cleve Hermann, popular Los Angeles sportscaster, was a weekly contributor to the GAZETTE.

The Los Angeles Thunderbirds also started outdoor play in '62 at Veteran's Legion Stadium in Long Beach, but had to postpone the series after the opener, for a month, because of fog. On Saturday July 28, 1962 the Devils won the first Presidents Cup playoffs, defeating the T-Birds with the Raiders and the Stars both eliminated early in the playoffs. In the first awards night, Red Smartt received the Billy Bogash award. This year also saw Terry Lynch injured seriously and veteran star Gerry Murray was signed as captain of the T-Birds until Terri was able to return. On September 29, 1962, the Thunderbirds made history as they played a Roller Game at the new Long Beach Arena, the first athletic event to ever be held in the new 9-million dollar building. The T-Birds defeated the Outlaws for the world series title. During the winter season of '62-63, a league composed of the Falcons, Wolves, Pirates and Renegades played weekly at Orange County Fairgrounds, Costa Mesa. The 1963 season opened with some new teams in the league and some of the old franchises gone. The San Francisco Clippers with Coach George Vogt, the New York Bombers with Coach "Spec" Saunders and the Chicago Hawks with Coach Dave Pound were added to



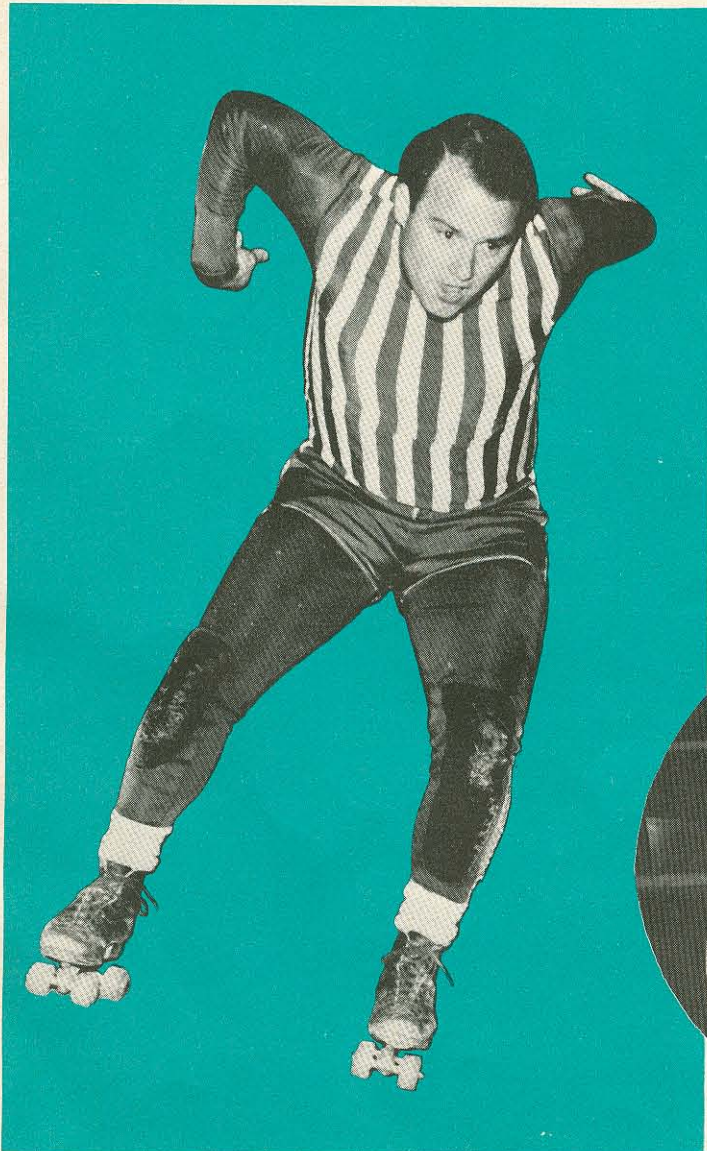


You wouldn't believe it happened this way!

the league with the departure of the Stars, Bobcats, Raiders and Jets. 1963 was the year that the Los Angeles Thunderbirds opened up NSD play in Hawaii. The New Bakersfield Civic Auditorium was opened and saw the first Roller Game play in the multi-million dollar facility. In this year Bob Lewis, Georgeanna Kemp, Bob Satterfield and Gerry Murray were

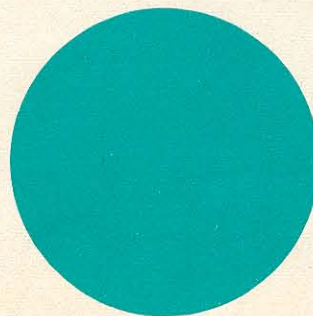
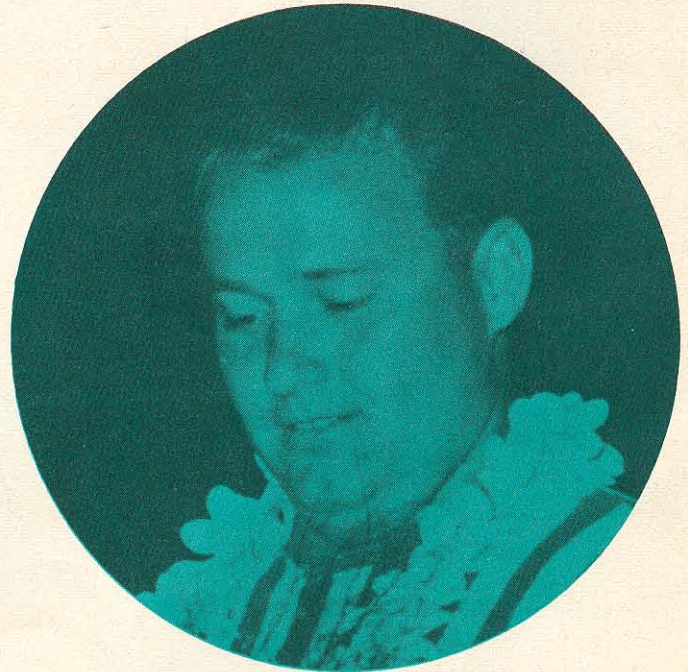
named to the New Long Beach Falcon franchise, and Roger Schroeder resigned from the Devils and was replaced by John Hall as Coach. In mid-July the T-Birds returned from Honolulu after organizing the new Hawaiian Warrior franchise with Liz Hernandez as captain. The Devils opened up their home season in the new Cobo Hall in Detroit. The



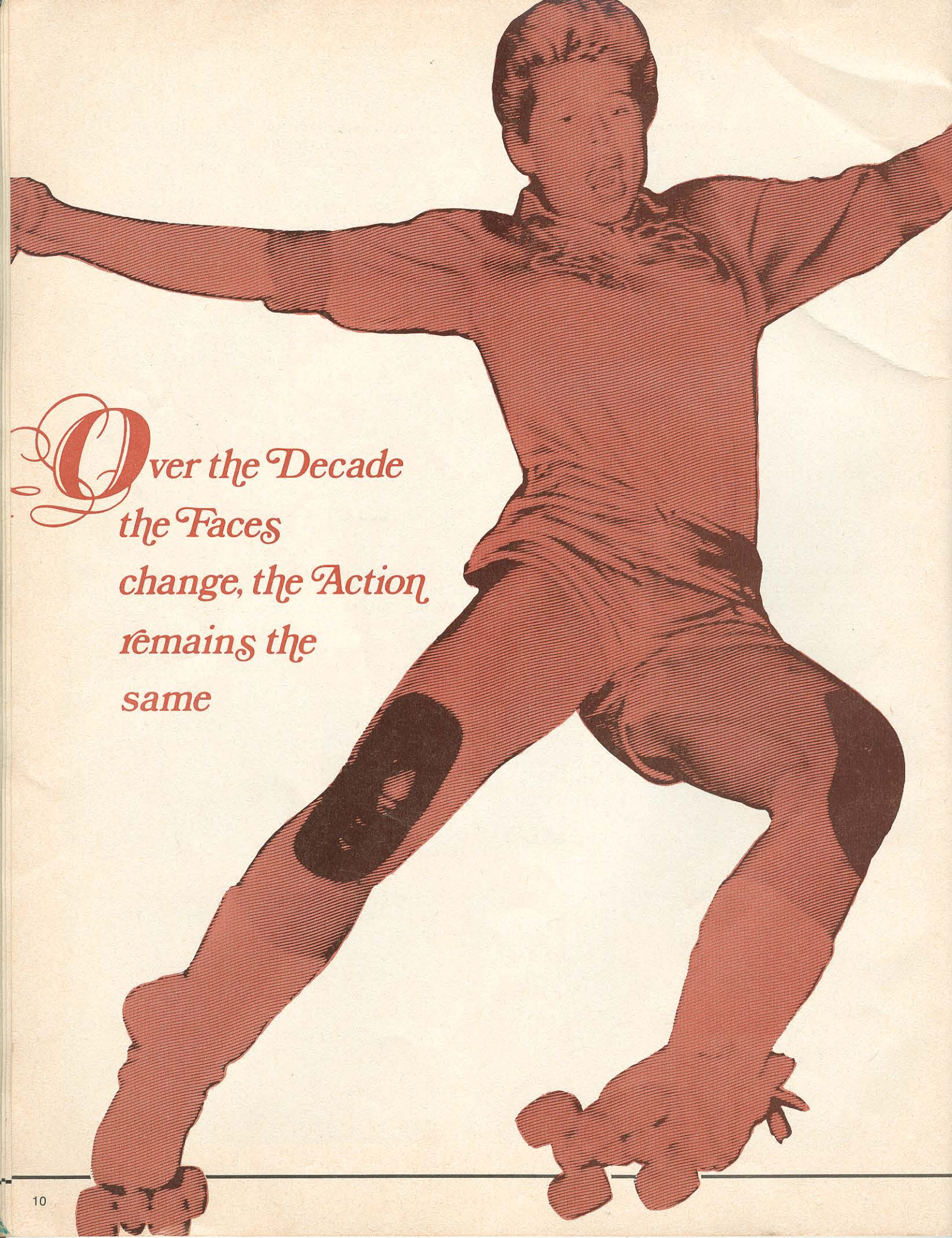


These were the Golden Years!

T-Birds won their first Presidents Cup in '63 defeating the Hawks. "Spec" Saunders became a T-Bird after Red Smartt was moved up to General Manager. The T-Birds opened their first full-time training school on Olive St. in Los Angeles. '63 closed out with a bang as the T-Birds defeated Texas for the title. Early in '64 "Spec" Saunders retired from Roller skating after 20 years on the track. The year also saw Liz Hernandez signed by the T-Birds along with Ronnie Rains. The T-Birds enlarged their playing area to include exhibition games in Salt Lake City and also a series with the Outlaws in El Paso, Texas. 1964 dawned with several important news items. A new double-size Roller Game GAZETTE was launched. The Jam time was shortened from 90 to 75 seconds, marking the first change in many years. Sidney Dorfman, appointed commissioner since 1962, announced his resignation because of the press of his legal business. National Skating Derby play moved to Santa Barbara for the first time in history as games were scheduled at Earl Warren Showgrounds in June of '64. Red Smartt returned to active coaching and led the Thunderbirds to a President's Cup win over the Texas Outlaws, the 2nd in a row for the T-Birds. George Vogt took over as Coach of the New York Bombers. T-Bird star, Mary Lou Palermo,







*Over the Decade
the Faces
change, the Action
remains the
same*

signed during '64 was forced out of action for the rest of the season with injuries. The T-Bird title hopes in '64 were clouded when Terri Lynch was sidelined in September for the balance of the year with a broken leg. The Thunderbirds in the same month set a scoring record of 86 points in a single game. The Warriors, skating their first full season, set a new attendance record in Honolulu for 50th state roller skating. John Hall set an individual scoring record of 39 points in a single game, skating as the Detroit Devil coach. Later in the same month Thunderbird Ralphie Valladares tied Hall's mark. The Thunderbirds defeated the Detroit Devils for their third world series title in a row. The T-Birds were without a coach as Red Smartt was forced to retire because of re-occurrence of an old back injury. Young Thunderbird star, Danny Reilly, was selected as coach of the Junior Western All Stars in a game featuring the young skaters of the league. Terri Lynch received the annual Billy Bogash award. The San Francisco Shamrocks were organized with Judy Arnold and Julie Patrick named to the team. Thunderbirds defeat the Shamrocks to take the California National Skating Derby title. The 1965 season opened with the Hawaiian Warriors given full league status and also skating a full season for the first time. The New York Bombers, early in '65 announced one of the biggest player deals in league history when they signed LeRoy Gonzales as Coach and Midge "Toughie" Brasuhn to the girls' team. Ann Calvello was signed by the San Francisco Shamrocks in a surprise move. Warriors announce series at Hilo and at Kahului, Maui against New York Bombers. The Roller Game GAZETTE announced its 5th year of publication (its 4th in the modern version) in March of '65. T-Birds took a trip North to meet the San Francisco Shamrocks in the Bay Area. In March of '65 Terri Lynch returned to action for the first time since the previous September when she was out with a broken leg. The same year marked the formation of a new Arizona franchise with a team called the Chargers, headed up by Coach George Vogt. In May,

the Warriors made their first mainland appearance when they skated against the Thunderbirds at the Olympic. Following the series with the Thunderbirds, the victorious Warriors went north and defeated the Shamrocks in the Bay Area. History for the Warriors was made when they obtained Judy Arnold from the Shamrocks and signed pretty Judy as Warrior girl captain. Olympic Auditorium in June of '65 announced the first track in history constructed without screws, making the claim that it is the "fastest track" in the world. Danny Reilly and his rookie younger brother skated a match race against Monte and Jerry Davis, the first such "brother race" ever held. The Washington Wildcats met the Shamrocks in a game at Oakland. The Thunderbird girls' team of Terri Lynch and Judy Sowinski won the Challenge Cup girls team match race trophy. The Thunderbirds won their third Presidents Cup as they toppled the Texas Outlaws at Long Beach Arena. Warriors, in first place, close out successful summer season in Hawaii and head for Mainland with series against Thunderbirds. In September of '65 the Thunderbirds met the Warriors in San Diego at Community Concourse for the first National Skating Derby game ever played in the Border City. In October, the Thunderbirds met the Texas Outlaws at Antelope Valley Fairgrounds, Lancaster for the first game ever played in the high desert community. In November of '65 the Thunderbirds defeated the New York Bombers for the World Series championship as 13,187 fans jam Long Beach Arena for the finals. The Warriors defeated the Devils for third place and the consolation title. John Hall, coach of the Devils, was hospitalized with a broken back. He received the Billy Bogash award. LeRoy Gonzales of the New York Bombers was named Coach of the Year. The year 1966 opened with the news that the Los Angeles Thunderbirds would send a team to Australia to skate a special exhibition series against the Texas Outlaws, the first Roller Games ever skated in the Southern Hemisphere. Thunderbirds lose season opener to Warriors



It took a lot of Blood, Sweat and Tears

at San Diego. Los Angeles Mayor Yorty sends official greetings to Mayor of Brisbane, Australia as Thunderbirds open Australian tour. In February of 1966 the Thunderbirds appeared in new uniforms with white trunks replacing the traditional T-Bird blue. The Warriors opened up their season on Los Angeles battling the T-Birds. Big flu epidemic sidelines players and fans. Honey Sanchez in February broke the National Skating Derby scoring mark for both men and girls when she tallied 40 points. Tuesday, April 12, 1966 was

a historic date as the Los Angeles Thunderbirds met the Northwest Cardinals of the International Roller Derby League to mark the first game in history between the two major leagues of banked track roller skating. The Los Angeles Thunderbirds in the same month established a new NSD consecutive win mark of 25 straight games. It was announced late in April that the Thunderbirds had taken over Valley Gardens in North Hollywood as a permanent training school site and that games would be skated in that arena as

the schedule allowed. On Saturday May 14, 1966, the Thunderbirds and Detroit Devils established a new scoring record for most points scored in a single game as the T-Birds beat the Devils 141-130, to set a record of 271 points. Later on in the same month Ralphie Valladares was given a leave of absence from the Thunderbirds to go to Australia to help organize an Australian team as a regular league franchise was awarded to the Southern Continent. In June, the Los Angeles Thunderbirds defeated the New York Bombers to win their fourth straight President's Cup championship. The same month saw the Warriors return from a victorious trip in Australia to open up their summer season in Hawaii. In August of '66 the Thunderbirds defeated the New York Chiefs to win their 26th game in a row and set a new record for consecutive games won. Later on in the same month Jim Trotter of Texas set a new league scoring mark of 44 points in a single game. The Warriors closed out their home season by sweeping their series with the Devils at Honolulu. October of '66 saw the Thunderbirds win their 5th straight world series title as they defeated the New York Bombers. In November, the Thunderbirds met the San Francisco Bay Bombers, the powerhouse of the International Roller Derby League, at Long Beach Arena in the first game ever between the two championship clubs. The two teams split their two-game series. Danny Reilly was awarded coach of the year honors for his brilliant job in piloting the T-Birds to their 5th straight title. Sid Harnesk won the coveted Billy Bogash award. 1967 dawned with the Warriors opening up in January at Civic Auditorium in Honolulu opposing the New York Bombers. Judy Arnold was again signed as girl Captain. Yolanda Trevino, Lena McBride and Vinnie Gandolfo all returned from the 1966 team. Buddy Atkinson, Sr., manager of the New York Chiefs was trying to negotiate a contract that would lure Terri Lynch away from the Thunderbirds. Australia was granted league status and will be eligible for 1967 world series. The League at the start of the '67 season included: Australia, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Hawaii, Texas and Chicago. Danny Reilly officially takes over as Thunderbird coach

replacing Ralphie Valladares, who is coach and general manager of the New Australian team. New 3 second-rule adopted, whereby lead Jammer can get up and continue to Jam even if he is knocked off his feet or falls down, if he gets back up within 3 seconds. In March, the Thunderbirds and Bay Bombers met in an exhibition game at Los Angeles Sports Arena. In that same month of '67, the Commission ruled that the New York Chiefs had no contract with Terri Lynch and that she could stay with the Thunderbirds. The T-Birds went North in the last of March to play the Bay Bombers at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. The T-Birds defeated the Bay Bombers up North but lost at the L.A. Sports Arena. Terri Lynch sidelined with a broken leg, so Liz Hernandez and Judy Sowinski were appointed interim co-captains of T-Bird girls. Little Richard Brown stars for Thunderbirds in victory over tough N.Y. Bombers. Ruberta Mitchell leaves the T-Birds and signs with Devils. In June of '67, retired skating star Elmer Anderson, was hired to operate the Thunderbird training school at Valley Gardens Arena in North Hollywood. In that month, the Warriors defeated the Thunderbirds as they closed out their Mainland series and returned for the Summer season in Honolulu. The Thunderbirds defeated the Devils to take their fifth straight President's Cup. On July 19 at Valley Gardens, the T-Birds defeated the N.Y. Chiefs

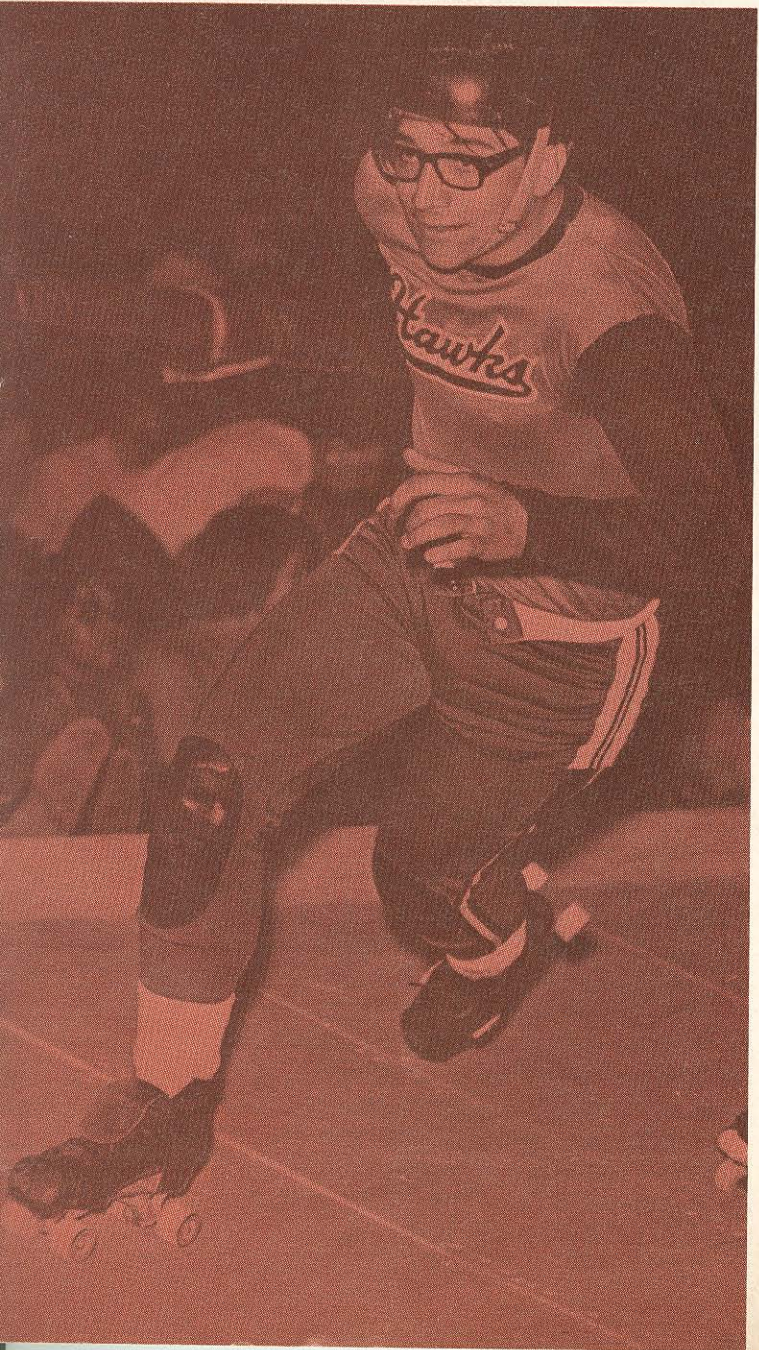
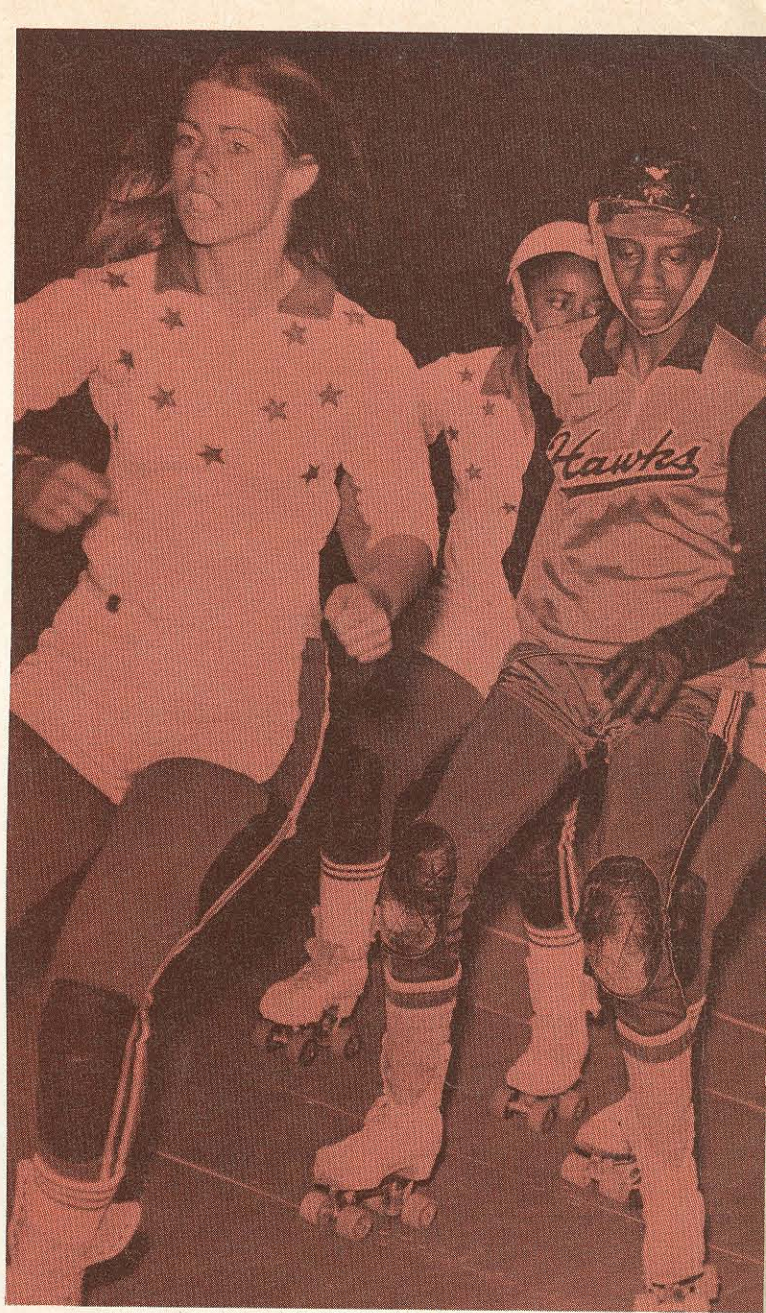
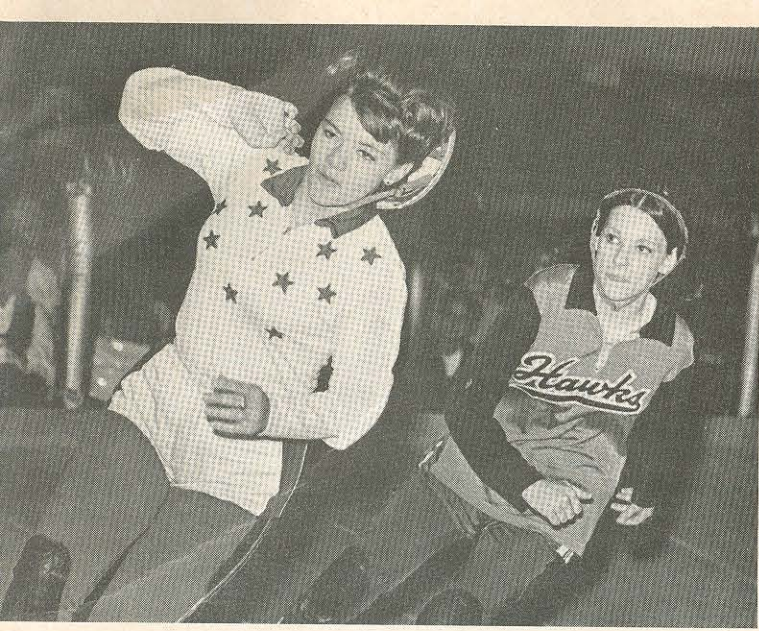
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The Jet League—Tomorrow's Dream

Roller Games is a unique form of athletic endeavor. Unlike football, basketball, baseball and other team sports, it is not played in schools or colleges. The special equipment and techniques have never been adopted as a part of any athletic curriculum. Those who wish to pursue a career on the banked track must turn to roller skating training schools which are established in metropolitan centers of professional roller skating teams. Without a reservoir of talent that is available to football, baseball and basketball, the banked track game must depend upon its own resources in order to train youngsters to take over when established players retire from the game. To these training schools, youngsters from all over the country come to learn the art and science of banked track roller skating. It is hard work. They begin with the fundamentals. They learn to stand up and skate on the track. Hour after hour is spent in developing the stride, gaining endurance and stamina that will be required to stand the physical exertion of a game. As they develop the ability to skate, they start to learn the technique of blocking and learn how to fall when blocked without serious injury. Finally comes the time to put all of the lessons that have been learned together and to skate in a training school game. From here it is a matter of improvement and experience. But what happens next? What do you do with a young fully-trained novice roller skater? Up until this year, there was nothing but wait until an opening came along on one of the professional teams. How many openings occur during a year? At most three or four on one team. Some years maybe not that many. In some respects it was sort of a "death watch" as the novice awaited until injury or illness struck a regular. In the meantime, the beginner had only one alternative, and that was to continue the training, week after week, waiting for the eventful day. Unfortunately the conditions of a training session and actual game conditions are not the same. Outside of the amateur games in the training school, there was no place to gain professional game experience unless hired by a professional team. Because of the limited openings there has always been

a tremendous number of talented young skaters who just had to sit around and wait. As a result, many of them became discouraged and left the game before they ever got started. National Skating Derby decided to do something about this and early in 1970 at a meeting of the owners and managers of the various professional teams, the Jet League was formed. These teams, at present, include the Los Angeles Dons, the Chicago Falcons, the Brooklyn Devils and the Texas Outlaws. Each team is sponsored by a major league team or a combination of such teams. The Los Angeles Dons, for example, are backed by the Los Angeles Thunderbirds. These Jet League teams are composed of skaters in several categories: recent "graduates" of the training schools, rookie professional skaters who have skated briefly with the major teams but not on a permanent basis and regular professionals who are currently not under contract with one of the major teams. Jet League skaters are paid for their services. They are professional skaters in every sense of the word. The only difference is that the quality of play may be a shade below that of the major teams, which is natural as all they lack is experience. The Jet League teams play a full schedule of games. Competition is keen for positions on the Jet League teams. The games are exciting and in recent months scoring has increased as the players gain experience under actual game conditions. They take their falls. They get their bumps and bruises. But most important they are learning the game under real competitive conditions. Since the start of this season, Jet League games have been played as a preliminary contest to the Sunday games at the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles. Surprisingly, they have brought the fans out early to see the spirited and aggressive play. The fans, who attend the Jet League games are quick to spot the potential ability of the young skaters. Professional scouts are always in attendance to keep up with the development of the latest talent. At the present time, several skaters have already made the jump from the Jet League to the big time and others are expected to follow.





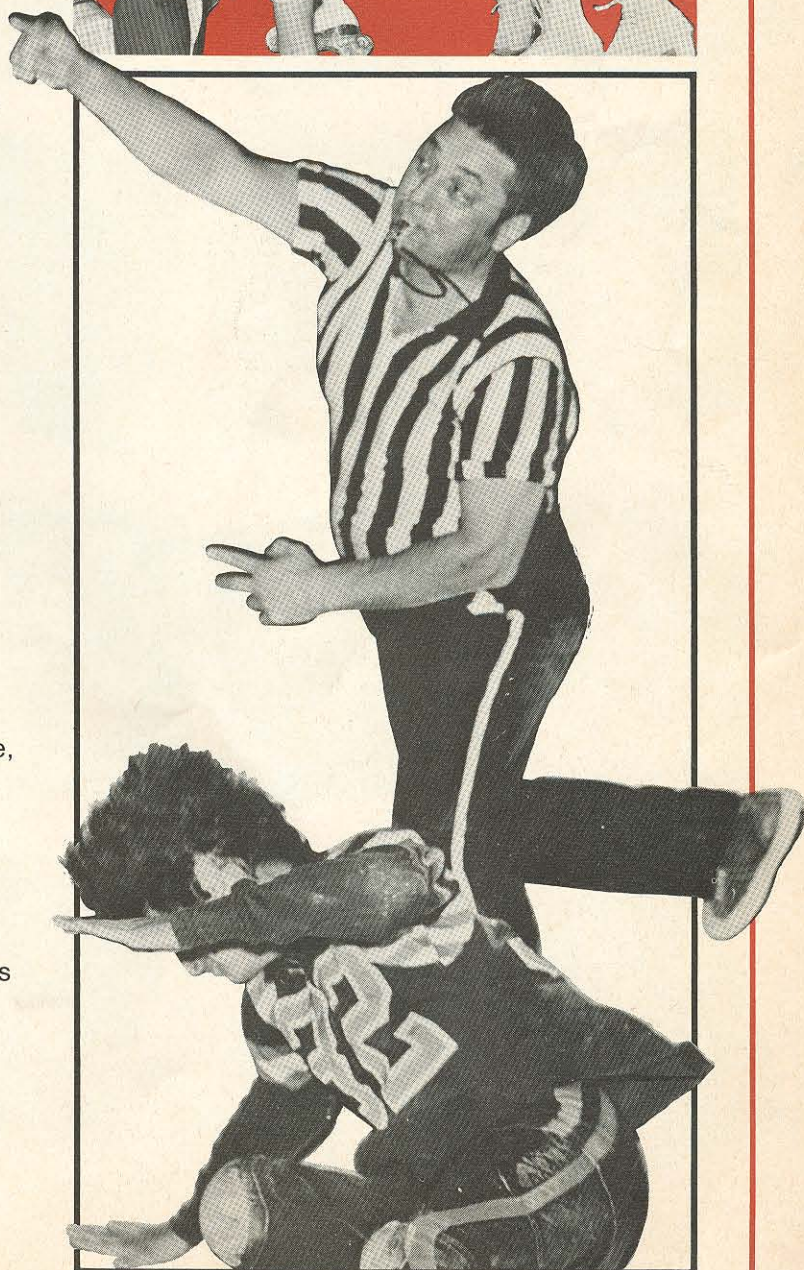
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to set a new win record of 27 consecutive games. In August, Judy Sowinski and Liz Hernandez won the Challenge Cup Match race championship for the T-Bird girls. LeRoy Gonzales and Bill Fitzgerald took the men's trophy for the N.Y. Bombers. The Thunderbirds won the '67 world series title by dropping the Outlaws in the finals. The Australians under Coach Ralphie Valladares defeated the N.Y. Bombers for the Consolation title to the delight of the capacity crowd at the Los Angeles Sports Arena. The Hawaiian Warriors announced a move to the East Coast for the winter. Midge "Toughie" Brasuhn received the Billy Bogash Award for her contributions to the game starting in 1941. The year 1968 was ushered in with a drastic change in the rules which limited each team to two Jammers on a single Jam and these Jammers have to be at the rear of the pack when the Jam begins. The Jammers will wear helmets so they may be identified. In February the Australian team was disbanded because of the high costs of flying teams "Down Under" and Ralphie Valladares returned to the Thunderbirds and was named coach of the Los Angeles team at Danny Reilly's request. Mannie Servin, Colleen Murrell and Ronnie Rains of Australia were also signed by the T-Birds. Adeline Hocker, former captain of the Australian girls was signed by Coach "Porky" Parker of the Devils. In one of the most surprising moves in history, John Hall was signed as probationary general manager of the Thunderbirds replacing Red Smartt, who retired from the game. In April of '68 Smartt returned to the T-Birds and Hall was fired from his probationary job with Los Angeles and returned to the Devils. The Los Angeles Sports Arena on June 15 of '68 was the scene where the New York Bombers defeated the Thunderbirds to win the President's Cup championship. Immediately following the title game, Red Smartt announced his permanent retirement because of injuries received in a match race with John Hall of Detroit. Ralphie Valladares set an all-time single game scoring record of 57 points in July of '68. In September a group of

e and start the New...

Thunderbird stars were invited to Tokyo to skate a 3-week exhibition series against an all-star team, for the first Roller Games ever held in Japan. John Hall announces the signing of LeRoy Gonzales to the Devils in time for the world series. The Thunderbirds were defeated in the title clash by the Devils in a double overtime session. George Vogt received the Billy Bogash trophy at the annual awards night. In November the T-Birds met the Bay Bombers at the Olympic and won out 96-92. Big things happened in 1969. The Thunderbirds went back to Tokyo in February for an exhibition series. LeRoy Gonzales was signed as Coach of the Devils. The Jam time was shortened to 60 seconds in a major rule change. Ronnie Rains, who had been fired from the T-Birds in '68 after a dispute with Coach Valladares and went to Texas, was hired as Coach of the N.Y. Bombers. John Hall resigned from the Devils in February and in March was signed as assistant general manager of the Thunderbirds. The T-Birds opened the season in March without the services of Judy Sowinski as she refused to sign her contract. Later on in the month Judy announced her decision to sign as captain of the New York girls in a surprise move that shocked Thunderbird fans. Sally Vega, in the meantime, was signed as girl captain of Detroit. Shirley Hardman was sidelined in April with a back injury that was to keep her out of action for the rest of the season. In June, the T-Birds scheduled another exhibition series in Japan against the Outlaws. On Saturday June 28, 1969 at the Los Angeles Sports Arena John Hall led the T-Birds to a comeback win over the Devils to regain their President's Cup championship. That same year saw the T-Birds skate an exhibition series in Mexico City, another first for the Thunderbirds. In October the Commission announced the granting of a Roller Game franchise to Florida with the team to be known as the Jets. John Parker and Adeline Hocker were named to the team. The Thunderbirds closed out '69 with a smashing win over the N.Y. Bombers to regain their world series title, lost to the Devils the previous year.



New Faces and Old-do you Know them All?

In the last issue of the ANNUAL we made a little game out of listing the pictures of the skaters. Because of its popularity, here we go again. But don't be too sure, there are a lot of new faces as the youngsters are coming up from the training schools and the Jet League. Each skater's picture is listed with a number that corresponds to the skater's name and biographical information listed on page 23. If you get them all, you're a real Roller Game fan. As you will notice some of the old-timers have hung up their skates and retired. It may be of historical importance to note, that of all the skaters listed in Volume No. 1 of the ANNUAL, only 8 pictures are still included here among the active skaters of Volume No. 11.



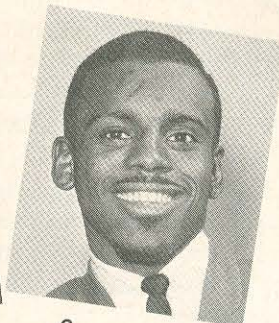
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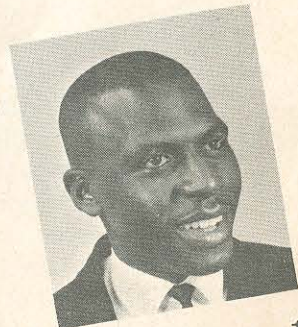
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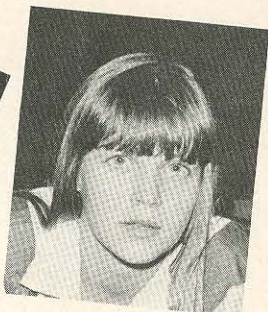
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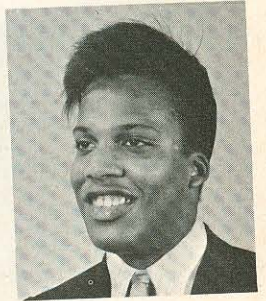
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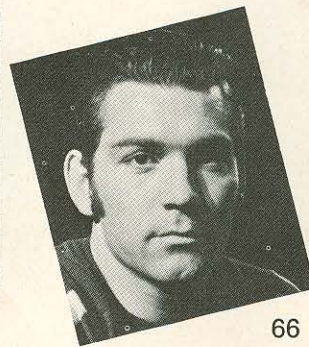
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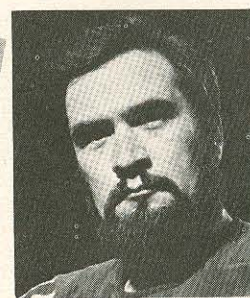
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*After all it's
on the
Track where
they do
Their Thing*

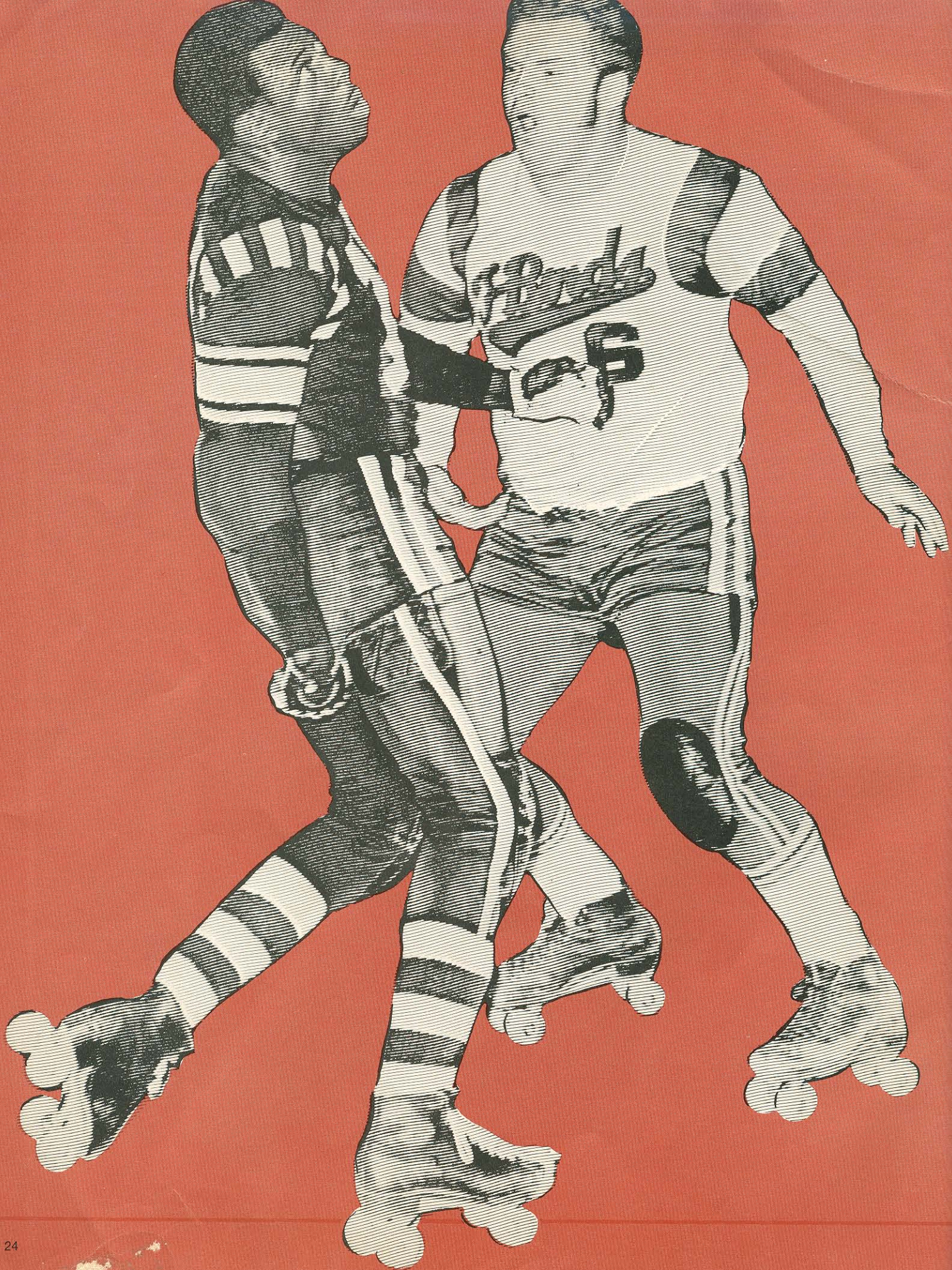


It's the place where it's all happening — the frail banked oval thing of wood and plastic that supports the drama and action of the Roller Game. Thousands of pages have been written through the years about the players, the fans, the game. But it all began with the track. In the dim beginnings of the roller skating game 35 years ago, the "race" as it was called, was skated on flat surface. About 1938, when the "race" began to evolve into a game which resembled in many respects the banked track game of today, the banked track was added as an integral part. According to some roller skating authorities there had been banked track roller skating in the early 30's on the old Santa Monica pier in California, but it was not the game that later developed into the present one. Basically the track is quite a simple piece of equipment. It is made of plywood, one inch thick, covered with tempered sheets of quarter-inch Masonite. This is placed together in sections in an oval and banked from the inside upward to the outside with a high bank placed at each end coming out of the turn. The supports were originally of wood, but this has been replaced to a great extent in recent years by lightweight construction steel which makes it easier to assemble and gives greater strength. The track is ringed on the outside by a safety kick rail, padded upright posts, about 10 feet apart, to which is attached a hand rail. Dimensions of the track vary considerably depending on the space available at the arenas and auditoriums in which the game is skated. There are tracks in use as short as 80 feet approximately 50 feet in width. About the largest is approximately 115 feet long and 60 feet wide. Some years ago when an exhibition series was skated in London, there was a track that was over 150 feet long. Skaters prefer a track of no more than 100 feet, as it makes for a faster game. As with the length, the height of the bank varies according to the physical layout of the building in which

Continued on page 28

Player Statistics

	Birth-Day	State Born	Ht.	Wt.	No. Yrs. Pro.		Birth-Day	State Born	Ht.	Wt.	No. Yrs. Pro.		
1	ARNOLD, JUDY	8-6	S Calif.	5'7"	127	9	49	MITCHELL, CHARLIE	9-17	S Ark.	5'11"	175	7
2	ATKINSON, BUDDY	6-26	M Calif.	6'0"	245	12	50	MITCHELL, RUBERTA	6-30	M Ala.	5'8"	142	12
3	BARDWELL, ROSALIE	5-15	S Calif.	5'0"	113	9	51	MOLANO, JUAN	5-6	S Calif.	5'5"	127	2
4	BENSON, CHRIS	2-13	S N.J.	5'4"	115	3	52	MORGAN, HARRY	8-28	S Pa.	5'7"	145	3
5	BOWERS, GALE	11-26	S Calif.	5'2"	130	1	53	MURRELL, COLLEEN	12-2	M Austr.	5'0"	101	4
6	BROWN, RICHARD	8-16	M Calif.	5'7"	145	5	54	O'LEARY, BARBARA	7-23	M N.Y.	5'3"	113	11
7	CHAPMAN, CHERYL	9-8	S Calif.	5'3"	125	1	55	OLESON, DON	9-19	M Wyo.	5'11"	175	12
8	CLARK, JEAN	7-11	M N.Y.	5'8"	120	12	56	PARKER, JANET	6-5	S Iowa	5'3"	130	1
9	CONGLETON, LYNN	3-24	S Pa.	5'6"	117	3	57	PARKER, JOHN	3-23	M Calif.	6'0"	245	18
10	COX, DAVE	7-11	S Mo.	5'8"	158	6	58	PETERSON, B. J.	5-12	S Calif.	5'3"	120	8
11	CREWS, TOM	11-8	M Calif.	6'0"	165	4	59	PHILLIPS, CAROL	10-11	S Vir. Isl.	5'7"	130	11
12	CROUSE, CAROL	11-27	S Iowa	5'8"	180	3	60	PRESNELL, GENE	5-21	M Ind.	5'8"	158	1
13	DeSANTIAGO, MIKE	8-30	S Calif.	5'7"	138	2	61	QUARLES, LESTER	1-10	S Calif.	6'0"	160	10
14	EHRGOTT, BILL	10-12	S Mo.	6'0"	185	4	62	RAINER, BOB	5-8	S N.Y.	5'10"	145	2
15	FERNANDEZ, GEORGE	3-15	S Cuba	5'2"	115	2	63	RAINS, RONNIE	4-1	M Calif.	5'10"	165	7
16	FARRELL, GAIL	8-8	S Calif.	5'5"	126	2	64	REILLY, DANNY	6-29	S Calif.	5'9"	180	7
17	GANDOLFO, VINNIE	3-4	S N.Y.	5'11"	165	12	65	REINHART, JERRY	1-19	S Pa.	6'0"	148	2
18	GONZALES, LeROY	10-17	S Texas	5'7"	144	14	66	ROBERTS, BOB	11-17	S Calif.	6'0"	240	7
19	GRACE, WILLIE	7-30	M Calif.	5'8"	160	4	67	RIGGINS, YVONNE	8-1	S Pa.	5'0"	96	2
20	GRANT, KAREN	1-2	S Calif.	5'3"	135	2	68	ROBERTSON, GREG	6-21	S Calif.	5'9"	155	3
21	GRAYSON, CONNIE	9-29	S Calif.	5'7"	137	2	69	ROCKO, BABY	10-7	M Calif.	4'11"	180	5
22	HALL, RENEE	11-21	S Calif.	5'3"	120	2	70	RODRIGUEZ, ERNIE	6-1	M Calif.	5'6"	160	2
23	HARDMAN, SHIRLEY	6-7	S Wash.	5'4"	150	14	71	ROSSNER, NORMA	3-19	S Ill.	5'6"	140	21
24	HERNANDEZ, LIZ	10-2	S Calif.	5'4"	120	14	72	RUPERT, PAUL	2-23	S Pa.	5'10"	180	6
25	HICKORY, JENNIFER	9-13	S Calif.	5'2"	127	1	73	SANCHEZ, HONEY	8-2	M Texas	5'3"	128	12
26	HOAG, MARIANNE	12-11	S Calif.	5'5"	145	1	74	SARABIA, RACHEL	10-12	S Calif.	5'1"	106	2
27	HOCKER, ADELINE	12-4	S Calif.	5'5"	125	14	75	SCOPAS, NICK	6-3	M N.Y.	5'7"	145	12
28	HORN, DENNIS	2-27	M Pa.	5'7"	145	2	76	SCOTT, DRU	9-1	M Calif.	5'9"	140	12
29	HORNE, EVANGELINA	5-28	S N.J.	5'4"	105	2	77	SERVIN, MANNIE	5-31	M Calif.	5'7"	146	7
30	JACOBS, BARBARA	5-16	S Fla.	5'5"	104	2	78	SILVERMAN, LENNIE	12-6	S N.Y.	6'1"	175	3
31	JACKSON, LEON	10-12	S Calif.	5'10"	165	2	79	SIMS, SONJA	4-15	S Ga.	5'7"	130	2
32	JOHNSON, JOHN	8-10	M Texas	6'4"	260	1	80	SOWINSKI, JUDY	7-7	S Ill.	5'6"	140	11
33	KADRMAS, TONETTE	7-23	S N. Dak.	5'4"	135	2	81	STONE, BETTY	11-3	M Calif.	5'2"	116	5
34	KRUSE, CAROL	1-29	S Calif.	5'5"	114	2	82	SYVERSON, DIANE	10-2	S S. Dak.	5'8"	145	5
35	KRUSE, CAROLYN	1-29	S Calif.	5'4"	111	2	83	THOMPSON, CARMEN	5-3	M Calif.	5'2"	114	6
36	LARA, ABEL	11-10	M Texas	5'4"	140	9	84	TREVINO, YOLANDA	1-27	S Texas	5'0"	125	6
37	LEARY, ANN	8-17	S Calif.	5'4"	120	5	85	TROTTER, JIM	8-14	S Ala.	5'11"	174	8
38	LEWIS, LARRY	1-16	S Calif.	5'5"	140	5	86	VALLADARES, RALPH	7-31	M Guatemala	5'2"	130	16
39	LOPEZ, ERNIE	10-26	S Colo.	5'10"	170	12	87	VALLOW, JAN	9-21	M Colo.	5'6"	155	12
40	LYNCH, TERRI	9-14	S N.J.	5'4"	127	18	88	VEGA, SALLY	6-25	S Calif.	5'5"	133	7
41	McBRIDE, LENA	1-2	S Texas	5'2"	127	5	89	WASHINGTON, SAM	10-23	S Texas	5'7"	140	2
42	MACEDO, FRANK	11-20	M N.Y.	5'6"	140	12	90	WELCH, JEAN	9-30	S Panama	5'4"	114	4
43	MARQUEZ, CARLOS	11-4	S Mexico	5'11"	160	2	91	WEST, RICK	11-17	M D.C.	5'7"	185	6
44	MARSHALL, BILLY	12-17	S Calif.	5'5"	125	2	92	WILLIAMS, OTIS	4-18	S Mich.	5'10"	165	3
45	MAYO, BOB	9-7	M Ky.	5'10"	160	9	93	WILLIS, KEN	2-4	M N.Y.	6'3"	265	21
46	MILLER, E. G.	12-30	S Calif.	5'8"	135	2	94	WOODWARD, JUDY	9-11	S Nebr.	5'6"	120	5
47	MILLER, ERWIN	12-28	S Calif.	5'7"	130	4	95	YOUNG, SANDY	7-28	S D.C.	5'6"	130	8
48	MILLER, GWEN	9-12	S Calif.	5'4"	98	1							



From Where I Sit

by DICK LANE

It has been delightful! It has been more than slightly terrific! I mean all these years covering the Roller Games for television. It is difficult to record every exciting event of those years in the space permitted in this volume, but some are still so vivid in my memory that I'd like to recall them with you.

Way back in 1961, on the occasion of the first telecast of the first game, of a new team, in a new league, at a new location, things began to look as though it might also be our last telecast of the Roller Games. The location was the American Legion Stadium in El Monte, Calif. The teams competing were the bright new Los Angeles Thunderbirds and the equally fresh Texas Outlaws. Our television crew had arrived there in late afternoon and had made satisfactory installation and contact with our transmitter. The track mechanics were working at erecting the banked track, but there seemed to be a delay in the arrival of some of the materials needed to complete the track's surfacing. As "air time" drew nearer, panic seemed to take over; nothing went right. The teams could not take their regular warm-up periods because the track was not surfaced. The fine crowd of fans was getting uneasy. The box office was preparing to offer refunds or rain-checks. Our TV studio was in a "tizzy" trying to find something to "fill" the two and one half hours which were scheduled for the game. At the very moment when everything was ready to collapse and the entire project might have been scrapped, the delayed surfacing materials arrived! Also, our TV air time arrived! We went on the air "live" and explained to our viewing audience what had happened. Then we televised the completion of the track construction, with a running commentary, describing the activity and who was doing and why they were doing it. The men of both teams joined the track mechanics, which gave us a chance to "introduce" some of them rather fully. All

the while we were expecting to have our studio cancel the show. The job of surfacing took almost a half hour, but during the final fifteen minutes, our studio had many phone calls from viewers asking that we continue to show the work. Viewers stated that the coverage was "highly informative and enjoyable".

Well, after that rather staggering start, the game was played. The Thunderbirds won it, and "the most exciting spectator sport to come along in this century" was given such audience acclaim that is still packing arenas all over the world to this very day.

After the sudden and solid success of the L.A. Thunderbirds and the Texas Outlaws, other franchises were quick to follow. Next came the Detroit Devils who are still a powerful team in the league. Then came the Chicago Cyclones, who later were to become the Orange Empire Bobcats under "Rapid Robert" Bob Lewis. Soon after the Arizona Raiders were formed in Phoenix. Still later we were treated to John Agar's Hollywood Stars, with Charley (Spec) Saunders, followed by the New York Bombers, the Hawaiian Warriors (who later became the Eastern Warriors), then came the Australians, the Chicago Hawks, and even later the Florida Jets.

I could fill this edition with exciting accounts of the many hundreds of games which have been played. And a couple more editions in naming the many, many fine skaters who have made these occasions exciting. But I, as many Roller Game fans, have wonderful memories of the games and the players, which can be recalled and enjoyed again by reference to the many editions of this fine publication, the ANNUAL. Many of the earlier editions of the ANNUAL are now "collector's items" and highly prized by those who own them.

All of which just proves again that "great oaks from little acorns grow". I am glad that I watched it happen.

1970 Official Rules of the International Roller League...

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



EXPULSION



NUMBER OF
POINTS SCORED



TEAM
TIME-OUT



SKATER
INTO INFIELD



NO SCORE



JAM
CALLED OFF



SLUGGING

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 individual 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 pen-

alty 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.



UNNECESSARY
ROUGHNESS



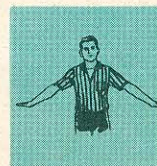
OFFICIAL
TIME-OUT



HOLDING



PUSHING



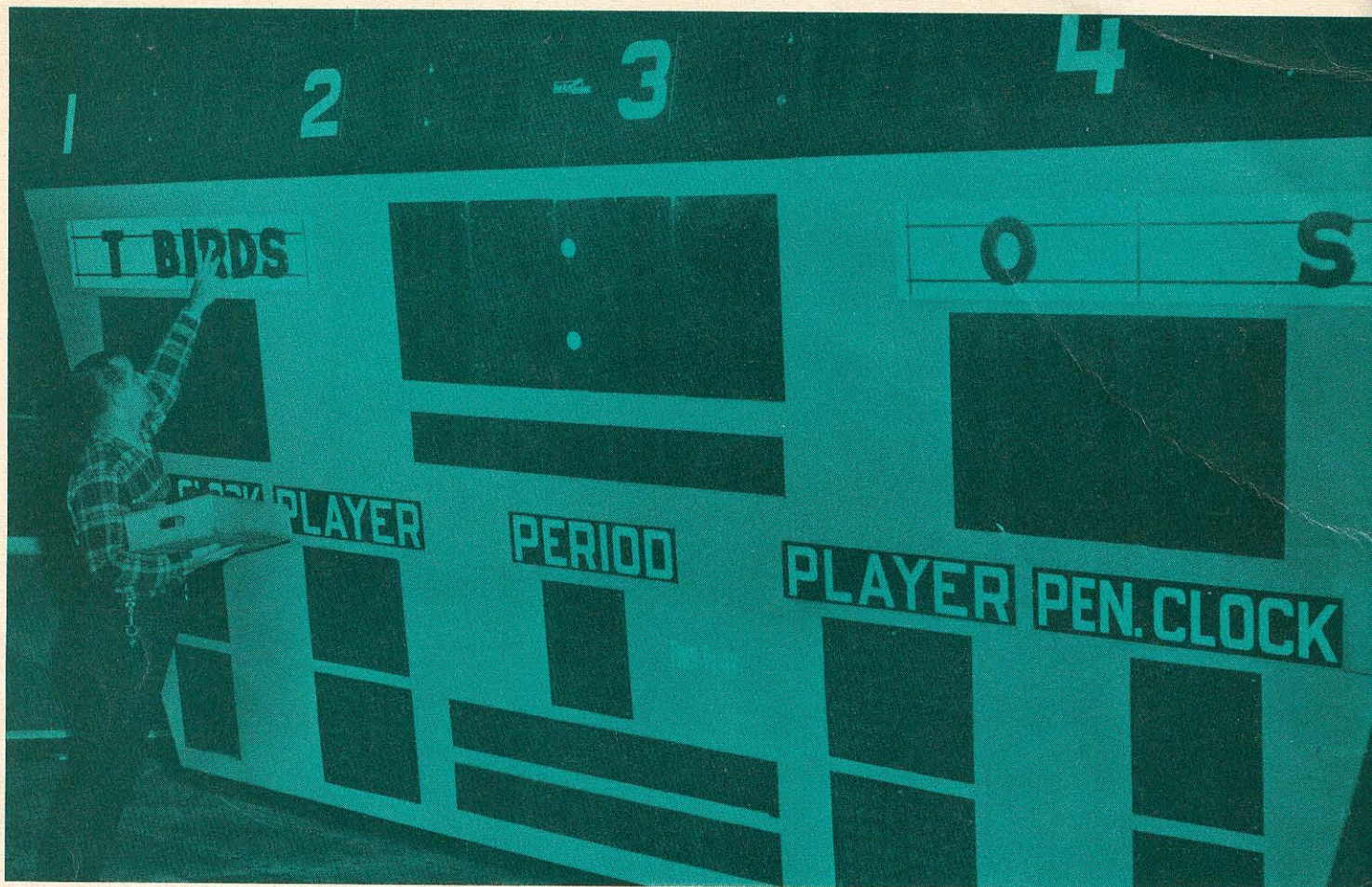
DELAYING
THE GAME



KNEEING



TRIPPING

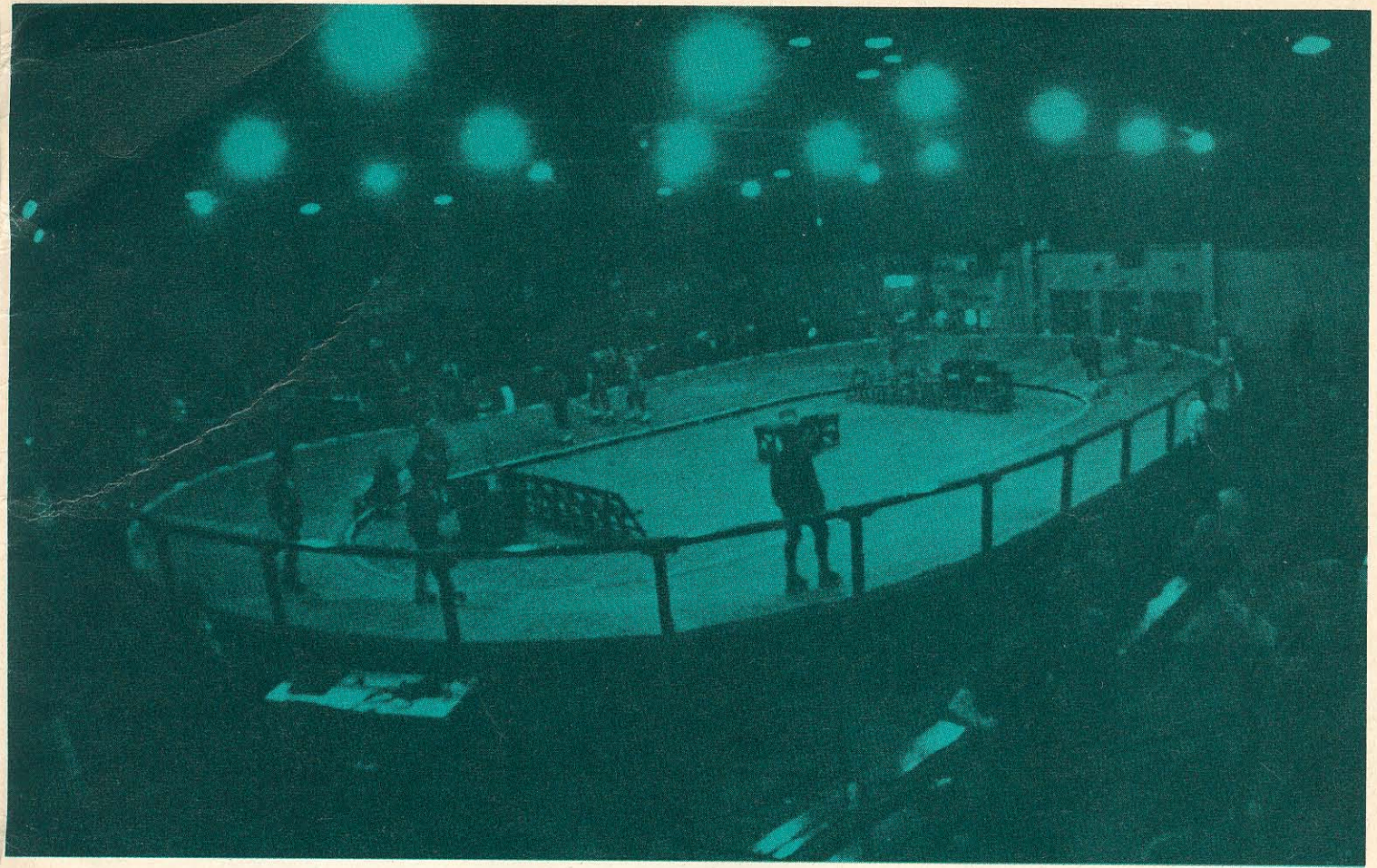


SW *hat happens on the Track goes on the Scoreboard*

Continued from page 22

the track is to be used. Spectators that are seated below the high point of the bank at the ends of the track obviously cannot see the action at the high point above them. The ideal arena would be one in which all of the seats are placed above the track high enough to clear the highest point of the bank. Probably the highest bank of any track now in use is the one at Civic Auditorium in Honolulu. It is approximately 10 feet from the rail at the high points to the arena floor and the spectators all sit above the track. The higher the bank, the more thrills for the fans and the faster the

game as speeds are increased coming off the high point into the straightaway. The danger to the skaters is increased and it requires top ability to maintain balance except at high speeds when rounding the turn. As the height of the bank is increased, the distance from the rail to the ground goes up proportionately, and the skaters take greater risks in the event they go over the rail. Because of the banked construction of the track, a special technique must be learned to skate the banked track sport. Skaters who have learned to skate on a flat track have to almost start all over again.



That is the reason why many coaches prefer to start with young skaters in training schools who have no previous experience. They have nothing to "unlearn," so to speak. The special banked track skill is known as the "cross over." Because of the slant toward the infield, the skater is naturally going to move downhill, following the law of gravity. In order to skate in a straight line, the skater must cross over with the downhill foot and make up for the tendency to move toward the infield. This is the most difficult part for the beginner. Once it is mastered it becomes "second nature" and a skater can almost do it in his sleep. Some beginners never learn the method because of lack of any natural coordination and must drop out of the school. After the skater masters this technique, he can go on to developing the other skills of the game. At the same time, the trainee learns what is called the "five stride." This is the use of five strides only in going down the straight-away, picking up his sufficient speed, so he can

coast into the turn and then pick up the stride once again on the next straight-away. Some younger skaters never completely acquire the ability to do "the classic five stride" and continue to labor down the straight-away as veterans pass them skating easily and conserving their stamina for the battle ahead. Because of the slick smooth surface of the track, a special powder must be applied to the surface before the game to cut some of the slickness allowing the skater to get the traction necessary to pick up speed. It can be compared to the use of resin used by ballet dancers and boxers to help keep them from slipping. When a skater slips and falls on the Masonite surface it is almost like landing on cement and bad falls can result in serious injuries. Learning to fall properly on the hard surface of the track is an essential part of the skater's training program. Yes there is a great deal to the banked track, the unsung basis of the roller skating game.

*F*or the Record

As competition increased, few records were added to the history of Roller Games during the first part of this year. Greg Robertson, the dynamic Los Angeles Thunderbird skater broke a long-standing record when he scored 24 points in a single period on May 17, 1970. This failed to break Carmen Thompson's record of 27, but it was a new high for the men. Young Barbara Jacobs, rookie of the year in 1969 set a new girls' record for scoring as she chalked up 138 points in a six-game series. The Los Angeles Thunderbird men established a new single period scoring record of 73 points in a game at the Long Beach Arena on April 22 of 1970.

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

Men: Greg Robertson, L.A. Thunderbirds, 24 points, May 17, 1970, Olympic Auditorium

Most Individual Points in Single Six-Game Series:

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

Girls: Barbara Jacobs, L.A. T-Birds, May 16, 1970, 138 points

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: 73 points, Los Angeles and Texas, Long Beach Arena, April 22, 1970

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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