



Saturday 8th MAY 1976

1.30 p.m. International Lacrosse

AUSTRALIA v SOUTH OF ENGLAND PRESIDENT'S TEAM

3.45 p.m. Iroquois Cup

HAMPSTEAD v OLD HULMEIANS

Metropolitan Police Ground, Imber Court, Ember Lane, East Molesey

Admission by programme — Adults £1 Juniors 20p

THE GAME OF LACROSSE

The modern game of **LACROSSE** originated from a popular inter-tribal game, known as 'BAGGATAWAY' played by North American Indians in the 18th and 19th centuries. The name **LACROSSE** was given to the game by Jesuit Missionaries. In 1839 the Montreal Lacrosse Club was founded, this being the first non-Indian club.


England first saw the game in 1867, when native teams gave a demonstration tour. The English Lacrosse Association was formed in 1892.

THE ENGLISH RULES

THE FIELD 100m overall with the goals being 1.829m square. One of the unusual features of Lacrosse is that play is allowed behind each goal. There being 77.5m between goals.

THE TEAM consists of 10 players, comprising of 3 defence, 3 midfield and 3 attack, with a goalkeeper. (The game as with soccer and hockey is also played on a six-a-side basis). Each defence player is 'paired off' with an attack player of the opposite side (see sketch).

THE MODERN Lacrosse Stick, usually called the 'CROSSE', with which the game is played, has a triangular net extending to about one third of its length. By this means, the ball is picked up, carried, thrown and caught. The ball is of a solid Indian rubber, slightly smaller than a cricket ball. Players wear rubber soled boots.

THE PLAY. The game starts with  the two centres 'facing', at the centre mark. A 'face' in Lacrosse is the equivalent of the 'kick-off' in football. The ball is placed on the ground between the backs of the 'crosses' of the two centre players, who, on the whistle, endeavour to obtain possession of the ball. The other players are not allowed into the centre area until the ball has been drawn on the draw. The midfield players go after the ball but until possession is called by the referee other players are confined in their respective zones. If a player gets the ball he immediately makes an attacking movement with his fellow players on his opponents goal. When a defence man gains possession of the ball he will pass it up field to an attack player of his own side.

Lacrosse is essentially a team game, but it gives plenty of scope to individual effort.

The combined movements of attack players are usually improvised but with expert teams there are preconceived plans of attack, if one plan fails they try others until they succeed in getting through the defence and scoring. Lacrosse is a high scoring game with both sides usually reaching double figures.

Each defence player is meanwhile going all out to break up the attack movements. Closely marking his opposing attack player, he may intercept the ball or body check his opponent, but he may not charge him, as in soccer or hold or trip him. He may strike his opponent's crosse but he must not deliberately strike his opponent. An attack may not be in the goal crease of the opponents goal at any time. This is a circle with a radius 2.74m measured from the centre of the goal line.

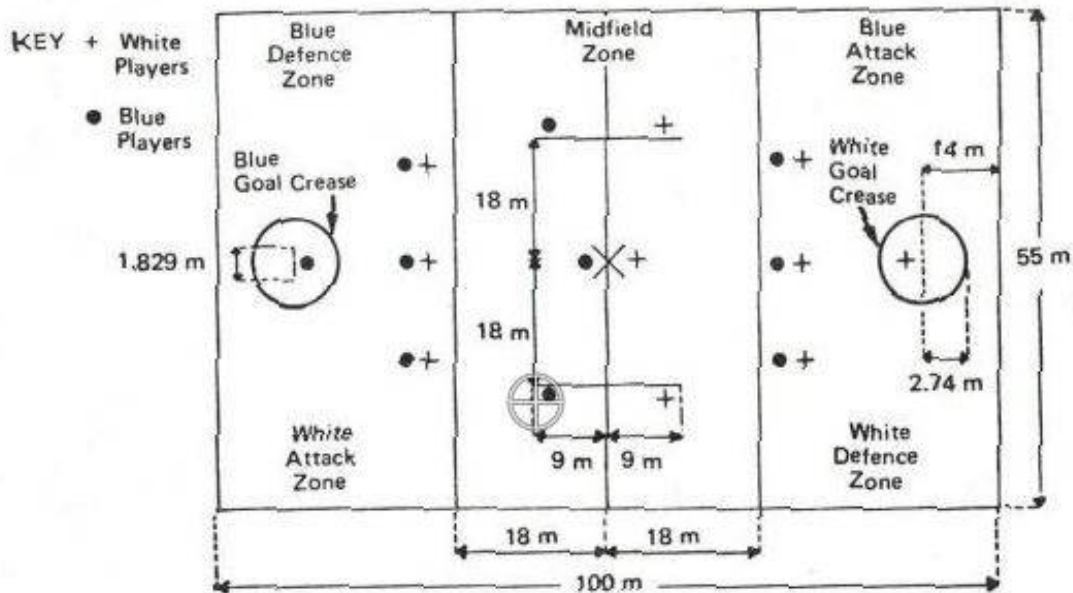
Penalties are imposed for these infringements. Which are either loss of possession of the ball or in more serious cases the sending off the field the offending player for a specified time.

THE INTERNATIONAL RULES

The International this afternoon will be played according to International rules, which differ from the English rules in certain respects. For the International game, the match is in four quarters, each lasting 25 minutes. The teams comprise up to 23 players, 10 of whom are on the field at any one time. There will be a halftime interval of 10 minutes.

THE OFFSIDE LAW

The offside law in Lacrosse is very different to that in soccer or hockey, basically it is a zoning rule. (1) When defending a team must have at least **three** players in its opponents half. (2) When attacking a team must retain **four** players in its own half. (In six-a-side Lacrosse the rule is modified to the effect that only the goalkeeper must remain within the defensive half of the field).



PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Although lacrosse was introduced into Australia at about the same time as into England, the two countries did not meet until 1962, when the Australians visited Britain on their way home from an extensive tour of the USA. In the three matches played that year, the tourists beat Oxford and Cambridge Combined Universities 21-2 and the North of England 13-4, but lost the international against England at Hurlingham Park to England by 7-5.

Five years later, the countries met again, first in Canada, during the first World Lacrosse Championships, the Australians winning 11-9. Returning home via England, the Australians lost a revenge match to the home country by 10-7.

The next tour was a brief one again, when at Hurlingham the Australians showed the extent to which their game had developed by beating the South of England 28-2, and following this up in Manchester by beating the full England side 19-3.

In 1974, England visited Australia to take part in the Second World Championships, and Australia were once again victors, this time by 15-3 in Melbourne.

The England record is: WON 2, LOST 3, Goals for 32, Goals against 57.

*INTERNATIONAL MATCH**Face 1.30 p.m.**South of England President's Team* *V* *Australians*

	Name	Age State
1. A. Gillett		
2. G. Barlow	1. Mark Balinski	19 West Aust.
3. G. Paine	2. Allan Bower	20 Victoria
4. S. Butcher	3. John Butkiewicz	24 Victoria
5. A. Howatt	4. Peter Cann	24 West Aust.
6. S. Bevington	5. Doug Carter	20 Victoria
7. B. Burgess	6. Ray Duthy (Co-Captain)	22 Sth. Aust.
8. S. Ball		
9. C. Emsley	7. Alan Frederick	26 Sth. Aust.
10. P. Tranter	8. Gregor Garnsworthy	24 Victoria
11. R. Norton	9. Michael Hilsberg	21 Victoria
12. M. Little	10. Warren Hobbs	22 Sth. Aust.
13. N. Clough	11. Nigel Hudson	23 Sth. Aust.
14. P. Bowen	12. Evan Jones	19 Sth. Aust.
15. K. Flowers	13. David Joy	20 Victoria
16. F. Bedford	14. Jeff Kelly	27 Victoria
17. D. Holmes	15. Gary Kennedy	18 West Aust.
18. P. Collier	16. Paul Lynch	18 Sth. Aust.
19. C. Windlar	17. Geoff Spicer	25 Victoria
20. N. Heywood	18. Bill Stahmer	26 Victoria
21. M. Airey	19. Gary Tillotson	22 Victoria
22. N. Sharlis	20. Ron Twomey (Co-Captain)	25 Victoria
23. P. Short		
Res: D. Roden	21. Lee Vandeppeer	25 Sth. Aust.
C. Hodgkinson	22. Jeff Kennedy	19 West Aust.
G. Mounkley	23. John Tomlin	21 Sth. Aust.

Referees:

G. MacDONALD and J. BUCKLAND

IROQUOIS CUP

Face 3.45 p.m.

(The final of the English Club Championship)

HAMPSTEAD V OLD HULMEIANS

Goal Daniels

- 1. I. Cundy
- 15. O. Page
- 5. N. Fiddian
- 77. W. Cairns
- 12. S. Nash
- 13. C. Beaumont
- 69. H. Burnside
- 78. C. Milne
- 21. P. Edmondson
- Sub: McQuin

- 1. M. H. Lomas (Goal)
- 2. R. D. M. Lind
- 3. R. Shufflebottom
- 4. D. G. Moore
- 5. A. J. McGlue (Captain)
- 6. K. E. M. Robson
- 7. A. P. Taylor
- 8. C. E. Bryans
- 9. D. J. Fletcher
- 11. W. P. Swann
- 10. G. Reading (Sub)
- Res: G. S. Simpson
- W. Bousted
- M. H. F. Cocker



(White Shirts with a Red Band)
(White Shorts)

(Navy Blue Shirts with a Gold Sash)
(White Shorts)

Referees:

D. WOOD and K. LEONARD

**For further information about lacrosse please contact
Mr. R. Balls, Hon. Sec., English Lacrosse Union, 64 Broad Walk,
Hockley, Essex**

**ELU and SEMLA wish to thank the Metropolitan Police for the use of
this ground and for their help in organising these games**

THE ENGLISH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE IROQUOIS CUP

The concept of an English club championship is as old as competitive lacrosse. The North and South of England Flag competitions were introduced in 1884, although it was not until 1890 that the winners of each competition met in a challenge match. In that year, South Manchester won the first genuine English Club Championship and started the long run of northern victories when they defeated West London 15-9.

In 1896, a Dr. Matthews presented a cup to be held by the winners of the challenge match, and named it the Iroquois Cup to perpetuate the name of the North American Indian tribe who supplied members of the touring sides which established the game of lacrosse in this country, visiting in 1876 and 1883.

The cup was won in its initial season by the southern side, Surbiton, who beat Stockport by the unusually low score of 2-1, but this was to prove one of only a handful of successes by southern clubs. In the sixty-five matches since 1891, the cup has been held on only four occasions by a southern club; Lee in 1921 and 1970, Oxford University in 1931 and Cambridge University in 1956.

Stockport holds the records for the most appearances in these matches (17), most wins (15) most consecutive wins (6, in the years 1899 to 1903) and the highest score (24 goals in 1926).

For the last two seasons, the cup has been won by Urmston, who beat Lee in each final; by 13-6 in 1974, and by 23-5 in 1975. Today's finalists are no strangers to the match; Old Hulmeians have appeared in eleven finals, losing one, whilst Hampstead have five times been losing finalists.



The next World Championships are to be held in 1978 in England

The record for each team is:

Old Hulmeians		Hampstead		
1907	beat Surbiton	12-0	1924 lost to Stockport	8-20
1908	beat Surbiton	4-1	1937 lost to Mellor	7-10
1910	beat Catford	20-6	1939 lost to Old Waconians	5-13
1914	beat Lee	22-2	1947 lost to Old Waccnians	5-17
1932	beat Oxford Univ.	13-1	1969 lost to Mellor	3-11
1949	beat Cambridge Univ.	12-4		
1950	beat Cambridge Univ.	18-4		
1956	lost to Cambridge Univ.	4-8		
1962	beat Cambridge Univ.	10-5		
1964	beat Lee	21-5		
1968	beat Lee	13-3		

Club Records up to 1975

Southern Clubs	Won	Lost	Northern Clubs	Won	Lost
Lee	2	13	Stockport	15	2
Cambridge University	1	14	OLD HULMEIANS	10	1
Oxford University	1	9	South Manchester	8	1
Surbiton	1	6	Mellor	8	0
HAMPSTEAD	0	5	Old Waconians	7	0
Catford	0	3	Heaton Mersey	5	0
Purley	0	3	Boardman	3	1
Woodford	0	3	Old Mancunians	2	0
Buckhurst Hill	0	2	Albert Park	1	0
West London	0	2	Urmston	2	0
Willoughby	0	1			



Why not join the farewell party for the Australians team after the matches. This is a river trip starting from Charing Cross pier at 8.00 p.m. tonight. Bar and Buffet on board the boat.

£3.50 single; £6.50 double
