

'98-99 racquetball factbook

- how to get started
- how to spectate
- how to play fair
 - your ranking
 - skill levels
- sport history
- hall of fame
- athlete awards
- international recordbook
- media services and much more!

USRA

1998-99 annual factbook

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The United States Racquetball Association is a not-for-profit corporation designed to promote the development of competitive and recreational racquetball in the United States. The association offers member institutions and individuals an opportunity to participate and contribute to the development and growth of the sport. For information about joining the association, call or write:

USRA - 1685 West Uintah
Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2921
Tel: 719/635-5396
Fax: 719/635-0685
www.usra.org or www.racquetball.org

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Editor

Linda L. Mojer . . . Associate Executive Director/Communications

National Office

United States . . . Racquetball Association
... 1685 West Uintah
... Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2906
... Tel: 719/635-5396
... Fax: 719/635-0685
... Email: usragen@webaccess.net

Website . . . URLs

USRA . . . www.usra.org & www.racquetball.org

RACQUETBALL . . . www.racqmag.com

USRA National Staff

Luke St. Onge . . . Executive Director
Jim Hiser . . . Associate Executive Director/Programming
Kevin Joyce . . . Membership Director
Linda Mojer . . . Associate Executive Director/Communications

Jeremy Case . . . Data Processing
Heather Fender . . . Receptionist
Tyler Ohlbrecht . . . Distribution
Barbara Saint Onge . . . Archives/Protocol
Kevin Vicroy . . . Media/Public Relations Manager
Melody Weiss . . . Finance Director
Dalene Werner . . . Executive Secretary
All Office EMail = . . . firstinitiallastname@usra.org

Margo Daniels . . . National Tournament Director
1528 Salinas Highway . . . Monterey, CA 93940
... 408/372-7224
... mdaniels@usra.org

Rich Clay . . . National Rules Commissioner
3401 N. Kedzie . . . Chicago, IL 60618
... 847/918-7407
... no email

Michelle Gould . . . AmPRO Executive Director
4516 Maverick Way . . . Boise, ID 83709
... 208/362-3844
... mgould@usra.org

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Shelley Ogden . . . Executive Vice President
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On the Cover

Florida's Robert Morgan and Janet Myers of North Carolina mix it up on the portable glass court in Memphis. The two took part in the Benefit Pro-Am Doubles event which preceded the 1997 Promus U.S. OPEN Racquetball Championships. Photo: Vicki Hughes

Racquetball – once dubbed “high speed tennis in a box” – is the fastest-paced racquet sport in the world. At the elite level, service speeds alone can reach 180 mph – and each shot exchange revs up the tempo. Even at a slightly more moderate local level, heated rallies and diving retrievals by weekend warriors give added meaning to the term “blue streak.”

Speed and power aside, in its basic form, racquetball shares strategies with other racquet sports. Like tennis, a player retrieves each shot on one bounce. Unlike tennis, points are scored only by the server. Like squash, the walls are used to strategically place the ball, and the player, in scoring position. Unlike squash, the lower the shot, the better.

To begin, the server takes up position between two

basic spectating

solid lines at mid-court which mark the service zone. The service motion is limited to that area and the ball is put into play after contacting the racquet, the front wall and passing into the back court. On that course, the ball can touch one side wall, but no more. If it hits the ceiling, the back wall, or a second sidewall before bouncing, a fault serve is called. A serve which does not carry beyond the mid-court service line is ‘short’ and is also a fault. In everyday play, the server is given two opportunities to put the ball into play. In U.S. National Team qualifying events and international competition, only one serve is allowed.

Once the ball is in play, there is no limit to the number of walls that can be used for shot variations in a rally. A low side-wall-to-front-wall shot is called a pinch shot, and a slow series of high ceiling-to-front-wall combinations is a ceiling ball rally. In a game, players earn points or win the serve by ending the rally. Good shots hit the front wall so low they can’t be returned before the second bounce. Errors, or skipped balls, contact the floor before reaching the front wall.

So, once you’re hooked and want to study the play-by-play action, remember these basics:

- 1) keep your eye on the ball
- 2) only the server scores points
- 3) players must retrieve the shot on one bounce;
- 4) the ball must reach the front wall to remain in play.

racquetball

1949 Joe Sobek invents racquetball in Greenwich, Connecticut. He designs a “strung paddle racket,” combines the rules of handball and squash and calls his variation “paddle rackets.”

1950 The sport gains a following among cross-over handball enthusiasts Robert Kendler, president of the U.S. Handball Association (USHA), takes an interest in the game, both as a player and a promoter.

1960 Increasing popularity of the game attracts new players in all age groups Administrative structure begins to evolve.

1968 The First Gut-Strung Paddle Rackets National Championships held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Joe Sobek turns sport over to Robert Kendler Bill Schultz wins first Men’s Open national title.

1969 Paddle rackets renamed RACQUETBALL International Racquetball Association (IRA) incorporated Ken Porco named IRA Executive Secretary First IRA National Singles held in St. Louis, Missouri.

1970 First metal racquet introduced by Bud Held and Ektelon Robert Kendler elected President of IRA 50,000 amateur players estimated in the U.S. National Singles held in St. Louis, Missouri.

1971 National Singles Championships held in Salt Lake City Aluminum alloy frames introduced.

1972 Inaugural issue of RACQUETBALL Magazine published in November First Pro Tour formed Chuck Leve named IRA Executive Secretary Fiberglass frames introduced National Singles held in Memphis, Tennessee.

1973 Robert Kendler leaves IRA to form National Racquetball Club pro group DeWitt Shy named IRA President Myron Roderick named Executive Director of IRA New age groups established in Juniors, Masters and Golden Masters National Singles held in St. Louis, Missouri.

1974 Membership requirement established for all sanctioned tournaments IRA holds first pro tournament IRA membership cost was \$3.00 per year Number of amateur players in the U.S. jumps to 3 million National Singles held in San Diego, California.

1975 Tom McKie named IRA Executive Director IRA offices move to Memphis, Tennessee Official IRA patch issued Muehleisen, Porco and Sellers leave IRA board after five years Canadian Wayne Bowes wins Men's International Open Singles.

1976 U.S. Racquetball Association (USRA) founded as rival amateur organization William Tanner takes over as IRA President IRA headquarters move to Dallas, Texas IRA membership fees double to \$6.00 per year Seamco 444 becomes the official racquetball of the IRA National Singles held in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

1977 Racquetball becomes an American fitness rage Tom McKie resigns as IRA Executive Director IRA headquarters move back to Memphis, Tennessee National Singles held in Southfield, Michigan.

1978 IRA re-organized in Denver Luke St. Onge takes over as IRA Executive Director Bob Folsom named as President National Singles held in Denver, Colorado.

1979 Open ball policy adopted International Amateur Racquetball Federation

One of the many benefits of competing in USRA sanctioned events is the potential for earning state and national ranking points that add up to give you good seeding position in future events, and identify you as being among the top players in your field. With a really good season, you might even find yourself listed in the "National Top Ten" published in **RACQUETBALL**.

basic rankings

Event Level & Description	Finish & Point Awards				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5-8
1 = Closed State Tournament	30	20	15	10	5
2 = Open Tournament	50	30	20	15	10
3 = State Championship	150	100	75	50	25
4 = Regional Championship	250	150	100	75	50
5 = National Invitational	300	200	150	100	75
6 = National Championship	600	400	300	200	100*

*In draws of 48 or more at a national championship, the 9-16th place finishers receive 50 points.

Reaching the quarterfinal round, or higher, in a sanctioned event earns you points toward a season record that is maintained over a trailing twelve month period. Points accumulate for one year, and are automatically deleted in the thirteenth month. For example, points earned in September of 1998 will drop from your record in October of 1999.

If you compete in sanctioned events regularly, you can quickly accumulate points that will steadily move you up in the state and national rankings. On the other hand, you can compete less often but still earn big points by finishing well in higher level regional and national events. Refer to the chart above to see the value of your wins at different event levels.

So you've done well — now what happens? It's the responsibility of the tournament director to document your win before points can be credited to your season record. This is done when official results are received in the national office containing the full, correct name of each quarterfinalist. At the moment, no registered psychics are on staff in the national office, so only official written results are accepted.

Mis-spelled or abbreviated names often end up splitting a season record instead of adding up to a high ranking position. For example, it's possible to have 250 points divided into five open tournaments wins (at 50 points apiece) for Allan, Allen, Alan, Alain and A. Player!

If you think your season record is short some points, first check with the tournament director to confirm that the official results have been sent in to the national office. Then cross-check your own records, list your recent wins, and call the national office at 719/635-5396 to find out your position and point total.

While ranking points and seeding positions are interrelated, they are *not* one and the same. Seeding is done *using* ranking information, and is meant to insure the best draw possible.

It's just not fair to have the two best players in a division play each other in the first round. (In a round of 16, the first match should be #1 vs. #16, as shown below). Once it is determined who the top two players are, they should be placed far enough apart in the draw (top & bottom) to guarantee that, barring any upsets, they will face each other in the finals, and not before. After all, the final is meant to be the most exciting match of the tournament ... between the best players.

basic seeding

In preparing a draw, it is important to consider as much background information about the players

1
16
9
8
5
12
13
4
3
14
11
6
7
10
15
2

as possible. Most events are seeded according to a set of criteria that include a player's results in the previous year's event (if it is ongoing), any recent results, state and national ranking points and "common sense."

Common sense includes — what to do when a player changes age brackets during the year; players who compete on the pro tour while maintaining their amateur status; former pros; personal knowledge of the players (do they play lots of tournaments to earn points, but rarely win them?) — plus many other variables.

For example, the top ranked player in your area may not automatically retain the #1 seed position when you consider the last-minute entry of a four-time national champion from out of town. It's all relative.

While tournament directors and seeding committees rarely manage to please all of the people all of the time, many use these widely-accepted, standard guidelines to establish a fair draw.

(IARF) is founded with 13 member countries IRA changes name to the American Amateur Racquetball Association (AARA) AARA applies for U.S. Olympic Committee membership Graphite frames introduced National Singles held in Las Vegas.

1980 Keith Calkins becomes Board President Han van der Hiejen of Holland becomes IARF President Boron and graphic frames introduced Women's Professional Racquetball Association (WPRA) and pro tour founded National Singles held in Miami, Florida.

1981 World Games I and First Racquetball World Championships held in Santa Clara, California U.S.A. wins first World Cup title over six other countries Penn introduces the "Ultra Blue" racquetball.

1982 AARA accepted as member of the U.S. Olympic Committee USRA organization folds RACQUETBALL Magazine sold AARA signs racquet sponsorship with Diversified Products Penn named official ball Paul Henrickson elected Board President National Singles held in Buffalo, New York.

1983 AARA headquarters relocate to Colorado Springs U.S.A. dominates first IARF Regional Games Downtown YMCA in Houston, Texas established as long-term National Singles site.

1984 First National Elite Training Camp held at the U.S. Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs U.S.A. wins World Championships over 13 countries in Sacramento, California Ektelon introduces and test markets the oversize racquet frame Match rules changed from 21 points to 15 per game, with 11 point tiebreaker.

1985 Racquetball is recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) World Junior Racquetball Championships added to Junior Orange Bowl in Miami, Florida.

1986 Mandatory eyeguard rule passed Twenty countries compete at III World Championships in Orlando, Florida U.S.A. ties with Canada to share World Cup Pan American Racquetball Confederation (PARC) formed AARA membership dues increase to \$10.00 per year Van Dubolsky named Board President.

1987 U.S.A. wins Pan American Championships at U.S. Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs First AARA National Leadership Conference held at the U.S. Olympic Training Center.

1988 U.S. National Team wins IV World Cup over 22 countries AARA televises its National Championships for the first time IARF drops the word "amateur" from its title and logo SGMA releases study setting the number of U.S. amateur players at 10 million.

1989 Racquetball granted full member status within USOC As 38th sport, racquetball makes premiere U.S. Olympic Festival appearance in Oklahoma City Random drug-testing of athletes instituted First World Seniors/Masters Championships held in Albuquerque, New Mexico First AARA instructional video produced AARA membership fees increase to \$15.00 per year.

1990 U.S.A. wins V World Cup in Caracas, Venezuela, over 28 countries AARA produces and telecasts five national championships on cable television Keith Calkins named Board President AARA resumes publication of RACQUETBALL Magazine after 12 years.

1991 AARA telecasts ten national events on cable sports channels U.S. Team Alumni Association is formed Junior Team USA takes its first international title at the Junior World Championships Racquetball placed on the schedule for the Pan American Games in 1995.

basic ratings

Ratings reflect skill levels, and differ from rankings and

seedings. The following, recognized player classifications have been developed by the certified instructors and clinicians of the American Professional Racquetball Organization (AmPRO).

Level & Experience	Technique/Ability	Competition
Pro ... is the highest level of player	... May retain amateur eligibility if all prize money is deposited with the USRA and applied against expenses	... Plays on the Pro Tour and in Pro/Am Tournaments ... Is allowed to play all tournaments that offer prize money
Open ... is classified as the highest level of amateur player	... Rated higher than an A player ... Probably coaches or gives lessons	... Plays in most tournaments, local, state, regional and national levels ... Has completed clinics, maybe an Elite Camp
"A" ... Is someone who plays regularly ... a top player in the club	... Trains regularly, backhand & forehand strokes are near equal ... Good depth of knowledge, with high shot percentage, no apparent weaknesses ... has perfected the rollout and now re-kills opponent's attempted offensive shots	... Can and probably does compete in sanctioned tournaments ... May seek to participate in an USRA Elite Camp and either has a coach or is seeking a coach
"B" ... Is someone who plays regularly and finds time to practice on their own to perfect their shots	... Has good knowledge of court strategy & positioning in offense and defense situations ... Is able to select the proper shot most of the time ... Still inconsistent but improving ... Is developing patience and is able to accept tips from better players	... Shows interest in private racquetball lessons and instructional camps ... Participates in most club events, like club tournaments, leagues, and round robins
"C" ... Is someone who has played over six months ... Plays frequently, and is developing strengths in the basics listed for a D player	... Level of knowledge is rising and can execute most shots with some precision ... Can safely attempt ceiling, pinches, pass shots, and an occasional rollout	... Has taken a lesson and/or attended a racquetball clinic ... Has begun entering small tournaments and has an extra racquet
"D" ... Is someone who is just beginning to receive instruction, but lacks playing experience	... Is in the process of learning, safety, rules, forehand and backhand strokes ... Experiments with Z serves, backwall shots, angles and passing shots	... Is ready to start participating in club leagues and friendly competition

The United States Racquetball Association and **RACQUETBALL** magazine are pleased to offer the following, abridged "Everyday Racquetball Rules" for your use in learning some of the finer points of the game. This summarized, basic version is designed for the everyday, recreational player. In competition, many additional rules would be enforced by your referee. Where sections have been omitted, their contents have been noted so that you can refer to them in the official rulebook, which is published annually in the July/August issue of **RACQUETBALL**. But for day-to-day spirited competition, the following gives you the basic information you'll need to enjoy safe, fair matches.

basic everyday rules

I. THE GAME

• TYPES OF GAMES

When two play, it's called singles and when four play, it's doubles. A non-tournament game played by three players is called cut-throat.

• POINTS AND OUTS

Points are scored only by the serving side. Losing the serve is called a sideout in singles. In doubles, when the first server loses the serve it is called a handout and when the second server loses the serve it is a sideout.

• MATCH, GAME & TIEBREAKER

A match is won by the first side winning two games. The first two games of a match are played to 15 points. If each side wins one game, a tiebreaker game is played to 11 points.

II. COURTS & EQUIPMENT

• COURT SPECIFICATIONS

The four-wall racquetball court is 20 feet

wide, 40 feet long and 20 feet high, with a back wall at least 12 feet high. Courts are marked with 1 1/2 inch wide lines (short line, service line, drive serve lines, and receiving line) that indicate the service zone, service boxes, and receiving zone.

• RACQUET SPECIFICATIONS

The racquet, including bumper guard and handle, may not exceed 21 inches in length. The frame may be any material judged to be safe, with a thong that securely attaches it to the player's wrist, and string that does not mark the ball.

• APPAREL

In sanctioned tournament play, lensed eyewear designed for racquetball (which meets or exceeds ASTM F803 or Canadian [CSA] impact standards) is

REQUIRED. Players who require corrective eyewear also must also adhere to this rule. Protective eyewear must be worn as designed and may not be altered. Shoes must not mark or damage the floor. Approved eyewear must be worn and wrist thongs must be used during warm-up.

III. PLAY REGULATIONS

• SERVE

The server has two opportunities to put the ball into play. In tournament play, the player or team winning the coin toss has the option to either serve or receive at the start of the first game. The second game will begin in reverse order of the first game. The player or team scoring the highest total of points in games one and two will have the option to serve or receive first at the start of the tiebreaker. In the event that both players or teams score an equal number of points in the first two games, another coin toss will take place and the winner of the toss will have the option to serve or receive. In everyday play, the "lag" or courtesy "you serve" will determine the first server.

1992 U.S.A. wins VI World Cup in Montreal over 33 countries National Singles celebrates 10th year at the Downtown YMCA in Houston

1993 AARA celebrates its 25th Silver Anniversary National offices move to new building in Colorado Springs.

1994 U.S.A. wins VII World Cup in San Luis Potosi over 27 countries New Skill Level National Championship introduced Competitive license fees increase to \$20.00 per year IRF adopts "one serve" rule in international competition ... Van Dubolsky elected Board President.

1995 Racquetball makes its debut in the Pan American Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina – U.S. National Team "sweeps" medal count Instructor certification program renamed the American Professional Racquetball Organization [AmPRO].

1996 Promus Hotel Corporation U.S. OPEN Racquetball Championships debut in Memphis with pros and amateurs in a single event, played on a specially-constructed "made for TV" glass court First live coverage of racquetball finals broadcast at World Championships in Phoenix U.S. wins VIII World Cup team title Nationwide regional weekend established AARA debuts two websites on the internet

1997 The AARA changes its name to the United States Racquetball Association, adopts new logo National Singles and Doubles Championships celebrate 30th anniversaries USRA rule change allows oversized frames 22" in length.

1998 U.S. wins IX World Cup team title, over 32 opponent countries in Bolivia Otto Dietrich elected Board President Skill Level competition added to National Singles & Doubles Championships

USRA and USA Racquetball

United States Racquetball Association

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Team USA racquetball apparel.
Omaha, NE



TS-1 \$15.00

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ASH
RED



TS-2 \$15.00

WHITE
ASH



TS-5 \$16.00

NAVY



TS-3 \$18.00

BLACK



TS-4 \$15.00

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ASH



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NAVY ASH
RED ASH

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HE-USA \$24.00

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T-shirts.
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designs and
colors shown.
Adult sizes M-
XXL.

*Add \$2.00 for XXL sizes.



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cotton mock turtleneck.
Embroidered with your
choice of USRA or USA
logo. Adult sizes M-
XXL.

WHITE

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MT-USA \$26.00

*Add \$2.00 for XXL sizes.



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Stars 'n Stripes golf shirt.
Embroidered with your
choice of USRA or USA
logo. Adult sizes M-XXL.

WHITE
NAVY

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SS-USA \$49.00

*Add \$2.00 for XXL sizes.



100% heavy-weight cotton
pique golf shirt. Embroidered
with your choice of USRA or
USA logo. Adult sizes M-XXL.

RED

WHITE

NAVY

GS-USRA \$30.00

GS-USA \$30.00

*Add \$2.00 for XXL sizes.



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sweatshirt. Available
with USRA or USA
embroidered
logo. Adult
sizes M-XXL.

RED
HEATHER
NAVY

SW-USRA \$32.00

SW-USA \$32.00

*Add \$2.00 for XXL sizes.

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DJ-USRA \$69.00
DJ-USA \$69.00

*Add \$4.00 for XXL sizes.

80/20 heavyweight pique fleece half-zip pullover with two in-seam pockets. Embroidered with your choice of USRA or USA logo. Adult sizes M-XXL.

FP-USRA \$66.00
FP-USA \$66.00

*Add \$4.00 for XXL sizes.

Denier polyester sport bag with three outside pockets. Detachable shoulder strap. USRA or USA embroidered logo. 20"X10"X10"

RED

SB-USRA \$40.00
SB-USA \$40.00

Six panel adjustable cap available in colors and embroidered designs shown.

CP-USRA \$17.00
CP-USA \$17.00

100% Cotton heavyweight denim shirt with button-down collar and left chest pocket. Embroidered with your choice of USRA or USA logo. Adult sizes M-XXL.

DS-USRA \$39.00
DS-USA \$39.00

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100% cotton seed stitch crew neck sweater. Embroidered with your choice of USRA or USA logo. Adult sizes M-XXL.

CNS-USRA \$60.00
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Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2921

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EXP DATE _____

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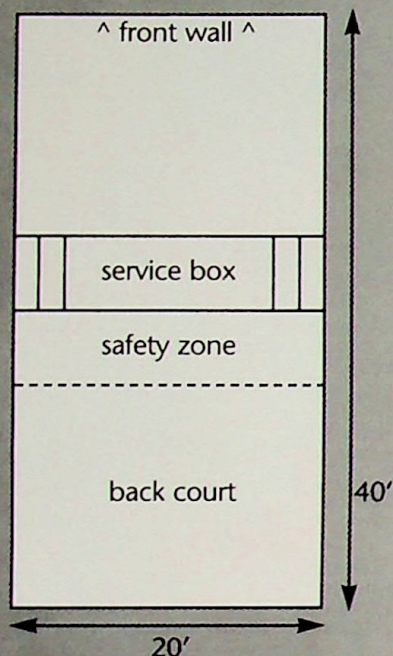
SUBTOTAL

Add \$6.95 Shipping and Handling for first three pieces. Add \$1.00 per piece additional for orders more than three pieces.

TOTAL

SIGNATURE _____

basic everyday rules



• START

The serve is started from any place within the **service zone**, with the exception of certain drive serves. (See "Drive Service Zones") Stepping on, but not over, the lines is permitted. The server may not step over the short line until the ball passes the short line.

• MANNER

The player begins the service motion with any continuous movement which results in the ball being served. The ball must be bounced and hit before it bounces a second time.

• DRIVE SERVICE ZONES

The drive serve lines are three feet from each side wall in the service box. The player may drive serve between the body and the nearest side wall only if the player starts and remains outside of the 3-foot drive service zone, and the racquet does not break the plane of the zone while making contact with the ball. The drive serve zones aren't observed for crosscourt drive serves, the hard-Z, soft-Z, lob or half-lob serves.

• SERVE IN DOUBLES

At the beginning of each doubles game, when the first server is out, the team is out. Thereafter, both players on each team serve until the team receives a handout and a sideout. On each serve, the server's partner must stand erect with their back to the side wall and both feet on the floor within the service box until the served ball passes the short line.

• DEFECTIVE SERVES

There are three types of defective serves: 1) a dead-ball serve which results in no penalty and the server is given another serve (like a wet spot or broken ball), 2) any fault serve (foot fault, short, long, screen, three-wall, etc.), and 3) an out serve which results in an out (double fault, server hits self with serve, etc.)

• RETURNS

Once a "good serve" puts the ball into play, the receiver may not enter the marked **safety zone** until the ball bounces or crosses the plane of the dashed receiving line – particularly in making an on-the-fly return attempt. After "legal" contact with the ball (after the bounce, or behind the line), the receiver's follow-through may carry the racquet or the body past the receiving line. Failure to return a serve results in a point for the server.

• SIDEOUT

A server continues to serve until an out serve, OR two consecutive fault serves, OR one player hits partner with an attempted return (in doubles), OR a player or team loses a rally, OR a player or team commits an avoidable hinder. In singles, retiring the server is a sideout. In doubles, the side is retired when both partners have lost service.

• RALLIES

Play initiated after the successful return of serve is called the rally. Play stops when: the ball is carried (resting on the racquet long enough that the

effect is more of a sling or throw than a hit); the ball caroms off a player's racquet into a gallery or wall opening without first hitting the front wall; a ball obviously doesn't have the velocity or direction to hit the front wall and strikes another player; an avoidable hinder occurs.

The ball remains in play until it touches the floor a second time regardless of how many walls it makes contact with—including the front wall. In singles, if a player swings at the ball and misses it, the player may continue to attempt to return the ball until it touches the floor for the second time. In doubles, if one player swings at the ball and misses it, both partners may make further attempts to return the ball until it touches the floor the second time. Both partners on a side are entitled to return the ball.

• HINDERS

There are two types of hinders, 1) a dead-ball hinder which is replayed without penalty (court hinders, body contact, safety holdup, screens, etc.) and 2) avoidable which result in the loss of rally by the offender (these are not necessarily intentional, but clearly take away an offensive shot from your opponent, like blocking, making distracting noise, or playing so close as to be hit by the backswing, etc.). If your court position or manner takes away an offensive shot from your opponent, the right thing to do is call an avoidable hinder on yourself.

Remaining sections of the official rules which aren't presented here cover the following modifications to standard play • DOUBLES • ONE SERVE • MULTI-BOUNCE • ONE WALL & THREE WALL • WHEELCHAIR • VISUALLY IMPAIRED • DEAF • PROFESSIONAL

In the Official Rulebook, COMPETITION POLICIES & PROCEDURES covers the function and duties of tournament directors in conducting tournament play.

At no time should the physical safety of the participants be compromised. Players are entitled – and expected, to hold up their swing – without penalty, any time they believe there might be a risk of physical contact. Any time a player claims to have held up to avoid contact – *even if being overly-cautious* – they are entitled to a hinder (the rally is replayed with penalty).

not have clear view of the ball the screen should be called immediately. Receivers may not call a screen after attempting to hit the ball or after taking themselves out of proper court position by starting the wrong way. The server may not call a screen under any circumstances and must expect to play the rally unless a call is made by the receiver.

Other Situations. Foot faults, 10-second violations, receiving zone violations, and other calls may require a referee. However, if either player believes an opponent is abusing any of the rules, be sure there is agreement on what the rule is, and a clear understanding that the rules should be followed.

basic self-officiating

First and foremost in fair play without a referee:

SAFETY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY PLAYER WHO ENTERS THE COURT!

• SCORE

Since there is no referee or scorekeeper, it is important for the server to announce both the server's and receiver's score before each first serve.

• DURING RALLIES

During rallies, it is the hitter's responsibility to make the call. If there is a possibility that a skip ball, double-bounce, or illegal hit occurred, play should continue until the hitter makes the call against their own shot. If the hitter does not make the call and goes

on to win the rally, and the opponent thought that one of the hitter's shots was not good, they may appeal to the hitter by pointing out which shot was thought to be bad and request that the hitter reconsider. If the hitter is sure of the call, and the opponent is still sure the hitter is wrong, the rally should be replayed. As a matter of etiquette, players are expected to make calls against themselves any time they are not sure. Unless the hitter is certain the shot was good, it should be replayed.

• SERVICE

Fault Serves. The receiver has the primary responsibility to make these calls, though either player may make the call. The receiver must make the call immediately, and not wait until the ball has been hit to gain the benefit of seeing how good a return they have made. It is not an option play. The receiver does not have the right to play a short serve just because it could be a set-up.

Screen Serves. When there is no referee, the screen serve call is the sole responsibility of the receiver. If the receiver has taken the proper court position, near center court, does

play by calling a hinder, and must do so immediately — not wait to see how good a shot they can hit. If the hindered party believes they can make an effective return in spite of some physical contact or screen that has occurred, they may continue to play.

• AVOIDABLE HINDERS

Since avoidable hinders are usually unintentional, they can occur even in the friendliest matches. A player who realizes that they have caused such a hinder should simply declare the opponent to be the winner of the rally. If a player feels that the opponent caused such a hinder, but the opponent does not make the call, the offended player should point out that an avoidable hinder occurred. However, unless the opponent agrees that an avoidable hinder occurred, it should not be called. Often just pointing out what appears to have been an avoidable hinder will prevent the opponent from such actions on future rallies.

• DISPUTES

If either player, for any reason desires to have a referee, it is considered common courtesy for the other player to go along with the request, and a referee suitable to both sides should be found. If there is no referee, and a question about a rule or rule interpretation comes up, seek out the club pro or a more experienced player. Then, after the match, contact your state racquetball association for an interpretation.

To purchase a complete, unabridged copy of the official rules, contact the USRA at 1685 West Uintah, Colorado Springs, CO 80904-2921. Tel: 719/635-5396, Fax: 719/635-0685, or access them online at www.usra.org.

hall of fame

- 1997 Lynn Adams (Illinois)
Marty Hogan (Missouri)
Chuck Leve (Illinois)
Heather McKay (Australia)
Dave Peck (Texas)
Mike Yellen (Michigan)
- 1996 Mary Low Acuff (North Carolina)
Keith Calkins (California)
Johnny Hennen (Tennessee)
Gary Mazaroff (New Mexico)
- 1994 Jo Kenyon (Florida)

- 1992 Jim Austin (Texas)
- 1991 Cindy Baxter (Pennsylvania)
Ed Remen (Virginia)
- 1989 Charlie Garfinkle (New York)
William Schmidtke (Minnesota)
Luzell Wilde (Utah)
- 1988 Robert J. Kendler (Illinois)
- 1982 Gene Grapes (Pennsylvania)
I.R. Gumer (Kentucky)
- 1974 Charlie Brumfield (California)
Joseph Sobek (Connecticut)
Peggy Steding (Texas)
Bud Muehleisen (California)
- 1973 Larry Lederman (Wisconsin)

contributors

JOE SOBEK OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTOR AWARD

Named for racquetball's founder, the Joe Sobek Outstanding Contributor Award is for athletes, coaches, officials and administrators who have demonstrated, over the course of the preceding year, an outstanding commitment to the sport of racquetball.

- 1997 Randy Stafford (Tennessee)
- 1996 Otto Dietrich (Georgia)
- 1995 Margo Daniels (California)
- 1994 Mary Lyons (Florida)
- 1993 Bill & Mary Walker (California)
- 1992 Alfredo Lamont (Colorado)
- 1991 Fran Davis (New Jersey)
- 1990 Jo Kenyon (Florida)
- 1989 Gary Mazaroff (New Mexico)
- 1988 Linda Mojer (Florida)
- 1987 Connie Peterson-Martin (Oregon)
- 1986 Ivan Bruner (Wisconsin)
- 1985 Ed Martin (California)
- 1984 Mike Arnolt (Indiana)
- 1983 Al Seitelman (New York)
- 1982 Maureen Henrickson (Massachusetts)
- 1981 Paul Henrickson (Massachusetts) &
Ed Martin (California)
- 1977 Sam Caizza (Pennsylvania)
- 1974 Marilyn Rankin (Canada)
- 1973 DeWitt Shy (Tennessee)

fair play

JOHN HALVERSON FAIR PLAY AWARD

In the early 70s, John Halverson inspired a lifetime award in his name. A national masters champion,

Halverson embodied the highest level of integrity, sportsmanship and dedication to racquetball. In his memory, the John Halverson Fair Play Award has since been awarded only when the occasion calls for the highest recognition of fair play and enthusiasm for the sport.

- 1998 Andy Tucknott (Nebraska)
- 1997 Lorraine Galloway (New Jersey) &
Warren Riecke (Maryland)
- 1995 Chris Cole (Texas)
- 1994 Annie Muniz (Texas)
- 1993 Ralph Reeb (Ohio)
- 1992 David Hunter (Tennessee)

presidential

PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

The annual Presidential Award honors outstanding commitment and achievement by a State Association President in the preceding year, including membership growth, tournament administration and reporting, special development projects, fundraising, successful administrative ventures, publication projects or other exceptional program achievements.

- 1997 Charlie Munroe (Massachusetts)
- 1996 Geoff Peters (Illinois)
- 1995 Jen Yokota (Missouri)
- 1994 Tammy Fromel (Washington)
- 1993 Julee Nicolai (Pennsylvania)
- 1992 Annie Muniz (Texas)
- 1991 Doug Ganim (Ohio)
- 1990 Penny Missirlian (Nebraska)
- 1988 Sherri Armstrong (Colorado)
- 1987 Les Dittrich (Minnesota)
- 1986 George & Toni Deaver (Utah)
- 1985 Lance Bloom (New Hampshire)

athlete awards

athletes of the year

1997 Dan ObremskiMichelle Gould
 1996 Todd O'NeilMichelle Gould
 1995 Michael BronfeldMichelle Gould
 1994 Michael BronfeldRobin Levine
 1993 John EllisMichelle Gould
 1992 Chris ColeMichelle Gilman Gould
 1991 Tim SweeneyMichelle Gilman
 1990 Andy RobertsMichelle Gilman
 1989 Tim DoyleMichelle Gilman
 1988 Andy RobertsToni Bevelock
 1987 Jim CascioDiane Green
 1986 Egan InoueCindy Baxter

1985 Ed RemenCindy Baxter
 1984 Jay SchwartzMary Dee
 1983 Larry FoxCindy Baxter
 1982 Ed AndrewsCindy Baxter
 1981 Bud MuehlheisenCarol Frenck
 1980 Bud MuehlheisenCarol Frenck
 1979 Bob McNamaraJan Pasternak
 1978
 1977 Bob McNamaraSara Green
 1976
 1975Janell Marriott
 1974 Bill SchmidtkeJan Pasternak

age group athletes of the year

Bud Muehleisen Award.....Peggy Steding Award
 1997 Mitt Layton (Fla.)Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1996 Victor Sacco (N.Y.)Eileen Tuckman (Fla.)
 1995 Bobby Sanders (Ohio)Shelley Ogden (Ohio)
 1994 Ron Galbreath (Pa.)Gerri Stoffregen (Ohio)
 1993 Johnny Hennen (Tenn.)Susan Pfahler (Fla.)
 & Ron Galbreath (Pa.)
 1992 Dave Peck (Texas)Janet Myers (S.C.)
 1991 Paul Banales (Ariz.)Kathy Mueller (Minn.)
 1990 Dave Kovanda (Ohio)

junior athletes of the year

MaleFemale
 1998 Josh Tucker (Mo.)Brooke Crawford (Ore.)
 1997 Rocky Carson (Calif.)Sara Borland (Idaho)
 1996 Rocky Carson (Calif.)Sadie Gross (N.D.)
 1995 Shane Wood (Mass.)Vanessa Tulao (Tenn.)
 1994 Shane Wood (Mass.)Shannon Feaster (D.C.)
 1993 Shane Wood (Mass.)Tammy Brockbank (Idaho)
 1992 James Mulcock (N.M.)Elkova Icenogle (Calif.)
 1991 Sudsy Monchik (N.Y.)Elkova Icenogle (Calif.)



usra media services

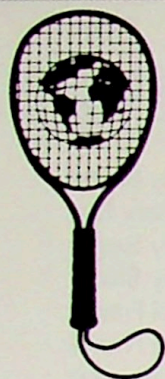
Tournament Results: The USRA issues advance, on-site and follow-up press releases on major national and international tournaments to national media by fax and mail – plus reports to its websites (see below). Advance and follow-up hometown media releases on top finishers are also provided. To request specific results, or to receive either noted service, please call the USRA Media/PR Department at 719/635-5396, ext. 26.

Athlete Profiles & Photos: The USRA can provide up-to-date biographical information on national team members, top level national champions, selected international athletes and administrators on request. Photos of national team members can also be requested, and provided free of charge in most cases.

Electronic Information: USRA press materials are regularly filed on the U.S. Olympic Committee website press box. For more information on this service, contact the USOC Public Information and Media Relations office at 719/578-4529.

Websites: Official USRA internet sites can be found at the following domain names:
<http://www.usra.org> • <http://www.racquetball.org> • <http://www.racqmag.com>
 Email can be directed to staff members by using: first initial, last name @ usra.org

international recordbook



all-time world champions

WORLD CUP TEAM CHAMPIONS & Top Finishers

1998	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Bolivia
1996	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Japan
1994	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Japan
1992	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Japan
1990	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Japan
1988	United States 2. Canada; 3. Mexico; 4. Japan
1986	Canada & United States 3. Japan; 4. Mexico
1984	United States 2. Canada; 3. Holland; 4. Mexico & Japan
1981	United States 2. Mexico; 3. Japan; 4. Germany

WORLD SINGLES CHAMPIONS

MEN	WOMEN
1998	Sherman Greenfeld (Canada) Christie VanHees (Canada)
1996	Todd O'Neil (USA/Texas) Michelle Gould (USA/Idaho)
1994	Sherman Greenfeld (Canada) Michelle Gould (USA/Idaho)
1992	Chris Cole (USA/Mich.) Michelle Gould (USA/Idaho)
1990	Egan Inoue (USA/Hawaii) Heather Stupp (Canada)
1988	Andy Roberts (USA/Tenn.) Heather Stupp (Canada)
1986	Egan Inoue (USA/Hawaii) Cindy Baxter (USA/Pa.)
1984	Ross Harvey (Canada) Mary Dee (USA/N.C.)
1981	Ed Andrews (USA/) Cindy Baxter (USA/Pa.)

MEN'S WORLD DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1998	USA Adam Karp (Calif.) & Bill Sell (Calif.)
1996	USA Adam Karp (Calif.) & Bill Sell (Calif.)
1994	USA John Ellis (Calif.) & Eric Muller (Kan.)
1992	USA Doug Ganim (Ohio) & Eric Muller (Kan.)
1990	USA Doug Ganim (Ohio) & Dan Obremski (Pa.)
1988	USA Doug Ganim (Ohio) & Dan Obremski (Pa.)
1986	USA Jack Nolan (Ariz.) & Todd O'Neil (Vt.)
1984	USA Stan Wright (Calif.) & Steve Trent
1981	USA Mark Malowitz & Jeff Kwartler

WOMEN'S WORLD DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1998	USA Joy MacKenzie (Calif.) & Jackie Paraiso (Calif.)
1996	USA Joy MacKenzie (Calif.) & Jackie Paraiso (Calif.)
1994	USA Laura Fenton (Neb.) & Jackie Gibson (Calif.)
1992	USA Malia Bailey (Va.) & Robin Levine (Calif.)
1990	USA Malia Bailey (Va.) & Jackie Paraiso (Calif.)
1988	USA Diane Green (Fla.) & Trina Rasmussen (Calif.)
1986	CAN Carol McFetridge & Marion Sicotte
1984	USA Carol French & Malia Kamahoahoa (Va.)
1982	USA Mary Ann Cluess & Karen Borga

WORLD WHEELCHAIR CHAMPIONS

1996	Rick Slaughter (USA/Tenn.)
1994	Chip Parmelly (USA/Calif.)
1992	Chip Parmelly (USA/Calif.)
1990	Chip Parmelly (USA/Calif.)



all-time world junior champions

BOYS 18- SINGLES GIRLS 18- SINGLES

1997	Rocky Carson (Calif.) Lisa Kerr (Canada)
1996	Rocky Carson (Calif.) Rhonda Rajsich (Ariz.)
1995	Shane Wood (Mass.) Christine Van Hees (Canada)
1994	Jason Mannino (Calif.) Claudine Garcia (Dom. Rep.)
1993	Sudsy Monchik (N.Y.) Tammy Brockbank (Idaho)
1992	Sudsy Monchik (N.Y.) Elkova Icenogle (Calif.)
1991	Sudsy Monchik (N.Y.) Heather Dunn (Mass.)
1990	Doug Eagle (Texas) Heather Dunn (Mass.)
1989	Brian Rankin (Fla.) Michelle Gilman (Ore.)

BOYS 16- SINGLES GIRLS 16- SINGLES

1997	Kris Odegard (Canada) Lisa Kerr (Canada)
1996	Willie Tilton (Colo.) Brooke Crawford (Ore.)
1995	Rocky Carson (Calif.) Amanda MacDonald (Canada)
1994	Bucky Freeman (Texas) Sadie Gross (S.D.)
1993	Shane Wood (Mass.) Shannon Feaster (D.C.)
1992	Shane Wood (Mass.) Claudine Garcia (Dom. Rep.)
1991	Luis Munoz (Mexico) Britt Engel (Fla.)
1990	Alan Engel (Fla.) Rhonda Holt (Canada)
1989	Fabian Balmori (Venezuela) Elkova Icenogle (Calif.)

BOYS 14- SINGLES GIRLS 14- SINGLES

1997	Jack Huczek (Mich.) Karina Odegard (Canada)
1996	Shane Vanderson (Ohio) Kristen Walsh (Utah)
1995	Ryan Staten (Kan.) Lisa Kerr (Canada)
1994	Willie Tilton (Colo.) Lisa Kerr (Canada)
1993	Bucky Freeman (Texas) Vanessa Tulao (Tenn.)
1992	Mark Hurst (Fla.) Sadie Gross (Minn.)
1991	Shane Wood (Mass.) Shannon Feaster (D.C.)
1990	Paul Apilado (Texas) Andrea Beugen (Minn.)
1989	Andy Thompson (Wis.) Aimee Roehler (Penn.)

BOYS 12- SINGLES GIRLS 12- SINGLES

1997	Steven Klaiman (Texas) Lindsay Deutsch (Texas)
1996	Jack Huczek (Mich.) Grace Leutele (Ariz.)
1995	Jack Huczek (Mich.) Karina Odegard (Canada)
1994	Shane Vanderson (Ohio) Karina Odegard (Canada)
1993	Kris Odegard (Canada) Lisa Kerr (Canada)
1992	Willie Tilton (Colo.) Riva Wig (Canada)
1991	Jed Bhuta (Ala.) Colleen Maginn (Wis.)
1990	Eric Storey (Utah) Dawn Gates (Ill.)
1989	Jaron Icenogle (Calif.) Shannon Feaster (Va.)

BOYS 10- SINGLES GIRLS 10- SINGLES

1997	Jamie Landeryou Brandi Jacobson-Prentice (Can.)
1996	Jeremy Robbins (Texas) Adrienne Fisher (Ohio)
1995	Steven Klaiman (Texas) Kimberly Irons (Ohio)
1994	Jack Huczek (Mich.) Crystal Winfrey (Ohio)
1993	Jack Huczek (Mich.) Karina Odegard (Canada)
1992	Shane Vanderson (Ohio) Karina Odegard (Canada)
1991	Gabe Gose (N.M.) Riva Wig (Canada)
1990	Kane Waselenchak (Canada) Riva Wig (Canada)
1989	Hal Spangenberg (Calif.) Dawn Gates (Ill.)

BOYS 8- SINGLES GIRLS 8- SINGLES

1997	David Ortega (Mexico) Eleni Guzman (Mexico)
1996	David Ortega (Mexico) Marcela Moreno (Mexico)

1995 Matthew Hammond (Ohio) Marcela Moreno (Mexico)
 1994 Jeremy Robbins (Texas) Adrienne Fisher (Ohio)
 1993 Steven Klaiman (Texas) Kimberly Irons (Ohio)
 1992 Jack Huczek (Mich.) Molly Law (Colo.)
 1991 Matthew McElhaney (Fla.) .. Karina Odegard (Canada)
 1990 Dan Thompson (Wis.) No division
 1989 Gabe Gose (N.M.) Riva Wig (Canada)

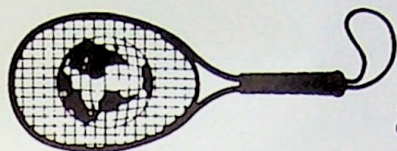
BOYS 8- MB SINGLES GIRLS 8- MB SINGLES

1997 Juan Sanchez (Mexico) No division
 1996 David Ortega (Mexico) Eleni Guzman (Mexico)

1995 Matthew Hammond (Ohio) Kelley Fisher (Ohio)
 1994 Jeremy Robbins (Texas) Adrienne Fisher (Ohio)
 1993 Brandon Shoemaker (Ohio) Kimberly Irons (Ohio)
 1992 Evan Honingsfeld (Texas) Kimberly Irons (Ohio)
 1991 John White (Fla.) No division
 1990 Shane Vanderson (Ohio) Alexys Feaster (D.C.)
 1989 Shane Vanderson (Ohio) Lynn Hansen (Iowa)

BOYS 6- MB SINGLES GIRLS 6- MB SINGLES

1997 Ryan Noble (N.C.) Alejandra Licon (Mexico)



all-time world senior champions

Men's 35+ Women's 35+

1997 Gary Sanchez (N.M.) Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1996 Steve Lerner (Calif.) Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1995 Mike Martinez (Calif.) Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1994 Mike Martinez (Calif.) Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1993 Bobby Corcoran (Ariz.) Debra Tisinger (Calif.)
 1992 Bobby Corcoran (Ariz.) Gail Woods (La.)
 1991 Bobby Corcoran (Ariz.) Terry Latham (N.M.)
 1990 Gary Mazaroff (N.M.) Janet Myers (N.C.)
 1989 Gary Mazaroff (N.M.) Eileen Tuckman (Fla.)

Men's 40+ Women's 40+

1997 Dave Peck (Texas) Susan Hendricks (Ariz.)
 1996 Gene Couch (Fla.) Taffy Wood (Canada)
 1995 Gary Mazaroff (N.M.) Joanne Pomodoro (Mass.)
 1994 Gary Mazaroff (N.M.) Susan Hendricks (Ariz.)
 1993 Jose Carlos Flores (Mexico) Gail Woods (La.)
 1992 Dave George (Calif.) Nancy Kronenfeld (Ill.)
 1991 Darrell Warren (Calif.) Janet Myers (N.C.)
 1990 Fielding Snow (Wash.) Carole Dattisman (Pa.)
 1989 Dave Kovanda (Ohio) Agatha Falso (Fla.)

Men's 45+ Women's 45+

1997 Dave Kovanda (Ohio) Judy Sands (N.J.)
 1996 Dave Kovanda (Ohio) Eileen Tuckman (Fla.)
 1995 Mike Murphy (Calif.) Shelley Ogden (Ohio)
 1994 Jack Crowther (Calif.) Agatha Falso (Fla.)
 1993 Skip Deal (Calif.) Agatha Falso (Fla.)
 1992 Jack Crowther (Calif.) Merijeane Kelley (Calif.)
 1991 Bill Wolfe (N.Y.) Agatha Falso (Fla.)
 1990 Jeff Leon (Panama) Agatha Falso (Fla.)
 1989 Ed Remen (Va.) Linda Siau (Ariz.)

Men's 50+ Women's 50+

1997 Dennis O'Brien (Idaho) Merijeane Kelley (Calif.)
 1996 Dennis O'Brien (Idaho) Agatha Falso (Fla.)
 1995 Mike Aubrey (Ariz.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1994 Mike Aubrey (Ariz.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1993 Jerry Davis (Ohio) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1992 Fred Letter (N.J.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1991 Len Corte (Ariz.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1990 Jerry Davis (Ohio) Kathy Mueller (Minn.)
 1989 Dario Mas (De.) Kathy Mueller (Minn.)

Men's 55+ Women's 55+

1997 Mike Aubrey (Ariz.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1996 Fred Letter (N.J.) Sharon Hastings-Welty (Ore.)
 1995 Gordon Kelly (Mich.) Marion Johnson (Texas)
 1994 Gordon Kelly (Mich.) Kathy Mueller (Minn.)
 1993 Art Johnson (Colo.) Kathy Mueller (Minn.)
 1992 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Kathy Mueller (Minn.)
 1991 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1990 Art Johnson (Colo.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1989 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)

Men's 60+ Women's 60+

1997 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1996 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1995 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1994 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1993 Paul Banales (Ariz.) Jo Kenyon (Fla.)
 1992 Don Alt (Ohio) Lola Markos (Ill.)
 1991 Harvey Clar (Calif.) Lola Markus (Ill.)
 1990 Harvey Clar (Calif.) Bridin Vi Mhaolagain (Ireland)
 1989 Phillip Dzvik (Ill.) Mary Lou Acuff (Va.)

Men's 65+ Women's 65+

1997 Don Alt (Ohio) Lola Markus (Ill.)
 1996 Joe Lambert (Texas) Lola Markus (Ill.)
 1995 Joe Lambert (Texas) Reta Harring (Wis.)
 1994 John Bogasky (Va.) Reta Harring (Wis.)
 1993 Joe Lambert (Texas) Phyllis Melvey (N.D.)
 1992 Fintan Kilbride (Canada) Joann Jones (Conn.)
 1991 Tony Duarte (Calif.) Dorothy Vezetinski (Wash.)
 1990 Art Goss (Colo.) Betty Mowery (N.M.)
 1989 Art Goss (Colo.) Eleanor Quackenbush (Ore.)

Men's 70+ Women's 70+


1997 Joe Lambert (Texas) Dorothy Vezetinski (Wash.)
 1996 Dick Kincade (Colo.) no division
 1995 Tony Duarte (Calif.) Marion Russell (Calif.)
 1994 Glenn Melvey (N.D.) Eleanor Quackenbush (Ore.)
 1993 Nick Sans (Calif.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1992 Nick Sans (Calif.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1991 Earl Acuff (N.C.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1990 Luzell Wilde (Utah) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1989 Luzell Wilde (Utah) Mary Low Acuff (Va.)

Men's 75+ Women's 75+

1997 Nick Sans (Calif.) Eleanor Quackenbush (Ore.)
 1996 Nick Sans (Calif.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1995 Charley Russell (Calif.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1994 Earl Acuff (N.C.) Mary Low Acuff (N.C.)
 1993 Earl Acuff (N.C.) no division
 1992 Fred Felton (Texas) no division
 1991 Allen Shepherd (Md.) no division
 1990 Harmon Minor (Colo.) no division
 1989 John Pearce (Texas) no division

Men's 80+ Women's 80+

1997 George Spear (N.Y.) Zelda Friedland (N.M.)
 1996 Harry Steinman (Md.) no division
 1995 John Pearce (Texas) no division
 1994 John Pearce (Texas) no division
 1993 John Pearce (Texas) Zelda Friedland (N.M.)
 1992 Jack Daly (Va.) Zelda Friedland (N.M.)
 1991 no division Zelda Friedland (N.M.)
 1990 no division Zelda Friedland (N.M.)
 1989 Howard Cole (N.M.) Zelda Friedland (N.M.)



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1991 • World Intercollegiates: Elaine Hooghe vs. Cindy Doyle & Tim Sweeney vs. Jim Floyd • **National Singles [Women's Open]:** Michelle Gilman vs. Toni Bevelock • **National Singles [Men's Open]:** Tim Sweeney vs. Egan Inoue & Charlie Garrido vs. Brian Rankin (M19+) • **Junior Olympics:** Elkova Icenogle vs. Jenny Spangenberg & John Ellis vs. Sameer Hadid • **Pacific Rim Championships:** Michelle Gilman vs. Heather Stupp &

Tim Hansen/Jim Floyd vs. Mike Ceresia/Ross Harvey • **National Outdoors:** Lauren Sheprow/Robin McBride vs. Mary Lyons/Susan Morgan Pfahler & Brian Hawkes/Greg Freeze vs. Tim Hansen/Jason Waggoner • **World Challenge:** Robin Levine vs. Sue Mactaggart & Sherman Greenfeld vs. Brian Hawkes • **World Challenge:** Roger Harripersad (Canada) vs. Raul Torres (Mexico) • **National Doubles:** John Ellis/Eric Muller vs. Jeff Evans/Doug Ganim & Malia Bailey/Toni Bevelock vs. Michelle Gilman/Jackie Gibson

1990 • Tournament of the Americas: Michelle Gilman vs. Kay Kuhfeld & Sherman Greenfeld vs. Andy Roberts • **National Singles:** Toni Bevelock vs. Michelle Gilman & Tim Doyle vs. Egan Inoue • **Junior Olympics:** Joel Bonnett vs. John Ellis & Elkova Icenogle vs. Renee Lockey • **National Doubles:** Michelle Gilman/Jackie Paraiso vs. Malia Bailey/Toni Bevelock

1989 • National Singles: Cindy Doyle vs. Michelle Gilman & Tim Doyle vs. Andy Roberts • **Junior Olympics:** Cindy Doyle vs. Michelle Gilman & Mike Guidry vs. Joe Paraiso • **National Doubles:** Malia Bailey/Toni Bevelock vs. Cindy Doyle/Michelle Gilman

1988 • National Singles • National Doubles

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