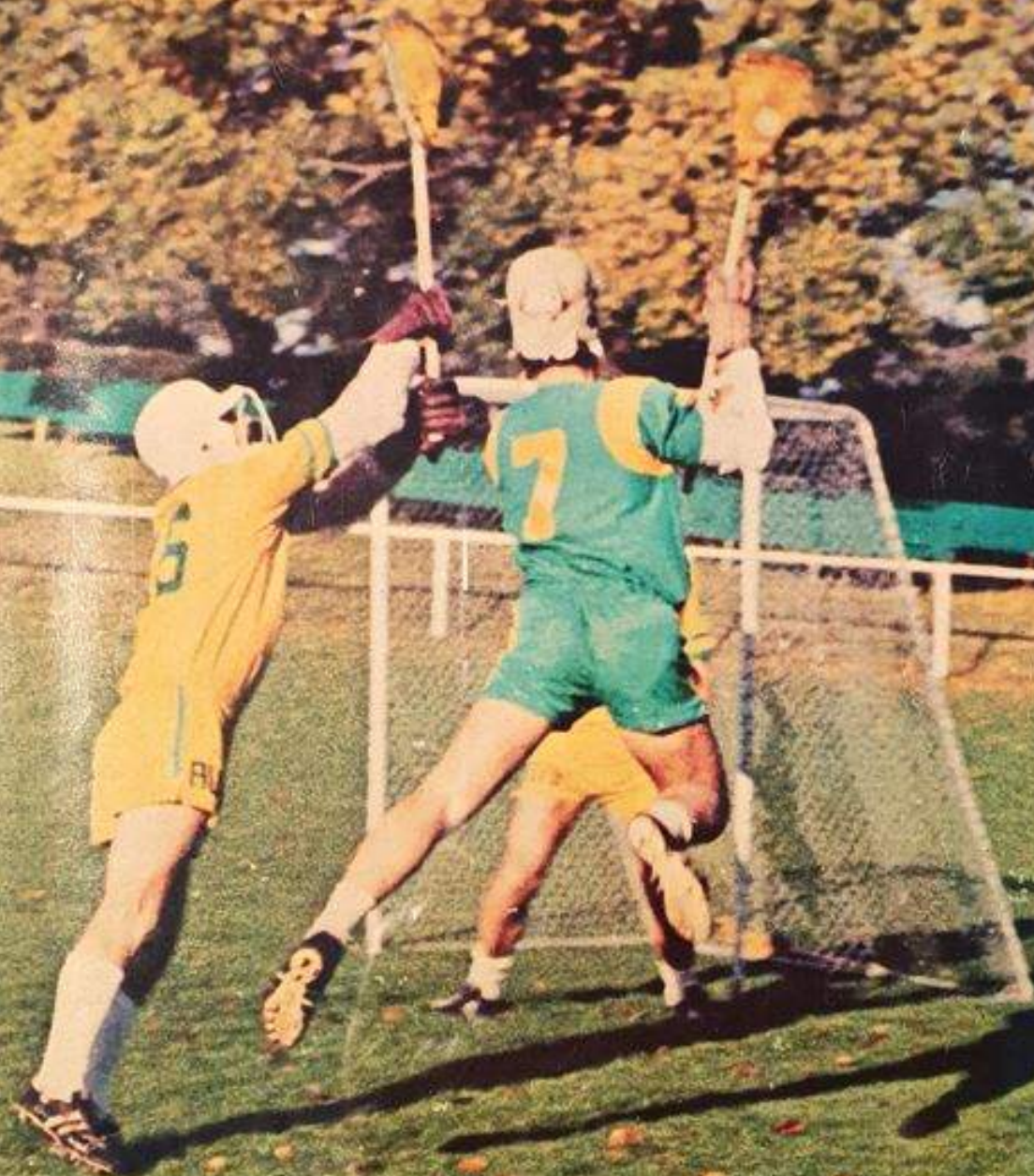


WORLD LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP



**MELBOURNE — AUSTRALIA
1974**

Welcoming message from the President



Mr. HENRY VOLK

As President of the Australian Lacrosse Council it is my pleasing privilege, on behalf of lacrosseurs throughout Australia, to welcome to Melbourne, not only representative teams and their supporters from Canada, England and the United States of America, but also visitors from Hong Kong and all parts of Australia.

It is sincerely hoped that this International tournament will inject such a wave of enthusiasm and interest in lacrosse, both here and overseas, that the game in all four countries will benefit by an increase in both supporters and players.

The first World Championship was played in Canada in 1967, the year Canada celebrated not only the Centennial of Confederation, but also the 100th Anniversary of the drafting of their Official Rules of Lacrosse.

The 1974 World Lacrosse Championship also celebrates a centenary — the 100th Anniversary of the introduction of the game into

Australia by a Canadian, Lambden L. Mount, from Montreal.

I am sure lacrosseurs in all four countries sincerely hope that we have now embarked on what will be a regular championship series, and that the friendships that will undoubtedly be made between members of the four countries will further cement those bonds of international goodwill and understanding that already exist between our countries.

Events of this magnitude don't just occur. They are brought to fruition by the effort and sacrifice of devoted followers of the game who give unstintingly of their time and energy. Therefore, to the officials of all four countries who have been involved in preparing their teams for this Championship we are indeed grateful.

In particular, as far as Australia is concerned, our sincere thanks are extended to members of the Victorian 1974 World Championship Committee, our energetic Council

secretary, Clive Carr, and our indefatigable International Liaison Officer, Don Hobbs, for the many hours devoted to the organising of the games and associated functions. The families too who are billeting our visitors during their stay in Australia must also share in our thanks.

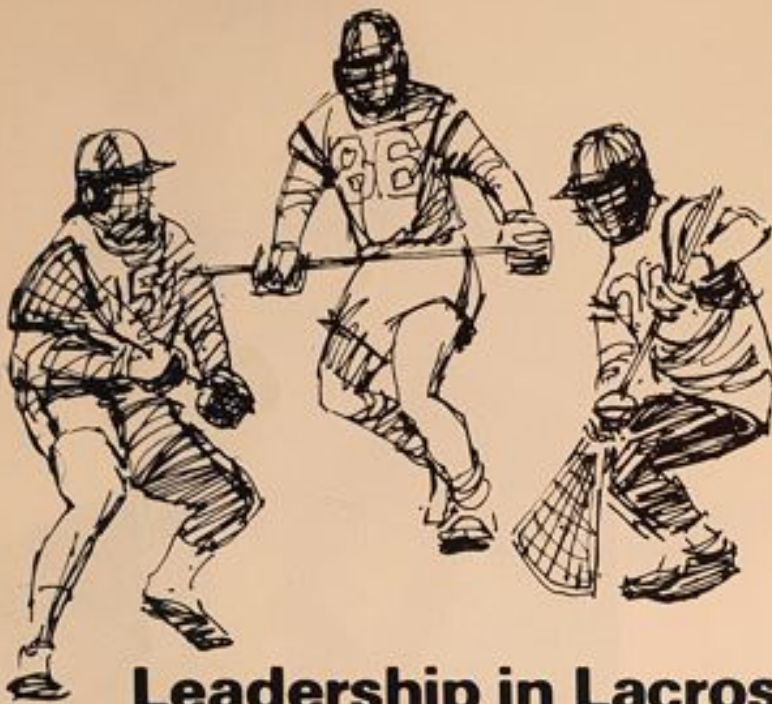
I trust the players themselves will enjoy their days of keen competition and friendly rivalry, and will provide us with an exhibition of exciting and skilful lacrosse that will be remembered for many years.

On behalf of the Australian Lacrosse Council I say — Welcome to Melbourne.

We are honoured and delighted to have you with us.

HENRY VOLK

**President, Australian
Lacrosse Council
President, Victorian
Amateur Lacrosse
Association.**



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**Welcome from
Victoria's
Chief Secretary
Mr. J. F. Rossiter
M.P.**



Mr. JOHN ROSSITER, M.P.

In the absence of the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, who is overseas, it gives me a very special pleasure, on behalf of the Government of Victoria, to welcome to Melbourne our lacrosse visitors from Canada, England and the United States of America.

It is appropriate that the 100th Anniversary of the introduction of lacrosse to Australia should be celebrated by a series of contests between the lacrosse-playing countries of the world, and that this championship series should take place in Melbourne, where the game was first played in this country.

This World Championship tournament, the second of its kind, will I hope become an international fixture, where the young lacrosseurs of our four countries will meet regularly in a spirit of keen, but friendly competition, that will not only benefit the game of lacrosse, but will further cement the goodwill that exists between our countries.

I thank the Australian Lacrosse Council, and in particular the members of the Victorian World Championship Committee, for the time and work they have devoted to making this Championship a reality.

As a former Lacrosse player I extend my sincere congratulations to the young men who have, through their ability, been chosen to represent their country. May you provide us with a lacrosse bonanza that will be remembered for many years.

My best wishes to all for an enjoyable and exciting stay in Victoria.

John Rossiter, M.P.,
Chief Secretary,
Victoria

Australian Lacrosse Council

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WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

At Olympic Park.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30

*11.00 a.m.: Opening Ceremony
11.30 a.m.: U.S.A. v England
2.00 p.m.: Australia v Canada*

TUESDAY, JULY 2

2.00 p.m.: U.S.A. v Canada

THURSDAY, JULY 4

2.00 p.m.: England v Australia

SUNDAY, JULY 7

*11.30 a.m.: Canada v England
2.00 p.m.: Australia v U.S.A.*

AUSTRALIA'S YEAR

Lacrosse has long been a struggling sport as even the most ardent enthusiasts of the game will admit.

But there is no doubt that 1974 will long be remembered by Lacrosseurs throughout the world.

The game reaches the Centenary in Australia and this milestone is, appropriately, being celebrated by a World Championship series in Melbourne.

Coincidentally the previous World Championship Series — in 1967 — celebrated the Centenary of Lacrosse in Canada.

Teams from Canada, England, the United States and Australia will again contest the World Championship.

And, as Australian Lacrosse Council president, Mr. Henry Volk, says, "I am sure lacrosseurs in all four countries sincerely hope that we have now embarked on what will be a regular championship series."

Whatever the future of World Championship competitions this will certainly be a year remembered by all who have ever picked up a gutter stick and felt the ball ping off the throwing string.

Naturally, Australia is hoping to memorialise the nation's Centenary of Lacrosse by winning the Championship.

The Australian team has been selected after intense training and regular practice games to find the best 25 players in the country for the international team.

Of the 25 players named in the Australian Squad 15 have had international experience . . . gained during the tours of America and England in 1967 and 1972.

Brian Griffin, Alan Rolley, Peter Collett and Geoff Treloar are members of the Australian team which contested the 1967 World Series, who have stood

the test of time. They will be lining up again for this year's Championship.

Griffin, from Western Australia, has been selected in all Australian teams since 1962 and was described in U.S. magazines as a "Super Star" during the 1967 tour.

This year's Australian team will be led by 29-year-old Victorian goalie Doug Fox. Interestingly — his younger brother Graeme Fox — an 18-year-old midfielder — is also a member of the national squad.

Although Australia's reputation has been enhanced by a very successful tour of the U.S.A. and England two years ago the task of winning the championship will be most difficult.

Despite Australia's "home" ground advantage the U.S. is the nominal favorite for the 1974 World Championship.

Back in 1967 Australia scored a narrow win over England and a comfortable victory over Canada before losing to the U.S.A. in a play-off for the Championship.

The organisers have gambled on another "play-off" between Australia and the U.S.A. in this year's Championship . . . and they have been drawn to meet in the last match of the series on July 7.

But while Australia has the advantage of playing in Melbourne the United States also has a trump card this year.

The Mount Washington squad represented the U.S.A. — and won — in Canada in 1967 but this is the first time in many years that collegiate and club Lacrosse in the U.S.A. have combined to choose a combination from both organisations.

Consequently an All Star team will represent the U.S. in the World Series.

The American team is under the leadership of head coach Buddy Beardmore, of the University of Maryland. He is assisted by Jack Emmer — head coach of Washington and Lee University — and Jack Kaley — of East Meadow High School and Long Island Athletic Club.

All the 26 players chosen have excellent credentials and the attack, midfield and defence is rated as excellent by American experts.

Among the team members is 22-year-old Bruce Arena, who was a brilliant two-sport athlete at Cornell. He represented in soccer and Lacrosse and has captained and toured internationally in both sports.

Another "headliner" is Jack Thomas, who is regarded as one of the best Johns Hopkins attack men ever. Twice All American, at 21, and winner of the Turnbull Award as the nation's top attackman — he is expected to hold all Johns Hopkins career records when he graduates.

Other U.S. players who will be in the spotlight during the Championships include Bruce Cohen (Cornell), Alan Lowe (Maryland), Rick Kowalchuk (Johns Hopkins), Robert Shaw (Cornell), Peter Coy (Virginia) and Tom O'Leary (Army).

While the U.S. can boast a most accomplished team "neighbours" Canada enter the Championships with obvious disadvantages.

Although hosts to the 1967 World Championships the Canadians concentrate on Box Lacrosse rather than Field Lacrosse.

In fact with the exception of one or two players the Canadian team members had not played Field Lacrosse until the organising of the team for these World Championships.

One of the oldest, and most

experienced, players in the Canadian team is 33-year-old goalie Skip Chapman. He is renowned for his cool play under pressure in important games and will revel playing in the intense Championship atmosphere.

Also among the Canadian players is 27-year-old Wayne Goss, who is reputedly the best Box Lacrosse player in Canada. A midfielder Goss has been named in Canada's last four All Star teams and is also a top-class hockey player.

Another Canadian who will relish the Championship competition is Paul Parnell, 36. An attacker Parnell is one of the great Lacrosse players in Canada. He is the all-time scoring champion in the Western Lacrosse Association and his stickwork is something that will enthral spectators at Olympic Park.

This Canadian team will probably not equal the outstanding success record of their 1907

counterparts . . . but they can be expected to help ensure the Championships are lively and entertaining.

In contrast to the Canadians the English players have had quite a solid Lacrosse preparation for the series.

They began preparing for the Australian tour nearly 12 months ago.

Practice sessions have been held on most Sunday mornings since August last year and several weekend training camps have been held to help sharpen the players for the Championships.

To ensure the players were accustomed to one another the squad was chosen last February and they have had every opportunity to learn and study each others techniques.

Mike Roberts, the 28-year-old attack expert, will lead the Englishmen. Roberts, along with 33-year-old Tim Gare and 30-year-old Roy Higson, represented England at the 1967

World Championships in Canada.

They are the only survivors of the 1967 team making this trip "down under".

Gare plays in attack while Higson will help hold the English side's defence together.

The English vice-captain is Peter McCulloch, 26, who plays as a midfielder. McCulloch, a technical adviser from Littleborough, Lancashire, has been playing Lacrosse for 12 years and will be representing England for the second time.

Team manager David Walkden, 47, is a former England captain and is a member of most of the English Lacrosse Union's committees so he should know the ropes and be able to use his vast experience to help the players.

While the World Championships overshadow the national competition the quest for the Garland-McHarg Cup will also add color and interest to the carnival.

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CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS

Australia

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age
GOAL	6	Fox, Doug (Capt.)	6'3"	195	29
	11	Jones, Evan	5'10"	182	18
DEFENCE	2	Carter, John	5'7"	150	28
	3	Collett, Peter	6'1"	170	26
	8	Garnsworthy, Greg	5'10"	180	23
	12	Kelly, Jeff	5'8"	185	26
	21	Thompson, Barry	6'1"	175	27
MIDFIELD	22	Toy, Ian	6'0"	184	27
	1	Attenborough, Roger	6'0"	172	28
	4	Cordell, Rod	5'11"	170	28
	7	Fox, Graeme	5'11"	187	18
	10	Hobbs, Warren	5'11"	175	21
	13	Kennedy, Greg	5'10"	165	26
	14	Maynard, Keith	5'9"	173	30
	18	Speck, Noel	6'0"	193	23
	19	Stubbs, Bill (V.-C.)	5'10"	161	31
	23	Treloar, Geoff	6'0"	170	28
ATTACK	24	Twomey, Ron	6'0"	185	24
	5	Daly, Keith	6'1"	192	25
	9	Griffin, Brian	5'11"	175	32
	15	Raggatt, Mike	6'0"	196	24
	16	Rolley, Alan	5'10"	160	29
	17	Scott, Rod	6'0"	182	28
	20	Swadling, Rod	5'9"	140	22
	25	Vandeppeer, Lee	6'1"	174	25

Coach: Mr. Fred Neill
 Manager: Mr. Fred Durham
 Assistant Coach: Mr. Terry Allington
 Assistant Manager: Mr. John Mitchell
 Trainer: Mr. Jim Walker

Canada

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age
GOAL	1	Chapman, Skip	5'8"	185	33
	22	Aston, A. L.	5'9"	165	21
DEFENCE	20	Hayes, Doug	6'3"	225	23
	11	Hinkson, Jim	6'0"	165	31
	19	Collins, Carmen	6'2"	185	27
	5	d'Easum, Steve	5'6"	168	26
	3	Aitchison, Jim	6'0"	195	24
MIDFIELD	9	Lethwaite, Al	6'3"	220	22
	6	Durante, David	6'0"	189	21
	15	Goss, Wayne	5'8"	160	27
	21	Giles, Jim	5'10"	155	25
	16	Tasker, Brian	5'8"	180	20
	14	Dillon, Ranjit	5'8"	165	28
	4	Rawson, Bill	5'10"	155	27
	2	Thompson, Ivan	6'0"	185	25
ATTACK	12	Winzoski, M.	5'9"	170	27
	8	Wilfong, Dave	5'10"	190	26
	10	Mackenzie, Dale	5'10"	177	23
	18	Henderson, Ken	5'8"	180	26
	7	Parnell, Paul	5'9"	175	36
	17	French, Mike	5'10"	175	20

General Manager: Mr. Jack Fulton
 Coach: Dr. Dave Lough
 President: Mr. Gordon Hammond
 Co-Ordinator: Mr. William Hall
 Executive Advisers:
 Mr. Jim Bishop,
 Mr. Skeets Harrison

England

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age
GOAL	1	Lester, Graham	5'10"	160	30
	2	Wilcock, Vaughan	5'11"	176	24
DEFENCE	3	Cundey, Ian	6'0"	175	26
		Gaskell, Dave	6'0"	160	25
	5	Paine, Gerry	6'2"	170	29
	6	Parker, Chris	6'1"	185	28
	7	Wolfenden, John	5'11"	176	24
MIDFIELD	8	Atkinson, Rick	6'0"	170	20
	9	Beaumont, Clive	6'0"	170	29
	10	Bedford, Frank	5'11"	172	25
	11	Blake, John	6'0"	170	25
	12	Broadhurst, Eric	5'10"	154	25
	13	Daines, Ben	6'0"	172	25
	1	Higson, Roy	6'1"	210	30
	15	McCulloch, Peter (v.c.)	5'11"	175	26
	16	Newton, Mike	6'3"	200	24
	17	Rice, Paul	5'10"	148	31
ATTACK	18	Simpson, Graeme	5'11"	170	25
	19	Thomas, Dale	5'10"	168	25
	20	Weaver, Steve	6'0"	174	27
	21	Edmondson, Eddie	5'9"	155	24
	22	Fletcher, Fred	5'9"	160	26
	23	Gare, Tom	6'0"	172	33
	24	Roberts, Mike (Capt.)	5'10"	170	28
	25	Scotton, Derek	5'10"	168	22

Manager: Mr. David Walkden
 Assistant Manager: Mr. Michael McClinton
 Coach: Mr. Nigel Wayne

United States

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age
GOAL	22	Rule, Robert	5'10"	200	24
	26	Chadwick, Sterling	6'0"	180	22
DEFENCE	11	Avena, Richard	5'10"	180	23
	3	Coy, Peter	5'11"	160	26
	19	Haugevik, Edward	6'0"	185	22
	18	Waldvogel, Mike	5'10"	170	21
	34	Story, Larry	6'3"	205	23
MIDFIELD	15	Thearle, Mike	6'0"	180	22
	12	Arena, Bruce	6'0"	180	22
	8	Bauer, Theodore	6'1"	170	21
	16	Fraser, Ron	6'2"	200	30
	17	Kowalchuk, Richard	5'10"	188	21
	20	Kowalski, Stanley	5'10"	180	26
	2	Potter, Jim	6'0"	180	26
	5	Schreiber, Doug	5'10½"	175	22
	9	Schroeder, Steve	5'11"	170	28
	24	Shaw, Robert	6'0"	175	23
ATTACK	21	Urso, Frank	5'10"	185	19
	10	Werner, Richard	5'10"	182	20
	25	Cohen, Bruce	5'9"	180	30
	13	Suquette, Tom	5'10"	160	21
	14	Lowe, Alan	5'10"	185	29
	23	O'Meally, Pat	6'0"	185	20
	4	Postel, Thomas	5'7"	170	28
	1	Thomas, Jack	5'11"	170	21
6	Trenz, Jim	5'10"	170	21	

Chief Of Delegation: Mr. Tom Hayes
 Team Manager: Mr. Joe Harlan
 Head Coach: Mr. Bud Bearmore

Assistant Coaches:
 Mr. Jack Elmer,
 Mr. Jack Kaley

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The early days of Lacrosse — an engraving of a game played between the Choctaw and Caddo tribes.

ORIGIN - LOST IN ANTIQUITY

The origin of the game of lacrosse is lost in the mists of antiquity.

It may well be that lacrosse is the oldest form of organised team game known to mankind. Ethnologists have traced the game through different phases.

The following are some of their findings: "Back in the ninth century — 874 to be exact — the Icelanders played a game resembling lacrosse which they called Knattlietr.

The Vikings played it in Scandinavia about 900 years ago. Much later, in the 17th century, it was a favourite game of the Indians in North America, and they called it Baggataway.

The Frenchmen who first saw it played, likened the netted stick to a bishop's croix or crosse, hence the name "Lacrosse".

In its early form lacrosse, or baggataway, was a regular feature of Indian life. The racquets used varied in size and shape from tribe to tribe and the balls were made either of wood or baskin stuffed with hair.

The style of play also varied considerably, and the numbers of players ranged all the way from perhaps five per team to an unlimited number.

A number of historians have referred to a game of baggataway, played in 1763, that was used by the Indians of the Ojibway tribe as a device for massacring English soldiers and capturing their Fort Michil Mackinac. It seems that for almost a century after this cruel tragedy lacrosse continued to be played only by Indians.

The time of adoption of the game by white settlers is not certain. F. M. Van Wagner, of McGill University, Montreal, who has made a hobby of tracing the development of sports in Canada, found the following observation in an old program of 1894, sponsored by the Canadian Wheelman's Association:

"The early records of the 'national game' have yet to be traced. As far as can be ascertained, the first recorded match was played between teams of Iroquois and Algonquin Indians, in September 1834, at Pierre racecourse, Montreal."

This was perhaps the first game played in an enclosure. In order to conform to the limited space some rule changes had to be made to the Indian game of baggataway, which was a roving game without boundaries.

Furthermore, the Indians, playing before a white audience, needed some understandable rules for enclosure play. This, then, might have been the beginning of lacrosse as an organised sport.

In 1842 the Olympic Athletic Club of Montreal was formed and, to add variety to their program, they scheduled games between Indian teams or between a white team and an Indian team. The first record of a white team winning at lacrosse against an Indian team was back in 1851.

INTEREST GROWS

With Montreal as the cradle of modern lacrosse, interest began to grow within Canada, and by 1867 some eighty clubs had formed.

In this year the sport was introduced to the United States of America and into Europe, where the English Lacrosse Association was formed in 1868.

In 1874 lacrosse was taken to Australia and a few years later to New Zealand and South Africa. The game is no longer played in New Zealand or South Africa.

Australian Lacrosse

One afternoon in the year 1874, a man carrying a number of wooden sticks with an attached net, attracted the attention of a group of boys playing in a park on the outskirts of Melbourne.

The man was Mr. L. L. Mount, a Canadian who had settled in Melbourne. The game was called Lacrosse and the first demonstration of the game was being seen in Australia.

Soon afterwards enough players were developed to form sides, and Melbourne was the first club to be founded in Australia. In 1879 three more clubs were formed, and in that same year the Victorian Lacrosse Association came into being. By 1882 the game had progressed to a point where a formal premiership (or State Championship) was played for the first time, with Fitzroy winning.

During this period a Mr. Wilkinson, of Adelaide, was introduced to the game in Victoria whilst visiting friends and was so impressed that on his return to Adelaide he set about attempting to introduce the game there. Unfortunately, he had little success as the only sticks available were locally made and broke rather easily.

However, in 1885 Mr. W. Patterson had more success. With a few friends he formed the Adelaide Lacrosse Club, and three years later the game had taken on so well that with eight clubs operating, the South Australian Lacrosse Association was established.

Meanwhile, in 1884, Mr. G. Beech, a pioneer of the game in Melbourne, set about inaugurating it in Sydney, New South Wales, and soon the Sydney Lacrosse Club was formed. The game progressed, and in 1886 with four clubs in operation, the New South Wales Association was born.

In that same year, Lacrosse commenced in Brisbane, Queensland. The following year the Brisbane players — with commendable enterprise — invited the Sydney players over. Two matches were played and the honours were even. By 1888 the game had continued to thrive in Brisbane and the Queensland Association came into existence.

In June, 1887, the first visit by a team from Victoria to South Australia took place. The following year, 1888, saw the first official inter-colonial match as at that time each of the present States were British Colonies.

Whenever lacrosseurs are transplanted to a place where their beloved game is not played, they immediately set about devising ways and means of

again enjoying the fascination of their sport.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find that when the sensational finds of gold in Western Australia had attracted many men from the Eastern States and from Canada as well, a meeting was convened for the purpose of establishing Lacrosse in the West. That meeting took place in Perth in June, 1896, and two clubs were formed. The following year further clubs emerged and the Association was established.

Clubs sprang up on the goldfields and in 1899 a team representing the coastal Clubs, in and around Perth, paid a visit to Coolgardie and met with defeat.

A year before the establishment of Lacrosse in Western Australia a small band of enthusiasts started Lacrosse in Tasmania. An association was formed in Hobart and two years later an association was organised in the north of the state, at Launceston.

GAME ESTABLISHED

With the game established in all States and holding a place amongst the top amateur sports in the Country, all was in readiness to receive a visit from a Canadian Lacrosse team.

The matches against the Canadian team were the only international contests Australian Lacrosseurs had up to that time. In fact another 52 years were to elapse before they again had this opportunity.

Perhaps the most important feature of Australian Lacrosse is the matter of interstate contests. The early legislators were not slow in realising that the best means of testing the standard of the game in their colony, and of increasing the interest of the public in Lacrosse affairs, was to hold a match with another colony's representatives.

Here again, mainly due to the Canadian visit, another step forward was achieved. A handsome cup was presented to the Victorian Lacrosse Association by Messrs. Garland, of Canada, and McHarg, of Australia. This brought the question of organising regular interstate matches to a head and thus the all States Carnival—(now called Championships)—was born. The Cup carries with it the title of Champions of Australia.

The first of the series was played in Adelaide, South Australia in 1910. Victoria emerged the winners as they also did in the second series in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1912 when all states participated for the first time.

The 1914 season had just been completed when war broke out in Europe. Although 12,000 miles away, it had an enormous effect on the game. So many Lacrosseurs answered the call to arms during the war (over 500 members of the Victorian Association enlisted) that all of the Associations found their ranks so depleted that in some cases no matches were played at all. In other cases only junior games were played, and even they played in a somewhat desultory fashion.

Consequently after 1918 the Associations had the task of re-establishing and re-organising the game. The game never recovered in Tasmania, except for a brief period in the 1930's, and had folded up again before 1938.

In all the other States the game did revive so much so that in 1920, only two years after the war, the third championship series was staged. On this occasion the games were played in Sydney, New South Wales and South Australia recorded their first victory.

From 1920 to 1939 could well be described as the most outstanding period Lacrosse had experienced in Australia from its inception. During this time the game reached a peak in all States and was being played over a wider area than ever before.

BOX LACROSSE

Box Lacrosse was conceived and played in both Melbourne and Adelaide. It was played in ballrooms and proved a popular feature in those cities. The first Box Lacrosse game in Australia was held at the Plaza ballroom in Melbourne on July 1, 1931. Details of this game found their way to Canada, and within a few months the Victorian Association heard of the game being played there.

On February 1, 1932, "The Herald" received a cable from its New York representative saying:—

"Australian indoor lacrosse, introduced to Canada last year, has been taken up enthusiastically in New York. It is to be promoted on a professional basis by the Ice Hockey League."

As early as 1910 representatives of the various associations considered that an Australian controlling body was needed. Many difficulties, particularly in regard to rules, were experienced during the Canadian visit in 1907 and it was felt this could have been overcome had there been overall control.

For that visit the secretary of the South Australian Cricket Association was appointed organising secretary.

started a century ago

In 1926, with the possibility of teams visiting Australia from overseas, the subject was again raised. A meeting of delegates from all states was arranged with this object in view and the foundations were laid for the formation of the Australian Lacrosse Council. Negotiations took several years but finally on June 8, 1931, the A.L.C. was constituted.

These were undoubtedly the best years Lacrosse had experienced with all States except Tasmania recording record membership and team entries. It is no wonder that at this time Lacrosse was one of the top amateur sports in the nation. Then again disaster struck.

The State Championships had just been completed in 1939 when again the world was plunged into war. As in 1914 with the First World War a large number of Lacrosseurs (approximately 2,000 throughout Australia) joined the fighting forces and associations were forced to curtail their activities and Western Australia fought hard to keep the game "alive".

With the war successfully concluded, the task of reconstruction was begun. Thanks to their ability to keep the game going through junior teams Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia were soon back to three quarters of their pre-war strength. Meanwhile Queensland and New South Wales were starting almost from scratch.

In 1947 the game had revived well enough for the All-States Championships to take place. This series was staged in Perth, Western Australia, and the home State recorded their first Championship victory. The other States competing were: South Australia, Victoria and Queensland.

The game was recovering well from the war years and hopes were high that, before long, lacrosse would once again become a force in Australian amateur sport. Then an unexpected turn of events placed the game in as dire a position as it had experienced previously. Dollar restrictions were imposed, sports stores sold out of sticks and were not granted licences to import any whatsoever. This situation lasted for several years. In the 1930's an attempt was made to manufacture sticks from a Queensland wood very similar to hickory. This, however, proved a failure. Sticks made in Pakistan were imported but they also failed to stand the test of match play. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Organisation was contacted and they produced a laminated stick but to no avail. It could not stand the work either,

in the meantime the shortage of equipment was having its effect. In 1949 the New South Wales Lacrosse Association found they could not keep going and went into recess. In 1951 Queensland also ground to a halt. In the remaining three states the game was rapidly declining and had almost reached the point when they, too, looked as though it would only be a matter of time before they also would go under.

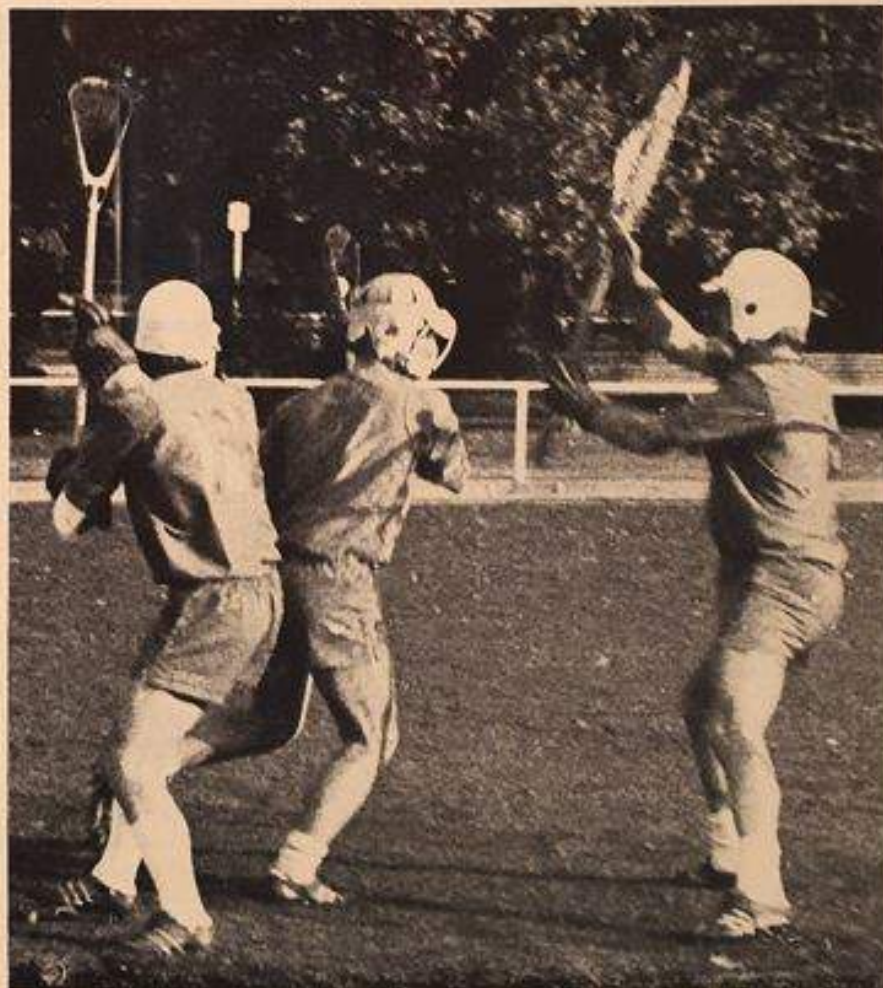
With equipment now more readily available, more and more Juniors were introduced to the game. In earlier days few players were under 18, around 1940 under-17 represented junior Lacrosse and in the fifties under-14 was the youngest section. Today, boys are

starting at the ages of six and seven, and play in under-10 and under-12 competitions.

Since 1959 the number of clubs has doubled in Victoria, but in all States school Lacrosse has not expanded to any sizeable extent.

In 1973 there were 179 teams competing in various sections throughout Australia, and these were made up of 1100 seniors and 1430 juniors.

Experience has shown that despite five major setbacks, Lacrosse still has an attraction for sportsmen, and there is no shortage of prospective players. This year, 1974, is the centenary of Lacrosse in Australia, and it is hoped that it will become another milestone in the game's history.



Australian captain Doug Fox (right) in action defending his goal. Fox will be representing Australia for the fourth time in this year's World Championship series. He previously played for Australia in 1968, 1970 and 1972. He has also been a regular Victorian representative since 1966.



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The Hickory Lacrosse Stick Manufacturers congratulate Australian Lacrosse on reaching its centenary year, and on its promotion of the 1974 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

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HOW TO FOLLOW THE GAME

For the benefit of spectators who may not be conversant with the game of lacrosse the following comments on the game and rules may be of assistance.

For the 1974 International Matches, each team consists of 19 players. Ten players from each team are allowed on the ground at one time, with nine substitutes, who can change with any player.

The ten players consist of one goalkeeper, three defence, three midfielders and four attack.

FIELD

The field is a rectangle — 110 yards by 70 yards — with an offside line or centre line dividing the length of the field as shown in the diagram.

The goals are 80 yards apart, and this allows play behind each goal. The goals are six feet square, covered with wire or nylon mesh. A circle nine feet in radius designates the goal crease.

OFFICIALS

The following officials control the game:

- 2 Field Referees
- 1 Offside Umpire
- 2 Goal Umpires
- 2 Time Keepers
- 2 Scorers.

THE GAME

The ball is of solid rubber, about the size of a tennis ball and the weight of a cricket ball.

The game is divided into four quarters, each 25 minutes, with intervals of ten minutes between the second and third quarters, and five minutes at the other intervals. If the scores are level at the end of the game, extra time will be played.

At the commencement of each quarter and after a goal has been scored, play is recommenced by the ball being placed or "faced-off" in the centre.

The ball is placed between the reverse side of the centremen's sticks, and on the referee's signals, each centremen attempts to draw the ball out to a position where he or one of his midfielders can obtain possession. No other player is allowed in the centre square until the referee calls "possession".

Most of the play is centred around the goals, with the midfielders and attackmen attempting to obtain possession of the ball and score by throwing the ball into the goal.

The defending team must prevent the attackmen obtaining possession, or prevent them from moving into a scoring position. The goalkeeper's

task is, of course, to prevent the ball from entering his goal, either by stopping it with his stick or body.

When the ball goes out of bounds the team who last touched it loses possession, with the exception of a goal shot, when the man nearest to the boundary where the ball crosses the line, gains possession.

FOULS

Fouls are divided into two classes with different penalties. For "technical" fouls or infringements, the penalty is a free throw or suspension for 30 seconds. For "personal" fouls the penalty is suspension from one to three minutes.

The following are technical fouls:

"Off-side" — to avoid a penalty of 30 seconds, each team must retain three players in attack and four players in defence, either side of the centre line.

"Crease interferences" — an attacking player must not enter the goal circle, and the goalkeeper or defence player can not carry the ball through the circle.

The following are personal fouls:

"Illegal stick check" — hitting a player with the body, below the knee or from behind.

"Illegal stick check" — hitting a player with the stick on the helmet or body.

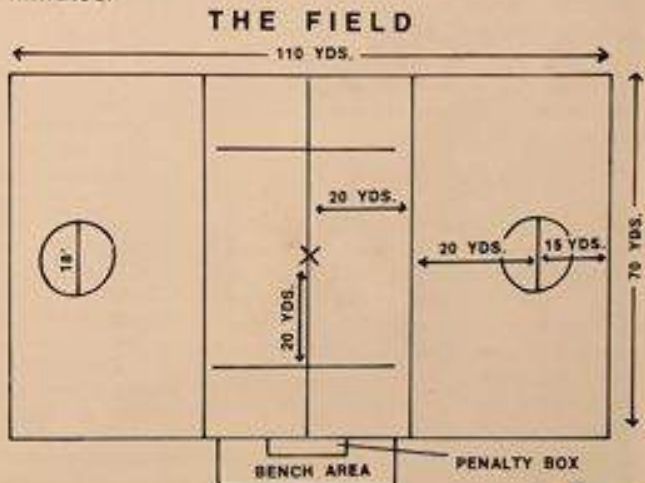
"Slashing" — swinging the stick at a player with deliberate viciousness.

"Tripping" — unsportsmanlike conduct.

Five personal fouls on any one player means automatic suspension for the remainder of the game.

TIME OUT:

Each team is allowed two time-out periods, per half of the game, for no longer than two minutes.



LACROSSE IS OLDEST SPORT IN U.S.A.

Lacrosse will always hold a permanent place in the history of the United States . . . as the game is recognised as the oldest sport in America. History shows that Lacrosse was played by the Six Nations of the Iroquois throughout the territory of upper New York State and lower Ontario before Columbus landed in 1492.

In those initial days of the game the Iroquois Confederation adopted Lacrosse as a training measure for war. In the 500-year history of the Iroquois nations, Lacrosse had always been the game of the creator, Soo-Gui-Ya-Di-Sa-A. He even went so far to promise his people that they would always have the game . . . even in the life after death.

The sport has been so long with the Indians that they have a saying nowadays, "By the time an Iroquois boy is 18 it is practically routine that he is a lacrosse player, an iron worker and, sometimes, a hard drinker."

COMPETITIONS BEGIN

The game was, inevitably, taken up by the white man by around 1840. International matches have been held periodically between the U.S. and England and Ireland since 1844. Competitions have also taken place regularly between the U.S. and Canada since 1885.

For several years prior to the outbreak of World War II All-American teams sponsored by the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association played a series of games each year with the Champions of England or Canada.

In 1940, when the War erupted, the Association began sponsoring an All Star North-South game. These games were held in early June each year and became a traditional part of Lacrosse and a popular feature in U.S. sports.

MILESTONE

Then in 1971 the game reached a further milestone when the N.C.A.A. introduced Lacrosse Championships. According to the renowned magazine "Sports Illustrated" the championships are, "one of the dandier events in sports".

"Sports Illustrated" was so impressed with these championships that the magazine editors assigned Peter Carry to do a special feature on the 1973 N.C.A.A. championships.

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His introduction was a classic for Lacrosse enthusiasts. He wrote, "The University of Maryland and John Hopkins played another of those run-of-the-mill N.C.A.A. Lacrosse Championships last week in Philadelphia.

"There was the usual ho-hum stuff: A little overtime here, a couple of last-half come-from-behinds.

"Also a few touches of high strategy and a hundred or so low body checks. One crucial goal was scored when the shooter was not even looking at the net; another crucial goal was missed even though the shot was on target and the goalie was otherwise occupied a full 15 yards from his crease.

"In the end, Maryland won 10-9, when Freshman, Midfielder Frank Urso caromed a long shot off the back of the Hopkins defenseman and past the screened-out Blue Jay goaltender — an old hat squeaker as far as titles games go.

"This all combined to making the championship clash a tremendous advertisement for Lacrosse in the U.S.A.

"After years of frustration the game seems to be on the way . . . and certainly not before time."

While, no doubt, exhibitions such as the N.C.A.A. Championships are helping popularise Lacrosse the sport is also making steady progress in other directions. Nowadays the game is played by many preparatory schools, high schools, colleges and clubs in the Eastern and Southern parts of the U.S.

FAST GROWING

In fact Lacrosse in the United States is one of the fastest growing collegiate and high school sports. At present some 120 colleges and universities belong to the U.S. Inter-collegiate Lacrosse Association.

Many more play the sport on a more informal club basis.

Nearly 500 high schools play and more are organising clubs each year.

More than 50 clubs of post-college players play in all areas of the country and there is substantial participation among the junior colleges and among women's groups.

Although it is very difficult to give an accurate assessment there are perhaps 30 000 men and women who play the sport in the United States.

Probably the greatest concentration of participation is in the north-eastern part of the country as Maryland and New York have the greatest number of participants at all levels of the sport.

Generally speaking, where there is greatest participation there are the strongest teams.

Since 1921 only two teams not from Maryland or New York have won national championships — Princeton (New Jersey) four times, and Virginia three times.

STRONGEST TEAMS

The strongest teams over the past 25 years have been Johns Hopkins, Maryland, Navy, and Army, with teams like Princeton and Virginia generally close to this level of competition.

Since the founding of inter-collegiate lacrosse the patterns of league and championship play have not changed the domination of the strong teams much.

But the organisation has changed repeatedly and dramatically.

In the last several years, the proliferation of collegiate competition has led to more leagues, most being regionally oriented.

RE-ORGANISED

They are now being completely re-organised. The demand for a play-off system to determine the national championship on the field has led to two play-off tournaments—one for so-called major college competition and one for small college teams.

In the three years of existence of the N.C.A.A. tournament, three teams — Cornell, Virginia and Maryland — have been successful. Maryland and Johns Hopkins (twice) have been the runners-up.

In the small college playoffs, Hobart and Cortland State — both small up-state New York schools—have won with Washington College, of Maryland, the runner-up both years. Other schools such as Brown, Rutgers, Navy, Army, Washington and Lee, and Air Force have also participated in the N.C.A.A. tournament.

On the high school level, high school or prep schools in the Baltimore, Maryland, area or the Long Island area, New York, have usually been the strongest. (Schools such as Gilman, Calvert Hall, Towson, and St. Paul's,

in Maryland, have been strong recently, while East Meadow, Garden City, Huntington, Brentwood, and Sewanhaka have been top schools on Long Island.

At present quite a controversy simmers over which area has the best high school lacrosse, but the weight of evidence is not all in favour of one area.

CLUB LACROSSE

Club lacrosse, organised on a post-collegiate basis, is strongest in Maryland and New York, with clubs like the Long Island Athletic Club, Mt. Washington (Baltimore) and the former Carling Club (Baltimore) being the strongest. The clubs have undergone a dramatic reorganisation as to leagues and playoffs recently and these are proving most constructive moves.

To name the leading players, coaches and other participants in the

game would almost be a repeat of the roster of the American team.

The 26 American players designated to represent the U.S. are among the very finest who could be sent.

The coaches — Buddy Beardmore (University of Maryland), Jack Emmer (Washington and Lee), and Jack Kaley (East Meadow H.S. and Long Island A.C.) — are three of the top coaches in the game.

There are many other outstanding coaches and officials of the game but they are simply too numerous to detail.

FINE TEAM

From such a large pool of talent the U.S.I.L.A. was able to gain a very fine team to represent the U.S. at the 1974 World Series of Lacrosse.

Although in the past American representatives in international competition have been a particular team an "All-

Star" squad has been chosen this time.

Some 150 players applied and were reviewed for selection.

A committee of coaches made the choice according to their views as to the best team to go abroad.

The players were actively engaged in some form of competition this spring to keep their playing skills sharp. As a team however, they did not begin formal training until a few days before leaving the U.S. for the World Series.

LOOKING FORWARD

The American contingent is very much looking forward to joining the English, Canadians, and host Australians in the 1974 World Series of Lacrosse.

The Yankee squad has a very lively sense of the benefits to be gained by the inter-continental competition and they hope to be the best possible representatives of American lacrosse.

University of Maryland
midfielder Frank Urso
(left) battling against
John Hopkins defenceman
Jim Ferguson in the
1973 N.C.A. Lacrosse
Championship, in
Philadelphia.

Maryland won the game,
10-9.

Urso is a member of the
United States team
contesting the World
Championship.



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Canadian Lacrosse hit by catastrophies

Probably no other sport in Canada has experienced more swings on the popularity pendulum than Lacrosse. In examining reasons, experts have been able to pinpoint several factors.

One, is the fact the game seems to suffer more than others from national catastrophes such as wars and depressions — researchers have been unable to discern why this is so. Another factor unearthed has been termed "game administration". There are periods in the game's history wherein popularity decline can definitely be linked to "a stagnation in the rules".

Equally important they point to findings that indicate "administrators with vision and determination seem to inevitably appear on the scene just in time".

In the period immediately following the depression of the 30's and World War II, the game experienced its most serious decline. The game was gradually coming back when it was again set back by the Korean conflict.

INJECTION NEEDED

"The cumulative effect of wars, attrition, tight money markets and rule stagnation almost spelled disaster" said the analysts. The stage was set for an injection of "new blood with fresh ideas".

The new executives realised the rules allowed play to slow down, to such an extent the game lacked attraction for spectator and player alike. Gradually ideas were introduced and a philosophy of "speed up the game" emerged and has been followed to the present day. Rather than introduction of Legislation against "rough-house" tactics, rules were devised that did not allow time for these undesirable elements to occur. Today a proposed rule change is subjected to a series of "field tests" prior to incorporation. In this fashion the practicability and "speed-up" philosophy application can be ascertained.

A LESSON

In the early 1960's the Canadian Lacrosse Association — taking a lesson from history — made its most significant move. A program to "build a solid

foundation" was introduced by emphasising the development of minor age divisions.

Under the "Open" Senior classification, divisional categories, with two year progressions, were set up from Pee-Wee (under-12 years) to Junior (under-20 years).

EXPANSION

In a very few years it became necessary to expand these categories and this was done by (A) adding three divisions at the bottom, the lowest being Wee Wee (under-6 years) and (B) creating subdivisions based on calibre of play. In 1972 the Pee Wee Division had 42,038 players spread over sub-divisions ranging from A to F. The establishment of this policy has resulted in a phenomenal growth, averaging 30 per cent annually from slightly more than 24,000 players in 1964 to 201,233 in 1972.

Lacrosse in Canada is almost exclusively non-institutional. While assistance is given to high schools, colleges and universities wishing to add Lacrosse to their athletic programmes, no effort has been made to encourage growth in this area. It is felt the conflict between the lacrosse season, mid-April to mid-September, and the scholastic year, September to June, would make for detrimental effect on the game's image, bearing in mind academic examinations.

"HALF-A-MILLION"

Inclement weather obviates seasonal adjustments. The foregoing figures therefore reflect only Lacrosse played under the jurisdiction of the C.L.A. and its Provincial Member Associations — that is in leagues organised under the Provincial bodies where each player is registered. There is evidence to support the estimate of "half a million Lacrosse players in Canada" if non-affiliated leagues and institutional competition is taken into account.

Girls' Lacrosse, dormant since the 1940's, is also experiencing a rebirth but, like their male counterparts, the girls prefer the Box variety. In 1932 the C.L.A. adopted the Box version as the "official game in Canada" and the

field variety gradually waned to virtual extinction.

Recently, however, a renewed interest in the game is beginning to show.

In January, 1971, Canadian Lacrosse established a National Office. This was possible under a Federal Government policy of co-operative financial administrative assistance to amateur sport. The policy of co-operative financial administrative assistance to national sports bodies to help offset office operating, director's salary and administrative meeting expenses.

The Ottawa office acts as a "communications nerve centre for Lacrosse" and provides a multitude of services for Provincial Associations and their leagues, such as preparation and distribution of administrative and technical data.

PROVINCIAL MEMBERS ESTABLISHED

The National Office has also had a hand in expansion. Prior to 1971 only five Provincial Associations existed, yet by 1972 12 Provincial Members had been established. To paraphrase an American counterpart, this would be equivalent to the establishment of a Lacrosse governing body in every state and territory, complete with elected executives and leagues operating. In various divisions, in cities, towns and hamlets throughout the state, all under the aegis of a national governing body.

In most provinces only the Wee-Wees are excluded from the quest for a Provincial Championship. Nationally, the C.L.A. sponsors a total of six championship series for the various categories — two Senior, two Junior, a Midget and "the apple of their eye" the Pee Wee National. The Pee Wee tourney is based upon an "educational travel exchange philosophy" rather than "the glitter and gold of championship".

FAST GROWING

In addition to being "the fastest game on two feet" Lacrosse in Canada has become the fastest growing sport. The ultimate aim is to regain the title of "Canada's most popular sport".

Centenary championship

Sunday, 30th June

U.S.A. v England

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Australia v Canada

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Tuesday, 2nd July

England v Victoria

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

U.S.A. v Canada

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Wednesday, 3rd July

Western Australia v South Australia (Juniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Western Australia v South Australia (Seniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Thursday, 4th July

Victoria v Canada

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

England v Australia

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Saturday, 6th July

Victoria v (Juniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Victoria v (Seniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

of Australian Lacrosse

Sunday, 7th July

Canada v England

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Australia v U.S.A.

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Monday, 8th July

Victoria v (Juniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Victoria v (Seniors)

Referee: 1st Q : 2nd Q : 3rd Q : Final :

Final Placings

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
.....				
.....				
.....				

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Seniors)

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
.....				
.....				
.....				

(Juniors)

Team	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
.....				
.....				
.....				

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Australian Lacrosse Council gratefully acknowledges the support of the following for their assistance in staging the 1974 World Lacrosse Championships in Melbourne.

Australian Government

Victorian State Government

Melbourne City Council

Carlton and United Breweries Limited

Sidney Myer Charity Trust

Thos. Hardy and Sons Pty. Ltd.

Trans-Australia Airlines

Pepperell Publicity

WORLD SERIES GAMES

SUNDAY, 30th JUNE, 1974

U.S.A. v ENGLAND

11.30 a.m.

U.S.A.				ENGLAND			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Thomas, J.			1.	Lester, G.		
2.	Potter, J.			2.	Wilcock, V.		
3.	Coy, P.			3.	Cundey, I.		
4.	Postel, T.			4.	Gaskell, D.		
5.	Schreiber, D.			5.	Paine, G.		
6.	Trenz, J.			6.	Parker, C.		
7.	Bauer, T.			7.	Wolfenden, J.		
9.	Schroeder, S.			8.	Atkinson, R.		
10.	Werner, R.			9.	Beaumont, C.		
11.	Avena, R.			10.	Bedford, F.		
12.	Arena, B.			11.	Blake, J.		
13.	Suquette, T.			12.	Broadhurst, E.		
14.	Lowe, A.			13.	Daines, B.		
15.	Thearle, M.			14.	Higson, R.		
16.	Fraser, R.			15.	McCulloch, P. (Vice-Capt.)		
17.	Kowalchuk, R.			16.	Newton, M.		
18.	Waldvogel, M.			17.	Rice, P.		
19.	Haugevik, E.			18.	Simpson, G.		
20.	Kowalski, S.			19.	Thomas, D.		
21.	Urso, F.			20.	Weaver, S.		
22.	Rule, R.			21.	Edmondson, E.		
23.	O'Meally, P.			22.	Fletcher, F.		
24.	Shaw, R.			23.	Gare, T.		
25.	Cohen, B.			24.	Roberts, M. (Capt.)		
26.	Chadwick, S.			25.	Scotton, D.		
34.	Story, L.						

SUNDAY, 30th JUNE, 1974

AUSTRALIA v CANADA

2.00 p.m.

AUSTRALIA				CANADA			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Attenborough, R.			1.	Chapman, S.		
2.	Carter, J.			2.	Thompson, I.		
3.	Collett, P.			3.	Aitchison, J.		
4.	Cordell, R.			4.	Rawson, W.		
5.	Daly, K.			5.	d'Easum, S.		
6.	Fox, D. (Capt.)			6.	Durante, D.		
7.	Fox, G.			7.	Parnell, P.		
8.	Garnsworthy, G.			8.	Wilfong, D.		
9.	Griffith, B.			9.	Lethwaite, A.		
10.	Hobbs, W.			10.	Mackenzie, D.		
11.	Jones, E.			11.	Hinkson, J.		
12.	Kelly, J.			12.	Winzoski, M.		
13.	Kennedy, G.			14.	Dillon, R.		
14.	Maynard, K.			15.	Goss, W.		
15.	Raggatt, M.			16.	Tasker, B.		
16.	Rolley, A.			17.	French, M.		
17.	Scott, R.			18.	Henderson, K.		
18.	Speck, N.			19.	Collins, C.		
19.	Stubbs, W. (Vice-Capt.)			20.	Hayes, D.		
20.	Swadling, R.			21.	Giles, J.		
21.	Thompson, B.			22.	Aston, A.		
22.	Toy, I.						
23.	Treloar, G.						
24.	Twomey, R.						
25.	Vandeppeer, L.						

TUESDAY, 2nd July, 1974

U.S.A. v CANADA

2.00 p.m.

U.S.A.				CANADA			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Thomas, J.			1.	Chapman, S.		
2.	Potter, J.			2.	Thompson, I.		
3.	Coy, P.			3.	Aitchison, J.		
4.	Postel, T.			4.	Rawson, W.		
5.	Schreiber, D.			5.	d'Easum, S.		
6.	Trenz, J.			6.	Durante, D.		
7.	Bauer, T.			7.	Parnell, P.		
9.	Schroeder, S.			8.	Wilfong, D.		
10.	Werner, R.			9.	Lethwaite, A.		
11.	Avena, R.			10.	Mackenzie, D.		
12.	Arena, B.			11.	Hinkson, J.		
13.	Suquette, T.			12.	Winzoski, M.		
14.	Lowe, A.			14.	Dillon, R.		
15.	Thearle, M.			15.	Goss, W.		
16.	Fraser, R.			16.	Tasker, B.		
17.	Kowalchuk, R.			17.	French, M.		
18.	Waldvogel, M.			18.	Henderson, K.		
19.	Haugevik, E.			19.	Collins, C.		
20.	Kowalski, S.			20.	Hayes, D.		
21.	Urso, F.			21.	Giles, J.		
22.	Rule, R.			22.	Aston, A.		
23.	O'Meally, P.						
24.	Shaw, R.						
25.	Cohen, B.						
26.	Chadwick, S.						
34.	Story, L.						

THURSDAY, 4th JULY, 1974

ENGLAND v AUSTRALIA

2.00 p.m.

ENGLAND				AUSTRALIA			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Lester, G.			1.	Attenborough, R.		
2.	Wilcock, V.			2.	Carter, J.		
3.	Cundey, I.			3.	Collett, P.		
4.	Gaskell, D.			4.	Cordell, R.		
5.	Paine, G.			5.	Daly, K.		
6.	Parker, C.			6.	Fox, D. (Capt.)		
7.	Wolfenden, J.			7.	Fox, G.		
8.	Atkinson, R.			8.	Garnsworthy, G.		
9.	Beaumont, C.			9.	Griffith, B.		
10.	Bedford, F.			10.	Hobbs, W.		
11.	Blake, J.			11.	Jones, E.		
12.	Broadhurst, E.			12.	Kelly, J.		
13.	Daines, B.			13.	Kennedy, G.		
14.	Higson, R.			14.	Maynard, K.		
15.	McCulloch, P. (Vice-Capt.)			15.	Raggatt, M.		
16.	Newton, M.			16.	Rolley, A.		
17.	Rice, P.			17.	Scott, R.		
18.	Simpson, G.			18.	Speck, N.		
19.	Thomas, D.			19.	Stubbs, W. (Vice-Capt.)		
20.	Weaver, S.			20.	Swadling, R.		
21.	Edmondson, E.			21.	Thompson, B.		
22.	Fletcher, F.			22.	Toy, I.		
23.	Gare, T.			23.	Treloar, G.		
24.	Roberts, M. (Capt.)			24.	Twomey, R.		
25.	Scotton, D.			25.	Vandeppeer, L.		

SUNDAY, 7th JULY, 1974

CANADA v ENGLAND

11.30 a.m.

CANADA				ENGLAND			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Chapman, S.			1.	Lester, G.		
2.	Thompson, I.			2.	Wilcock, V.		
3.	Aitchison, J.			3.	Cundey, I.		
4.	Rawson, W.			4.	Gaskell, D.		
5.	d'Easum, S.			5.	Paine, G.		
6.	Durante, D.			6.	Parker, C.		
7.	Parnell, P.			7.	Wolfenden, J.		
8.	Wilfong, D.			8.	Atkinson, R.		
9.	Lethwaite, A.			9.	Beaumont, C.		
10.	Mackenzie, D.			10.	Bedford, F.		
11.	Hinkson, J.			11.	Blake, J.		
12.	Winzoski, M.			12.	Broadhurst, E.		
14.	Dillon, R.			13.	Daines, B.		
15.	Goss, W.			14.	Higson, R.		
16.	Tasker, B.			15.	McCulloch, P. (Vice-Capt.)		
17.	French, M.			16.	Newton, M.		
18.	Henderson, K.			17.	Rice, P.		
19.	Collins, C.			18.	Simpson, G.		
20.	Hayes, D.			19.	Thomas, D.		
21.	Giles, J.			20.	Weaver, S.		
22.	Aston, A.			21.	Edmondson, E.		
				22.	Fletcher, F.		
				23.	Gare, T.		
				24.	Roberts, M. (Capt.)		
				25.	Scotton, D.		

SUNDAY, 7th JULY, 1974

AUSTRALIA v U.S.A.

2.00 p.m.

AUSTRALIA				U.S.A.			
No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.	No.	Player	Goals	Ass. Pen.
1.	Attenborough, R.			1.	Thomas, J.		
2.	Carter, J.			2.	Potter, J.		
3.	Collett, P.			3.	Coy, P.		
4.	Cordell, R.			4.	Postel, T.		
5.	Daly, K.			5.	Schreiber, D.		
6.	Fox, D. (Capt.)			6.	Trenz, J.		
7.	Fox, G.			7.	Bauer, T.		
8.	Garnsworthy, G.			9.	Schroeder, S.		
9.	Griffith, B.			10.	Werner, R.		
10.	Hobbs, W.			11.	Avena, R.		
11.	Jones, E.			12.	Arena, B.		
12.	Kelly, J.			13.	Suquette, T.		
13.	Kennedy, G.			14.	Lowe, A.		
14.	Maynard, K.			15.	Thearle, M.		
15.	Raggatt, M.			16.	Fraser, R.		
16.	Rolley, A.			17.	Kowalchuk, R.		
17.	Scott, R.			18.	Waldvogel, M.		
18.	Speck, N.			19.	Haugevik, E.		
19.	Stubbs, W. (Vice-Capt.)			20.	Kowalski, S.		
20.	Swadling, R.			21.	Urso, F.		
21.	Thompson, B.			22.	Rule, R.		
22.	Toy, I.			23.	O'Meally, P.		
23.	Treloar, G.			24.	Shaw, R.		
24.	Twomey, R.			25.	Cohen, B.		
25.	Vandepeer, L.			26.	Chadwick, S.		
				34.	Story, L.		

National Series Teams

South Australia

SENIORS

- 1—G. W. Hobbs
- 2—M. A. Pearson
- 3—A. W. Jennings
- 4—N. B. Hudson
- 5—J. W. Cluse
- 6—B. E. Bengier (Capt.)
- 7—S. P. Mathwin
- 8—R. Duthy
- 9—I. Williams
- 10—P. B. Clisby
- 11—A. L. Salmon
- 12—J. Claridge
- 13—P. N. Fox
- 14—J. Russell
- 15—A. S. Hobbs
- 16—P. T. Hobbs (Vice-Capt.)
- 17—J. A. Wiles
- 18—G. K. Johnson
- 19—E. C. Grainger

Manager: J. B. Goodale
 Coach: K. A. Bemold
 Trainer: R. L. Hall

JUNIORS

- 1—R. Worrell (Capt.)
 - 2—C. Johnson (Vice-Capt.)
 - 3—G. Kasehagen
 - 4—N. Taylor
 - 5—D. Hayden
 - 6—M. Good
 - 7—R. Freeman
 - 8—F. Vella
 - 9—M. Polden
 - 10—M. Muusse
 - 11—G. Bartholomew
 - 12—G. Barber
 - 13—S. Claridge
 - 14—M. Correll
 - 15—P. Kinderman
 - 16—W. Hann
 - 17—G. Goldney
 - 18—G. Becker
 - 19—Harley Cooke
- Manager: P. Kestel
 Coach: J. Herbert
 Trainer: R. L. Hall
 Assistant Manager: B. Barton

West Australia

SENIORS

- 1—M. Hickey
- 2—K. Stratton
- 3—R. Taylor
- 4—L. Moir
- 5—L. Morley
- 6—L. Gillespie
- 7—T. Riordan
- 8—L. Perry
- 9—N. Muir
- 10—R. Goddard
- 11—B. Press
- 12—R. Woolcocks
- 13—R. Turnbull
- 14—R. Reiger
- 15—G. Goddard
- 16—R. Grimley
- 17—J. Keen
- 18—P. Carroll
- 19—R. Stratton Jnr.

Manager: Mr. Murray Redfern
 Coach: Mr. Robert Stratton Snr.

JUNIORS

- 1—R. Sears (Capt.)
- 2—R. Bailey (Vice-Capt.)
- 3—N. Bailey
- 4—B. Bell
- 5—L. Brenton
- 6—B. Coall
- 7—V. Crea
- 8—T. Cully
- 9—W. Day
- 10—M. Fowler
- 11—B. Goddard
- 12—S. Johnson
- 13—T. Magee
- 14—S. Panek
- 15—R. Phillips
- 16—D. Potter
- 17—R. Ramsay
- 18—M. Staniforth
- 19—E. Walters

Manager: Mr. Jim Graham
 Coach: Mr. Robert Ramsay

Victoria

SENIORS

- 1—M. Orr (Capt.)
 - 2—A. Bower
 - 3—W. Hanna
 - 4—D. Carter
 - 5—J. Stewart
 - 6—N. Haley
 - 7—D. Norman
 - 8—P. Voigt
 - 9—T. Stanboul
 - 10—J. Butkiewicz
 - 11—G. Minniece
 - 12—W. Stahmer (Vice-Capt.)
 - 13—M. Quinn
 - 14—R. Waite
 - 15—G. Spicer
 - 16—A. Datson
 - 17—D. Joy
 - 18—D. Raines
 - 19—G. Ross
 - 20—P. Stiglich
 - 21—N. Bell
 - 22—R. Stahmer
 - 23—R. O'Keefe
 - 24—K. Wilson
 - 25—N. Clark
- Coach: P. Humphreys
 Manager: E. Clayfield
 Trainer: J. Clayfield
 Assistant Trainer: M. Syman

JUNIORS

- 1—P. Skiller
 - 2—B. Kerr (Vice-Capt.)
 - 3—C. Jenkinson
 - 4—T. Schneider (Capt.)
 - 5—R. Freeman
 - 6—G. Bullock
 - 7—C. Barnard
 - 8—P. Eccles
 - 9—B. Deagon
 - 10—A. Walker
 - 11—P. Tambakis
 - 12—M. Frankland
 - 13—N. McGuckian
 - 14—C. Stamboul
 - 15—B. Faulkner
 - 16—L. Bray
 - 17—P. Brierley
 - 18—A. Morley
 - 19—T. Stow
- Coach: Mr. D. Miller
 Manager: Mr. R. Holden

HISTORY OF THE GARLAND-McHARG CUP

After the visit of the Canadian Lacrosse team in 1907, a cup was presented by Mr. Garland (a Canadian) and Mr. A. McHarg (a Victorian) for competition between the States.

PREVIOUS RESULTS

YEAR	PLAYED AT	WON BY
1910	Adelaide	Victoria
1912	Melbourne	Victoria
1920	Sydney	South Australia
1923	Brisbane	South Australia
1926	Adelaide	South Australia
1929	Perth	Victoria
1932	Melbourne	Victoria
1936	Adelaide	Victoria
1939	Brisbane	Victoria
1947	Perth	West Australia
1950	Melbourne	Victoria
1953	Adelaide	Victoria
1956	Perth	Victoria
1959	Melbourne	South Australia
1962	Adelaide	South Australia
1965	Perth	Victoria
1968	Melbourne	Victoria
1970	Adelaide	Victoria
1972	Perth	West Australia

Indians introduce game to the green fields

The green fields of England first saw the game of Lacrosse in 1867, when two teams of North American Indians toured the country, playing demonstration matches.

The game was not an instant success, however, and not until 1875 was the first club founded. This was Stockport—thought to be the oldest Lacrosse club in the world.

Other clubs were formed in the next few years, but, from these very early days the game was concentrated on the one hand in the London area, and on the other on the Manchester-Stockport conurbation in the North-West.

In the late seventies this basic split was reflected in the founding of the North of England Lacrosse Association (N.S.L.A.) and the South of England Men's Lacrosse Association (S.E.M.L.A.).

Three competitions which were started at this time are still an important part of the English Lacrosse calendar. They are the annual Lancashire versus Cheshire county match which was first played in 1880, the Northern Senior Flags, an inter-club knock-out competition which began in 1883, and the once yearly inter-regional North versus South of England clash which was initiated in 1887.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

The sport made remarkable progress at this time—due chiefly to three international matches which were played. They were, United Kingdom 1—Canada 12 in 1883; United Kingdom 5—America 3 in 1884; England 0—America 2 in 1884.

In 1892 the English Lacrosse Union (E.L.U.) was founded to co-ordinate the efforts of the two regional bodies, and it is still the governing body of the game today.

The three other countries in the United Kingdom also played Lacrosse at this time but, sadly, there is nothing left of this today. Scotland beat England 4-3 in 1875 and the sides drew 1-1 in 1877. England played Ireland from 1881 to 1903, winning nine and losing 12, and England was successful three times over Wales from 1907 to 1909.

The year 1895 was a significant one in the game development. The Iroquois Cup—emblematic of the English Club Championship—was first competed for

and the North of England League was founded. Both still feature in the English Lacrosse scene.

The game in England reached a peak before the First War and in 1914 a Northern League of seven Divisions was in being, consisting of about 80 teams. Many young players were lost in the war—no less than ten of the Cheadle Club's first team being killed in one twenty-minute action. The game had to pick up the pieces and try to rebuild afterwards.

But this process was not complete before another war took a massive toll and not until 1972 did the Northern League again boast seven divisions.

THE ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH CLUB LACROSSE

After a century or so, the dominant feature of Lacrosse in England is still the distinct polarization of its 1,500 players into two halves. S.E.M.L.A. has jurisdiction over the 'London end' of the game, and controls the 15 clubs and the dozen schools which play Lacrosse down South. Oxford and Cambridge universities belong to the Southern League, which consists of three divisions, totalling 33 teams.

Three knock-out competitions are run, the Senior, Intermediate, and Minor Flags. Purley are the biggest club with four senior teams but the South's most successful club in recent years has been Lee, from the London suburb of Orpington. They have won the First Division for the last seven years, and the Senior Flags for the last four seasons.

N.E.L.A. CONTROL

N.E.L.A. controls the 26 senior clubs and the 16 schools which play Lacrosse, in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire. The F-Division League comprises 80 teams and five knock-out competitions are also run, the Senior Flags, Junior Flags, Lancashire Cup, Stockport Cup and David Beesley Cup.

In the sixties, three clubs dominated Northern Lacrosse—Old Hulmelans, South Manchester and Mellor. Between them they won the league each year and only missed the Flags twice. But recently, the balance of power has shifted, and over the last three years Urmston, Sheffield University and Old Waconians have come to the fore, each

winning the league once. The 'Big-Three' Flags stranglehold, which has lasted 12 years, will also be broken this year as the Senior Flags Tie will be between Urmston and Sheffield—neither of whom has ever won the trophy.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ENGLISH COUNTY LACROSSE

County Lacrosse is strong in the North, too. Lancashire play Cheshire at Under-15, schoolboys and Under-21 levels, whilst both counties play Under-23 sides against the English Universities.

The Annual Lancashire versus Cheshire full county match is one of the highlights of the season. Although Lancashire's traditional superiority in numbers, presently 15 clubs to Cheshire's eight—is reflected in the score over the years—53 Lancashire wins, 23 Cheshire wins—and 10 draws, Yorkshire (five clubs) also plays county fixtures.

No county Lacrosse is currently played in the South.

THE ENGLISH LACROSSE UNION

What part, then does the E.L.U. play in all this? The union is still governing body of the game and is responsible for all law-making. To the Lacrosse enthusiast its presence is mainly felt in three areas. Firstly it is in charge of the Iroquois Cup Final between the Northern and Southern Flags winners; secondly it organizes the annual North versus South inter-regional match, and thirdly it picks sides to represent England in representative games.

JUNIOR LACROSSE

All who have the welfare of Lacrosse at heart agree that the most important aspect is the junior end, and great progress is being made in this area, in England.

In the South last season, a dozen junior sides competed in a summer league and this proved a great success due to better pitches and less competition from soccer and rugby.

In the North, Junior Lacrosse has expanded rapidly over the last 15 years. In 1960 about 20 youngsters' teams turned out each Saturday morning, now it is nearer 40. Under-13 and Under-15 knock-out are run and, with county representation to compete for, the

standard is really high and shows great promise for the future.

HOW MANY MEN IN A TEAM?

English Lacrosse has nearly always been 12 a-side, with no off-side and no substitution. Where a player was hurt and in the opinion of the referee unable to continue, the other side had to stand a man down to make the sides level.

In 1970, however, the E.L.U. gave S.E.M.L.A. permission to try ten a-side with off-side, but no substitution. This proved a success and in 1972, the N.E.L.A. experimented with ten a-side in their first two divisions, this being extended to the first four for the current season. It is anticipated that ten a-side will become the official English game at the end of this season. Most

players prefer the extra space and the absence of crowded defences, but practically all—because of the inclement English climate—are against substitution. There seems little chance that substitution will ever be part of the internal English game.

THE 1974 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Preparation for this tour began in August, 1973, so the players will have been 'at it' about a year by the time the tournament arrives. Practices have been held every Sunday morning and several weekends of intensive training and preparations have also been held.

The Lancashire versus Cheshire and the North versus South matches were brought forward so as to play an integral part in the selection process and the team was selected in early

February. The side reflects the balance of lacrosse power in the country — Lancashire having 14 of the 25 players, Cheshire two, Yorkshire five, and the South of England four. The best represented clubs are Old Waconians and Sheffield University, each with five players.

Only three players survive from the England squad which competed in the 1967 World Championships. They are skipper Mike Roberts, veteran Tom Gare and Roy "Ernie Bear" Higson.

BIG EFFORT

Now that the squad is known, four months of redoubled effort have to be put in by each player so that the team can give a good account of the English game in this, its one hundredth year of international lacrosse.



ENGLAND TEAM AND OFFICIALS

Front Row (from left): J. Blake, P. J. McCulloch (vice-captain), F. M. McClinton (assistant-manager), C. D. Walkden (manager), N. J. Wayne (coach), J. M. Roberts (captain), G. C. Lester, R. Atkinson.

Centre Row (from left): C. Beaumont, F. Bedford, B. Daines, V. Wilcock, D. Scotton, D. Thomas, P. A. Rice, P. J. Edmondson, D. J. Fletcher, E. Broadhurst.

Back Row (from left): C. R. Parker, T. Gare, G. Paine, M. Newton, R. Higson, S. Weaver, I. Cundy, D. Gaskell, G. Simpson.

Absent: J. Wolfenden, G. A. Anderson, Dr. G. McDonald.

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REFEREES PANEL

There are two overseas referees — Englishmen Dr Garry McDonald and George Anderson — among the panel of seven chosen for the 1974 World Championship series.

Dr McDonald and Mr Anderson have an affinity with each other.

In 1967 Dr McDonald was captain of England and in the same year Mr Anderson was coach of the All England team.

Dr McDonald, who was a member of the Mellor club, was also captain of the North of England for several years.

Mr Anderson also coached the North of England on a number of occasions.

The five Australian referees appointed for the Championships all have considerable experience and there should not be any complaints about their work.

They are:

N. T. (Nobby) O'Brien (Victoria): A school principal Nobby has had 15 years as an umpire. He played for 12 years with U.H.S.O.B. and Coburg and was chosen as a Victorian representative in 1956.

Don Reymont (Victoria): A grocery chain store manager Don played with Caulfield for 12 years before switching to refereeing back in 1962. He has a deep knowledge of the game.

Frank Coggins (South Australia): An Adelaide builder Frank played with Port Adelaide for many years before taking up refereeing seven years ago.

Peter "Stirrer" Wedding (South Australia): A sales representative Peter played first with Victorian club Essendon and then in-uniform, in South Australia. He took up umpiring three

years ago and has adapted quickly.

Peter Reid (Western Australia): Comes to the Championships with a wealth of experience behind him. A school teacher Peter played with the Fremantle club and is currently the Western Australian referees' coach.

The Australian Lacrosse Council has approved seven more referees to handle other matches during the Championship series. These referees are:

Bruce Flood (Victoria): The general manager of a plastics company Bruce played for Caulfield for 22 years before taking up refereeing two seasons ago.

John Gregory (Victoria): John played for 10 years with Malvern before becoming a referee seven years ago. He is an officer with the Melbourne City Council.

John Gunn (Victoria): A bank accountant John played for Caulfield for 12 years and has been refereeing since the 1969 Lacrosse season.

Jerry Buxton (South Australia): A bank officer Jerry did not play Lacrosse but since starting in the game as a referee back in 1967 he has proved most accomplished.

Malcolm Hamilton (South Australia): Malcolm, who is a senior technical assistant, is one of the veterans of the Australian Lacrosse scene. He played with Brighton for 27 years before becoming a referee in 1970.

Trevor Tomlinson (South Australia): An architect Trevor played with Sturt for 17 years and has quickly adapted to refereeing since taking up the whistle three years ago.



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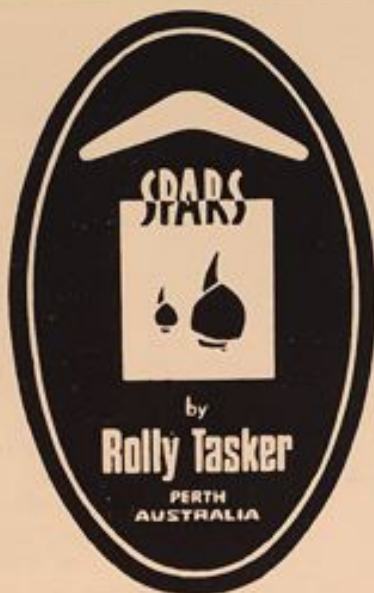
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PROGRAMME OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS AND AUXILIARY EVENTS

Thursday, June 27

1.00 p.m.: U.S.A. v. Victoria (Melb. University)
2.30 p.m.: Canada v. President's Team (Latrobe University)

Friday, June 28 — Free

Saturday, June 29

Morning: Practice sessions as required.
Afternoon: Visits to Australian Rules football or races.

Sunday, June 30

World Championships, at Olympic Park.

11.00 a.m.: Opening Ceremony
11.30 a.m.: U.S.A. v. England
2.00 p.m.: Australia v. Canada
5.30 p.m.: Informal dinner for World Championship participants, at Olympic Park.

Monday, July 1

5.30 p.m.: State reception for World Championship teams.

Tuesday, July 2

World Championships, at Olympic Park.

11.30 a.m.: England v. Victoria
2.00 p.m.: U.S.A. v. Canada
8.00 p.m.: Teams entertained by various Melbourne clubs.

Wednesday, July 3

Australian Championships, at Albert Ground

11.30 a.m.: Western Australia v. South Australia (juniors).

2.00 p.m.: Western Australia v. South Australia (seniors).

Thursday, July 4

World Championships, at Olympic Park.

11.30 a.m.: Victoria v. Canada
2.00 p.m.: England v. Australia

Friday, July 5

9.30 a.m.: Trip to Ballarat Historical Park.

7.30 p.m.: Box Lacrosse Exhibition, at Williamstown.

Saturday, July 6

Australian Championships at Albert Ground

11.30 a.m.: Victoria v. Losers of W.A. versus S.A. (juniors).
2.00 p.m.: Victoria v. Losers of W.A. versus S.A. (seniors).

Sunday, July 7

World Championships, at Olympic Park.

11.30 a.m.: Canada v. England
2.00 p.m.: Australia v. U.S.A.

Monday, July 8

Australian Championships, at Albert Ground.

11.30 a.m.: Victoria v. Winners of W.A. versus S.A. (juniors).
2.00 p.m.: Victoria v. Winners of W.A. versus S.A. (seniors).

7.00 p.m.: Presentation dinner, at Royale Ballroom.

Tuesday, July 9

England v. President's Team, at Chadstone.

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1907 CANADIAN VISIT

The fabled Melbourne Cricket Ground was the scene for the first International Lacrosse match ever played in Australia, on the 27th July, 1907.

A team from Canada toured Australia and played 16 games, winning 15 and losing one.

The following report was printed in "The Age" on the 29th July, 1907.

"The first international lacrosse match Australia v. Canada took place on the Melbourne Cricket Ground on Saturday, in the presence of about 16,000 people, who watched the play with keen interest. Though to many the game was entirely new, they were quick to recognise its best features, and their applause showed their appreciation. It was a great game, and although the players keenly seized every advantage over their opponents, which the rules permitted there was throughout the utmost good feeling between them. The better combination of the Canadians gave them the advantage at the commencement, but after the first quarter the greater speed of the home team, and a better use this advantage gave them, enabled them to win with a margin of two goals. The teams were:—

CANADA: R. J. Arens (goalkeeper), L. H. Campbell (point), H. Camplin (cover point), J. M. Kearns (third man), W. J. Hanley and T. Hanley (defence), F. Grace (centre), F. Coombs and W. D. Ramore (attacks), G. Macdonald (left home), R. Gilbert (right home), Alex. Rose (home). Colors, Royal Purple and White.

AUSTRALIA: F. Delves (goalkeeper), E. Q. Gooden (point), L. Jones (cover point), C. V. Hughes (third man), C. Graham and V. Steet (defence), F. Kell (centre), W. C. Noblett and A. S. Mann (attacks), L. Humphris (left home), R. Taylor (right home), W. Bryning (home). Colors, Green and Gold."

TOUR RESULTS

Canada d. Queensland, 6-3
 Canada d. New South Wales, 11-0
 Australia d. Canada, 5-3
 Canada d. Australia, 6-3
 Canada d. S.A. second team, 10-3
 Canada d. S.A. first team, 7-3
 Canada d. Victoria, at Ballarat, 14-0
 Canada d. An Australian 12, 4-0
 Canada d. Victoria, at Melbourne, 9-1
 Canada d. Victoria, at Bendigo, 16-5
 Canada d. Jamestown, 12-0
 Canada d. Australia, 6-4
 Canada d. Western Australia, 12-4
 Canada d. Western Australia 2nd team, 17-2
 Canada d. Kalgoorlie, 12-0
 Canada d. Western Australia, 14-6

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY VISIT—1962

In 1962 a combined University squad became the first ever U.S.A. team to tour Australia. Their performance in Australia was comparable to the visit of the Canadian team in 1907.

The style of play in Australia changed dramatically after their tour, and brought lacrosse in Australia closer to the international scene.

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The U.S.A. team started their tour in Perth with an impressive win over Western Australia, but suffered defeat in Adelaide against the strong South Australian team.

The tour ended in Melbourne during the Australian championships. An Australian team was selected to play against the visitors on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, the same ground which saw the first international match played some 52 years earlier.

U.S.A. TEAM

University of Virginia

F. Askin (Manager)
 G. Corrigan (Coach)
 M. Church
 B. Feldstein
 J. McCleary
 D. Nice
 P. Quesenberry
 K. Sappington
 J. Snyder
 J. Spilman
 J. Storkerson
 T. Swindell
 J. Taylor

Washington and Lee University

R. McHenry (Coach)
 C. Brisco (Capt.)
 H. Alley
 M. Applefeld
 H. Bohlman
 J. Dinkel
 S. Horst
 C. Lea
 L. Peard
 J. Stull
 W. Thompson
 H. Tracht

AUSTRALIAN TEAM

B. Neill
 J. Daw
 A. Pearce
 R. Turner
 B. Jeffrey
 G. Reid
 R. Johnstone
 R. Sloggett (Vice Capt.)
 B. Gomer
 D. Hamilton (Capt.)
 G. Lines

D. Trainor
 D. Gomer
 R. Keen
 K. Bemold
 R. Reddaway
 W. Daw
 A. Gandy
 A. Vial (Manager)
 K. Roennfeldt (Coach)
 T. Blackler (Trainer)

TOUR RESULTS

Virginia-Washington and Lee d. Western Australia 12-8
 South Australia d. Virginia-Washington and Lee, 13-5
 South Australia d. Virginia-Washington and Lee, 12-6
 Virginia-Washington and Lee d. South Australia, 10-9
 Virginia-Washington and Lee d. Victoria Colts, 14-5
 Virginia-Washington and Lee d. Victoria No. 1, 15-4
 Virginia-Washington and Lee d. Victoria No. 2, 7-6
 Australia d. Virginia-Washington and Lee, 8-5

1962 AUSTRALIAN TOUR

The first Australian team to tour overseas was in 1962. Playing under American rules, the Australian team played 11 matches in four weeks against some of the best University teams in America.

After a very impressive but tiring tour through America, the team travelled to England where they played three matches in four days before returning to Australia.

Officials of the Australian team were as follows:

President: Mr. R. Coldstream
 Manager: Mr. L. Turnbull
 Assistant Manager: Mr. F. Durham
 Team Secretary: Mr. H. Sterck
 Team Coach: Mr. C. Weatherill

history began in 1907

THE 1962 TEAM MEMBERS

D. Miller (Captain)	I. Jewitt
A. Pearce (Vice-Captain)	N. Jeffrey
C. Eddy	J. Martin
K. Atkins	N. Melville
I. Bryning	G. Minniece
T. Campbell	F. Neill
L. Goding	F. Poat
B. Griffin	R. Ramsey
P. Humphries	D. Trainor
G. Hill	E. Twomey
P. Hogg	J. Stammers

TOUR RESULTS

Australia d. Duke University, 14-5
Virginia University d. Australia, 19-15
Australia d. Washington and Lee, 10-8
Maryland University d. Australia, 19-4
U.S. Naval Academy d. Australia, 17-8
Baltimore Lacrosse Club d. Australia, 17-10
Johns Hopkins University d. Australia, 16-10
Rutgers University d. Australia, 18-11
Australia drew with Princeton University, 11-11
Philadelphia d. Australia, 12-8
West Point Military Academy d. Australia, 14-3
Australia d. Cambridge-Oxford Universities, 21-2
Australia d. North of England, 13-4
England d. Australia, 7-5

1967 AUSTRALIAN TOUR

This the second international tour by an Australian team, included a World Series in Canada, where Australia performed well to finish second to America.

The team also toured U.S.A. and England gaining experience and promoting goodwill in International Lacrosse.

The Australian Team members were:

B. Griffin (Captain)	T. Rimmer
G. Hill (Vice-captain)	A. Rolley
P. Collett	G. Row
A. Jennings	D. Rudderham
J. Keen	D. Spreadborough
A. Neill	F. Stewart
B. Neill	R. Taylor
E. Nicholls	G. Treloar
J. O'Keefe	N. Waite
M. Orr	W. Willcock
L. Piper	I. Jewitt (Coach)
G. Reddaway	F. Durham (Manager)
D. Riddington	

TOUR RESULTS

Northern California Lacrosse Association d. Australia, 13-11
British Columbia Lacrosse Association d. Australia, 21-17
Dennison University d. Australia, 12-5
Johns Hopkins University d. Australia, 16-10
University Club Baltimore d. Australia, 16-6
U.S. Naval Academy d. Australia, 17-14
Long Island Lacrosse Club d. Australia, 18-4
Australia d. University of Massachusetts, 12-10
Australia d. Boston Lacrosse Club, 16-6
*Australia d. England, 11-9
*Australia d. Canada, 18-10
*U.S.A. d. Australia, 25-11
Australia d. Purley Lacrosse Club, 19-9
England d. Australia, 10-7
*World Series Matches

THE LANCERS VISIT—1970

A team from the Lancers Club of Baltimore, U.S.A., toured Australia in 1970. The team consisted of many players from various Universities and Clubs near to Baltimore.

Their tour started in Melbourne, with two games against Victorian teams before going on to Adelaide to participate in the 1970 Australian championships.

Unfortunately, their playing record was not as successful as they would have hoped. However, the match against the Australian team, which was selected after the championships, was the most successful game of their tour, when they lost narrowly by three goals.

LANCERS TEAM

S. Baron	D. Pickall
R. Beard	C. Reed
E. Bergofsky	K. Schmoke
M. Fox	P. Shechtman
D. Grant	M. Silberman
G. Handleman	R. Spence
C. Gilbert	M. Stanton
T. Harvey	D. Tarring
J. Helfman	E. Walsh
B. Herling	K. Menzies (Coach)
J. Loveland	K. Strong and
M. Morris	D. Rubenstein (Managers)
S. Nathan	K. Menzies Jr.
D. Nathans	(age 11, Mascot)
S. Oidick	

AUSTRALIAN TEAM

D. Fox (Capt.)	A. Rolley
B. Griffin (Vice-Capt.)	P. Humphreys
D. Norman	G. Treloar
J. Kelly	W. Stahmer
J. O'Keefe	J. Carter
P. Collett	W. Stubbs
G. Ross	T. Allington (Coach)
B. Benger	C. Gregory (Manager)
I. Williams	

TOUR RESULTS

Victoria d. Lancers, 15-8
Victoria 2nds d. Lancers, 27-3
South Australia d. Lancers, 22-8
South Australia 2nds d. Lancers, 19-10
Victoria d. Lancers, 23-8
Western Australia d. Lancers, 7-4
Australia d. Lancers, 17-13
Lancers d. Western Australia, 17-16

1972 AUSTRALIAN TOUR

The third tour by an Australian team was undoubtedly a tour with a mission. For the twenty-one players, five officials and nine supporters who left Australia in March, 1972 the purpose of the nine-week world tour was threefold.

They wanted to win as many matches as possible in the U.S.A., Canada and England; to acquire new ideas, techniques and experience for the benefit of Australian lacrosse; to promote the idea of a 1974 World Championship in Melbourne.

The quality of this team and the skill with which it had been prepared soon became apparent as convincing victories were recorded during the passage from west to east across the United States. On arrival in Baltimore the record book showed five Australian victories and no defeats.

In Baltimore, the Mount Washington match was expected to be the toughest of the tour. The Mount Washington team was highly regarded for its masterful displays of lacrosse when representing the U.S.A. at the 1967 World Series in Canada.

No wonder then, that the Australian exuberance reached an all-time high as the closely-fought match brought a one goal victory. This was a landmark in the history of Australian lacrosse!

TEAM MEMBERSHIP

Manager — Mr. L. Turnbull
Coach — Mr. T. Allington
Assistant Manager — Mr. D. Harris
Assistant Coach — Mr. F. Hogarth
Trainer — Mr. J. Walker

Players — J. Carter (capt.), D. Fox (vice-capt.), R. Attenborough, A. Datson, D. Falland, B. Griffin, M. Hislop, P. Hobbs, J. Kelly, G. Antrim, M. Raggatt, K. Read, R. Scott, N. Speck, P. Stiglich, W. Stubbs, B. Thompson, D. Thompson, I. Toy, R. Turnbull, R. Twomey.

TOUR RESULTS

Australia d. South California All Stars, 15-3
Australia d. Naval Post-Graduate School, 29-8
Australia d. North California All Stars, 16-6
Australia d. Bowling Green State University, 15-6
Australia d. Denison University, 13-10
Australia d. Mount Washington Lacrosse Club, 16-15
Carlings Lacrosse Club d. Australia, 14-7
Australia d. Yale University, 14-6
Cornell University d. Australia, 16-11
Australia d. Fairfield County Lacrosse Club, 28-4
Australia d. Yorktown Lacrosse Club, 27-5
Australia d. South of England, 28-2
Australia d. England, 19-3

Box Lacrosse

An interesting sidelight to the World Lacrosse Championships will be an exhibition of Box Lacrosse.

The exhibition match — featuring Victoria's leading exponents of the game — will be played at Williamstown on July 5.

Box Lacrosse, originally developed by some clever Canadians to accommodate all the empty ice hockey rinks during the summer, is currently enjoying a popularity upsurge in Canada and America.

The game is literally Lacrosse in an hockey rink . . . without the ice.

The rules draw about evenly from ice hockey and field lacrosse and what used to be called "murder ball" on grammar school playgrounds.

The game is fast, furious and fierce and as one supporter so accurately said, "the flow of blood would have delighted Attila the Hun."

While the game might not be as blood-thirsty and vicious as the U.S. version, being popularised by the Iroquois Indians, the Williamstown exhibition should still prove most interesting.

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"Lacrosse — the sport of Canada"

A Poem — by Fred Jacob

*I'm one of the old lacrosse boys; a friend of the gutted stick,
I tell you the old game's got me; at times I think I'm sick*

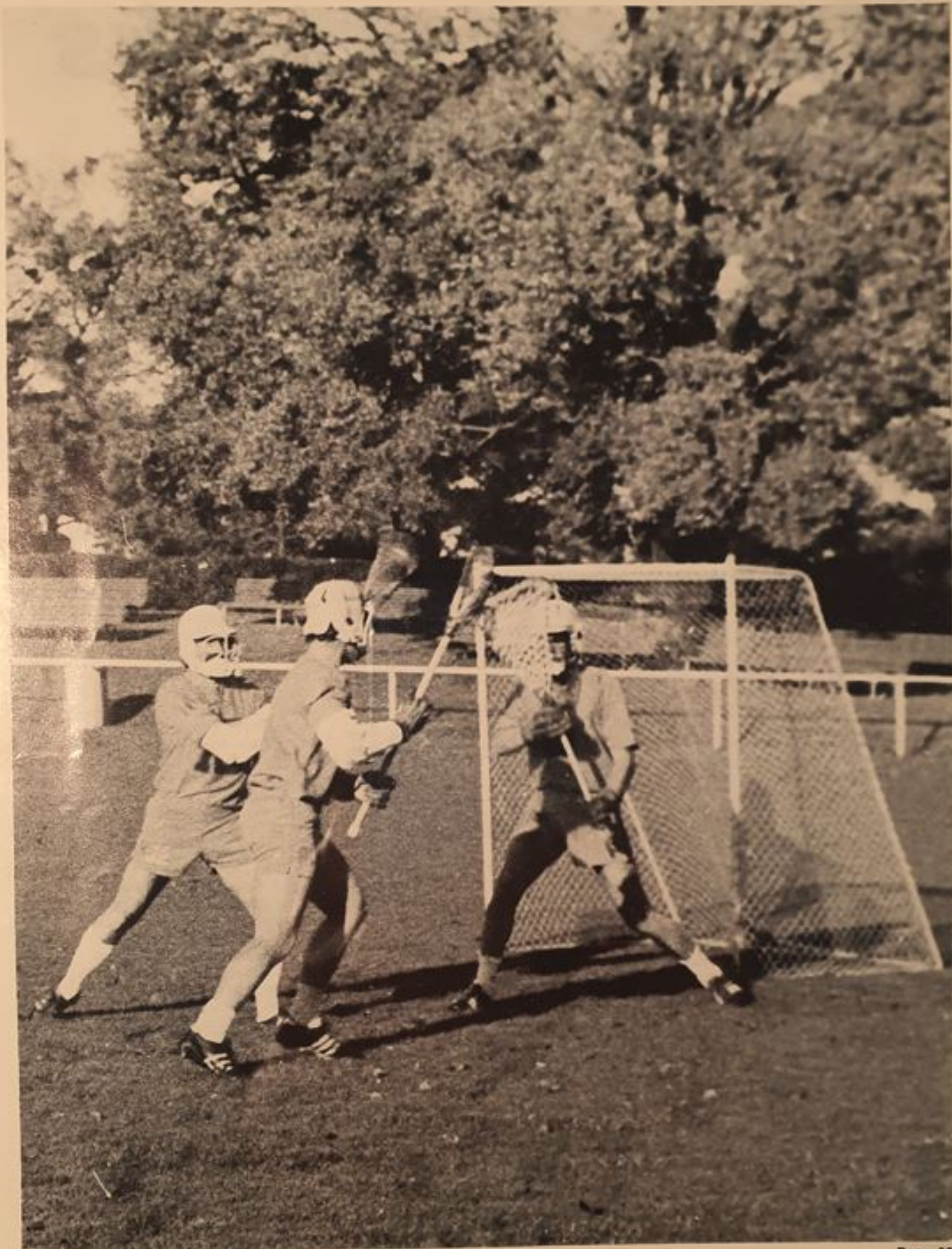
*Of the days it takes for training; of the games that are earned and lost,
"I'm through," I say, when we put away our sticks with the autumn frost.
But when May comes down on the West wind, 'tis then that I feel the pang.
At the thought of the fun I'd be missing, and you find me back with the gang.*

*I've done my stunt in the scorching heat; a heat that no one knows.
Who has not lived for a Summer in 'Out Lady of the Snow'.
I've felt the grass a-sizzle, and I've felt my tongue hang out;
While the sweat on my neck and forehead, streamed down like a water-spout.
I've seen the field a-whirling, and never really knew
How I nerved myself for another sprint, and stayed till the whistle blew.*

*There are jolts and you bet you feel them, when you get the body fair —
Some bumps you take, and some bumps you give — in the end you call it square.
Maybe you shed a tooth or two; your skin is not always whole.
But it's worth it when you grab the ball, and bang in the winning goal.
You know the crowd is with you; you can hear the loud mouthed fan:
"Go down on the home, for the love of Mike", or "Everybody cover a man".*

*And, oh, your blood goes leaping, when the boys in the bleachers roar:
"Bore in on the nets, break the tie — just two minutes to score".
You have pulled out a game by a hair's breadth, or you've cracked beneath the strain;
But they still have a thrill, in after years, when you play them all over again.*

*So measure the creases ready, and put the nets in place;
The teams are padded and steady, and the ball is there to face.
I'll be out to do my darndest, if I'm only an "also ran".
For this is the sport of Canada — a game that takes a man.*



Manager attacks newspapers

Canada's historic, and memorable visit, to Australia way back in 1907 certainly was not without incident and controversy.

In fact the manager of the Canadian team, John C. Miller, became so incensed at reports about his team's matches that he wrote a "vigorous" letter to "The Observer" newspaper in Adelaide.

The letter, appearing on September 21, 1907, was treated as follows by "The Observer":

OPEN LETTER FROM MR. MILLER

Mr. J. C. Miller (Manager of the Canadian lacrosse team) has issued the following open letter to two Eastern newspapers concerning their criticisms of his team: — "Perth, W.A., August 30. Sirs — The members of the Canadian lacrosse team have been greatly amused at your vain endeavours to prejudice public opinion against them and your efforts to create discord between them and their hosts — the Australian Lacrosse Association."

"Were your criticisms at all fair all sportsmen would welcome them, but your latest effusions are so manifestly unfair and brutal, and display such a low, vulgar and depraved spirit of spite and jealousy, that we cannot allow them to pass unnoticed.

BLACKGUARDS

"You refer to us as though we were a gang of ruffians and blackguards, who were endeavouring to maim or kill outright the players whom we have met. We feel that the players in particular, and the public generally, are to be deeply sympathised with in having to bear the shame of being championed by writers who in their blind prejudice do more to kill good sport than any gang of convicts could possibly do.

"It would appear from your writings that we laid out Australian lacrossists at every opportunity and it might surprise you to know, as it will certainly please your depraved dispositions, that in the numerous games we have played the Canadian players have certainly been the greatest sufferers from accidents in the games — if you will allow me to call the blows accidental.

"We have had in our various games one man with two teeth knocked out, two other men with a tooth a piece knocked out or broken, one man with his arm broken, one man with his eye cut so badly it needed four stitches to close it, one man with his chin cut so that it took two stitches, one man with his toe broken, one man with his finger broken, one man with the muscles of his leg torn so badly, that, even though he is a medical man and should look at things cheerfully, he fears he will never again be able to play the game, besides numerous bruises about the arms and legs of our men.

"All this in spite of the much-abused armour we wear; and through it all we have yet to see any report in your fair and sportsmanlike endeavours to acquaint your readers with the true facts or any mention of any of them. In justice to the lacrossists I would add that the broken arm and cut eye were received in hockey games on the ice but these games were played under the auspices of the Victorian Lacrosse Association.

BRUTAL ATTACK

"This is the first mention any of us has yet made of any of the above injuries, and were it not for your most ignorant and brutal attack they would have been allowed to pass unnoticed. Will you kindly acquaint your readers with the casualty list on the Australian side, and let them judge whether our attacks are justified?

"In 'The Bulletin' mention is made of your intention to ask the governing body of lacrosse in Canada to debar some of our men from taking part in future games, and I would just add that the men who are at the head of the game in Canada have built up the game by the application at all times of the true spirit of British justice, and would certainly not act as you have done in convicting a man without giving him the chance to defend himself.

"Neither would they be led astray by the irresponsible vapourings of a diseased mind such as actuated the effusion complained of. We have received, from all over the Commonwealth, letters and wires from numerous of our opponents asking us to kindly take no notice of those articles and we certainly bear no ill-will against any lacrossist we have met.

"We leave here in a few days with the most kindly feelings towards Australian lacrossists and the general public, who have given us so much pleasure, and are pleased to know that in the whole Commonwealth there are only two exceptions that prove the rule, that as a whole the Australians are gentlemen of the highest type.

"I can only say, that in waiting to the eve of our departure before writing as you did, you have shown that you have much more discretion than your limited supply of brains would lead one to believe.

FILLING NEEDED

"Were we in your State, it would have given us a great deal of pleasure to try and fill in the vacancy in your head where your brains should be with sand or some other solid matter, so that those rumblings which you mistake for thought would never again be reduced to print.

"We have yet to see any report from any of the Australian players in which they try to take advantage of your slanderous and unfair statements to account for their numerous defeats, and they won our admiration by their sportsmanlike conduct on and off the field.

NO RELATIONSHIP WITH ARCHANGELS

"The very fact that a few players on each side temporarily lost their tempers only goes to endear the game to us, and shows that it is a game worth playing. We have never claimed even a distant relationship with archangels.

"Neither do we admit any of our players having Indian blood in their veins, although if they had they certainly could claim that truest traditions of the noble North American red man prevent them stabbing a man in the back as you have tried to do.

"In conclusion I can only say that the memory of the pleasures we have enjoyed and the true friends we have made will so overshadow the very few little unpleasantnesses that have arisen that we will always hold in our affections the kindest thoughts for Australia and Australians." — **I am yours truly, John C. Miller, Manager Canadian Lacrosse Team.**

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