

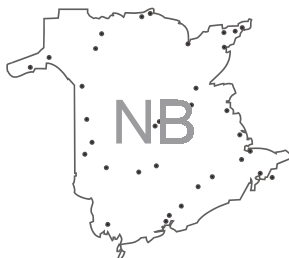
LCHM NB CMHL



TIPS for MANAGERS

by

Wally Bone



INDEX

MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITY	3
STARTING THE YEAR	3
TRYOUTS	3
UNIFORMS	3
TEAM JACKETS	4
LEAGUE MEETINGS	4
TOURNAMENT	4
PARENT'S MEETING	4
ICE TIMES	4
EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL	5
FINANCING	5
NAMES OF YOUR MINOR HOCKEY COACHES AND CO-ORDIMTORS	5
NAMES OF COACHES IN OTHER ASSOCIATIONS	5
SCHEDULES	6
GAMES	7
PRACTICES	9
BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND REGISTRATION CARDS	9
BIRTH CERTIFICATES	9
CAHA PLAYER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE	10
CENTRAL LEAGUE AND ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBILITIES	10
TOURNAMENTS	11
PLAYER'S NAMES	12
CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS LETTERS	12
YEAR END ACTIVITIES	13
STATISTICS	13
PICTURES	13
FINANCIAL REPORT	14
CLOSING BANQUET	14
RETURN OF EQUIPMENT	14
SUMMARY	15
RIVERVIEW BANTAM ROYALS	17
CERTIFICATE	18
RULES & REGULATIONS FOR PLAYERS & PARENTS	19
GOALIES' DRILLS	20
HOCKEY TODAY - SKILL TIPS	22
"DE-FENCE DE-FENCE"	22
DEALING WITH SCREENS - GOALIE TIP	22
PINNING A MAN AGAINST THE BOARDS - DEFENCEMAN TIP	22
PLAYING THE MAN IN FRONT OF THE NET - DEFENCEMAN TIP	23
COVERING THE FRONT OF THE NET - DEFENCEMAN TIP	23
A BACK CHECKER'S CHECKLIST - FORWARD TIP	23
THE BLUE LINE STAND - TEAMPLAY TIP	24
THE HIP CHECK - DEFENCEMAN FORWARD TIP	24

MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITY

To assist the coach and your Minor Hockey Association in the development of each player in a sports-man-like manner during the hockey season.

To make available the ice times, officials, rules and regulations required for the team to play in the Central League and in the New Brunswick Provincial Playoffs.

To represent the team and have available all correspondence, finances and materials required to operate and protect the team at each game and to ensure each player respects and represents your Minor Hockey Association in a proud manner.

STARTING THE YEAR

At the beginning of the year, the manager should meet with his coaches and discuss the year's plans and share the coaches strategies in training the team for the year's play. The following items must be completed:

TRYOUTS

The manager should attend the team's tryouts, when possible, with the coaches to help in the selection of the team. Each boy selected should be contacted to obtain his name, address and phone number. Usually, twenty (20) boys are selected and held for two or three weeks before cutting to your final player selection. The League and the Association both have deadlines when your final team must be selected.

UNIFORMS

Arrange with Equipment Room Attendant to receive your team's sweaters and socks along with a selection of official playing and practice pucks. Some goalies may require equipment which must be signed for by the player's parent. Some Provincial teams also have helmets, gloves or pants assigned to them which should be picked up at this time. All equipment must be examined and arrangements made to be repaired to be made ready for the first game. Gloves and pad repairs must be authorized by the Provincial Coordinator with the bill presented to the Association Treasurer for reimbursement.

Personal contact should be made with any companies whom you feel would donate uniforms or equipment to your Minor Hockey Association which is a tax benefit to them if the cheque is made payable to the Association. This must be

coordinated through your Provincial representative and all equipment donated is the property of your Minor Hockey Association only. No uniforms or equipment can be given to the players at the end of the year.

TEAM JACKETS

If a decision is made to acquire team jackets, then orders should be placed by the first part of November so as to receive them for Christmas as a present. Make sure the jacket supplier guarantees the fit and makes a good quality jacket. As a manager you should try to promote your Associations standard jacket colours with the word "PROVINCIAL" or "MIDGET", etc. printed on the sleeve. The front crest is usually only to show your Minor Hockey Association symbol, as players in the House League will wear the same jacket and Association Crest.

LEAGUE MEETINGS

The Manager is responsible to attend all League and Association meetings and obtain copies of all rules, by-laws and constitution which must be explained and available to the coaches at any time. All schedules and ice times must be attained and made available to each player and coach, referee-in-chief and rink attendant's office.

TOURNAMENT

Investigate all Tournaments played by this divisioned team last year and apply for invites to correspond with return invitations to your tournament, if there is one offered. Some Associations will pay for one Tournament - each year.

PARENT'S MEETING

Arrange with parents and players as soon as team is close to being picked to have a joint meeting. Explain to parents the team plans and have the coach explain the coaching strategy to be applied. Over the last few years, I collected \$50 from each player for additional practices, team supplies, phone calls, tournament registrations, etc. This amount is payable in installments over 2 or 3 months and set-up in a joint bank account with the coach. Either him or the manager can sign the cheque with all expenditures and collections posted in a book. Announce to parents that they must approve any major expenditures such as registrations for upcoming tournaments which should be arranged at another Parent's Meeting or by a phone committee. Explain to parents that all suggestions or grievances should be directed to the manager, especially before or after a game.

ICE TIMES

Review schedules practice and game ice times to ensure your team has adequate ice time to be competitive. If not, then arrange exhibition games or additional ice hours from your arena or other arenas in the local area. Visits to other cities and provinces is a good way to condition your team, but make sure you can schedule

time for their team to return to your Association for a return exhibition game. Permission must be received in writing from your Association's President, the Central League, and the Province of N.B.M.H.A.-representative before you leave to play in any exhibition games or registered tournaments. When playing out of town, make sure the team or tournament your playing are registered, or your team could be suspended for the remainder of the year. It is your responsibility to reschedule any postponed scheduled games and to receive permission from the League before any game is cancelled or changed.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

To provide educational material in the form of literature, C.A.H.A. films, coaching from professional hockey players and coaches. To use acknowledged drills received from these coaches and hockey manuals to help develop the players. At least one clinic per year should be arranged to help the players accept the strategy the coach has been trying to teach since the first of the year.

FINANCING

To encourage the parents to have cooking sales, rummage sales, deliver pamphlets door to door, sell peanuts, chocolate bars, deliver pamphlets door to door, skate-a-thons, etc., to help raise the required money for the team. Each of these ventures must receive consent from the President of your Association before starting the fundraising event. Any of these raise money events must not conflict with your Association's efforts to raise money.

NAMES OF YOUR MINOR HOCKEY COACHES AND CO-ORDINATORS

The manager must arrange with your Association's Provincial and House League Co-ordinators and obtain the names and phone numbers of all coaches and co-ordinators in the Association along with the divisions, practice and game times each have ice time assigned. The provincial coaches should indicate which coach has the "A" Division and the "B" Division. The House League Co-ordinators' names and phone numbers along with divisions of play with ice times assigned. Also should be noted are the private ice times and arenas that any team has arranged. This information is necessary for the exchange of ice times where your schedule interferes with practice hours. These practice times should be exchanged or sold for future ice time at a suitable playing time for the age group you are managing. If you are unable to sell or trade your practice hour, then it should be returned to your Co-ordinator in time for him to re-assign to another team either in Provincial or House League.

NAMES OF COACHES IN OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The manager should contact coaches and managers who have coached your division of play in prior years or the N.B.M.H.A. Representative for the 3 names and phone numbers of teams outside your Association. This is an excellent source of information for arranging exhibition games and for invites to Tournaments. This list will include all the names of coaches and managers who play in your division and also the names and numbers of teams in other cities and towns. A suggested format would be:

EXAMPLE:

TOWN OR CITY	NAME	POSITION	NUMBER	ICE TIMES
Amherst	John Smith	Coach	902-432-6518	Sat. 4-5 p.m.
	Frank Simms	Mgr	902-433-7216	Tue. 8-9 p.m.
Summerside	Phil Jones	Coach	902-436-6684	Sat. 2-3 p.m.
				Mon. 10-11 p.m.
Lancaster	Don Barry	Coach	672-8444	Fri. 8-9 p.m.
				Sun. 12-1 p.m.

SCHEDULES

The manager is responsible to arrange all ice times for practices and games and must provide a schedule for the coaches and players, referee-in-chief and rink attendant's office. The schedule received from Central League or the Association lists all games played by every team. I find it better for the players if you list all practice and game ice times that pertain to your team alone on a separate schedule with blank lines left between ice times to allow for the addition of extra practices or games. The schedule should show the names and phone numbers of all coaches and manager along with the manager's office number with a note on the bottom of the schedule for all players that they must notify one of the staff if they are unable to make any practice or game. This should be done 24 hours before the designated ice time.

EXAMPLE:

DATE	DAY	TIME	GAME/PRACTICE	ARENA	TYPE
30 Oct.	Sat.	5:45 PM	Dieppe	Riverview	Exhibition
4 Nov.	Thur.	8:00 PM	Practice	J. Louis Lev.	-
6 Nov.	Sat.	7:30 PM	Sackville	Sackville	League
etc.					

NOTE:

A copy of original schedules should be photostated and given to each coach for their records. A separate schedule should be maintained for any assigned ice times that you have traded or sold and to whom you dealt with along with any new ice time you picked up to replace this lost time. You should also phone the party before your time is due to ensure he has his team ready and

again before you use his ice time to ensure your team and another team is not scheduled for the same time, if the coach happened to forget he gave this time to your team.

EXAMPLE:

DATES AND TIMES OF ICE HOURS TRADED, LOST OR SOLD

10 FEB.	Tues. 5:15PM	Coliseum - Sold \$50 J. Doe for 15 Feb. J.Louis Lev.
24 FEB.	Tues. 5:15PM	Coliseum - Traded L. Smith for 27 Feb. Hillsboro
10 MAR.	Tues 5:15 PM	Coliseum - Repay House League for 4 Apr., Riverview etc.

GAMES

Before each scheduled game, the Referee-in-chief of your Association should be called to find out the names of the officials doing the game. The manager should arrive at each game at least one hour before and arrange for the following:

1. Dressing Room Key and ensure room is tidy.
2. At home ice, prepare official game report in (3) parts, and see that the starting goalie, defencemen and forwards are at the top of the page in their respective positions. The captain and assistant captains are indicated on the report along with names of the coaches and manager and either the coach or manager signs the report. The manager should ensure this report is completed by the visiting team and ensure the coach or manager signs the report before the game.
3. Arrange with two parents to do the timekeeping and scoring on the game report for each game. I suggest at the parent/player meeting at the beginning of the year to explain to all parents that they must all take their turn and you will try not to choose the same parents each game. This is only necessary at home games as the visiting team must supply their own timekeepers when in their own rink. At least one adult must be in the timekeeper's box for any League or Provincial game. If however, no parents volunteer an association timekeeper and scorekeeper should be arranged and paid from team collections.
4. Arrange with one of the more dedicated parents to become the team's Statistician and Assistant Manager to complete a Cooper's Games Statistics book with a separate page for each game, if the coach would like this information. Also show this person how to fill out the game reports and other duties mentioned in this section, in case you are unable to make a game.
5. Check referee's room to ensure officials are in the arena one-half hour before the game and are available for your game. This is only done on home ice.
6. Have player's fill water bottles, at least two, to take to bench and have players alternately take empty bottles home after game and be responsible for them until next game. I suggest you rotate by sweater number to make sure all players take their turn
7. If at the first of the year, your captain and assistant captains are not chosen, it is your responsibility to see that one player is wearing a "C" and two players with an "A" at the decision of the coach. These can be made from either black or white tape. Teams I

worked with the last few years rotated these letters each game up until Christmas, then we had a team vote for these positions, with the coaches and manager each voting only for the captain along with the players. The players vote alone for the Assistant Captains positions. These three players will be responsible to represent the team in disputes with the referee as directed by the coach and these players will be assigned a third of the team as a phoning committee.. The coach or manager will only have to call the captain and he will call. the two Assistants with each of them calling the other players if the team is required for an extra practice or unscheduled game.

8. For each home game, you must supply the referee with 6 official pucks that have not been damaged. All damaged pucks should be kept for practices. New pucks are available at the equipment room.
9. The manager is responsible to lock the dressing room door and sit in the stands near the dressing room entrance in the event of broken equipment or injuries to players. He should also keep an eye on the coach in case he needs you for assistance when injury to players, missing gear, etc.
10. The manager should keep an eye of the clock to see that all periods and penalties are timed properly, especially in a visiting arena. You should also be aware of the Central League ruling with regards to the ages of people running the clock, as this may be grounds for protest if they are too young and deliberately made mistakes in timing the game.
11. Between 2nd and 3rd periods, the manager should open the dressing room door approximately 30 seconds before period ends and make sure floor area is clear for players entering with skates. He should be available to open the door from the ice surface after period ends to allow players off the ice. If statistics book is maintained, it should be given to the coach to help his coaching strategy for the upcoming third period. No parents or visitors will be allowed in dressing room during this time in order to allow coach to use strategy in getting the players up for the third period.
12. At the beginning of the third period, the manager will make sure water bottles have been filled, all the players are back on the ice and the dressing room is locked up.
13. At the end of the game, the marker will again unlock the door with 30 seconds left to play and open the gate from the ice surface for the players when the game finishes. You should also be ready to get the players off the ice if a fight starts when shaking hands and as much as possible make sure every player shakes hands to the opposing team after each game.
14. No parent or visitor should be allowed into dressing room after game to allow each player to cool off and get dressed in privacy.
15. Arrange to receive the Official Game report and see that the time-keeper, score-keeper, referee and linesmen have all signed in their respective places. Deliver second copy to visiting coach, send original to League Statistician and file third copy. When you are a visiting team, you will just receive the second copy for your files.
16. Announce to players the next practice or game, re-assign the water bottle to two new players, have each player clean floor space around him and put all tape or garbage in trash container. Check dressing room after all players leave for any equipment left behind.

- Lock door and return key to rink attendant.
17. If the game was a particularly rough game, warn the players to go directly to their cars and have one of the coaches stand-by the exit to ensure all players have departed without incident, especially at the opponent team arena.
 18. When home, call game report to local news media, Association Statistician and mail original of game report to League Statistician, for all home games. If any major penalties, call the League Representative within 24 hours to find out any game suspensions that will be allotted that player. All protests must be presented within 24 hours as stated in League Constitution.

PRACTICES

The manager is responsible to:

1. Schedule all practice ice times and to arrange for the players and coaches to be notified of any change. All changes and additions are authorized by the coach before the players are informed.
2. Supply practice pucks which are available at the beginning of the year from the equipment room attendant.
3. Advise players they must not use their playing sweaters during any practice unless absolutely necessary. Old sweaters are usually available from the equipment room that must be signed for and returned or have the players use their own sweaters.
4. For all scheduled practices outside your home arena, you should phone the arena the day before to ensure your ice time is still available.
5. Arrange payment for the ice and lock the dressing room while team is on the ice.
6. Announce next game or practice after practice is completed and see that all equipment is picked up, dressing room clean and locked with key returned to rink attendant.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND REGISTRATION CARDS

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

Each year, all players who will become permanent players for the team must bring in their birth certificates to have each one photostated. A set of the photostated certificates should be given to the coach and a set maintained by the manager in the event a player's age is challenged by the N.B.M.H.A. registered official or tournament committee. The original birth certificate should be returned to each player as soon as possible for safe keeping.

CAHA PLAYER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Must be completed for each player in coordination with the time frames outlined in the CAHA Rules handbook. Usually, 12 players have to be signed by mid-December with the remainder of players signed by mid-January. It is usually a good idea to sign all cards, even though some of the players might still play for the House League.

With injuries in February and March, you will have these players to draw from and if you are connected with a "B" team, the "B" team could legitimately take players late in the year which would leave your team short. Some Association rules state you must sign at least 16 players per team. So it is your responsibility to see that the coaches scout the House League very closely in December and early January to see that all potential talent has been signed to cards.

If you sign House League players, you should try to bring them to as many practices as you can and even use them up to three games before you have to keep them on your team. Please make sure you have the House League Coordinator and Coach's permission before asking any player and make every effort to not interfere with the player's regular game or practice time with his regular team. If you decide to take a player up, then again this must be worked through the House League Coordinator and Coach.

If you decide to drop a player or trade a player for a house league player, again work through the coordinator and coach to find a suitable time for both of you.

I recommend you try to make most of your cuts before Christmas, so all players can adjust to their team mates and the coach can concentrate on specific lines and plays for his players. Also this will help you in order to finalize plans for Tournaments, Team Jackets, choosing Captain and Assistant Captains and assigning uniforms.

CENTRAL LEAGUE AND ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBILITIES

You and/or the coach or coaches must attend each Central League and Association meeting. At these meetings you will be supplied with:

1. Rules and Regulations
2. Constitution and By-Laws
3. Playing Schedule
4. Names of officials who must be sent game reports, to be contacted in case of major penalties.
5. Address to send Registration dues to register your team. This money is available from your Association Treasurer.

6. The names of the teams you will be playing against with a list of the coach's and manager's phone numbers.
7. Minutes of each meeting held this year.
8. A program of issues and rulings that you will be required to vote on behalf of your Association.

Any information gathered at these meetings must be passed on to any coaches who could not make the meeting along with notifying your coordinator if any decisions affect your team's playing schedule or in conflict with Association rulings.

TOURNAMENTS

The manager should discuss with the coaches and the player's parents on how many Tournaments they feel they would like to attend, along with how many away Tournaments (in other Provinces or Cities) compared to those Tournaments they can travel to each game.

Some Associations will pay for one Tournament per Provincial Team per year with the rest of the registration money coming from the parents. Lately, registration dues per Tournament have been between \$100 and \$150. There is also the cost of motels versus billeting for the players, meals and gas consumption.

The manager should contact the previous year's manager or coach of the team to find out the name of Tournaments and contacts for arranging invites to their Tournaments. To entice any outside Association, you could arrange to have a team invited to any Tournament your Association hosts in return for your invite to their Tournaments.

If the Tournament is out of town, you must receive a letter of permission from the N.B.M.H.A. Central League, and the president of your Association. The original of these letters must be mailed to the inviting Tournament committee to sanctify your permission to attend. The registration money along with list of players should then be mailed by you as soon as possible to increase your chances of being accepted in the Tournament.

In past, some teams arranged for souvenirs to be exchanged at Tournaments at the expense of the player's parents. Some of these souvenirs are in the form of buttoniers, pins, crests, pucks, flags, etc. I would advise you receive permission of the parents before ordering these give-away's. The previous year's coaches can tell you the best Tournaments to attend as far as competition and the general organization of the Tournament itself.

If your team is a strong contender for the Provincial title, you should try to bring in some teams you might meet in the playoffs or arrange a visit to their city or town. This gives the coach an opportunity to arrange his strategy in playing this team in a game that counts.

All Tournaments and Exhibition games should be slotted into the playing schedule as not to interfere with Central League Playoff or N.B. Provincial Playoff games as you could be suspended for missing these games for this reason or loose that particular game that was scheduled by the League.

Advance permission must also be received from the Central League and the N.B.M.H.A. if any Tournament or Exhibition games interfere with scheduled games or they can award the game to your scheduled opponent. Usually if you re-schedule this game to the convenience of both teams ahead of time, they will grant you permission to attend any Tournament or Exhibition game.

PLAYER'S NAMES

A list of player's names, addresses, father's first name, phone number and sweater number should be prepared and circulated to each coach and player. I usually broke the team into three sections and assigned each section to the Captain and Assistant Captains for a phoning committee. This is also helpful for the players in the event they need a lift to the game, they can contact a player that lives near by.

I make it quite clear at the first of the year for each player to arrange their own drives to each practice and game and only call the coaches or manager at the last resort. I also instruct them they are not allowed to miss any scheduled ice times unless sick or school work which if persists, they will be asked to leave the team. Baby-sitting, shopping, etc. are not valid excuses for missing games or practices and they will be asked to leave the team for these reasons. Make this quite clear at the parents meeting at the first of the year that we require this dedication from the players.

Any player that is unable to make a schedule ice time must phone the coach, preferably 24 hours before the scheduled ice time, to allow for changing of the lines or practice schedule.

CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS LETTERS

The manager is responsible to:

1. See that Game Reports are completed for each game played, and when home ice, submitting the original copy to the Central League, second copy to the manager or coach of the visiting team and filing the third copy in date order. I usually mark the top of these reports with a sequential number and indicate with the following letter what type of game was played. This is useful for preparing year end statistics if desired:

L	League Game
LP	League Playoff Game
P	Provincial Game
T	Tournament Game
E	Exhibition Game

2. If you were fortunate enough to receive any donations for the team or Association, you should prepare a letter of gratitude on behalf of the team. Sometimes a visiting coach or player from the local American Hockey League, films or literature from a person or Association deserves a similar letter of gratitude.
3. Send in CAHA Registration cards properly completed and each one signed on the back of the first copy, by the player's parent, to grant permission for the boy to play.
4. Notices to the parents and players to keep them informed of upcoming Tournaments, trips, bottle drives, etc., so the players don't get the dates or details misarranged by the time they get home.
5. Correspondence with Tournament Committees to register your team and supply the required information as outlined in their registration form.
6. To circulate to all coaches and file any correspondence received for the team in an orderly manner and is available to the coach at any time. Items like rules and regulations for any Tournament, Association rulings, Tournament schedules, Provincial Playoff schedules, etc.

YEAR END ACTIVITIES

STATISTICS

I have always completed a statistics sheet of the number of games we played, and player analysis as per exhibit at the back of this book. I gather this information from game reports and the Cooper Statistics book, if maintained, for all games played through out the year. I find the players are quite happy to see how the team has done for the year.

PICTURES

I usually arrange with a studio to take a team picture with individual player pictures in the top right-hand corner. The money for these pictures usually come out of the \$50. collected at the first of the year or a special collection from parents at year end. Then picture taking session has to be scheduled for a practice time and should be done in late February or March to allow you to make sure all pictures have turned out and new ones taken if necessary before the the due at year end when usually I hand them out to the players. Arnold's Studio have always given us a good rate and quality of picture but it doesn't hurt to check other photographers.

In 1980-81, he had a deal for a free 8" X 10" of the team for every set of team pictures taken which made a nice gift to the coach. Also when ordering your pictures, think of any person or company who has made a substantial donation to the team and an additional 5" X 7" photograph of the team as a gift to this party is welt appreciated and may encourage this person to help your team again in the future.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A typed financial report should be prepared by showing all your income in the top

portion of your report with corresponding expenditures in the bottom of the report with any surplus of funds refunded to the players or donated to the mothers if they plan to have a closing banquet for the players.

I suggest you list all income expenses by category. For example:

<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Collection from parents	Ice rental
Ajax Co. Donation	Supplies- water bottle. etc.
Bake Sale	Telephone calls
	Postage
	Tournament Registrations
	Tournament Souvenirs
	Pictures, etc.

CLOSING BANQUET

Each of the years I have been involved, most parents and players want to have a closing banquet of some sort, usually in early April. At some of these banquets we have had hot dogs & pop, or fried chicken & pop. and the last two years we asked the mothers to prepare a chicken or roast beef dinner with each parent donating. This has been the best for quality and freshness of food. At the same banquet we usually have the coaches and manager say a few parting words to the players. We recommend that only the player and his Mom and Dad attend from each family as this is the player's night. After the little speech, we asked each player to come forward and present him with his team picture a memento trophy or plaque from the parents, a copy of the year's statistics and a copy of the financial report.

A couple of years we presented each player with a "Certificate of Appreciation" certificate for representing their Association in a sportsman like manner, which we felt the boys appreciated. A copy of this certificate is at the back of the book for your formation.

At the last scheduled game or practice we requested all players to have their moms take their names off the back of the sweaters, sew and wash the complete sweater and socks and hand in at the banquet along with any other equipment issued at the beginning of the year.

RETURN OF EQUIPMENT

Take all equipment home and arrange in numerical order, all 1 the sweaters with corresponding socks and tie into two bundles through the coat hangers. Label these two bundles which team they belonged too and mark them 1 of 2 and 2 of 2. Contact the equipment attendant and return the uniforms, equipment, practice sweaters and used pucks for next year's activities.

SUMMARY

I realize this sounds like a lot of work, but I know you will find it very rewarding and challenging and you get a great chance to meet some dedicated people and the opportunity to help some boys improve their hockey skills and sense of play. Later in years to come you will meet these players or see them play at higher levels and they always seem to recognize you and respect you as one of their friends. This is something you cannot buy and an opportunity for you to make the community you live, a better environment for your family. I hope I have helped you a little.

Yours In Hockey,

Wally Bone, Manager

RIVERVIEW BANTAM ROYALS

1980- 1981

G	NO	NAME	FATHER'S NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
1	2	Troy COX	Bill	508 McAllister	386-8113
1	3	Keith HICKEY	Evan	154 Torwood Ct.	386-2292
1	4	Derrick BATHURST	Bill	242 Whitepine	386-8978
1	5	Ran HILL	Robert	41 Melody Lane	386-5784
1	6	Albert ENGELHARD	Mike	52 Aaron Ct.	386-5095
1	7	Walter Hinton	Wayne	14 Grindstone	386-7565
1	8	Tim LUTES	Jim	34 Charyl	386-3138
2	9	Brent HOLDSWORTH	Allison	38 Manchester	386-4057
2	10	Greg CARTER	Wes	300 Todd	386-8288
2	11	Chris HANDRAHAN	Allan	21 Deerwood	386-4229
2	12	Chris MITTON	Leon	117 Torwood Ct.	386-3713
2	14	Scott CLEMENTS	David	125 Fairway B1.	386-1806
2	15	Bob Saurette	Charlie	440 McAllister	386-8104
3	16	Alan HUGHES	Edwin	716 Wedgwood	386-8286
3	17	Frank MACLEAN	Bill	38 Wilson Rd.	386-6643
3	18	Brian SMITH	Carmen	30 Belfast St.	386-4788
3	29	MIKE CORBETT	Ted	35 Aberdeen	386-4823
3	33	Mark BOUGHTON	Paul	34 Waterfall	386-8831
Coach:		Ebby Kuhn		244 Canterbury	386-8280
Asst. Coach:		Blair Kuhn		244 Canterbury	386-8280
Asst. Coach:		Allison Holdsworth.		38 Manchester	386-4057
Manager:		Wally Bone		269 Randall Dr.	386-3655 / 858-3690

NOTE:(G)roups 1, 2 and 3 are assigned for the phoning committee which will be the Captain and two Assistant Captains to be named in the month of December.

CERTIFICATE

Certificate of Appreciation

Provincial Hockey

Awarded to

FOR HIS OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATION OF OUR ASSOCIATION
AND THE TOWN OF RIVERVIEW, N.B. IN A SPORTSMAN LIKE MANNER
DURING THE HOCKEY SEASON _____ - _____

RIVERVIEW MINOR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

RULES & REGULATIONS FOR PLAYERS & PARENTS

1. All team members are to be in dressing room ½ hour before scheduled ice time.
2. Each player's hockey equipment is to be maintained in playable condition.
3. All dressing rooms are to be left in a neat condition, with all garbage put in trash can and not on floor or in toilet bowl.
4. Behaviour at Tournaments will be with respect for the N.B.M.H.A. Any incident involving damages shall be the responsibility of the individual players followed by dismissal from the team.
5. Travel to Tournaments must be clothing respectable for representatives from N.B.M.H.A.
6. All Players must organize their own drives to and from each ice time.
7. The coaches or manager must be notified before any game or practice if the player is unable to attend. SICKNESS AND EXAMS are the only excuses acceptable by the coach for missing scheduled ice times and if school marks are consistently poor, then the player will be dropped from the team to improve his scholastic goals.
8. Each player must have at least two good hockey sticks that meet with N.B.M.H.A. qualifications for each game. Cracked or chipped blades are NOT acceptable.
9. All sticks must be clearly marked at the top of the stick, the player's number and name in large capital letters.
10. During any game all players are to remain seated and arrange their lines for the next shift change. No player shall offer abuse or criticism to another player, referee or coach during the game and shall accept helpful criticism to help make a better hockey player and team. Suggestions to play format may be presented to the coaches before or after a game or practice session.
11. All players who give their best on the ice will be given equal ice with the right of the coaches to bench any player for lack of participation. The last five minutes of any games belongs to the coach along with any championship games as to which players shall represent the team and the length of shifts for each line or goalie.
12. Any suggestions, ideas or complaints from any player's parents, are to be directed to the manager, so coaches can concentrate on the game. This information will be directed to the coaches immediately following the game.
13. All players are to inform their parents that nobody is allowed in team dressing room while players are dressing or undressing from the game.
14. Any player feeling he is not being treated fairly or wishes to discuss change of position, may at any time except during games contact either coach or manager for a man to man talk. We are a team that is going to win the championship and must be able to relate to each other. Do not hold grudges inside, discuss your problem or theory and we will try to help each player.

GOALIES' DRILLS

Basic Moves Drill

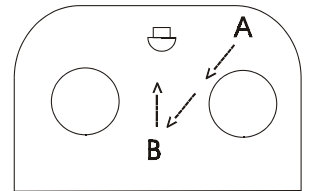
15. Forward & Back (In the goalie stance position)
 16. Side to Side (using the "T" push - stick must cover the area between the skates)
 17. Half Split (left & right)
 18. Spread Eagle
 19. Two-Pad Dump Slide (left & right)
 20. Dive (flatten stomach with stick extended)
-

Catch & Clear Drill

1. Flip or wrist shot to glove side (have goalie catch the puck, retreat slowly, drop the puck in front of him, sweep it to the corner with his stick, then come to the set position on the puck side of the net)
 2. Flip or wrist shot to the blocker side (have the goalie deflect the puck to the corner with the blocker, come to the set position on the puck side of the net)
- Note: increase the speed of shots as skill level develops
-

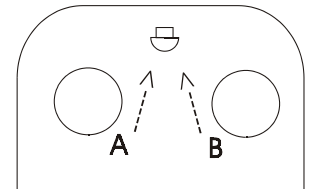
Shooting Drills (mobility & concentration)

1. Goalie watches pass A to B and concentrates on shot
2. Comes out of net to meet B's shot



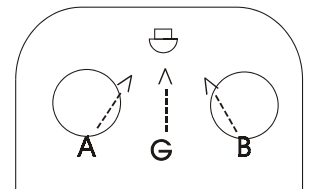
Rapid Fire

1. Vary the shots, wrist, snap or slap
2. A shoots, then B shoots, then A, etc
3. One set of shots goalie with stick, second set without stick
4. Goalie must stay up, stay in set position, watch angles and must not



Agility

1. A shoots, make save & clear the puck, set position for B shot, B shoots, etc
2. Speed-up as goalie perfects drill
3. Shooter must watch goalie to avoid injuries
4. Alternate goalie shoots after every second shot with goalie stick and full gear on, wrist shot only

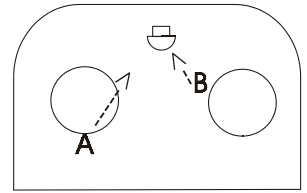


Rebound Drill

1. A shoots, B tries to score all rebounds not cleared
2. A switches to other face-off circle & B switches to left of net
3. B continues to shoot until puck is saved or cleared to corner

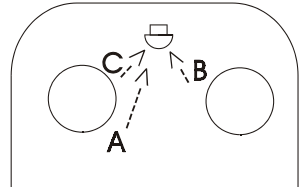
Note common mistakes:

- a. Goalie kicks out at puck rather than cushioning shot
- b. Goalie fails to deflect shots to corner with blocker, stick & pads
- c. Goalie stick against skates



Deflection Drill

1. Shooter A use flip shots that are ankle high, knee high & waist high
2. Players B & C deflect shots into net; use players for this position if possible
3. Have goalie clear crease if players get too close
4. Have goalie concentrate on puck

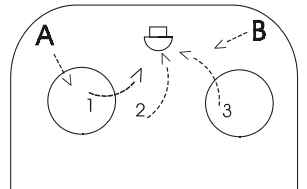


Break-in Drill

1. Have A skate & receive pass from B & shoot from within circle
2. Have A skate & receive pass from B & shoot before hash marks
3. Have A skate & receive pass from B & shoot from within circle

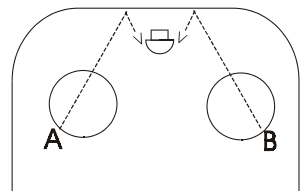
Note

- a. Good drill for forwards using drill #1 for few shots, then drill #2 & #3
- b. Alternate drill #2 to have shooters try to deck goalie
- c. Goalie should come out to crease markings to meet each shot



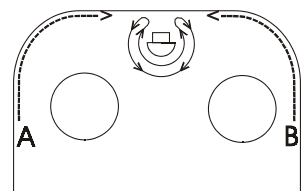
Stopping Rebound Drill

1. A shoots, then B shoots
2. Have goalie angle stick blade to avoid deflection into net



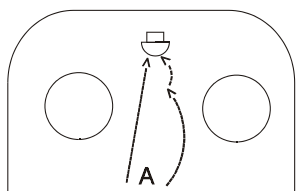
Fielding the Puck Drill

1. A & B alternately shoot puck along boards
2. Have goalie stop puck, always leave & return on same side of net
3. Alternative, have goalie stop and clear puck to shooter
4. Do not have shooters release the puck until goalie is set position



Flip Shot Drill

Have shooter send high flip shots on goaltender and on ice in front of crease to create bouncing puck effect; this helps goalie not to over anticipate shots



HOCKEY TODAY - SKILL TIPS

by Dennis McDonald

illustrations by Bob Meecham

“DE-FENCE DE-FENCE”

That’s a common chant at football games.

But defence is just as important in hockey, even though it isn’t as glamorous as offence when you are trying to score goals.

Defensive play is how you stop the other team from scoring, and that’s something you have to be able to do to win. Furthermore it’s the way you get the puck back from the other team so that you can try to score.

Obviously defensive play is important and that’s why artist Bob Meecham and CAHA technical director Dennis McDonald have collaborated on a series of defensive tips for goalies, defencemen and forwards. Read them carefully and study the drawings to help the defensive side of your game.



DEALING WITH SCREENS - GOALIE TIP

As soon as you are screened, let your defencemen know. It’s their job to stay clear from blocking your view, and to move any opponent out of the way who is obstructing your vision.

At the same time as you are yelling to your defencemen, crouch to look through or around the legs, and remember to keep your stick on the ice.

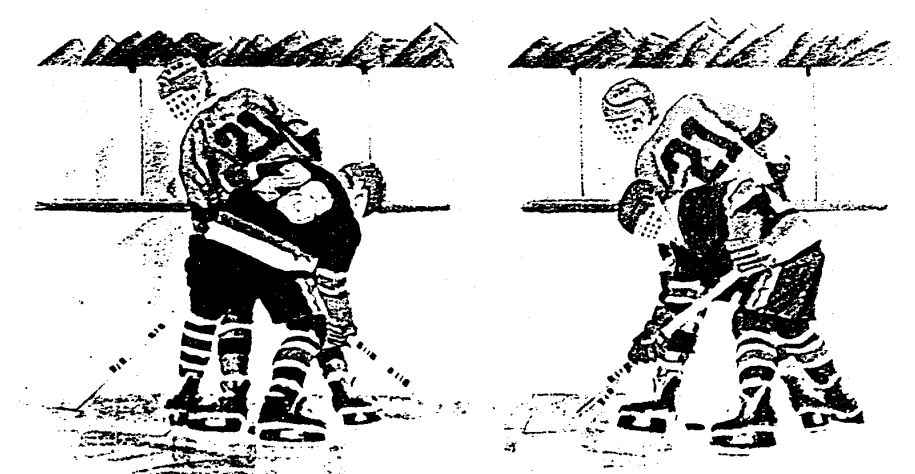
Try to locate the puck by first looking to the short side. If you can’t see it there, then look on the long side. When the shot is made come out closer to the screener to cut down his angle of deflection.

PINNING A MAN AGAINST THE BOARDS - DEFENCEMAN TIP

The purpose of pinning is to get a whistle or to immobilize an opponent while a teammate fishes out the puck.

A proper pin ties the man up so he cannot skate out either side. Use your shoulder to apply pressure to his upper body, while using your knee to cut off one side, and your stick the other. But keep your stick down on the ice.

As long as the puck is in his feet you can pin him without fear of a penalty. But if the puck goes free you have to back off or you will be called for interference.



PLAYING THE MAN IN FRONT OF THE NET - DEFENCEMAN TIP

Your positioning here is key. You must take up a position that allows you to properly tie up your man should a pass come to him. This can usually be accomplished by positioning yourself between your man and the goal. In some cases, for instance when the play is in the corner, you also need to position yourself in relation to the puck. This is especially important to avoid being blocked off by the man you're covering should the puck carrier beat his check and attempt to go to the net.

Don't waste your energy and take the chance of an interference penalty by constantly jostling with him, unless he is screening your goalie. In that case you have to lean on him to clear your goalie's line of vision.

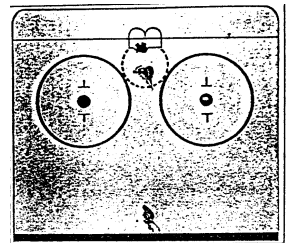
Normally you don't take the man until just at the moment the puck arrives. By "take the man" we mean shouldering him and lifting his stick simultaneously as in the drawing. Whatever you don't make the mistake of bodying him but allowing his stick to go free. Remember it's the stick that puts the puck in the net!

COVERING THE FRONT OF THE NET - DEFENCEMAN TIP



Remember you are responsible for a zone on the ice (see dotted line) more than any one particular opposing player. Therefore if the player you are covering leaves this zone, you don't follow him. You must stay to keep this vital area covered.

It means not only being aware of the opposing player(s) in the zone, but also always aware of the puck. Maintain physical contact with an opponent who comes into this zone and use quick glances to alternately watch the man and the puck.



A BACK CHECKER'S CHECKLIST - FORWARD TIP

1. Stay between your check and the puck carrier so that the puck would have to be passed through you to complete a pass.
2. Be no more than one-stick length away and just slightly ahead of him so that you are a stride closer to your goal than he is.
3. Keep aware of the puck at all times.
4. Remember he can't go over your blue line before the puck because he would be offside. Therefore be prepared for him to try to cut behind you toward the middle of the ice.

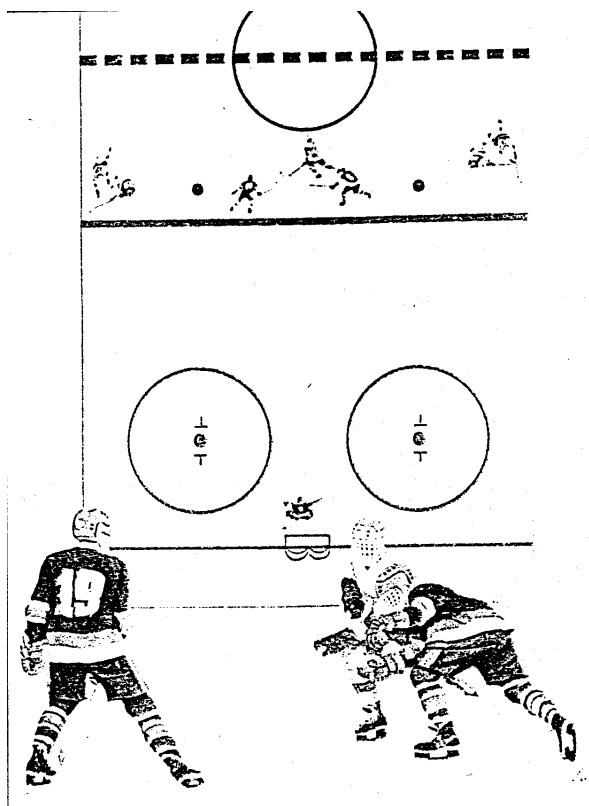


THE BLUE LINE STAND - TEAMPLAY TIP

Coaches often tell their defenceman to “stay up”, meaning they want them to meet the opposition puck carrier before he can cross your blue line. But this blue line stand is only possible when everybody else is doing his job and basically that means if the forwards are back checking to cover off passes to either wing.

A three-on-four as illustrated is an ideal situation for a blue line stand. But don't try it on a two-on-one or you will get burned.

When both defencemen are free to concentrate on the puck carrier one of the defencemen should challenge the puck carrier, forcing him towards his partner. When circumstances allow it, the defenceman on the puck carrier's forehand side should challenge, forcing the puck carrier to his backhand. Often a blue line stand will force the puck carrier to shoot it in, and since the back checkers are already skating in that direction, one of them is often first back to retrieve it and initiate the breakout play.



THE HIP CHECK - DEFENCEMAN FORWARD TIP

Although it is rather sensational to see a good hip check, have you ever noticed how often they misfire, leaving the checker right out of the play? This is definitely a risky body checking technique and so it should only be used when you are 100 percent certain you will make contact and complete the check. That means **ONLY USE THE HIP CHECK WHEN THE PUCK CARRIER IS FORCED TO SKATE IN A CONFINED PATH** such as between you and the boards or another player. If the puck carrier is in open ice there is too good a chance that he will side-step a hip check.

The hip check can be delivered when skating backwards in the same direction as the approaching puck carrier. Then suddenly (unexpectedly to the puck carrier) turn 90 degrees directly into his path and crouch with skates widely spread braced for impact. Contact is usually made with your hip area as the name of the check implies.

