

# WORLD LACROSSE 82



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June, 1982

Dear Lacrosse Fans:

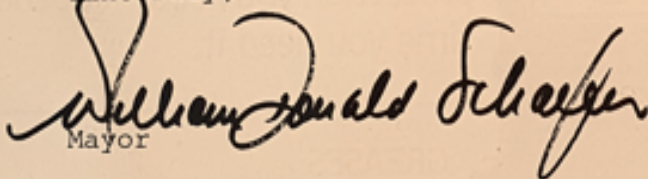
During my terms as Mayor of Baltimore many exciting events have occurred in our City. The World Lacrosse Games '82 is certainly one of the most exciting and prestigious of these events.

The finest Lacrosse players from England, Australia, Canada and the United States have come together to play for the title World Champion. Since Baltimore and Lacrosse have long been synonymous, it is only fitting that the world's best will be decided here.

Several Baltimore players are involved in the tournament. Baltimore is proud of these men and wishes them the best of luck. Baltimore is also delighted to host the players, coaches and fans from England, Australia and Canada. We are certain you will enjoy your visit to one of America's finest cities.

Finally, a very special thank you to the World Lacrosse Games '82 organizing committee. Many months of hard work, planning and attention to detail have produced the finest World Lacrosse Games.

Sincerely,

  
Mayor



# World Games '82

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To Doyle Smith of the USILA for his contributions in promotion of the Games

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The  
Lacrosse Foundation, Inc.  
Lacrosse Hall of Fame Museum

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June 14, 1982

Dear Lacrosse Fans:

On behalf of The Lacrosse Foundation, Inc. it is a great pleasure to welcome each of you to World Games '82. These games are the fourth in the recent series of lacrosse competition of teams representing England, Australia, Canada and the United States. Everyone is looking forward to great lacrosse play and fellowship.

Special thanks go to Buzzy Budnitz, as Chairman of our World Games Steering Committee, and to each and every member of that committee. Throughout the past three years these volunteers have worked countless hours to ensure the great success of this event. Additional thanks go to all sponsors and contributors, large and small, as well as to every lacrosse enthusiast here at these games.

The Lacrosse Foundation, Inc. is proud that under its auspices the United States is able to be the host country to international lacrosse competition for the first time in more than fifty years. It is also pleased that these games are in Baltimore, the location of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame Museum, giving all guests, competitors and fans access to its museum.

Best wishes for your stay in Baltimore and your enjoyment of international lacrosse at its finest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert P. Schlenger".

Robert P. Schlenger  
President

# World Games '82 Leadership



Buzzy Budnitz



Joe Harlan



Jim Beverly

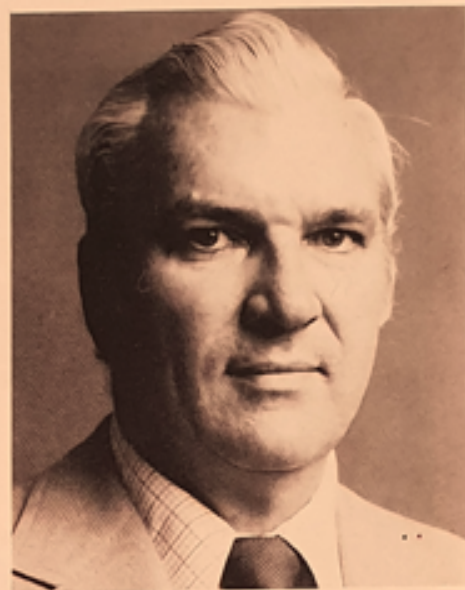
The planning and production of a project as massive in scope as the '82 World Games requires a tremendous amount of time and dedication from an extremely large number of people.

Through the efforts of members of the Lacrosse Foundation, such a group was brought together.

The group was headed by Emil A. "Buzzy" Budnitz, the indefatigable General Chairman who first assembled all the members of the hard working group and then set about directing its efforts. Budnitz, a member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame, is also president of the International Lacrosse Federation and on the board of directors of Lacrosse Foundation.

Budnitz was ably assisted by Joe Harlan as the Committee's General Vice-Chairman. Elmer Wingate served in a key capacity as vice-chairman for Publicity and Fund-Raising. Jim Beverly coordinated the Mayor's Reception and the World Games Banquet. Ben Goertemiller handled arrangements for awards and ceremonies. Tom Hayes, long associated with the USA's World Games participation in the past, performed as international secretary.

The World Games Committee also included Bob Smith, in charge of games management; Bob Tarring, the executive director of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame and liaison for visiting teams; Bob Schlenger, president of the Lacrosse Foundation; Fred Eisenbrandt, responsible for rules; Bill Keigler, treasurer; Rene Gunning, merchandise; Buzzy Williams and Skip Lichtfuss, Tent City; Bob Travers, transportation; Walter Houck, tickets; Arlyn Marshall, USA alternates; Bill Miller and Henry LeBrun, liaisons.



Elmer Wingate



Bob Smith



Tom Hayes



Ben Goertemiller

# World Games '82

## Schedule of Events

**Friday, June 18**

6 P.M.

England vs Australia

8 P.M.

Canada vs United States

**Sunday, June 20**

6 P.M.

Canada vs England

8:30 P.M.

Australia vs United States

**Tuesday, June 22**

6 P.M.

Australia vs Canada

8:30 P.M.

England vs United States

**Thursday, June 24**

6 P.M.

USWLA Champions vs Women's USA Team

8:30 P.M.

Men's Game, 3rd place

**Friday, June 25**

8:30 P.M.

Championship Game, World Games '82

**Saturday, June 26**

6:30 P.M.

World Games Banquet

(Baltimore Convention Center)

# World Games '82

## United States Team

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Hometown</u>
2	Tom Sears	Goal	5'10"	175	21	Baltimore, Md.
3	Bill Beroza	Goal	6'2"	194	26	Roseville, Mich.
7	Mike O'Neill	Att.	6'0"	170	26	Chapel Hill, N.C.
8	Bill Marino	Mid.	5'10"	160	26	Massapequa, N.Y.
9	Brooks Sweet	Att.	5'10"	165	25	Plymouth, Mass.
10	Jeff Cook	Att.	6'0"	190	21	Pikesville, Md.
12	Vinny Sombrotto	Mid.	5'11"	170	23	Port Washington, N.Y.
15	Mike Page	Mid.	5'9"	155	27	Bernardville, N.J.
18	Tom Keigler	Def.	5'11"	180	27	McDonogh, Md.
19	Bob Engelke	Att.	5'10"	160	26	Franklin Square, N.Y.
20	Jim Darcangelo	Mid.	5'8"	170	29	Towson, Md.
21	Bob Griebe	Att.	5'10"	165	29	Towson, Md.
22	Norm Engelke	Mid.	6'0"	170	22	Franklin Square, N.Y.
23	Gary Clipp	Def.	5'11"	185	27	Catonsville, Md.
24	Bob Henrickson	Mid.	5'10"	162	26	Manhasset, N.Y.
25	Brendan Schneck	Att.	6'1"	180	25	Woodbury, N.Y.
27	Jim Burke	Def.	5'9"	160	25	Huntington, N.Y.
28	John Fay	Mid.	6'1"	185	22	Concord, Mass.
30	Doug Radebaugh	Mid.	5'10"	170	28	Towson, Md.
32	John Driscoll	Mid.	5'10"	160	23	Manhasset, N.Y.
41	Joe Kovar	Def.	5'11"	180	26	Lynbrook, N.Y.
42	Chris Kane	Def.	6'2"	185	26	New York, N.Y.
44	Mark Greenberg	Def.	6'5"	210	23	Pikesville, Md.

Head coach: Tom Flatley (Long Island Lacrosse Club)

Assistant coaches: Willie Scroggs (North Carolina), Dave Urick (Hobart).

Manager: Tom Hayes

Assistant managers: Joe Harlan, Richie Moran

Trainer: LeRoy Brandimore

Assistant trainers: Joseph Daley, John Bielawski



Head Coach Tom Flatley



2 - Tom Sears



3 - Bill Beroza



7 - Mike O'Neill



Ass't Coach Willie Scroggs



15 - Mike Page



18 - Tom Keigler



19 - Bob Engelke



Ass't Coach Dave Urick



24 - Bob Henrickson



25 - Brendan Schneck



27 - Jim Burke

# United States





8 - Bill Marino



9 - Brooks Sweet



10 - Jeff Cook



12 - Vinny Sombrotto



20 - Jim Darcangelo



21 - Bob Griebbe



22 - Norm Engelke



23 - Gary Clipp



28 - John Fay



30 - Doug Radebaugh



32 - John Driscoll



41 - Joe Kovar



42 - Chris Kane



44 - Mark Greenberg

# Thumbnail Sketches

## United States Squad

### 2—TOM SEARS—Goalie

Top collegiate goalie in lacrosse today . . . helped University of North Carolina to its first NCAA lacrosse title in 1981 . . . age 21 . . . hometown Baltimore . . . first team All-America in 1981 . . . super in championship game against Hopkins in 1981 . . . captain of high school team at Calvert Hall . . . 175 pounds, 5'10" . . . majoring in psychology at North Carolina.

### 3—BILL BEROZA—Goalie

Age 26 . . . captain of Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . received Miller Trophy as outstanding player in USCL title games in 1978 and 1980 . . . . . been All-Clubber . . . earned six letters at Roanoke College in lacrosse and soccer . . . All-America in 1976-77 . . . outstanding athlete at Roanoke senior year . . . lives in Roseville, Mich. . . . marketing rep for IBM near Detroit.

### 7—MIKE O'NEILL—Attack

Named outstanding club attackman in 1979 . . . now plays for Brine Lacrosse Club . . . was nation's premier attackman as collegian at Johns Hopkins . . . won trophy case full of awards, including Enners Memorial Award as Outstanding Player in Division I in 1978 . . . age 26 . . . 170 pounds, 6'0" . . . an assistant lacrosse coach at University of North Carolina.

### 8—BILL MARINO—Midfield

All-Club midfielder in 1977 and 1980 . . . now plays for Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . played for U.S. team in 1978 games at Manchester, England . . . earned three letters in lacrosse and one in football at Cornell . . . 1976 grad, majored in economics . . . age 26 . . . 160 pounds, 5'10" . . . three-time All-Ivy, All-American at Cornell . . . lives in Massapequa, N.Y.

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## Coaching Staff

### TOM FLATLEY—Head coach

Assistant to Richie Moran on 1978 U.S. team that finished second in England, getting his first head coaching assignment of World Games team . . . . . head coach of highly-successful Long Island Lacrosse Club, has led LILC in international competition against teams from Australia (1976), England (1979) and Canada (1980) . . . . . head coach at Long Island since 1976 . . . . . has accounted for more than 65 career club victories, five Northern Division and three club championships . . . . . graduate of Lehigh ('61), degree in history.

### WILLIE SCROGGS—Assistant coach

Head coach of the immensely successful University of North Carolina lacrosse program . . . . . led Tar Heels to '81 national championship, first ever for UNC in lacrosse . . . . . winner of Morris Touchstone Memorial Award, symbolic of Division I coach of the year . . . . . starting midfielder on three national championship teams at Hopkins (67-69) . . . . . coached at Gilman School three years before becoming assistant at Hopkins in '72 . . . . . after six years at Homewood, took UNC job.

### DAVE URICK—Assistant coach

Been head coach at Hobart since 1980 . . . . . led Statesmen to national title in rookie season . . . . . in second season, too . . . . . and in third season, too . . . . . it's getting to be a habit at Hobart, where Urick is 3-for-3 . . . . . been at Hobart 11 years, was head football coach and lacrosse assistant earlier . . . . . 1970 grad of Cortland State.

# United States Squad

Continued

## 9—BROOKS SWEET—Attack

Earned All-America honors at U of Mass and also at Farmingdale Junior College which won National Junior College title in 1977 . . . led nation in goals scored with 61 in '78 . . . plays attack for Brine Lacrosse Club . . . age 25 . . . hometown Plymouth, Mass. . . 160 pounds, 5'10" . . . MVP of East-West New England All-Star game in '79.

## 10—JEFF COOK—Attack

One of two players on the U.S. team coming directly from college ranks . . . top attackman in college today . . . recently closed out brilliant career at Johns Hopkins . . . age 21 . . . took home all the top awards for attackmen in 1981, including Most Outstanding Attackman and NCAA championship game's Most Outstanding player . . . 190 pounds, 6'10" . . . hometown Pikesville, Md.

## 12—VINNY SOMBROTTO—Midfield

Hometown Port Washington, N.Y. . . . age 23 . . . plays midfield for Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . earned four varsity letters at Hofstra, playing lacrosse and football . . . second-team All-America in 1980 . . . captain of prep team at Chaminade High (Mineola, N.Y.) where he set records for most goals in a season (76), single game (10) and most points in a season (97) . . . 170 pounds, 5'11".

## 15—MIKE PAGE—Midfield

Three-time All-Club selection for Long Island Lacrosse Club, now plays with New Jersey Lacrosse Club . . . age 27 . . . 155 pounds, 5'9" . . . sales manager with Proctor & Gamble . . . hometown Bernardville, N.J. . . . 1977 grad of Penn, where he was three-time All-America and career goal scoring leader . . . team captain, All-Ivy . . . named Outstanding Midfielder in nation in 1977, MVP of North-South All-Star game that year.

## 18—TOM KEIGLER—Defense


Hometown McDonough, Md. . . . age 27 . . . two-time All-America at W&L . . . member of U.S. team that competed in Manchester, England, in '78 . . . All-Club pick that year . . . now plays for Mount Washington Lacrosse Club . . . dad (Bill) played for Mount Washington and is in Lacrosse Hall of Fame . . . 180 pounds, 5'11" . . . voted Most Valuable Athlete at W&L in 1977.

## 19—BOB ENGELKE—Attack

Four-time All-America at Adelphi . . . second leading scorer in NCAA history . . . three-time captain of college team, named College Division Outstanding Player in 1979 . . . voted Outstanding Player in 1979 Division II championship game . . . holds Division II tournament records for

Continued

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# United States Squad

Continued

most assists in game (9), tournament (18), most points in tournament (22) . . . led college division in assists in 1978-9 and scoring in 1979 . . . age 26 . . . 160 pounds, 5'10" . . . plays for Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . hometown Franklin Square, N.Y.

## 20—JIM DARCANGELO—Midfield

Plays for Maryland Lacrosse Club . . . two-time All-America at Towson State University, where he was most outstanding midfielder in history of school . . . twice selected College Division's Outstanding Player (1974-75) . . . hometown, Towson, Md. . . 170 pounds, 5'8" . . . College Division's Outstanding Midfielder in 1974 when he led Towson State to national championship . . . Magna Cum Laude grad, works in sales for Bacharach-Rasin . . . All-Club selection from 1976-80.

## 21—BOB GRIEBE—Attack

Club Player of the Year in 1980 . . . has been a top scorer for four years in club ball . . . plays for Maryland Lacrosse Club . . . hometown Towson, Md. . . age 29 . . . 185 pounds, 5'10" . . . was on 1978 U.S. World Lacrosse team . . . College Division's Outstanding attackman in 1975 . . . set Towson State record for most points in a season (89 in both 1974 and 1975) . . . All-Club selection past six years . . . sales rep for STX-Inc.

## 22—NORM ENGELKE—Midfield

Age 22 . . . 1981 grad of Cornell, where he was captain and two-time All-Ivy . . . hometown Franklin Square, N.Y. . . plays for Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . two-time All-America at Nassau Community College, member of 1978 NJCAA title team . . . 170 pounds, 6'0" . . . brother (Bob) also member of '82 U.S. team.

## 23—GARY CLIPP—Defense

Hometown Catonsville, Md. . . age 27 . . . two-time All-Club selection (1978, 1980) . . . plays for Mount Washington Lacrosse Club . . . team's MVP in 1980 . . . three-time All-America at UMBC . . . school's MVP in 1977 . . . 185 pounds, 5'11" . . . played in 1978 and 1980 Superstar Games.

## 24—BOB HENRICKSON—Midfield

Hometown Manhasset, N.Y. . . plays for Miller Lacrosse Club . . . veterinary student . . . first team All-Club choice in 1979 . . . one of nation's premier midfielders at Cornell 1976-78 . . . named Outstanding Midfielder in country in 1978 . . . three-time All-America, All-Ivy . . . age 26 . . . 162 pounds, 5'10" . . . member of '78 U.S. team in Manchester, England . . . two-year starter at wide receiver for Cornell.

## 25—BRENDAN SCHNECK—Attack

Plays for North Hempstead Lacrosse Club . . . played collegiately at Naval Academy, Hopkins . . . named Outstanding Player in Division I in 1980, captain of Hopkins team in '81 . . . played one year at Mount Washington Club, named All-Club player . . . hometown Woodbury, N.Y. . . age 25 . . . 180 pounds, 6'1" . . . First-team All-America in 1980.

## 27—JIM BURKE—Defense

Led Cortland State to College Division national title in 1975 . . . age 25 . . . hometown Huntington, N.Y. . . three-time All-America at Cortland . . . played on 1980 Long Island Lacrosse Club national championship team, named All-Club . . . 160 pounds, 5'9" . . . played in '78 North-South All-Star game . . . attending New York Chiropractic College, coaching Cold Spring Harbor Lacrosse.

## 28—JOHN FAY—Midfield

Hometown Concord, Mass. . . . plays for Brine Lacrosse Club . . . age 22 . . . 185 pounds, 6'1" . . . grad of University of New Hampshire, where he broke school scoring record . . . three-time first team All-New England . . . second among Division I scorers as junior . . . pursuing graduate degree in Business.

## 30—DOUG RADEBAUGH—Midfield

Age 28 . . . hometown Towson, Md. . . key in University of Maryland's national title in '75 . . . named Outstanding Division I midfielder that year . . . three-time All-America, twice Atlantic Coast Conference player of the year, one of best faceoff specialists in lacrosse history . . . All-Club pick for several years with Mount Washington . . . now plays for Maryland Lacrosse Club . . . 170 pounds, 5'10" . . . works in family florist business . . . member of '78 team which played in England.

## 32—JOHN DRISCOLL—Midfield

1980 winner of Outstanding Midfielder award, only UVA player ever so honored . . . two-time All-America and three-time All-ACC choice at Virginia . . . captain of '80 Cavaliers . . . played one year with Long Island Lacrosse Club, now plays for North Hempstead Club . . . employed in investment banking . . . hometown Manhasset, N.Y. . . age 23 . . . 160 pounds, 5'10".

## 41—JOE KOVAR—Defense

Captain of Adelphi's 1979 Division II national champions . . . first team All-America and team's most valuable defenseman . . . plays for Long Island Lacrosse Club . . . teacher at West Hempstead High . . . hometown Lynbrook, N.Y. . . age 26 . . . 180 pounds, 5'11" . . . attended Hofstra three years before transfer to Adelphi.

## 42—CHRIS KANE—Defense

One of the best defensemen in lacrosse today . . . played for Long Island Lacrosse Club before joining North Hempstead this year . . . Defenseman of Year in 1980 . . . two-time All-America at Cornell in 1977 and 1978, also named Outstanding Defenseman in Division I those years . . . hometown New York, N.Y. . . age 26 . . . 185 pounds, 6'2".

## 44—MARK GREENBERG—Defense

Honored as top collegiate defenseman two consecutive years (1979-80) . . . only player on '82 U.S. squad who played on three collegiate National Championship teams (Johns Hopkins 1978-79-80) . . . age 23 . . . hometown Pikesville, Md. . . 210 pounds, 6'5" . . . largest U.S. player . . . three-time All-America at Hopkins . . . Blue Jay captain . . . plays for Maryland Lacrosse Club . . . mortgage banker/broker.

# United States Lacrosse Thriving in the '80s

By Doyle Smith

Lacrosse in the United States exists in many forms, in many organizations, and all of them seem to be in good shape. The most recognizable forms are on the field, as played in secondary schools, in the colleges, and in the club scene. Both the men and the women have their separate forms of the sport, and the men's sport is one of the most rapidly growing among the colleges.

About 250 colleges and universities have programs at one stage of commitment or another. The degree of commitment ranges from full-fledged varsity status with a full complement of athletic scholarships all the way to brand new, just-organized club status, funded by contributions.

The secondary programs are growing in number as school systems look increasingly for spring programs to attract the interest of their students and sports fans. Most programs have survived the budgetary crunch of the '70's and early '80's, and each year new programs pop up in fresh areas.

The club programs—those organized mostly of post-graduate players—flourish in many sections of the country as well. There is highly organized competition in the Middle Atlantic area and in New England. But vast areas of the Southwest and Far West are opening to increasingly talented levels of competition each year.

The overall number of men's lacrosse players each year reaches into the thousands, and they seek their competition seemingly year-round. From the fall and the off-season practice sessions in the colleges and some preparatory schools, through the winter and weight training and conditioning programs, to the spring and the formal season of competition at most levels, lacrosse dominates the recreation time of many young men. An extension of the spring season is increasingly found for many in the summer leagues, which provide a less organized, but sometimes more fun, outlet for the most active and addicted lacrosse players.

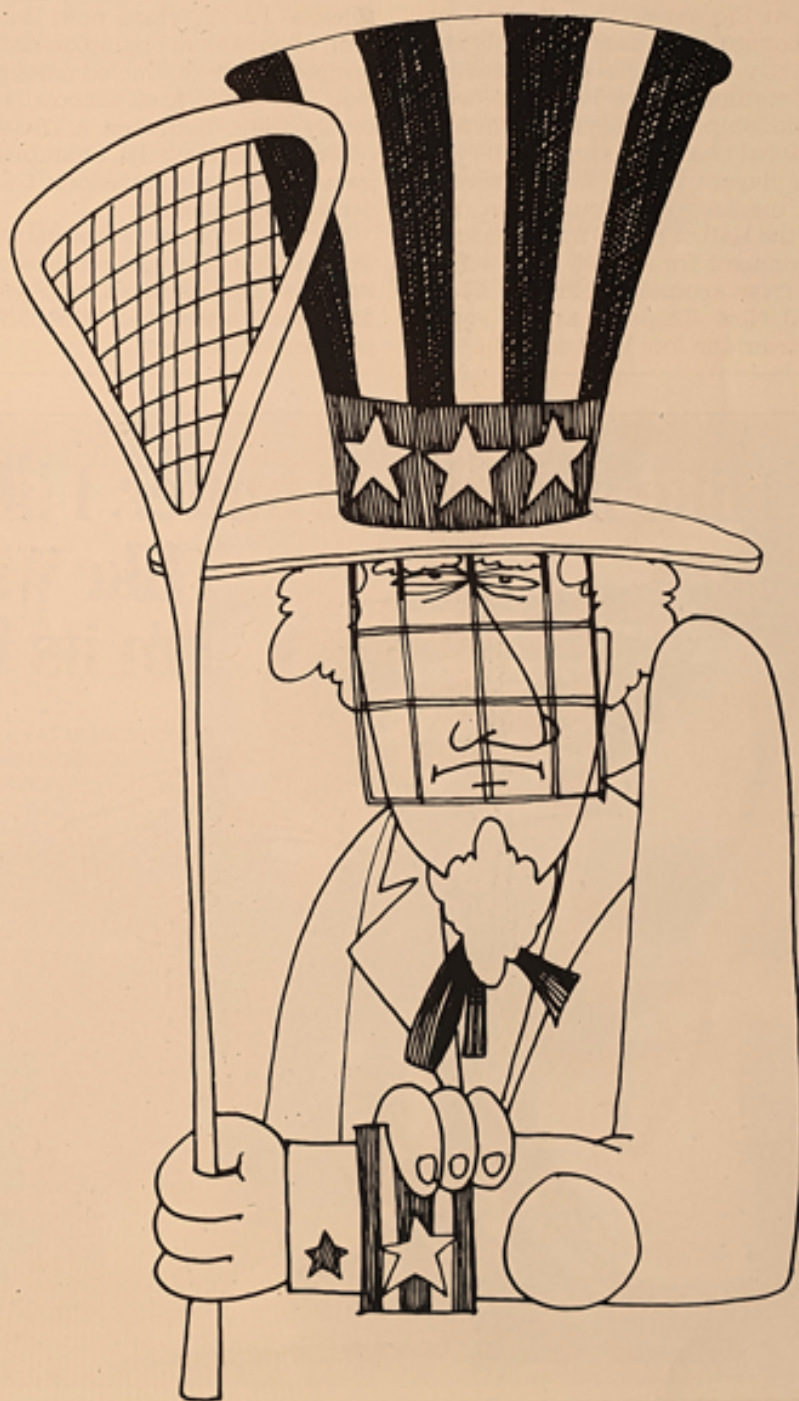
The health of the programs comes from the financial commitment and from the spectator interest. Colleges and school systems fund the needs of

expensive travel and equipment budgets. Many justify this expenditure of funds on physical activity on the basis, consciously or unconsciously, of a quotation from America's third president, Thomas Jefferson: "Exercise

and recreation are as necessary as reading. I will say rather more necessary because health is worth more than learning."

Spectator interest is on the rise in all areas. Even if it is just the parents and

Continued



# U.S. Lacrosse Thriving in '80s

Continued

friends who drop by to see a summer league game, or if it is thousands flocking to see a championship college game, the commitment is still the same—to see an attractive level of lacrosse. And athletic administrations which see a single game add more than \$10,000 to the athletic exchequer are bound to think that this sport among their so-called "non-revenue" sports is deserving of plenty of support and encouragement.

Each level of the sport has its own structure of determining the best program. At the secondary school level, championships are decided locally and regionally within state boundaries, and sometimes there is a state-wide championship for programs. There is no national championship for the pre-college players, but for the last several years, the Lacrosse Foundation (formerly the Hall of Fame) has sponsored a tournament for invited high school teams from around the Middle Atlantic and New England areas (sometimes from the Far West as well).

At the club level, there is a national playoff structure, but it is confined to only the most organized programs in the Northeast. There are league championships elsewhere, but they belong to a more loosely organized aspect of the club organization.

At the college level, there is a highly organized two-tier structure to determine a national championship. Since most colleges organized on the varsity level belong to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, there is championship competition among those schools. For 11 years now, there has been one national champion (now that competition is conducted among Division I, or the largest, schools), and recently there had been a Division II (now defunct) or III championship game. This year, Divisions I and III declared champions.

For other college programs there is no national championship competition, but more schools each year opt for varsity status and the chance for post-season success.

It is in the college ranks where the organization of U.S. lacrosse most familiar to our guests from abroad stems—the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. The USILA is the body of American lacrosse in touch with the International governing body, and its membership today includes nearly 175 colleges and universities.

The USILA sponsors many services for its members—national polls, statistics, a post-season all-star game for graduating players, All-America teams, and numerous other services. A small dues structure supports the activities of the organization.

Two other organizations give great support to the USILA in American lacrosse—the United States Club Lacrosse Association and the United States Lacrosse Coaches Association. It is from the Club group, in fact, that many of the Team USA members come, since they have entered into the most mature phases of their competitive careers.

Continued

**"I like bread and butter. I like toast and jam.  
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**Manager**  
Tom Hayes

**Assistant Managers**  
Joe Harlan    Richie Moran

**Coaches**  
Tom Flatley, Head Coach  
Willie Scroggs    Dave Urick

### United States Team

Jeff Cook  
Bob Engelke  
Bob Griebbe  
Mike O'Neill  
Brendan Schneck  
Bill Marino

Brooks Sweet  
Jim Darcangelo  
John Driscoll  
Norm Engelke  
John Fay  
Bob Henrickson

Mike Page  
Doug Radebaugh  
Vinnie Sombrotto  
Jim Burke  
Gary Clipp  
Mark Greenberg

Chris Kane  
Tom Keigler  
Joe Kovar  
Bill Beroza  
Tom Sears

### Referees

Al Blau    Tom Sheckells

### Balance of Official Party

Emil A. Budnitz, Jr.  
William S. Keigler  
Elmer H. Wingate, Jr.  
Robert L. Tarring, Jr.  
Robert W. Smith  
Robert Kline

Frederick H.  
Eisenbrandt  
John C. Atkinson  
Benjamin R.  
Goertemiller  
James Beverly

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William Miller  
Henry F. LeBrun  
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Robert Schlenger

Robert S. Travers  
Herbert B. Williams  
John D. Phillips  
Joseph R. Martire  
James R. Grieves  
Owen Daly, II  
Rene J. Gunning, Jr.

### Co-Ordinators

Walter C. Houck  
William R. Price, Jr.

### Trainers

Joseph E. Daley  
John Bielawski  
Le Roy Brandimore

### Field Managers

Howard J. Berman  
Peter Kohn

### Public Information

Peter J. Schlehr  
Doyle Smith



A highly aggressive style of defense has helped lacrosse increase its popularity.

# U.S. Lacrosse Thriving in '80s

Continued

It is worth remembering at this point that the U.S. hosts the championships for the first time, and that in recent championships, much of the U.S. support and playing strength came from the clubs. In 1967, the Mt. Washington Club was the entry. In 1974 and 1978, most of the players came from the club ranks, as they do on the current team.

The strength of American lacrosse today still comes from the college level. That is where the most money is raised and spent. That is where the greatest fan support is, where the full-time coaching talent lies. In fact, many club coaches also coach in the secondary or college ranks for their income. Since club lacrosse is still an exclusively amateur sport, each player must have his own source of income. For the college player, that is not the case.

Ten years ago, only a few American colleges or universities extended any athletic-related aid to athletes. Many schools had players who received financial assistance based on academic and financial considerations, and most college lacrosse players who receive financial aid are still in that category. Increasingly today, however, one finds the programs which have a number of their athletes receiving aid based on their athletic talent. The concept is based on a philosophy increasing in American higher education to base aid on wide categories of need, talent, and ability. Athletic aid is only one of that type of award.

Aid awards cannot exceed standards set by the NCAA, which include only normal educational expenses, and there are limits to how much aid may be given in any one college program. Division I programs can offer an extensive amount of aid, while Division III programs cannot offer any athletic aid.

Traditionally, college lacrosse was dominated by a few schools. Johns Hopkins, Maryland, and Navy won the most championships, but each decade of lacrosse had at least one other school which had its vogue of success. Recently, other schools have joined the elite of college lacrosse—North Carolina, Virginia, Army, Massachusetts and Syracuse have enjoyed great suc-



As TV takes a greater interest in lacrosse, the sport will boom.

cess, and there are many more schools like Washington & Lee, Rutgers, Penn, Princeton, North Carolina State, Harvard, Brown, and Hofstra which have received recognition in the Division I category.

Among the Division III powers, Hobart and Cortland St. stand at the top of the list. Schools like Washington College, Roanoke, Salisbury St., Adelphi, Maryland/Baltimore County, Loyola, Towson St., Ithaca, Denison, Ohio Wesleyan, and St. Lawrence have achieved success.

One has only to look at the results of the last season to see how the power structure of the sport is changing. There was more than the usual turmoil among the Division I strong teams, with upsets more common than ever before. In Division III the results were perhaps a little more predictable, but still interesting enough to stimulate fan support.

A trend in the college sport which is slowly accelerating, and which has caught on to a greater extent among the clubs, is the direction toward rules more like international ones. American fans will see a lot of new rules in

these games, but they are more accustomed to them because of what they have seen in recent years. Speedier contests with more action are increasingly common. Where a high-scoring game could run to three or more hours, even the highest-scoring games today take barely two and a quarter hours. Accordingly, television interest in lacrosse has been enhanced.

Media interest in lacrosse has waxed and waned. One American all-sports television network (ESPN) has telecast games each year; local television stations have broadcast games; and radio networks at some schools have flourished. Media attention at these games represents a healthy sign that lacrosse is receiving more attention than before.

On balance, lacrosse in the United States gets better each year. Whether it is new teams, more fans, more media attention, or events such as these World Games, lacrosse is in a healthy state today.

*Doyle Smith is Director of Information for the USILA.*



# World Games '82

## Australian Team

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>State</u>
1	Peter Morley	Mid.	24	Victoria
2	Ray Tatlow	Def.	34	Victoria
3	Ken Nicholls	Mid.	27	Victoria
4	Peter Cann	Att.	31	W. Australia
5	Marty Muusse	Mid.	21	S. Australia
6	Rob Walton	Goal	31	Victoria
7	Graeme Fox	Att.	26	Victoria
8	Ray Duthy	Mid.	29	S. Australia
9	Chris Johnson	Mid.	22	S. Australia
10	John Butkiewicz	Mid.	30	Victoria
11	Warren Hobbs	Mid.	28	S. Australia
12	Jack Russell	Def.	29	S. Australia
13	John Ballarine	Att.	30	W. Australia
14	Jeff Kennedy	Mid.	26	W. Australia
15	Terry Magee	Goal	22	W. Australia
16	Paul Lynch	Att.	25	S. Australia
17	Tom Hardy	Def.	32	W. Australia
18	Kevin Humphreys	Mid.	21	S. Australia
19	Gus Garnsworthy	Def.	31	Victoria
20	Mark Balinski	Mid.	25	W. Australia
21	Garry Tillotson	Mid.	29	Victoria
22	Steve Ellis	Mid.	26	Victoria
23	Mark Haddad	Def.	25	Victoria

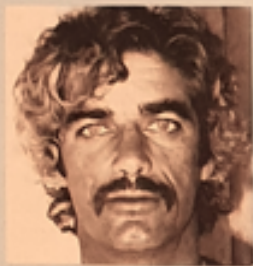
Head coach: Alec Inglis

Assistant coaches: Dennis Trainor, John Carter

Manager: Murray Redfern

Assistant manager: Graeme Gatley

Physiotherapist: Mrs. Joy Clayfield



Coach John Carter



Coach Dennis Trainor



1 - Peter Morely



2 - Ray Tatlow



3 - Ken Nicholls



8 - Ray Duthy



9 - Chris Johnson



10 - John Butkiewicz



15 - Terry Magee



16 - Paul Lynch



17 - Tom Hardy

# Australia



4 - Peter Cann



5 - Marty Muusse



6 - Rob Walton



7 - Graeme Fox



11 - Warren Hobbs



12 - Jack Russell



13 - John Ballarine



14 - Jeff Kennedy



18 - Kevin Humphreys



19 - Gus Garnsworthy



20 - Mark Balinski



21 - Garry Tillotson



22 - Steve Ellis



23 - Mark Haddad

# Australian Squad

### 1—PETER MORLEY—Midfield

A 24-year-old personnel officer from Victoria . . . Representative games: Victoria 1977-81.

### 2—RAY TATLOW—Defense

Employed as a teacher . . . age 34 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Australia 1978.

### 3—KEN NICHOLLS—Midfield

Age 27 . . . works as plasterer . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Victoria 1981.

### 4—PETER CANN—Attack

Fireman in Western Australia . . . age 31 . . . Representative games: Australia 1976, 1978.

### 5—MARTY MUUSSE—Midfield

Physical education teacher . . . lives in Southern Australia . . . age 21 . . . Representative games: South Australia 1979-81.

### 6—ROB WALTON—Goalie

Shipwright . . . age 31 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Australia 1978.

### 7—GRAEME FOX—Attack

Age 26 . . . lives in Victoria . . . teacher . . . Representative games: Australia 1974, 1978.

### 8—RAY DUTHY—Midfield

Age 29 . . . lives in South Australia . . . accountant . . . Representative games: captain of Australia team in 1976.

### 9—CHRIS JOHNSON—Midfield

Clerk . . . age 22 . . . lives in South Australia . . . Representative games: South Australia 1979-81.

### 10—JOHN BUTKIEWICZ—Midfield

Engineer . . . age 30 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Australia 1974-76-78.

Turn to Page 27

*In Memory Of*

**1935** & **IAN W. JEWITT** & **1982**



*Australian National Lacrosse Team  
player 1962 & coaching staff 1967*

# '82 World Games Boost Australian Lacrosse Interest

By Don Hobbs

The four year cycle of World Lacrosse Championships bids fair to provide valuable opportunity to each country to reflect on progress, which is otherwise difficult to discern from year to year. As the Manchester Souvenir Brochure provided the means to record a short history of Lacrosse in Australia since 1874, this Baltimore brochure in 1982 should enable us to review the last four years.

It is clear that local conditions such as climate, location, population, resources, competition from other sports and other factors will markedly influence the game's growth from country to country. Australia, in its isolation and limited population, finds it necessary to import its stick and equipment requirements, and the history of the game clearly shows that availability and cost of equipment has been an important factor in growth.

Although the high cost still somewhat inhibits our game in Australia, we must acknowledge a debt to those who by their research and effort, whether for commercial pursuits or

otherwise, have improved our stick and equipment supplies. Thus the challenge for expansion is now much more one of personal dedication, motivation and enthusiasm.

## Field Lacrosse

The statistics circulated by the Secretary of the Australian Lacrosse Council indicate that field lacrosse has merely held its own. Played as it is on Saturday afternoons in the winter season, expansion of the sport meets intense competition in recruiting from other winter sports. Although efforts continue to expand lacrosse beyond the three Southern States, they have not succeeded, largely due to the absence of on the spot administrators. In the States, where lacrosse is estab-

lished, there had been some strengthening of clubs financially and in the backup strength of juniors playing in the numerous junior age grades from under 10 to under 19. It is also noteworthy that the senior playing strength of the three States in field lacrosse is now fairly equally poised. Many clubs now have improved playing areas with clubrooms adjacent, which encourages member involvement.

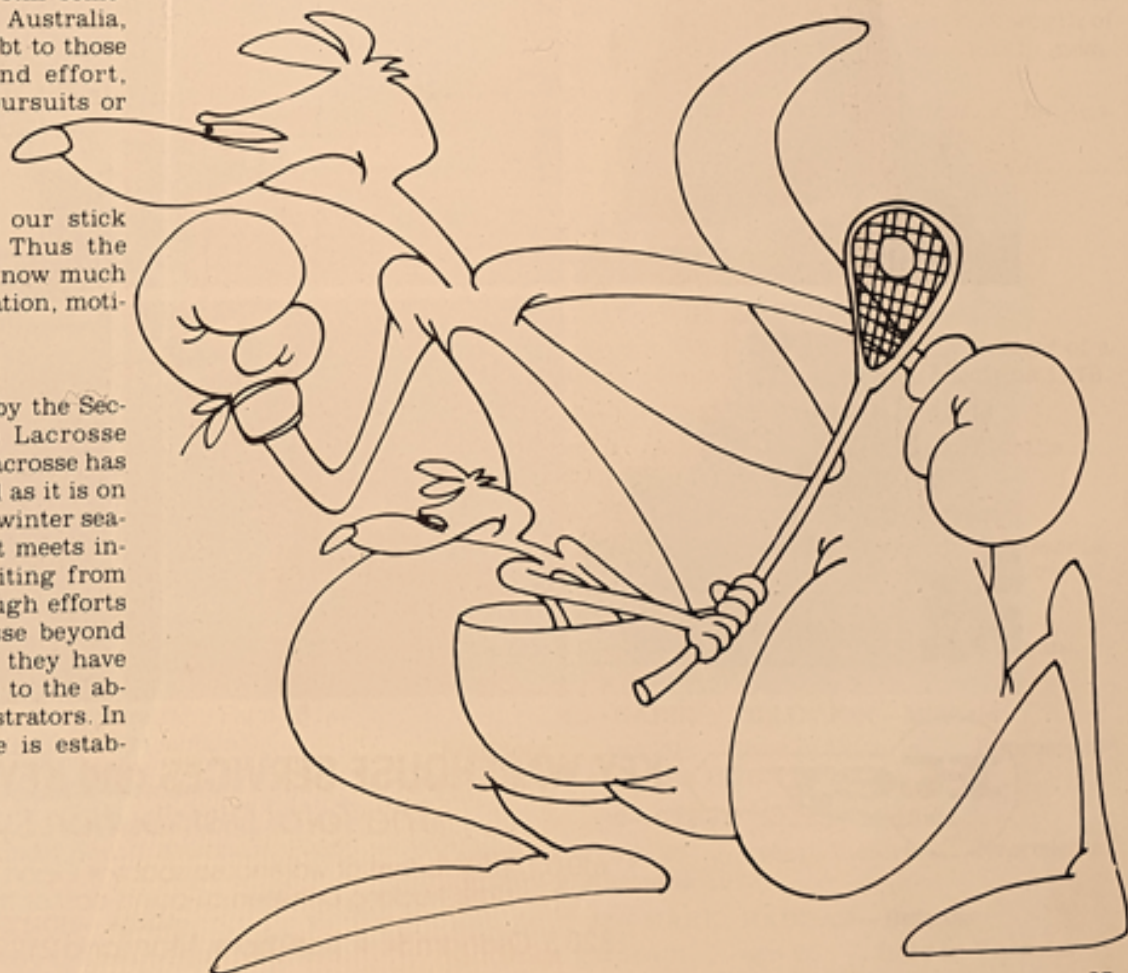
## Box Lacrosse

Box came to the Australian scene via Canadian influence largely following the Melbourne Championships in 1974. It's best year to date would prob-

ably be 1978, when an Australian Box team played at the Commonwealth Games at Edmonton, and also toured the West Coast of Canada. In 1980 Australia played in Vancouver at "The Nations". Box is played in summer between November and March, and Adelaide has maintained a continuous summer competition since inception. Box in Victoria has been somewhat less sustained whilst Western Australia, although quite competitive in the skills, has maintained only intermittent interest.

In the earlier years in South Australia, Box showed great promise in popularity but it has waned somewhat

Continued



# World Games Boost Interest

Continued

since. In the Australian conditions there are inherent problems too, being the summer heat and lack of suitable arenas, and this seems to have contributed to behavioral problems which has discouraged some spectators. Costs of lighting and arena hire is also increasing.

There is talk as to possibilities of acquiring an outdoor Box in Adelaide but without outside financial assistance the cost seems daunting. Substantial progress was made in Melbourne this summer with the hiring of a regulation sized Box and this will be the venue for the World Box Championships in Melbourne in March, 1984.

A watershed to progress may well have emerged with the visit of the President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association to Australia in November. He left many progressive ideas and forwarded a discerning, penetrating and constructive report on his observations hard to perceive from within our own country. Australian Box now has six months to re-shape their game in the light of his advice and guidelines.

## Soft Lacrosse

This game has become very popular in Adelaide and is finding its way to Melbourne and Perth. It is played on a Box-sized arena. It is played competitively by all ages and as a non-contact sport women are permitted to play in men's teams. Naturally basic

rules exist but these are varied to suit local conditions. It is fun but competitive, the leading teams being determined as usual by play-offs. The competition is played at night in a lighted arena.

A modified form of Soft is also used in pre-season (March-April) matches in recruiting drives for schoolboy promotion and played on playing fields after school. Again rules can be varied to suit staging and coaching plans. It is a ready medium for retiring players to maintain their skills and fitness and keep contact with lacrosse. The ball used is softer than for field lacrosse and equipment other than a stick is not required (except for goalkeeper). This phase of lacrosse is a very marketable product for introducing new players, both male and female to the game.

## Women's Lacrosse

Although this story is of men's lacrosse, it is a reality in Australia that lacrosse is becoming increasingly a total scene which includes women. Many clubs, originally, separately established of women and men, are now merging and this is given impetus by Federal and State Governments insisting on a unified code for administrative purposes. And it is a fact that women's lacrosse, only existent in Australia for a little over 20 years, is now expanding faster than the men's game.

## Concept

Lacrosse in Australia has now developed into a sport for all seasons. The new codes have largely drawn on the original field lacrosse for both players and management. If the lacrosse community is to expand, each code must engage itself actively in the total lacrosse promotion.

Now that World Lacrosse has become a reality, Australia has observed the continuing interchange of teams between U.S., Canada and England with envy. Such visits not only sponsor the interest of National countries outside lacrosse but also develop talents, techniques and coaching skills in addition to promoting the game. In the four years since Manchester, 1978, only Rutgers University (August 1980) and Coquitlam Adenacs (March 1981) have paid Australia a visit. If Australia is to keep pace in playing standards, World Lacrosse must evolve a responsible plan to ensure that representative National teams also tour Australia regularly. Australia, for its part, must continue to dispatch representative teams overseas, as it has in the past.

World Lacrosse has therefore a dual challenge: firstly, to increase the number of countries playing in these World Championships, and secondly, to build the playing standards and strength of those countries who are already members of the World body.

*Don Hobbs is president of the Australian Lacrosse Council.*

# Australian Squad

Continued

## 11—WARREN HOBBS—Midfield

Age 28 . . . lives in South Australia . . . accountant . . . Representative games: Australia 1974-76-78.

## 12—JACK RUSSELL—Defense

Doctor . . . age 29 . . . lives in South Australia . . . Representative games: South Australia 1974-76-80-81.

## 13—JOHN BALLARINE—Attack

Age 30 . . . lives in Western Australia . . . mechanic . . . Representative games: Australia 1978, Box 1981.

## 14—JOHN KENNEDY—Midfield

Boilermaker . . . lives in Western Australia . . . age 26 . . . Representative games: Australia 1976 (captain).

## 15—TERRY MAGEE—Goalie

Lives in Western Australia . . . real estate agent . . . age 22 . . . Representative games: South Australia 1980, Western Australia 1979-81.

## 16—PAUL LYNCH—Attack

Aquatic instructor . . . age 25 . . . lives in South Australia . . . Representative games: Australia 1976-78.

## 17—TOM HARDY—Defense

Age 32 . . . lives in Western Australia . . . manager of a wine company . . . Representative games: Australia 1978.

## 18—KEVIN HUMPHRYS—Midfield

Cabinetmaker . . . age 21 . . . lives in South Australia . . . Representative games: Australia (Box) 1980.

## 19—GUS GARNSWORTHY—Defense

Teacher . . . age 31 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Captain of Australia team in 1974-76-78.

## 20—MARK BALINSKI—Midfield

Age 25 . . . lives in Western Australia . . . yachtsman . . . Representative games: Australia 1976.

## 21—GARRY TILLOTSON—Midfield

Engineer . . . age 29 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Australia 1976.

## 22—STEVE ELLIS—Midfield

Carpenter . . . age 26 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Australia 1978.

## 23—MARK HADDAD—Defense

Landscape gardener . . . age 25 . . . lives in Victoria . . . Representative games: Victoria 1981.

# World Games '82

## Canadian Team

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Hometown</u>
1	Bob Flintoff	Goal	5'9"	170	25	Suffolk, Va.
2	Paul Langley	Def.	6'1"	200	26	Oshawa, Ont.
3	Paul French	Att.	6'2"	190	20	N-O-T-L, Ont.
4	Ted Sawicki	Goal	6'0"	190	20	St. Catharines, Ont.
5	Dan Wilson	Mid.	5'10"	175	25	Surrey, B.C.
6	Bob Teasdall	Mid.	5'10"	165	25	Toronto, Ont.
7	Ron Martinello	Mid.	5'8"	165	24	Windsor, Ont.
8	Jim Weller	Att.	5'10"	160	23	Fonthill, Ont.
9	Kelly Michell	Mid.	5'10"	170	23	Ajax, Ont.
10	Bob Wasson	Mid.	5'10"	180	28	Markham, Ont.
11	Jim Calder	Mid.	5'10"	165	25	Toronto, Ont.
12	John Grant	Att.	6'6"	220	31	Peterborough, Ont.
13	Mike Donnelly	Att.	5'10"	190	25	Rexdale, Ont.
14	Mike French	Att.	6'2"	195	29	Ardmore, Pa.
15	Stan Cockerton	Att.	5'7"	155	26	Oshawa, Ont.
16	Jim Wasson	Mid.	5'8"	150	31	Peterborough, Ont.
17	Kevin Alexander	Att.	5'10"	175	25	Victoria, B.C.
18	Dave Huntley	Mid.	6'0"	200	26	Windsor, Ont.
19	Bill Marecheck	Att.	5'7"	155	26	Victoria, B.C.
20	Colin Patterson	Def.	6'2"	195	22	Rexdale, Ont.
21	Jim Aitchison	Def.	6'0"	185	32	Delta, B.C.
22	Walt Christianson	Def.	6'2"	200	23	Victoria, B.C.
23	John Jordan	Mid.	5'9"	175	22	Whitby, Ont.
24	Chris Hall	Def.	6'4"	205	32	Victoria, B.C.
25	Don Rickers	Def.	6'1"	205	26	St. Catharines, Ont.
27	Rob Dalzell	Mid.	5'10"	180	22	Westminster, B.C.
30	Tim Barie	Goal	6'2"	185	29	Oshawa, Ont.
33	Blane Harrison	Def.	6'0"	185	23	Waterloo, Ont.
40	John Crowther	Mid.	6'0"	175	20	Victoria, B.C.

Head coach: Bobby Allan

Assistant coaches: Don Barrie, Bob Babcock

Manager: Marshall Spence



2 - Paul Langley



3 - Paul French



4 - Ted Sawicki



5 - Dan Wilson



10 - Bob Wasson



11 - Jim Calder



12 - John Grant



13 - Mike Donnelly



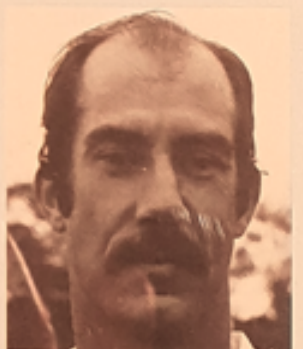
18 - Dave Huntley



19 - Bill Marecheck



20 - Colin Patterson



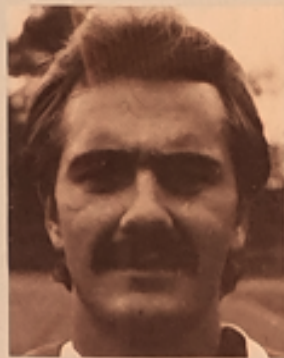
21 - Jim Aitchison

# Canada





6 - Bob Teasdall



7 - Ron Martinello



8 - Jim Weller



9 - Kelly Michell



14 - Mike French



15 - Stan Cockerton



16 - Jim Wasson



17 - Kevin Alexander



22 - Walt Christianson



23 - John Jordan



24 - Chris Hall



25 - Don Rickers



27 - Rob Dalzell



30 - Tim Barie



33 - Blane Harrison



40 - John Crowther

## Thumbnail Sketches

# Canadian Squad

### 1—BOB FLINTOFF—Goalie

Hometown Suffolk, Va. . . . originally from Oshawa, Ontario . . . began as box goalie for Oshawa Green Gaels, made switch to field game when received scholarship from North Carolina State . . . age 25 . . . weight 170, 5'9" . . . led Team Canada '78 to World Championship and received Goalie of the World award.

### 2—PAUL LANGLEY—Defense

Star player for Oshawa Green Gaels, three-time Junior A All-Star . . . age 26 . . . been playing lacrosse for 14 years . . . now plays for Durham Knights, champions of Ontario Field Lacrosse League . . . 200 pounds, 6'1".

### 3—PAUL FRENCH—Attack

Attends University of Virginia . . . age 20 . . . hometown N-O-T-L, Ontario . . . 190 pounds, 6'2" . . . younger brother of teammate Mike . . . grew up playing box game in Niagara . . . recently led Warriors to Junior 'B' national championship.

### 4—TED SAWICKI—Goalie

Hometown St. Catharines, Ontario . . . recently made switch from box lacrosse to field game . . . age 20 . . . plays for Niagara Lacrosse Club . . . 190 pounds, 6'0" . . . was star for St. Catharines and Niagara in box lacrosse.

### 5—DAN WILSON—Midfield

One of Canada's best . . . starred for teams including Coquitlam, Burnaby and Team Canada '78 . . . attended North Carolina State . . . age 25 . . . hometown Surrey, British Columbia . . . 175 pounds, 5'10".

### 6—BOB TEASDALL—Midfield

Member of Johns Hopkins national championship teams in 1979-80 . . . Blue Jays' Unsung Hero . . . age 25 . . . played for Mount Washington, now with Toronto Lacrosse Club . . . hometown Toronto . . . 165 pounds, 5'10".

### 7—RON MARTINELLO—Midfield

Age 24 . . . Two-time All-America at University of Maryland at both midfield and attack . . . hometown Windsor,

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Ontario . . . 165 pounds, 5'8" . . . roots are with the Windsor Warlocks and Peterborough Red Oaks.

**8—JIM WELLER—Attack**

Age 23 . . . attackman for U of Mass. . . two-time All-America, finished third in NCAA in scoring in 1981 . . . 160 pounds, 5'10" . . . hometown Fonthill, Ontario . . . played box lacrosse for Hamilton and Brampton.

**9—KELLY MICHELL—Midfield**

Won two scoring titles with the Oshawa Green Gaels . . . age 23 . . . hometown Ajax, Ontario . . . 170 pounds, 5'10" . . . plays for Brooklin Redmen and Durham Knights.

**10—BOB WASSON—Midfield**

Hometown Markham, Ontario . . . age 28 . . . plays for 3 Man-Cup champions Peterborough and Brampton . . . 180 pounds, 5'10" . . . played for Scarborough Saints in box lacrosse and Peterborough Field Lacrosse Club.

**11—JIM CALDER—Midfield**

Age 25 . . . truly international player, was All-America at Hobart, played for Connecticut Valley Lacrosse Club, the Malvern Lacrosse Club in Australia and Toronto Lacrosse Club . . . member of Lacrosse Canada '78 . . . currently a coach in Ontario . . . 165 pounds, 5'10".

**12—JOHN GRANT—Attack**

Biggest player in World Games at 6'6", 220 pounds . . . age 31 . . . hometown Peterborough, Ontario . . . has played lacrosse for 23 years, on several championship teams at Peterborough . . . was star for Philadelphia Wings in box lacrosse league in 1974-75.

**13—MIKE DONNELLY—Attack**

Current Johns Hopkins attackman . . . age 25 . . . 190 pounds, 5'10" . . . member of two NCAA title teams at Hopkins . . . played box lacrosse for Rexdale and the Ferguson Thistles . . . hometown Rexdale, Ontario.

**14—MIKE FRENCH—Attack**

Hometown Ardmore, Pa. . . originally from N-O-T-L, Ontario . . . age 29 . . . 195 pounds, 6'2" . . . set national scoring record at Cornell in mid '70s while leading Big Red to NCAA championship . . . one of finest attackmen of all-time . . . led Canada to World Games championship in 1978.

**15—STAN COCKERTON—Attack**

Broke French's NCAA scoring record . . . four-time All-America at North Carolina State . . . named "Player of the World" in 1978 Games after leading that competition in scoring . . . age 26 . . . 155 pounds, 5'7" . . . excelled for box teams including Oshawa Green Gaels and Brooklin Redmen . . . hometown Oshawa, Ontario.

**16—JIM WASSON—Midfield**

Age 31 . . . 150 pounds, 5'8" . . . on championship teams at Peterborough with one Monto Cup and three Mann Cup winners . . . with box lacrosse Philadelphia Wings in 1974-75 . . . 150 pounds, 5'8" . . . scored tying goal in 1978 championship game . . . hometown Peterborough, Ontario.

**17—KEVIN ALEXANDER—Attack**

Age 25 . . . 175 pounds, 5'10" . . . hometown Victoria, British Columbia . . . played lacrosse for 20 years . . . one of the top 10 scorers on West Coast on both box and field games . . . plays box lacrosse with Victoria Shamrocks, field lacrosse with Victoria Seasprays.

**18—DAVE HUNTLEY—Midfield**

Hometown Windsor, Ontario . . . age 26 . . . 200 pounds, 6'0" . . . three-time All-America at Hopkins . . . veteran of

'78 World Games championship team . . . got start with Rexdale Warriors.

**19—BILL MARECHECK—Attack**

Member of '79 Mann Cup winners, Victoria Shamrocks . . . age 26 . . . hometown Victoria, British Columbia . . . been member of Victoria Seasprays since they were formed . . . 155 pounds, 5'7".

**20—COLIN PATTERSON—Defense**

Age 22 . . . 195 pounds, 6'2" . . . hometown Rexdale, Ontario . . . attends Clarkson University (N.Y.) . . . starred for Rexdale Warriors and Brampton Excelsiors . . . Canada's premier defenseman.

**21—JIM AITCHISON—Defense**

Veteran of 16 years of box lacrosse, six years of field lacrosse . . . age 32 . . . hometown Delta, British Columbia . . . 185 pounds, 6'0" . . . member of Coquitlam Adanacs Box team, Coquitlam Labatt's Field Team, Team Canada '74 and World Box Lacrosse champions in 1980.

**22—WALT CHRISTIANSON—Defense**

Age 23 . . . 200 pounds, 6'2" . . . hometown Victoria, British Columbia . . . member of Victoria Seasprays team that won '81 Western States championship . . . has played for Rosland Redmen, Victoria Seasprays, Victoria Shamrocks and Canada West Field team.

**23—JOHN JORDAN—Midfield**

Played at North Carolina State . . . age 22 . . . 175 pounds, 5'9" . . . hometown Whitby, Ontario . . . selected to all-star teams in Ontario and British Columbia leagues, MVP awards at both team and league levels.

**24—CHRIS HALL—Defense**

Player-coach for Victoria Seasprays, led that team to '81 Western States championship in California . . . starred for Victoria Shamrocks and Boston Bolts in box lacrosse . . . age 32 . . . 205 pounds, 6'4" . . . hometown, Victoria, British Columbia.

**25—DON RICKERS—Defense**

Hometown St. Catharines, Ontario . . . age 26 . . . 205 pounds, 6'1" . . . organizer of Niagara Field Lacrosse Club . . . been lacrosse player for 17 years . . . played for St. Catharines Junior Team and Owen Sound Majors.

**27—ROB DALZELL—Midfield**

Star of New Westminster Salmonbellies . . . former N.C. State player . . . one of few Westerners with University Field Lacrosse experience . . . age 22 . . . hometown New Westminster, British Columbia . . . 180 pounds, 5'10".

**30—TIM BARRIE—Goalie**

Been playing goalie for both forms of lacrosse for 23 years . . . age 29 . . . stellar box goalie for teams in Peterborough, Nanaimo and Long Island Tomahawks . . . made move to field game in 1978 . . . member of Team Canada '78 . . . now plays with Durham Knights . . . 185 pounds, 6'2".

**33—BLANE HARRISON—Defense**

Hometown Waterloo, Ontario . . . age 23 . . . 185 pounds, 6'0" . . . Junior A' All-Star, selected Defenseman of Year in 1980 for Major Series . . . played lacrosse for past 15 years . . . been on championship teams with Durham Knights (field) and Whitby Builders in Junior A competition.

**40—JOHN CROWTHER—Midfield**

Age 20 . . . 175 pounds, 6'0" . . . rookie of the year and most valuable player in 1980, led Western Canada Junior Lacrosse League in scoring in 1981 . . . hometown Victoria, British Columbia . . . a top player in box lacrosse.

# '78 Upset Sparked Canadian 'Revolution'

The four years allotted for bragging rights to a World Championship team goes by very quickly. It seems as if only yesterday Team Canada '78 was busing its way southward from Stockport, towards London in a jubilant victory celebration. The 17-16 overtime victory at the Americans' expense was very difficult to comprehend in July of 1978, and in the Spring of 1982 it is still looked on with wonder and joy.

What is equally hard to comprehend is the impact the "Great Upset" has had on field lacrosse in Canada. Since word of the feat travelled to the disbelieving ears of Canadian sports enthusiasts, a virtual revolution has sprung.

Prior to the "Revolution"—field lacrosse—Canada's National Sport, was merely a memory in an old-timer's eye or a faded photograph in some southern Ontario attic. The sport had had its hay-day until the "Crash of '31" when it all but disappeared from the Canadian athletic scenario. Box Lacrosse, a great game in its own right, replaced the outdoor version, and at any point where Canada had to form a field team, the method was to transpose these box players into field players.

And such was the method in 1978, with one slight twist; 6 players on a 23 team roster had extensive field knowledge from attending University in the States. Coach Bobby Allen gathered every ounce of know-how from these men and quickly dispersed the information to the box players. Allen's planning proved to be just enough—"1 goal's worth" enough to start the "Field Lacrosse Boom."

Here is how the "Boom" affected the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, the two major areas for supplying field players. In British Columbia, a league developed for players 18 and over, and many of the teams acquired competition by playing teams in Washington, Oregon and California. It is estimated that over 350 children at the high school level are actively participating in the game, with another 2,000 youngsters being taught the fundamentals through the B.C.L.A. stick lending program.

In Ontario, the true impact can be termed "amazing". Since '78, there have been four Provincial High School tournaments with 24 teams competing in this year's version. About 150 high schools are pursuing the sport at some level, thanks to the Ontario Lacrosse Association's stick lending program. The day is not far off where one of these "home-grown" field players will be representing Canada in the World Championships. At the Club level, a solid five team league has developed, with new entries every year. A provincial championship is played annually and the competition is fierce. And, perhaps, most importantly, one of the major Universities in the province are picking up the sport.

As with all of the countries involved in the World Championships, Canada has been preparing its squad, a team it feels is capable of defending its precious title. Two separate National Teams were developed over the interim and in June of 1981 Team Canada East and Team Canada West were brought together for a one week training camp, from which Team Canada '82 was chosen.

The camp culminated with the first East-West Classic since the '30s, with the East managing an 18-13 win under the picturesque Vancouver mountains. Members of the '78 squad that attended the tryouts felt they were the most demanding ever, with many new faces selected from some all-round

stellar play. Advisor Bobby Allan felt, "Choosing the 1982 National Team was probably one of the hardest decisions of my life!"

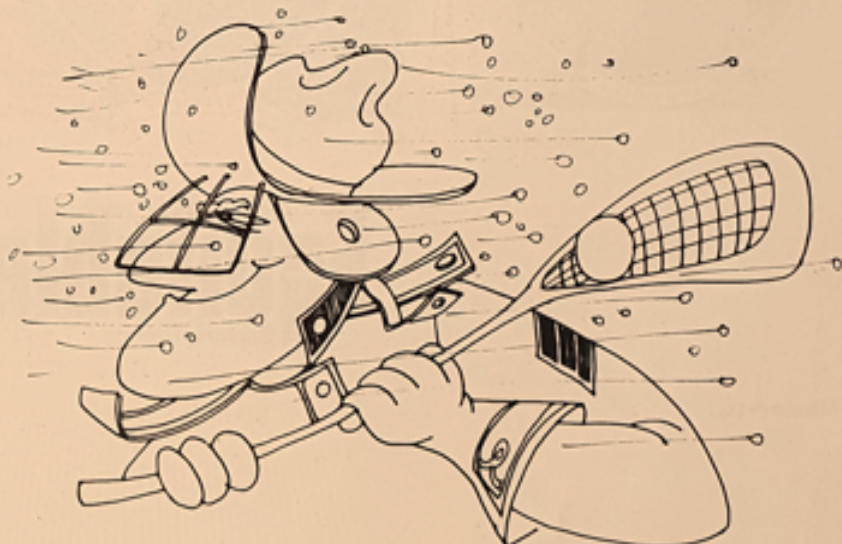
International Lacrosse fans will see some familiar faces in Dave Huntley, Tim Barrie, Dan Wilson, Jim Wasson, John Grant and Jim Calder. Of course Bob Flintoff (Best Goalkeeper—1978), and Stan Cockerton (Player of the World—1978), will be on hand to demonstrate their superior skills.

Along with these veterans are a wide range of new athletes, each having proved his talents and a desire over the past four years. It will be the responsibility of a coaching staff including advisors Bobby Allan, Don Barrie, and Bob Babcock to blend the old and new into championship form.

And what of the future of lacrosse in Canada?

Overall plans are to increase the number of people playing any version of the game. Continued growth is expected in both the field and box games, as well as promoting the Women's Field Game and developmental non-contact lacrosse. The sport is becoming increasingly important in provinces such as Quebec and Alberta, and it is hoped that other provinces will follow the tremendous advances being made in all forms of lacrosse.

Canada looks forward to competing with England and Australia in the United States and may the best team win!



# World Games '82

## English Team

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Club</u>
1	Pete Condron	Goal	5'11"	196	25	Cheadle
2	John Marr	Goal	5'9"	191	43	Heaton Mersey
3	Chris Horsefield	Def.	5'11"	168	25	South Manchester
4	Shaun Moran	Def.	6'0"	162	19	Sheffield U.
5	Jeff Mounkley	Def.	6'4"	210	25	Cheadle
6	Terry Underwood	Def.	6'1"	182	27	Old Hulmeians
7	Steve Weaver	Def.	6'0"	168	34	South Manchester
8	Mark Airey	Mid.	5'10"	158	26	Urmston
9	Rich Bancroft	Mid.	5'10"	142	22	Mellor
10	Phil Collier	Mid.	5'11"	180	25	Sheffield U.
11	Dave Duxbury	Mid.	5'10"	175	27	Cheadle
12	Paul Everard	Mid.	5'10"	168	23	Old Waconians
13	Keith Flowers	Mid.	6'0"	191	30	Cheadle
14	Mark Hodkin	Mid.	5'10"	154	19	Wilmslow
15	Mick Murphy	Mid.	5'10"	170	22	Cheadle
16	Steve Nash	Mid.	5'10"	182	30	Hampstead
17	Phil Rice	Mid.	5'10"	150	39	South Manchester
18	Rick Summers	Mid.	5'11"	175	26	Old Hulmeians
19	Anthony Bartram	Att.	5'7"	143	23	Cheadle
20	Dave Holmes	Att.	5'10½"	158	24	Cheadle
21	Mike Roberts	Att.	5'10"	166	36	Urmston
22	Danny Rhoden	Att.	5'11½"	171	27	Mellor
23	Julian Sandy	Att.	6'3"	182	23	Timperley

Head coach: John Bardsley

Assistant coaches: Vaughan Wilcox, Eric Broadhurst

Manager: Hector Rickerton

Assistant manager: Allan Moss

Physiotherapist: Keith Griffiths



Head Coach John Bardsley



1 - Pete Condron



2 - John Marr



3 - Chris Horsefield



Ass't Coach Vaughn Wilcox



8 - Mark Airey



9 - Rich Bancroft



10 - Phil Collier



Ass't Coach Eric Broadhurst



15 - Mick Murphy



16 - Steve Nash



17 - Phil Rice

# England



4 - Shaun Moran



5 - Jeff Mounkley



6 - Terry Underwood



7 - Steve Weaver



11 - Dave Duxbury



12 - Paul Everard



13 - Keith Flowers



14 - Mark Hodkin



18 - Rick Summers



19 - Anthony Bartram



20 - Dave Holems



21 - Mike Roberts



22 - Danny Rhoden



23 - Julian Sandy

## Thumbnail Sketches

# English Squad

### 8—MARK AIREY—Midfield

Mark is a midfielder for the Urmston Lacrosse Club . . . employed as kiln controller for a timber importer . . . also a Health and Safety Officer . . . 26 years old . . . 5'10", 158 pounds . . . Lacrosse honors include U15, U18, U21, U23 and Seniors, North U15, England U18 Tour USA 1972.

### 9—RICK BANCROFT—Midfield

Richard is a recent graduate from Sheffield University with a BA Honors Degree in Business Studies . . . plays midfield for the Mellor Lacrosse Club . . . age 22 . . . 142 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15, U18 and Seniors, Yorkshire Seniors (78-81), North Seniors, Stockport Metros Tour to USA 1976 and Sheffield Tour 1980 to USA.

### 19—ANTHONY BARTRAM—Attack

Anthony is a practical jeweler and diamond setter . . . age 23 . . . 143 pounds, 5'7" . . . plays attack for Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15, U18, U21 and Seniors, North U15 and Seniors.

### 10—PHIL COLLIER—Midfield

Age 25 . . . studying for BSc degree in Probability and Statistics . . . member of Sheffield University Lacrosse Club . . . 180 pounds, 5'10" . . . Captain Cheshire Schoolboys, Cheshire Seniors, English Universities, Captain of Yorkshire, England 'B' Team 1978 . . . toured USA in 1980 with Sheffield.

### 1—PETER CONDRON—Goalie

Member of the Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . age 25 . . . 196 pounds, 5'11" . . . good references for pot washing . . . now a reproductive equipment salesman . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15, U18, U21, U23 and Senior Level . . . North of England Colts and Seniors . . . England U18 Tour USA 1972.

### 11—DAVE DUXBURY—Midfield

Planning engineer with Metal Box Company . . . timer served centre lathe turner . . . midfielder with Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . age 27 . . . 175 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire North and England (1978) . . . Toured USA in 1972 with England Juniors.

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# English Squad

Continued

## 12—PAUL EVERARD—Midfield

Old Waconians Lacrosse Club midfielder . . . age 23 . . . gained BSc degree in Chemical Engineering at Birmingham University . . . employed as Production Manager, Proctor & Gamble Ltd. . . . 168 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U18, U21, North U21 and Seniors . . . Captain English Universities England 'B' 1978 and Lancashire Seniors.

## 13—KEITH FLOWERS—Midfield

Plays midfield for Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . age 30 . . . 191 pounds, 6'0" . . . Partner in family business (Cheadle Glass) . . . Lacrosse honors include England Reserve 1978 . . . captained Cheadle, Cheshire and North.

## 14—MARK HODKIN—Midfield

Age 19, one of two teenagers on England team . . . midfielder on Wilmslow Lacrosse Club . . . student in Business Studies . . . 154 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15, U18, U21, Seniors North U15.

## 20—DAVE HOLMES—Attack

Educated at Cheadle Grammar School . . . employed as a lithographic camera operator . . . attackman for Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . age 24 . . . 158 pounds, 5'10½" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire, North, and England (1978).

## 3—CHRIS HORSEFIELD—Defense

Educated at William Hulmes Grammar School and Sheffield University . . . now a qualified Solicitor . . . age 25 . . . defenseman for South Manchester and Wythenshawe Lacrosse Club . . . 168 pounds, 5'11" . . . Lacrosse honors include Yorkshire and Lancashire Seniors, England 'B' team 1978.

## 2—JOHN MARR—Goalie

Elder statesman of English squad at age 43 . . . plays for Heaton Mersey Lacrosse Club . . . studied in Scotland . . . now a self-employed joiner . . . Lacrosse honors include Lancashire Seniors 79-82, North 81-82 . . . 191 pounds, 5'9".

## 4—SHAUN MORAN—Defense

Shaun is a defenseman for the Sheffield University Lacrosse Club . . . reading Economics, Politics and Economic History at Sheffield . . . age 19 . . . 162 pounds, 6'0" . . . Lacrosse honors include U15, U18, U21 and Seniors . . . also Yorkshire Seniors, North U15 . . . toured USA in 1978 with Wilmslow.

## 5—JEFF MOUNKLEY—Defense

Largest of the Englishmen at 210 pounds, 6'4" . . . age 25 . . . plays defense for Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . employed as assistant production controller at Simon Container Machinery Ltd. . . . educated at Stockport . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15 and North Schoolboys, Cheshire U21, U23 and Seniors, North Seniors . . . represented England in 1976 and 1978.

## 6—TERRY UNDERWOOD—Defense

Employed in the building industry until 1980 when he took over the family photography business . . . age 27 . . . defenseman for Old Hulmeians Lacrosse Club . . . 182 pounds, 6'1" . . . Lacrosse honors include Lancashire U15, U21 and Seniors, North U15, England U18 and Tour USA 1972.

## 7—STEVE WEAVER—Defense

Age 34 . . . 168 pounds, 6'0" . . . employed as a construction engineer . . . plays defense for South Manchester and Wythenshawe Lacrosse Club . . . obtained his HND at Salford University . . . Lacrosse honors include Lancashire, North and England 1973-82.

## 15—MICK MURPHY—Midfield

Commercial helicopter pilot on the North Sea oil rigs . . . age 22 . . . midfielder for Cheadle Lacrosse Club . . . 170 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include U15, U18, U21 and Seniors for Cheshire . . . North U15, U18 Seniors . . . captain Stockport Metros 1976, England 1978.

## 16—STEVE NASH—Midfield

Employed as a medical registrar . . . age 30 . . . midfielder for the Hampstead Lacrosse Club . . . educated at Cheadle Hulme School, Cambridge University and Kings College Hospital . . . 182 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire U15, U18, U21 . . . Captain Cambridge and England Universities, South Seniors and England 1976 and 1978.

## 17—PHIL RICE—Midfield

Team co-captain . . . age 39 . . . plays midfield for South Manchester and Wythenshawe Lacrosse Club . . . sales manager with Quilligotti & Co. Ltd. . . . 150 pounds, 5'10" . . . Lacrosse honors include Cheshire Juniors, Lancashire Seniors . . . captained Lancashire, North Vice-Captain and current Co-Captain of England . . . has gained 14 previous Caps.

## 21—MIKE ROBERTS—Attack

Runs a printing business . . . age 36 . . . 166 pounds, 5'10" . . . attackman for Urmston Lacrosse Club . . . Lacrosse honors include Lancashire, North England 1967, Captain 1974, Captain 1978 . . . holds world record for international appearance numbering 26 caps.

## 22—DANNY RODEN—Attack

Team co-captain . . . attackman for Mellor Lacrosse Club . . . gained a BA Honors Degree at Sheffield Polytechnic . . . employed as accountancy assistant at Elf Oil Ltd. . . . age 27 . . . 171 pounds, 5'11½" . . . Lacrosse honors include England Juniors, Lancashire U21 and U23, Cheshire U21 and Seniors, Yorkshire Seniors, England 1976 and 1978.

## 23—JULIAN SANDY—Attack

Recently gained BA Honors Degree in Modern Languages at Oxford University . . . plays attack for Timperley Lacrosse Club . . . studied at William Hulmes Grammar School prior to Oxford . . . age 23 . . . Lacrosse honors include captaincy of Oxford English Universities, South of England . . . 181 pounds, 6'3".

## 18—RICH SUMMERS—Midfield

Plays midfield for Old Hulmeians Lacrosse Club . . . educated at William Hulmes Grammar School, Rugby School and Sheffield University . . . obtained Honors Degree in Civil Structural Engineering . . . employed as civil engineer . . . age 26 . . . 175 pounds, 5'11" . . . Lacrosse honors include Senior EULA, Yorkshire, Lancashire and North.

# English Lacrosse Strong In London, Manchester

By Ron Balls

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

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

Other clubs were formed in the next few years, with the game being concentrated in the London area and its Northwest, centering on the Manchester-Stockport area. At this time the North of England Lacrosse Association (NELA) and the South of England Men's Lacrosse Association (SEMLA) were formed.

Three competitions were started at this time and they still feature in the English Lacrosse calendar. These are: the annual Lancashire versus Cheshire County match which was first played in 1880; the Senior Flags competition, instituted in 1883 as the inter-club knockout competition; and the annual inter-regional North versus South of England match which was initiated in 1887.

In 1892 the English Lacrosse Union (ELU), the governing body of men's lacrosse in England, was formed to co-ordinate the efforts of the regional bodies and to further the sport.

The year 1895 was a significant one because the English Club championship, the trophy being the Iroquois cup, was first competed for. This competition still exists, with the participants being the respective winners of the Northern and Southern Flags tournaments.

The game in England reached a peak before the First World War and in 1914 the Northern League consisted of approximately 80 teams, organised in seven divisions. Many players were killed in action during the war, however, and the game had to rebuild afterwards. In the late 1930s the NELA was experimenting with games played

to 10 a side rather than 12, but again another World War took its toll. It was not until 1972 that the Northern League had again grown to seven divisions.

After a century, the dominant feature of lacrosse in England is the distinct polarization of its players into the Greater Manchester and Greater London areas. The NELAA controls the 30 or so clubs and universities and 12 or so schools which play in the Northwest. There are over 80 teams

organised into an eight division league and also five main knockout competitions are played, the Senior Flags, Junior Flags, Lancashire Cup, Stockport Cup and David Beesley Cup.

SEMLA administers the competition between 16 clubs and several schools in and around the Greater London area where there are approximately 40 teams organised on a four division league. There are also four main knockout competitions, Senior, Intermediate, Minor and Junior Flags. The

Continued



# London, Manchester Stick Centers

Continued

game also features at Oxford and Cambridge Universities where varsity match competitions are awarded half blue.

Lacrosse in England is an amateur sport and primarily one of participation, although such events as Flags Finals and Regional County Tournament matches do attract good crowds. The season runs from the end of September to the end of April and often spills over to May to complete the backlog of games postponed because of bad weather and mid-season.

In recent years there have been a number of changes to the English rules bringing them more into line with international rules and hence the game played elsewhere in the world.

In the early 1970s teams were reduced from 12 a side to 10 a side and the concept of "offsides" introduced. It was another 10 years nearly before the next significant change with the "up-check" being permitted and the abolition of the "stand rule." The English rules still differ in a number of re-

spects from the international, with the emphasis placed on skill rather than the more physical aspects. The "take-out" is still deemed a foul, as is the checking of the "gloved hand."

Many of the changes in the English Rules have been instigated following major tours, Oxford and Cambridge in 1961, England 1967, the Universities 1971, a junior squad in 1972 and the World Series of 1974 and 1978; possibly further changes will follow 1982.

Domestic games are still played without substitutes, although these are used in the representative games.

The recent increases in the interchange of junior teams, between England and the U.S.A. is warmly welcomed by the ELU and will hopefully lead to an increase in mutually beneficial international lacrosse friendships as well as giving the boys a tremendous visit.

Since the Second World War a feature of domestic lacrosse in England has been the domination for a period of years of one or two clubs.

The late '40s were dominated by the Old Waconians Club and the '50s by the Old Hulmeians Club who won six Northern League titles and two English Club championships.

The '60s and early '70s were dominated by two clubs in the North of England and one in the South. The Mellor Club, with a strong team committed to an attacking game, won a record six consecutive Northern League titles between 1964 and 1970, whilst the South Manchester and Wythenshawe Club won four consecutive Northern Senior Flags between 1969 and 1973. The latter had been bettered once only by the Stockport team winning this trophy on eight consecutive occasions, between 1895 and 1903. In the South of England and the Lee Club won 10 consecutive league titles over the period 1966-75 and six consecutive Senior Flag titles from 1970-75.

In 1975 the Urmston club achieved the rare feat of winning the League, Flags and English Club championships in one season and Sheffield University became the first Yorkshire side to win its Northern Flags and the English Club championship, this being in 1977. Both the Lee Club in 1970 and the Hampstead Club in 1976 achieved the treble of League, Southern Flags and English Club championship, the latter title being a rare achievement for a Southern club, arising only six times since its inception in 1896.

In recent years events have been dominated by Hampstead in the South with four league titles in the last seven years and five Flags victories over this period. In the North, Cheadle has won the league six times over the last seven years, recorded three Flags wins and also three Iroquois Cup (English Club Championship) victories.

Currently the largest clubs are Ashton, Cheadle and Mellor in the North who each field five teams; and Burhurst Hill in the South with four.

The English squad for the 1982 World Series is drawn from 11 clubs, with seven players from Cheadle and three from South Manchester and Wythenshawe. One of England's squad, Mike Roberts, has the unique distinction of being the only player in the 1982 World Series to have played in the previous championships of 1967, 1974 and 1978.

*Ron Balls is secretary of the English Lacrosse Union and the International Lacrosse Federation delegate.*

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# International Rules Explained

Understanding the game of lacrosse is like watching any other sport—it's simple . . . once you get the hang of it.

"After watching their first game or two, they start to get the 'feel' for the sport, and by midseason they are knowledgeable fans," wrote former Johns Hopkins coach Bob Scott in a segment for the Brine Lacrosse Almanac depicting freshmen spectators at Homewood Field. ". . . By the end of the freshman year they can be considered veteran spectators, and by graduation time, 'All-American' spectators."

The 1982 World Games will be conducted under International Lacrosse Federation Rules, though, and they differ slightly from the rules set forth by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

According to the interpretation of World Games Rules Committee Chairman, Fred Eisenbrandt, NCAA rules are more comprehensive in regard to interpretations of play situations.

Following are key ILA rules and how they differ from NCAA rules:

- ILA squad sizes are limited to 23 players.
- The only difference in the field of play is the goal area, which is larger, with the restraining line extending from sideline to sideline.
- The ILA substitution area is smaller.
- The minimum measurement of the ILA stick (crosse) at the head may be 4 inches instead of 6½ inches.
- Each quarter in the ILA game is 25 minutes in duration, "running" time.
- The time between the end of the third quarter and the start of the fourth quarter is three minutes instead of two minutes.
- In the event of a tie score at the end of regulation play, two four minute periods will be played prior to a "sudden death" period, as opposed to instant "sudden death" play under NCAA rules.
- A faceoff can occur behind the goal.
- When a player has been awarded the ball for any reason, no opposing player may take a position closer to him than 3 yards instead of 5 yards. The same is true of a body or stick check, which must occur within a 3 yard limit rather than a 5 yard limit.
- An attacking player may reach within the crease area to play a loose ball so long as he does not interfere with the goalie. Mere contact between the crosse of the attack player and the crosse of the goalkeeper, when the attack player is playing a loose ball, is not in and of itself, interference.
- A team has 30 seconds instead of 25 seconds to put the ball in play.
- Commencement of timing a penalty begins when the offending player actually steps into the penalty box.
- After a foul is called on an offending player, that player must raise his stick to full arms-length over his head.
- When the ball is awarded to the goalie because of a crease infraction, it is awarded behind the goal at the end line.
- The ILA "slow whistle" technique is similar to the old NCAA "slow whistle" technique.

# Fund-Raising Efforts An Overwhelming Success

By Peter Schlehr

They "flinched" a little, and yes, they did "bat an eye" once or twice, but in the end, six large companies committed at least \$25,000 each in cash or in kind to the 1982 World Lacrosse Games' coffers for the privilege of becoming a Flagship Sponsor.

The flagship concept, and the subsequent actual contributions made by these corporations, is another in a long line of coups accomplished by a small band of committeemen dedicated to making the World Games a success. In addition to assembling the best lacrosse players on earth to compete at the Johns Hopkins University Homewood Field, the World Games '82 Committee has assured the Lacrosse Foundation a handsome endowment fund.

The person mainly charged with the responsibility of raising this money is Elmer Wingate.

"When the World Games '82 Committee was forming and dividing up the duties, I said I would assume the fund-raising job," said Wingate. "As I reflect back, there's absolutely no way we could have accomplished what we have without certain people."

The World Games '82 group then set a cash goal of \$300,000. "I personally didn't know if the figure was high or low," said Wingate. "I simply shared the Committee's feeling at that time."

That was three years ago. Today, Wingate is sure that amount is realistic. By May, more than \$260,000 in cash had been committed through various sponsorship levels, with \$150,000 coming from the six Flagship corporations. In addition, as of that date, approximately \$140,000 of in-kind contributions had been secured. These cash and in-kind contributions will be above and beyond what the World Games net from ticket sales, concessions, advertising and program sales.

Wingate's initial task was to formulate a plan. He borrowed the Flagship concept from a National Football League alumni gathering in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

"We needed something special for the serious kind of money we were seeking," said Wingate, a former professional football player (defensive end) with the Baltimore Colts. "After

hearing about the Flagship idea, I discussed it with Buzzy Budnitz (World Lacrosse '82 General Chairman) and we determined that would be the way to identify a very high-level group. We also decided to limit the number of Flagship Sponsors to six."

For a contribution of a minimum of \$25,000, the sponsor would receive, among other considerations, a full page ad in the official World Games program. The top six advertising positions would be determined on a first-come, first-served basis.

Armed with a plan, Wingate then went prospecting. He and his committee secured the first Flagship Sponsor in December, 1980. The final Sponsor was signed this past March. It was a long campaign. The World Games Steering Committee's biggest obstacle would be to establish credibility. The first Flagship Sponsor would provide that.

Total Concept, Inc., of Winston-Salem, N.C., became the first. Wingate, while attending one of that company's board meetings, took advantage of a leisure moment to approach the Chairman of the Board, G. Ware Travelstead.

"I explained the sponsorship to him and the facts surrounding it, impressing upon him the need to get that first one," said Wingate. "He said he would like to be the first Flagship Sponsor, and we were off and running."

Wingate is quick to point out, however, that the remaining Flagship Sponsors were approached with a lot of help.

"The fact that the Mayor of Baltimore (William Donald Schaefer) gave substantial support to the World Lacrosse Games was a key," said Wingate. "Many Sponsors are most anxious to help the City of Baltimore. They're not in this for the sake of lacrosse alone."

The second of the six high-level sponsors was United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company (USF&G) of Baltimore. With Owen Daly, retired Chairman of the Board for the Equitable Bancorporation and a Lacrosse Foundation director, paving the way, the Committee convinced USF&G's chief executive officer, Jack Moseley,



Elmer Wingate

to contribute. In return, Moseley requested the centerfold of the official World Games program to read, "Baltimore is best in everything."

W.H. Brine Company of Needham, Mass, represents the lacrosse equipment manufacturers, and became the third sponsor. Part of its sponsorship is to supply the U.S. squad with sticks, equipment and uniforms.

Bill Keigler, President of the Lacrosse Foundation, was instrumental in finalizing the fourth, First National Bank of Maryland, with Charles Cole, one of its chief executives, presenting the Flagship check.

Crown Central Petroleum of Baltimore departed from its normal contribution mode and contributed directly from its corporate treasury at the direction of its top executive, Henry Rosenberg.

Bob Tarring, Lacrosse Hall of Fame Executive Director, labored for the sixth and final Sponsor, the Wurzburger and Busch Beer Division of Anheuser-Busch.

The remainder of the Committee's \$300,000 goal is expected to come from other sponsors, which range from World Class (\$5,000) to Patron (\$50).

*Peter Schlehr, sports information director at Towson State University, is the publicity director of World Games '82.*



## 1982 World Lacrosse Schedule

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY / HOMEWOOD FIELD

### FRIDAY, JUNE 18

6:00 PM - ENGLAND vs. AUSTRALIA  
8:30 PM - USA vs. CANADA

### SUNDAY, JUNE 20

6:00 PM - CANADA vs. ENGLAND  
8:30 PM - USA vs. AUSTRALIA

### TUESDAY, JUNE 22

6:00 PM - AUSTRALIA vs. CANADA  
8:30 PM - USA vs. ENGLAND

### THURSDAY, JUNE 24

6:00 PM - 1981 USWLA CHAMPS vs.  
WOMEN'S USA TEAM  
8:30 PM - CONSOLATION FINALS (3rd Place vs. 4th)

FRIDAY, JUNE 25 - 8:30 PM - CHAMPIONSHIP (1st Place vs. 2nd)

# 1982 WORLD LACROSSE GAMES



## AUSTRALIA

- 1 Peter Morley
- 2 Ray Tallow
- 3 Ken Nicholls
- 4 Peter Cann
- 5 Marty Mcusse
- 6 Rob Walton
- 7 Graeme Fox
- 8 Ray Duthy
- 9 Chris Johnson
- 10 John Butkiewicz
- 11 Warren Hobbs
- 12 Jack Russell
- 13 John Ballarine
- 14 Jeff Kennedy
- 15 Terry Magee
- 16 Paul Lynch
- 17 Tom Hardy
- 18 Kevin Humphrys
- 19 Gus Garnsworthy
- 20 Mark Balinski
- 21 Garry Tillotson
- 22 Steve Ellis
- 23 Mark Haddad

**Head Coach:**

Alec Inglis

**Asst. Coach:**

Dennis Trainor

**Asst. Coach:**

John Carter



## CANADA

- 1 Bob Flintoff
- 2 Paul Langley
- 3 Paul French
- 4 Ted Sawicki
- 5 Dan Wilson
- 6 Bob Teasdall
- 7 Ron Martinello
- 8 Jim Weller
- 9 Kelly Mitchell
- 10 Bob Wasson
- 11 Jim Calder
- 12 John Grant
- 13 Mike Donnelly
- 14 Mike French
- 15 Stan Cockerton
- 16 Jim Wasson
- 17 Kevin Alexander
- 18 Dave Huntley
- 19 Bill Marecheck
- 20 Colin Patterson
- 21 Jim Aitchison
- 22 Walt Christianson
- 23 John Jordan
- 24 Chris Hall
- 25 Don Rickers
- 27 Bob Dalzell
- 30 Tim Barrie
- 33 Blane Harrison
- 40 John Crowther

**Head Coach:**

Bobby Allan

**Asst. Coach:**

Don Barrie

**Asst. Coach:**

Bob Babcock



## ENGLAND

- 1 Pete Condron
- 2 John Marr
- 3 Chris Horsefield
- 4 Shaun Moran
- 5 Jeff Mounkley
- 6 Terry Underwood
- 7 Steve Weaver
- 8 Mark Airey
- 9 Rick Bancroft
- 10 Phil Collier
- 11 Dave Duxbury
- 12 Paul Everard
- 13 Keith Flowers
- 14 Mark Hodkin
- 15 Mick Murphy
- 16 Steve Nash
- 17 Phil Rice
- 18 Rick Summers
- 19 Anthony Bartram
- 20 Dave Holmes
- 21 Mike Roberts
- 22 Danny Roden
- Julian Sandy
- Dave Mitchell
- Ian Warwick
- Robinson
- Paul Short

**Head Coach:**

John Bardsley

**Asst. Coach:**

Vaughan Wilcox

**Asst. Coach:**

Eric Broadhurst



## USA

- 2 Tom Sears
- 3 Bill Beroza
- 7 Mike O'Neill
- 8 Bill Marino
- 9 Brooks Sweet
- 10 Jeff Cook
- 12 Vinnie Sombrotto
- 15 Mike Page
- 18 Tom Keigler
- 19 Bob Engelke
- 20 Jim Darcangelo
- 21 Bob Griebe
- 22 Norm Engelke
- 23 Gary Clipp
- 24 Bob Henrickson
- 25 Brendan Schneck
- 27 Jim Burke
- 28 John Fay
- 30 Doug Radebaugh
- 32 John Driscoll
- 41 Joe Kovar
- 42 Chris Kane
- 44 Mark Greenberg

**Head Coach:**

Tom Flatley

**Asst. Coach:**

Willie Scroggs

**Asst. Coach:**

Dave Urick

Compliments of

**USF&G**  
INSURANCE



# Score Sheet

Friday, June 18

England vs Australia

## ENGLAND

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Pete Condron (G)			
2	John Marr (G)			
3	Chris Horsefield (D)			
4	Shaun Moran (D)			
5	Jeff Mounkley (D)			
6	Terry Underwood (D)			
7	Steve Weaver (D)			
8	Mark Alrey (M)			
9	Rick Bancroft (M)			
10	Phil Collier (M)			
11	Dave Duxbury (M)			
12	Paul Everard (M)			
13	Keith Flowers (M)			
14	Mark Hodkin (M)			
15	Mick Murphy (M)			
16	Steve Nash (M)			
17	Phil Rice (M)			
18	Rick Summers (M)			
19	Anthony Bartram (A)			
20	Dave Holmes (A)			
21	Mike Roberts (A)			
22	Danny Roden (A)			
23	Julian Sandy (A)			
TOTALS				

## AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Peter Morley (M)			
2	Ray Tatlow (D)			
3	Ken Nicholls (M)			
4	Peter Cann (A)			
5	Marty Muusse (M)			
6	Rob Walton (G)			
7	Graeme Fox (A)			
8	Ray Duthy (M)			
9	Chris Johnson (M)			
10	John Butkiewicz (M)			
11	Warren Hobbs (M)			
12	Jack Russell (D)			
13	John Ballarine (A)			
14	John Kennedy (M)			
15	Terry Magee (G)			
16	Paul Lynch (A)			
17	Tom Hardy (D)			
18	Kevin Humphrys (M)			
19	Gus Garnsworthy (D)			
20	Mark Balinski (M)			
21	Garry Tillotson (M)			
22	Steve Ellis (M)			
23	Mark Haddad (D)			
TOTALS				

Followed by:

Canada vs U.S.A.

## CANADA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Bob Flintoff (G)			
3	Paul French (A)			
4	Ted Sawicki (G)			
5	Dan Wilson (M)			
6	Bob Teasdall (M)			
7	Ron Martinello (M)			
8	Jim Weller (A)			
9	Kelly Michell (M)			
10	Bob Wasson (M)			
11	Jim Calder (M)			
12	John Grant (A)			
13	Mike Donnelly (A)			
14	Mike French (A)			
15	Stan Cockerton (A)			
16	Jim Wasson (M)			
17	Kevin Alexander (A)			
18	Dave Huntley (M)			
19	Bill Marecheck (A)			
23	John Jordan (M)			
27	Rob Dalzell (M)			
30	Tim Barrie (G)			
40	John Crowther (M)			
TOTALS				

## U.S.A.

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
2	Tom Sears (G)			
3	Bill Beroza (G)			
7	Mike O'Neill (A)			
8	Bill Marino (M)			
9	Brooks Sweet (A)			
10	Jeff Cook (A)			
12	Vinny Sombrotto (M)			
15	Mike Page (M)			
18	Tom Keigler (D)			
19	Bob Engelke (A)			
20	Jim Darcangelo (M)			
21	Bob Griebe (A)			
22	Norm Engelke (M)			
23	Gary Clipp (D)			
24	Bob Henrickson (M)			
25	Brendan Schneck (A)			
27	Jim Burke (D)			
28	John Fay (M)			
30	Doug Radebaugh (M)			
32	John Driscoll (M)			
41	Joe Kovar (D)			
42	Chris Kane (D)			
44	Mark Greenberg (D)			
TOTALS				

Defenseemen: 2—Langley, 20—Patterson, 21—Aitchison, 22—Christianson, 24—Hall, 25—Rickers, 33—Harrison

# Score Sheet

Sunday, June 20

Canada vs England

## CANADA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Bob Flintoff (G)			
3	Paul French (A)			
4	Ted Sawicki (G)			
5	Dan Wilson (M)			
6	Bob Teasdall (M)			
7	Ron Martinello (M)			
8	Jim Weller (A)			
9	Kelly Michell (M)			
10	Bob Wasson (M)			
11	Jim Calder (M)			
12	John Grant (A)			
13	Mike Donnelly (A)			
14	Mike French (A)			
15	Stan Cockerton (A)			
16	Jim Wasson (M)			
17	Kevin Alexander (A)			
18	Dave Huntley (M)			
19	Bill Marecheck (A)			
23	John Jordan (M)			
27	Rob Dalzell (M)			
30	Tim Barrie (G)			
40	John Crowther (M)			
<b>TOTALS</b>				

Defenseemen: 2—Langley, 20—Patterson, 21—Aitchison, 22—Christianson, 24—Hall, 25—Rickers, 33—Harrison

## ENGLAND

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Pete Condron (G)			
2	John Marr (G)			
3	Chris Horsefield (D)			
4	Shaun Moran (D)			
5	Jeff Mounkley (D)			
6	Terry Underwood (D)			
7	Steve Weaver (D)			
8	Mark Airey (M)			
9	Rick Bancroft (M)			
10	Phil Collier (M)			
11	Dave Duxbury (M)			
12	Paul Everard (M)			
13	Keith Flowers (M)			
14	Mark Hodkin (M)			
15	Mick Murphy (M)			
16	Steve Nash (M)			
17	Phil Rice (M)			
18	Rick Summers (M)			
19	Anthony Bartram (A)			
20	Dave Holmes (A)			
21	Mike Roberts (A)			
22	Danny Roden (A)			
23	Julian Sandy (A)			
<b>TOTALS</b>				

Followed by:

Australia vs U.S.A.

## AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Peter Morley (M)			
2	Ray Tatlow (D)			
3	Ken Nicholls (M)			
4	Peter Cann (A)			
5	Marty Muusse (M)			
6	Rob Walton (G)			
7	Graeme Fox (A)			
8	Ray Duthy (M)			
9	Chris Johnson (M)			
10	John Butkiewicz (M)			
11	Warren Hobbs (M)			
12	Jack Russell (D)			
13	John Ballarine (A)			
14	John Kennedy (M)			
15	Terry Magee (G)			
16	Paul Lynch (A)			
17	Tom Hardy (D)			
18	Kevin Humphrys (M)			
19	Gus Garnsworthy (D)			
20	Mark Balinski (M)			
21	Garry Tillotson (M)			
22	Steve Ellis (M)			
23	Mark Haddad (D)			
<b>TOTALS</b>				

## U.S.A.

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
2	Tom Sears (G)			
3	Bill Beroza (G)			
7	Mike O'Neill (A)			
8	Bill Marino (M)			
9	Brooks Sweet (A)			
10	Jeff Cook (A)			
12	Vinny Sombrotto (M)			
15	Mike Page (M)			
18	Tom Kelgler (D)			
19	Bob Engelke (A)			
20	Jim Darcangelo (M)			
21	Bob Griebe (A)			
22	Norm Engelke (M)			
23	Gary Clipp (D)			
24	Bob Henrickson (M)			
25	Brendan Schneck (A)			
27	Jim Burke (D)			
28	John Fay (M)			
30	Doug Radebaugh (M)			
32	John Driscoll (M)			
41	Joe Kovar (D)			
42	Chris Kane (D)			
44	Mark Greenberg (D)			
<b>TOTALS</b>				

# Score Sheet

Tuesday, June 22

Australia vs Canada

## AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Peter Morley (M)			
2	Ray Tatlow (D)			
3	Ken Nicholls (M)			
4	Peter Cann (A)			
5	Marty Muusse (M)			
6	Rob Walton (G)			
7	Graeme Fox (A)			
8	Ray Duthy (M)			
9	Chris Johnson (M)			
10	John Butkiewicz (M)			
11	Warren Hobbs (M)			
12	Jack Russell (D)			
13	John Ballarine (A)			
14	John Kennedy (M)			
15	Terry Magee (G)			
16	Paul Lynch (A)			
17	Tom Hardy (D)			
18	Kevin Humphrys (M)			
19	Gus Garnsworthy (D)			
20	Mark Balinski (M)			
21	Garry Tillotson (M)			
22	Steve Ellis (M)			
23	Mark Haddad (D)			
TOTALS				

## CANADA

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Bob Flintoff (G)			
3	Paul French (A)			
4	Ted Sawicki (G)			
5	Dan Wilson (M)			
6	Bob Teasdall (M)			
7	Ron Martinello (M)			
8	Jim Weller (A)			
9	Kelly Michell (M)			
10	Bob Wasson (M)			
11	Jim Calder (M)			
12	John Grant (A)			
13	Mike Donnelly (A)			
14	Mike French (A)			
15	Stan Cockerton (A)			
16	Jim Wasson (M)			
17	Kevin Alexander (A)			
18	Dave Huntley (M)			
19	Bill Marecheck (A)			
23	John Jordan (M)			
27	Rob Dalzell (M)			
30	Tim Barrie (G)			
40	John Crowther (M)			
TOTALS				

Defenseemen: 2—Langley, 20—Patterson, 21—Aitchison, 22—Christianson, 24—Hall, 25—Rickers, 33—Harrison

Followed by:

England vs U.S.A.

## ENGLAND

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
1	Pete Condon (G)			
2	John Marr (G)			
3	Chris Horsefield (D)			
4	Shaun Moran (D)			
5	Jeff Mounkley (D)			
6	Terry Underwood (D)			
7	Steve Weaver (D)			
8	Mark Airey (M)			
9	Rick Bancroft (M)			
10	Phil Collier (M)			
11	Dave Duxbury (M)			
12	Paul Everard (M)			
13	Keith Flowers (M)			
14	Mark Hodkin (M)			
15	Mick Murphy (M)			
16	Steve Nash (M)			
17	Phil Rice (M)			
18	Rick Summers (M)			
19	Anthony Bartram (A)			
20	Dave Holmes (A)			
21	Mike Roberts (A)			
22	Danny Roden (A)			
23	Julian Sandy (A)			
TOTALS				

## U.S.A.

No.	Name	Goals	Assts	Saves
2	Tom Sears (G)			
3	Bill Beroza (G)			
7	Mike O'Neill (A)			
8	Bill Marino (M)			
9	Brooks Sweet (A)			
10	Jeff Cook (A)			
12	Vinny Sombrotto (M)			
15	Mike Page (M)			
18	Tom Keigler (D)			
19	Bob Engelke (A)			
20	Jim Darcangelo (M)			
21	Bob Griebe (A)			
22	Norm Engelke (M)			
23	Gary Clipp (D)			
24	Bob Henrickson (M)			
25	Brendan Schneck (A)			
27	Jim Burke (D)			
28	John Fay (M)			
30	Doug Radebaugh (M)			
32	John Driscoll (M)			
41	Joe Kovar (D)			
42	Chris Kane (D)			
44	Mark Greenberg (D)			
TOTALS				

# Lacrosse Hall of Fame

## —A Nice Place To Visit

Just about 22 years ago, America's first sport took a tremendous stride forward when the Lacrosse Foundation, Inc. became a reality. It was the brain child of Glen Burnie lacrosse enthusiast Claxton "Okie" O'Connor and was established jointly by the USILA and the USLCA with its first president, former U.S. Naval Academy coach, William H. "Dinty" Moore, III.

The initial goals of the organization, formed in June 1959, were to: 1) secure tax exempt funds for lacrosse promotion, 2) establish a central organization representing all of lacrosse, 3) build a Lacrosse Hall of Fame, library and reference bureau, and 4) nominate and elect individuals to the Lacrosse Hall of Fame. From the beginning, the officers and directors of the Foundation were required not only to direct but to perform all of the functions of the organization. Throughout the early years, Dinty Moore's leadership helped to solidify the young nonprofit organization.

In 1964, Johns Hopkins University offered a permanent home site for the Lacrosse Hall of Fame in a wing of the spacious new Newton H. White, Jr. Athletic Center, then

under construction on the Homewood campus. The dedication of the Lacrosse Shrine took place on June 10, 1966 in conjunction with the Silver Anniversary of the annual North-South game. Dr. Moore, president of the Foundation since 1960, stated at the dedication ceremonies that "lacrosse richly deserved to be the first intercollegiate sport in America to inaugurate a permanent Hall of Fame, since it was the earliest game played on the continent, as recorded in history's annals."

Having secured a permanent home for the Foundation, Moore retired as president in 1966 and was replaced by Joe Deckman, who had been vice president, and he stayed on until 1969.

Following the tenure of its first two presidents, the Lacrosse Foundation continued its growth under its subsequent leaders: Doug Turnbull (1969-71), Avery Blake (1971-72), Jim McDonald (1972-74), Rip Hewitt (1974-76), George Chandler (1976-78), Ben Goertemiller (1978-79), William S. Keigler (1979-81) and Robert P. Schlenger, the current president. A major promotional step was taken in 1974 when a full-time executive direc-

Continued



The Hall of Fame features an attractive display noting some of the highlights of the history of U.S.A. participation in international competition.

# A Nice Place To Visit

Continued

tor, Skeet Chadwick, was hired. Chadwick was succeeded by Jay Elliot in June 1977 and Elliot was succeeded by Bob Tarring in July of 1980.

Once a permanent facility was established, the Foundation began to undertake an increased number of activities including the distribution of the Lacrosse Guide, and expanded promotional projects. In recent years, the Lacrosse Foundation has endeavored to greatly increase its promotional activities on a nationwide scale. One of these was LACROSSE Magazine, which took the place of the Newsletter, which had served the lacrosse world so elegantly since 1936. LACROSSE, under the guidance of Elliot, became a reality in 1978 and could be the most successful promotional feature ever performed by the Foundation.

Some of the other programs and projects developed by the Foundation to help enhance the game of lacrosse are: geographical index, stick loan program, film rentals, regional offices, clinics, exhibition games, women's lacrosse, and Superstar Lacrosse Game. The first Hall of Fame high school tournament was played in 1979 at Towson State and Hopkins with two prep schools from Baltimore and two public schools from New York taking part in the action. The last few years have seen the tournament expanded to as many as 8 teams with schools from California, Ohio, Connecticut and Florida represented.

If you haven't visited the Hall of Fame, it's a must trip

for the entire family. When the Hall opened in 1967, hours were nine to noon weekdays and on Saturday afternoons of home games at Homewood. In 1977, the museum took on the new hours of 8:30 to 4:30 all year round.

Among the Hall of Fame's most highly regarded trophies is one donated in 1967 by the Wingate family. The original trophy, honoring the late W. Wilson Wingate, turned up missing during the 1952 North-South game at the Polo Grounds in New York City. This loss was deeply felt as the trophy has been symbolic of the National Championship since 1936. Other famous trophies given to the museum are the C. Markland Kelly trophy, the Schmeisser trophy, the Turnbull trophy and the Ray Enners trophy.

The future of the Foundation holds exciting expectations with the continuing efforts to promote lacrosse on a national and international level along with the constant upgrading of the Hall of Fame museum.

One thing is certain. As the game of lacrosse continues to grow with leaps and bounds, the Foundation won't be standing still. It still has too many unfulfilled plans for the future. As Milt Roberts, lacrosse historian and Hall of Famer once said, "a solid foundation is the prime requisite for any structure built to last." The foundation, the Lacrosse Foundation, is a sturdy one . . . . . one that should continue for years to come.



Each member of the Hall of Fame has been honored by a plaque that includes his portrait and accomplishments in bronze.



These illustrations, showing Indians involved in "Baggataway," point up some of the minor changes between their game and the version played in World Games '82. It is rumored that officials sometimes had difficulty with off-sides calls, and occasionally a foul went undetected. As the photo below shows, the Indian "crosse" was a bit different than the ones used today, and there was less attention on the passing game but a definite emphasis on ground balls.



# 'For the Good of The Game'

## —A Lacrosse Tradition

By Richard Kucner

It was in 1859, nearly a half century before novocaine, when "painless" dentistry was yet an unanswered prayer. Waiting rooms in dental offices were never congested, and dentists had far more idle time than they wanted. It was on one of those slow days in his Montreal office that Dr. George Beers hit upon the brainstorm that would earn him the title "father of lacrosse."

After several years of watching the sport being played by clubs in Canada, he became the first official evangelist,

setting a standard that followers faithfully have maintained.

Cynics might claim he did it because he saw the sometimes hard-hitting sport, played then without face masks, as an inexhaustible supply of broken bicuspid to be repaired. Maybe so. But it is far more charitable to take Beers's word for it, that he devised the first written set of rules for lacrosse merely "for the good of the game."

"For the good of the game" . . . a credo that now, 123 years later, still drives lacrosse aficionados to such a

feverish pitch that they are unmatched in their efforts to nurture and expand their sport. They like to refer to lacrosse as the country's fastest-growing sport, and they may be right. The past six years have brought a 45 percent increase in the number of high schools that sponsor lacrosse teams and a 35 percent jump in the number of college and club teams. (These figures, like the rest of this article, refer to men's lacrosse. Women's lacrosse has grown to where an estimated 22,000 women are playing high

Continued



The way things were before Brine appeared on the scene: Pictured, from left, are 1-Tul-lock-chish-ko (He who drinks the Juice of the Stone). 2-Wee-chush-ta-doo-ta (the Red Man) Sioux, Upper Mississippi. 3-Ah-no-je-nahge (He who stands on both sides), Sioux Missouri. Photo courtesy The Public Archives of Canada.

# 'For the Good of The Game'

Continued

school, college, and club lacrosse, according to the New York Times. An American women's team will travel to England this fall for an international tournament.)

Such growth wasn't always the rule, although we're not sure just how it was 250 or 300 years ago, when the Indians had the sport all to themselves. Instant replay wasn't a factor in the seventeenth century, and sports reporting was still an inexact science. Consequently, details of some of the early games remain a bit hazy. But legend has it that as many as a thousand Indians per side, either from the same or different tribes, would engage in a violent version of the game, playing on fields sometimes a mile or more in length, occasionally for two or three days. Serious injuries were common and sudden death (the real thing) not infrequent as the Indians took part in a savage sport they called "Baggataway," a term meaning "Little brother of war." A primary purpose of the sport was to prepare young braves for combat.

So even from its start, lacrosse was taken seriously by its advocates.

There have been, however, some changes from the days of the Indians. Their sole item of apparel was a simple poncho; today players wear helmets, gloves, and shoulder or arm pads. The field has been scaled down to 110 by 60 yards, and recently wooden sticks were replaced by space-age fiberglass concoctions. Gone, too, is the old Indian custom of having women dash onto the fields with switches to lash tribesmen suspected of dogging it.

A major Indian contest usually was followed by a big postgame dance and feast featuring liberal supplies of firewater. This custom obviously has resisted change.

But if the Indians originated the game three hundred years ago, if French missionaries renamed it *la crosse* because they thought the stick resembled the *crosse* (crozier) carried at ceremonies by a bishop as a symbol of pastoral office, if the white man began refining it 120 years ago, and if the first intercollegiate champ (Harvard) was crowned 101 years ago, why is the game still mostly regional in its American exposure, centered in the Middle Atlantic and Northeast states?

After gaining popularity in Canada, in 1867 the sport was picked up and played by clubs and colleges in New York and New England (the game was introduced to England in that same

year, Australia in 1874, and New Zealand in 1878). Baltimoreans brought the sport to this city in 1879. And the sport remained, for the most part, east of the Appalachian Mountains.

Why Baltimore became the capital of the sport even the most astute lacrosse historian isn't sure. Lacrosse became the major spring sport at the city's two major public high schools, City and Poly, and at almost all local prep schools. On front lawns in the Northern Baltimore suburbs almost all children played the springtime ritual game of catch with rubber lacrosse balls and sticks, not horsehide baseballs and gloves. This rich pool of talent dominated the sport wherever it was played.

From the '20s to the '70s the top four teams in collegiate lacrosse were Johns Hopkins, Navy, Maryland, and St. John's. Club lacrosse, played by former college stars, some competing well into their 30s, was dominated by the Mount Washington team.

In the last six years lacrosse has expanded phenomenally. Teams are now playing in high school, college, and club leagues in the Pacific Northwest, California, Texas, Florida, and elsewhere.

But this month the national focus of the game returns, quite appropriately, to the Johns Hopkins campus in Baltimore. From June 18 through 25 Hopkins will be the site of "World Lacrosse '82," the Olympic games of the sport, a round robin among teams from the United States, Canada, England, and Australia. Doubleheaders are scheduled for June 18, 20, and 22. Results from those games will determine the pairings for the June 24 match for third place and the June 25 championship game.

The U.S. team, winner of the first two World Games competitions (Toronto in 1967 and Melbourne in 1974), was beaten by Canada four years ago when the tournament was held in England.

The organization and operation of these games, all of which are expected to sell out, are perhaps the ultimate monument to Beers's "good of the game" credo.

The chief architect has been Emil "Buzzy" Budnitz. If lacrosse boosters are evangelists, then he is their Billy Graham. Soft-spoken and hard-driving, Budnitz is something of a legend in local insurance circles. So successful in business that he now can afford to split his work week—three days for



Buzzy Budnitz

insurance, two for lacrosse—he first earned fame as an All-America attackman at Hopkins, then played ten years for Mount Washington, gaining a reputation as the best club player in history. He put in nine years as a volunteer assistant coach at Hopkins, and since retiring from player status has been commissioner of club lacrosse and is current president of the International Lacrosse Federation, which sanctions the World Games.

"I went to seven or eight people," says Budnitz, to ask them to head the committee for the '82 games. "Each of them said, 'Gee, Buzzy, I haven't got the time to handle that job, but I'll be glad to help you.' So the job ended up being mine."

Working without pay, the committee members planned every detail of the '82 World Games. Even more impressive, they assembled a financial campaign that should produce tournament proceeds of as much as \$500,000. That money will go to the Lacrosse Foundation, a nonprofit outfit at Hopkins that promotes the sport by spreading seed money for starting and maintaining lacrosse at various levels. In the previous thirty years, the Lacrosse Foundation's endowment never exceeded \$50,000, pocket money by current standards.

Where has all the newfound money come from? Budnitz and fund-raising chairman Elmer Wingate, another highly successful insurance agent, found a half dozen donors of \$25,000 apiece (the Brine lacrosse equipment firm of Massachusetts; Anheuser-Busch, the St. Louis brewer; Total Concept, a developer from North Carolina,

Continued  
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# 'For the Good of The Game'

Continued

and the local First National Bank, USF&G, and Crown Central Petroleum), plus another two dozen or so pitching in \$5,000 apiece. "The acceptance by the business community has been phenomenal," says Budnitz.

But why so much money for lacrosse? "You can go into almost any top corporation in Baltimore," explains Budnitz, "and you'll find people on the board who have a lacrosse background or a son playing the game."

Fueled by an alumni kinship that seems unrivaled in any other sport, this brotherhood assures the sport will never die of financial malnutrition. For the first century of intercollegiate competition, lacrosse has been dominated by some of the exclusive Eastern schools, primarily Johns Hopkins—having the top lacrosse job at Hopkins is to coaching what St. Peter's post at the Pearly Gates is to the doorman profession. Through most of those hundred years, financial and intellectual demands severely limited who could attend the schools where lacrosse was important. Brains and money go in, brains and money come out, and as a result the local boardrooms continue to be filled with men who know the feel of a lacrosse stick. In blue-collar neighborhoods lacrosse long has been viewed as an elitest sport patronized by blue bloods who wear pressed shorts and shoelaces (medium starch, of course).

But all that's changing. The image of exclusivity has faded as membership in the lacrosse fraternity has opened tremendously in the past two decades, especially in the last few years. In 1976 there were 416 high schools with lacrosse teams. Today there are six hundred. Lacrosse has "gone public," largely through the expansionist spirit that makes missionaries of so many of its graduates. "I compare lacrosse people to Amway salesmen," says Carl Runk, lacrosse coach at Towson State University. "Each one wants to get five or six more started."

How far will the expansion go? Although the end may not be in sight, a slowdown certainly is.

"The problem is money," says Bob Scott, former lacrosse coach and current athletic director at Hopkins. Because of the padding and special equipment, he says, "it costs us about \$200 a man to outfit a team, plus you have travel costs and so many other expenses. Lacrosse is an expensive sport to field, probably the second-

most expensive to football. It's not like soccer, where you buy a ball, toss it on the field, and let the kids chase it.

"Now, when so many areas are cutting back on educational expenses, especially in the areas of athletics, lacrosse is very vulnerable. Lacrosse will continue to grow because it's such a terrific game, but growth will really be slowed because of the financial burden."

One man who could play a pivotal role in the growth of lacrosse is Gene Corrigan, the athletic director at Notre Dame University. A native Baltimorean, Corrigan arrived at South Bend via Charlottesville, where he was athletic director when the University of Virginia won its national lacrosse title in 1979. He has had lacrosse as a varsity sport at Notre Dame for two years now. If Corrigan started doling out scholarships to lacrosse players and got the Irish fighting in lacrosse, could it be long before that fabled stadium in South Bend started drawing big crowds on springtime Saturdays? Could it be long before Ohio State, Michigan, Michigan State, and Purdue started playing follow-the-leader, turning the Midwest into another la-

crosse hotbed and prompting a national trend?

"You might be right, but I'm not sure that's true," says Corrigan. "Right now the trend is the other way. Schools all over the country are dropping sports, and they're not adding expensive ones like lacrosse."

"Going big time in lacrosse would cost Notre Dame \$200,000, maybe \$250,000 a year," he says. "It would cost us that much because travel costs would be really high to play teams in the Maryland area, the teams that excel in lacrosse now. It's an eleven-hour drive from South Bend to Baltimore."

"We're not on any racetrack at Notre Dame to emphasize lacrosse," he says. "We're trying to let the sport find its own level."

There's no doubt that Notre Dame is on its way up in lacrosse. How much, though, and what it will mean nationally, in the face of budgetary problems, remains to be seen.

In time, though, the end result seems inevitable. The missionaries of lacrosse will shepherd their flocks until all see the light.

(Reprinted from Baltimore Magazine.)



Two men who have served at the helm of the immensely successful Johns Hopkins lacrosse program—Wilson Fewster (left) and the legendary Bob Scott, shown in a photo taken 30 years ago.

# Why

# Baltimore?

By Bill Tanton

Why Baltimore?

That's a question a lot of visitors to the World Games this week must be asking.

Why is this city in the Patapsco River drainage area the hotbed of lacrosse? Why do Baltimore and its environs produce so many of the best players? Why are the first World Games ever held in the United States being held here, in Baltimore, at Johns Hopkins University? Why is the Lacrosse Hall of Fame here, in Baltimore, at Johns Hopkins?

Why has all this happened here rather than in, say, Boston or New York or Philadelphia or Pittsburgh—or any other American city?

Coming up with answers shouldn't be that difficult.

Lacrosse, as we all know, is an old Indian game. There were 50 tribes playing it in Southern Canada before anyone in the U.S. ever did. So why did the Indians take their game to Maryland?

Why not?

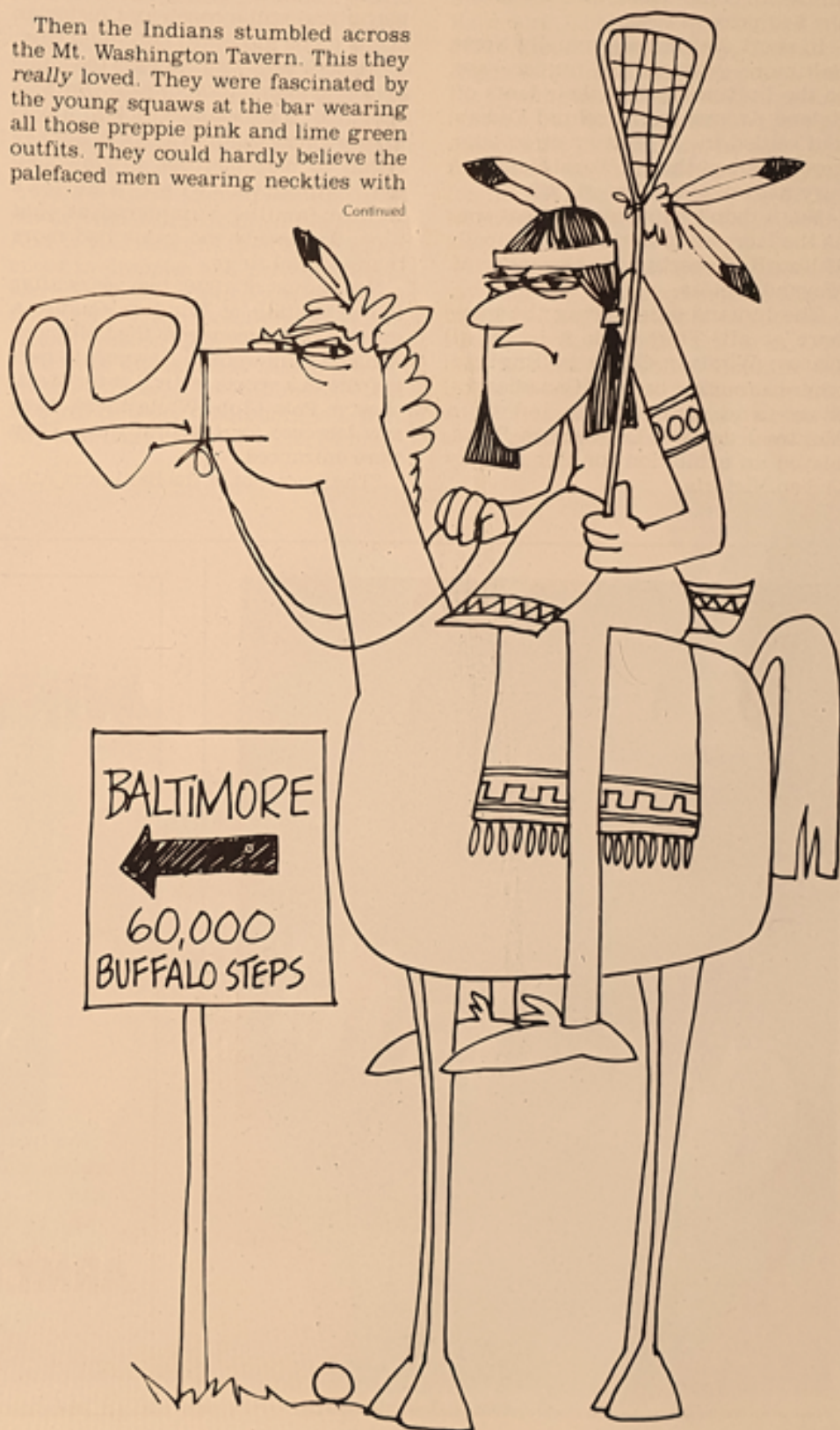
Those parts of the U.S. bordering on Canada were too cold to become the hotbed. Boston had been overrun by marauders. No one, even in those days, could afford New York. Philadelphians were busy sculling on the Schuylkill. And then—voilà!—there was Baltimore. They loved everything about the place.

They loved the more temperate climate. They felt at home with the familiar sounding geographical names, such as Susquehanna, Chesapeake and Pigtown. They loved the crabs and the beer (National Boh was No. 1 in those days). Everywhere they looked, they saw things they liked.

They loved the cute little stadium at Hopkins, which in that time had real grass. And there were all those nearby prep schools, which would be ideal for training young braves in lacrosse, Gilman and Boys' Latin and St. Paul's. George Mitchell was then a young coach at St. Paul's, waiting for the arrival of lacrosse.

Then the Indians stumbled across the Mt. Washington Tavern. This they really loved. They were fascinated by the young squaws at the bar wearing all those preppie pink and lime green outfits. They could hardly believe the palefaced men wearing neckties with

*Continued*



# Why Baltimore?

Continued

lacrosse sticks woven on them. They even liked the shoes everyone was wearing. Docksidiers, they were called, though the Indians saw no docks at the nearby Jones Falls. Nevertheless, they looked like something an Indian could make, thereby saving the \$46 price at Hess.

In short, Baltimore—actually North Baltimore—was perfect for lacrosse, so the Indians pitched their tents off Roland Avenue, right behind Eddie's, and settled in. A century or so later, here we are at the '82 World Games. A very natural evolution, right?

No, it didn't happen quite that way, as the lacrosse historians, principally Milton R. Roberts and Alexander M. Weyand, tell us.

The Indians didn't bring the game here at all. They took it to, of all places, Windsor Castle in England, where a touring band of Canadian Indians and white men, led by a Montreal dentist, Dr. George Beers, played an exhibition for Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

That happenstance, which took place in 1876, had more to do with the acceptance of lacrosse in America than you might think, and a good deal to do with Baltimore's becoming the lacrosse hotbed.

Milt Roberts, the former lacrosse player and still a coach and historian of the game in Lewes, Del., tells why.

"Once Queen Victoria gave the game the royal stamp of approval," Roberts explains, "the socialites back in America were most eager to adopt it. So they began to play lacrosse in Newport, R.I., which was where America's richest families summered at that time. So already the game had more than a social tinge.

"In August of 1878, two years after the exhibition at Windsor Castle, a group of trackmen from the Baltimore Athletic Club went to Newport to participate in a sports festival at the Westchester Polo Club. While there, they saw lacrosse for the first time. They were entranced.

"The president of the Baltimore Ath-

letic Club then was J. Harry Lee. He and the men who went to Newport with him were well-to-do, so they had the money to buy plenty of sticks and equipment and take it all back to Baltimore so they could introduce the game there."

They wasted no time. Two months later, they staged a lacrosse exhibition at old Newington Park, which was near Druid Hill Park, south of North Avenue. An amazingly large crowd of 4,000 turned out. Lacrosse in Baltimore was off to a roaring start.

The following year the B.A.C. sent a team to Newport to compete in the U.S. championships. In 1880 the B.A.C. joined the National Lacrosse Association. In '81 the B.A.C.'s James D. Iglehart was elected president of the Association. In '82 the B.A.C. became the Druid Lacrosse Club, or Druids, because they practiced at Druid Hill Park. Johns Hopkins students, who were within walking distance, began practicing with the Druids. The next year—1883—



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# Why Baltimore?

Continued

Hopkins formed its first team and lost its first ever lacrosse game, 4-0, to the Druids, an inauspicious start for a university that was to go on to win or tie for 39 national championships, a university whose very name would become synonymous with lacrosse.

Those historical facts are incontrovertible, but the game's chronology is not all that direct or simple. It did not go Canadian Indians-to-Windsor Castle-to-Newport-to-Baltimore—to where we are today. There are side trips, as we are reminded in an interesting paperback called "Hotbed for Hybrids: Soccer and Lacrosse in Baltimore", published in 1978 and written by G. Darrell Russell, Jr.

Darrell Russell relates that Johns Hopkins was not the first North American university to play lacrosse. Upper Canada College in Toronto was. Even in the U.S., New York University was playing in 1877, six years before Hopkins. Hopkins didn't win the first

collegiate championship, either. Harvard did. And the first white (non-Indian) club team in America was neither the B.A.C. nor the Druids nor Mount Washington, which wasn't begun until 1904, after it bought some land from the Baltimore Country Club (again, the social tinge). The Mohawk (N.Y.) Lacrosse Club was.

So why, when these other teams predate Hopkins and the Baltimore club teams, did the sport take hold here and become so enmeshed in our way of life in Baltimore?

Here's where the explanation gets subtle, and more than a little tricky. And if you thought the earlier references to preppies and private schools were without intent, you are mistaken. They are *precisely* why Baltimore became the hotbed.

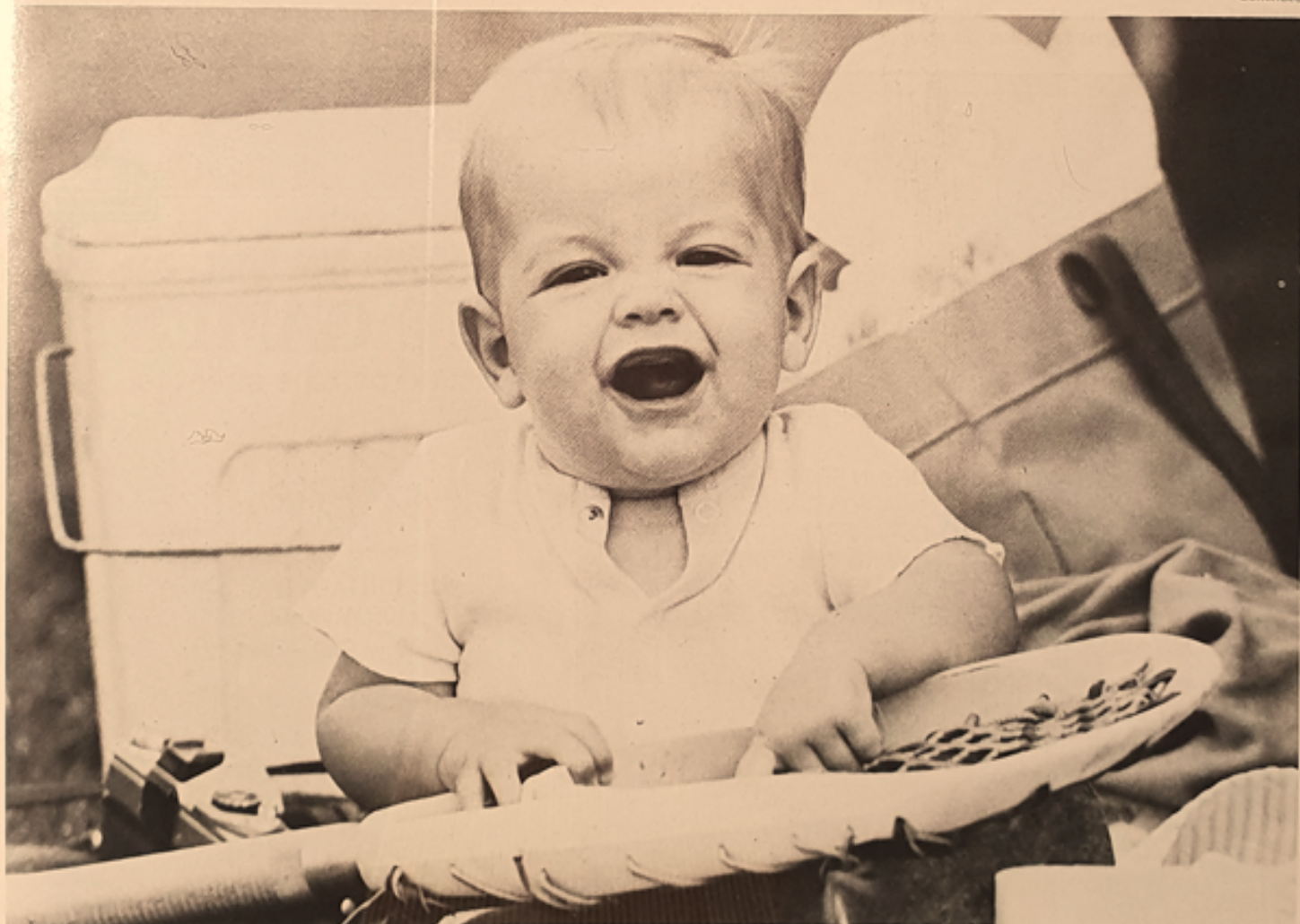
"It was the families that made lacrosse so special in Baltimore," Milt Roberts believes. "Baltimore is a port city that has always had a large num-

ber of wealthy merchants. It was their sons and grandsons and great grandsons who took up the game. Rich families like the Pennimans and the Turnbells passed it on from generation to generation."

Roberts points out that the wealthy Baltimore families helped spread the game around the country. Laurason Riggs introduced it to Princeton, and the Symingtons took it to Lehigh and Stevens. Right here at home, the high school kids picked it up, he says, and their idols were the older guys playing for Hopkins or for the Druids or Mt. Washington, often their older brothers.

It was a deep satisfaction, Roberts says, for the local players to be able to beat Ivy League schools in lacrosse, something they could not do in football. To this day, Johns Hopkins delights in beating up on Harvard, Yale and Princeton in lacrosse, which it could not conceivably do in more ma-

Continued



Fans are introduced to lacrosse early in the United States.

# Why Baltimore?

Continued

for sports.

Another man who has given great thought and study to the question "Why Baltimore?" is Dr. John McCleary, retired Towson State professor, father of a former Virginia lacrosse player (Butch) and a lifelong observer of the old Indian game. For 25 years Dr. McCleary taught History of Maryland at Towson, where he also coached tennis and swimming.

"My father was the team doctor for the old Oriole baseball team of John McGraw and Willie Keeler in the 1890's," Dr. McCleary recalls, "and I can tell you for a fact that the upper class Baltimoreans found baseball distasteful because of the kind of men the baseball players were.

"Most of them were Irish toughs from New England industrial towns. They were barroom brawlers. They were little guys, but they were interested in brawling nonetheless. The people in Roland Park and Mt. Washington and later Guilford wanted no part of them. Then along came lacrosse with the right families playing

it and it was embraced by the people who were looking for a more acceptable spring sport than baseball."

And what of the Lacrosse Foundation and Hall of Fame, which is situated in the East wing of the Newton H. White Athletic Center here at Johns Hopkins? Why is it here rather than at another university? There is nothing subtle or tricky about that one.

William H. "Dinty" Moore, the onetime St. John's College and Navy lacrosse coach (he produced 10 national champions at those schools), is the perfect person to provide the answer. Dinty was the first president of the Hall of Fame in 1959. He kept the job through 1968.

"The credit for having a Hall of Fame in the first place," Dinty says, "must go to my old adversary, Morris Touchstone, who coached at Army. He thought we should have a Hall of Fame and the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association and the Coaches' Association agreed. Morris died in 1957, but we followed up his idea.

"Caleb Kelly and Johnny Knipp and

I went looking for a home for the Hall of Fame. We went to Rutgers, Army and Navy and a couple others to see what they could offer us. But none of them could touch the offer made by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, then the president of Johns Hopkins.

"He said the university was in the process of building a new athletic center and that we could have the East wing. We asked him how much rent he wanted and he said, 'Nothing. Just take it.'"

And so the Hall of Fame is here at Hopkins, which most lacrosse fans find appropriate.

"We thought so, too," says Dinty Moore, "but we had to give other schools the opportunity to have it so everybody wouldn't think the South was once again trying to run the game."

What a delicious irony that this sport so dear to aristocrats should imbed its Hall of Fame where it could get free rent.

*Bill Tanton is sports editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun.*

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# U.S.A. Record Superb In International Games

By Dutch Snyder

Amsterdam seems an unlikely location for the United States' introduction into international lacrosse, but the Dutch capital was the spot of the first real international stick game, way back in 1928.

Holland was hosting the summer Olympics that year, and decided to add a lacrosse exhibition to the festivities.

Of course, American lacrosse clubs had traveled to Canada as early as the 1860s. In 1880, Union defeated the Independent Club of Montreal on Boston Common to mark the first victory of a United States club over a Canadian rival.

The U.S.-British lacrosse rivalry goes back almost as far. An all-American contingent ventured to England in 1884. And after World War I,

Cambridge and Oxford Universities began an annual exchange of lacrosse teams. Those two colleges would travel to the States for a series of games and the next year, they would host American teams on tour in the British Isles.

But Amsterdam and the Olympics were the first truly international test for the Americans.

Unlike today's U.S. squad, which was picked from the cream of the collegiate and club ranks, the 1928 U.S. Olympic Committee held a round-robin playoff to select one team to represent the nation.

Johns Hopkins won that playoff, beating the University of Maryland 6-3 in the finale, and the entire team sailed to Europe on the President Roosevelt with the rest of the American

Olympic athletes.

"We lived aboard ship in Amsterdam and took launches ashore," explained Robert Ray, a member of the team and now a Dean Emeritus of the school of engineering sciences at Hopkins. "Our first game was against Canada in the track and field stadium. The marathon had just started, so there was quite a crowd in the stadium when we began our game. We played one half, then went to the lockerroom and waited for the marathon to finish."

The U.S. squad beat New Westminster, the Canadian champs, 6-3 that day, but then lost to British champs North of England, 7-6 the following day. On the final day, Canada beat England, so no real winner was declared.

Continued



Lacrosse was played for the last time in the Olympics in 1932 at Los Angeles.

# U.S.A. Record Superb

Continued

"I remember General Douglas MacArthur was the President of the American Olympic Committee," said Roy. "He lived aboard ship with us, but we never saw him. The general took his meals in his cabin across from the captain's cabin and never came on deck."

"In our game with Canada, one of our players got into a fight with a Canadian and both were thrown out of the game. General MacArthur made his presence well known after that game. He was incensed that an American player was involved in a fight."

Four years later, the Olympics once more beckoned lacrosse and again, Hopkins won the playoff to represent the U.S. The Blue Jays were undefeated during the regular season and again beat Maryland in the playoff final to represent the U.S.

Los Angeles was the site of the '32 Summer Games and again, lacrosse was only an exhibition. Canada and the U.S. were the only countries that could afford to send stick teams in that depression year, so the squads played three times.

Rules for the games were confusing, since North-of-the-border lacrosse was

different from the brand played in the States.

"There was some confusion about the American and Canadian rules," said James (Moke) Merriken, acting captain of the U.S. team. "Canada did not play an offside rule. Of course we played with 12 on a side, so Canada had as many as 11 in the offensive end."

The teams decided to play U.S. rules for the first game, Canadian rules the second and so on.

"The first game we played American rules and won easily, 5-3," explained Merriken. "The next day in the second game we played Canadian rules and they swarmed all over the field and beat us 5-4. The third game we went back to American rules and won 7-4. In all, some 145,000 fans saw the three games."

Humorist Will Rogers announced the games in the L.A. Coliseum and according to Merriken, the statesman visited with the U.S. lacrosse team daily.

"Of course Rogers came from Cherokee Indian background and wanted to learn about the Indian game," re-

called Merriken. "Rogers had breakfast with us every day and learned everyone's name and nickname for the games. In all, it was a terrific education for the Hopkins team."

After that successful Olympic showing, international competition slowed to a near standstill. It was not until some twenty years after World War II that the present format of World Games was introduced. Canada was the site of the 1968 World Games and as in the Olympic days of the '20s and '30s, a playoff was held to decide which of the better college and club teams would wear the red, white and blue for the U.S.

Mount Washington won the playoff and the Wolfpack headed for the Toronto, Canada area, where they swept the competition in three games.

"We had beaten Canada and England and Australia had downed Canada and England," recalled Joe Seivold, a Lacrosse Hall of Famer and member of the '68 U.S. team. "So the final between the U.S. and Australia was a natural. Before 2,500 fans in Toronto, we beat the Aussies 25-11 for the title."

The U.S. team that year was a tal-

Continued



The Shamrock Club of Montreal, 1871 World Champions (Photo courtesy Public Archives of Canada.)

# U.S.A. Record Superb

Continued

ented one. Four of the players were later selected to the Lacrosse Hall of Fame. Besides Seivold, Bob Miser, Jim Kappler and Buzzy Krongard have been inducted into the Hall.

The 1974 competition marked a start of a new breed of U.S. teams. That year, the U.S. abandoned the practice of taking the best team and opted to take the country's best players.

Tryouts and scrimmages were held and the American squad was a mixture of the best collegiate and club players.

Melbourne, Australia was the site of the games and the U.S. squad swept three straight from the Aussies, British and Canadians.

"The tour was the pleasure and the lacrosse secondary," said Jack Thomas, a three-time first team All-American at Hopkins, who was selected the Fairest and Best of the World Games. "For most of us it was a chance to see the world and we took full advantage of it."

As is their custom, the Australian hosts did their best to accommodate the visitors. The Down Under bunch are notorious for their parties. The Aussies do their best to get foes tipsy the night before a game, hoping sore heads will prevail the next day.

"I've never seen people drink more than those folks," related Thomas. "That is part of their manly character."

Luckily, hangovers never determined the outcome of any games. The U.S. handily beat the Australians on the final day and captured its second World Games title.

Another change came about for the 1978 games. Until that year, the winner of the games was decided by the best record over three games. In case of a tie, goals scored and allowed were considered. But for the '78 Games in Stockport, England, the two teams with the best records played a final game to decide the overall champ.

That system was the downfall of the U.S. squad.

After thumping Canada 28-4 in the early going, the U.S. team found itself facing the Canadians in the final in Stockport Stadium.

"It was one of those days that everything went right for the Canadians," said Skip Lichtfuss, a middie for the U.S. squad. "We were unquestionably the more talented team, but we were complacent."

"Going into the game we felt Australia would provide the toughest competition. But we beat Canada so easily and then beat Australia 22-17. We only beat England 12-11 and that was the best game by far until the finals."

Canadian Mike French, a Cornell graduate, was named the Fairest and Best. But it was his countryman, Stan Cockerton, who won the championship for Canada. With just 14 seconds remaining in the second overtime period, Cockerton scored the winning goal.

*Dutch Snyder is a sports writer for the Baltimore Evening Sun.*

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## TENT CITY

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# The Stick Sport— America's Oldest Game

By Cameron C. Snyder

A visitor from another planet would be perplexed and perhaps even frightened by the odd looking sticks with a strange net attached, being twirled by Baltimore inhabitants aged anywhere from 3 to 60.

Outlanders coming to the city by the Chesapeake Bay also are puzzled and amused at the number of walking sticks held by the wrong end.

Is it a butterfly net? A crab net? A big fly swatter?

No, just a lacrosse stick, the primary equipment (along with a hard rubber ball) of a lacrosse player, who plays the oldest game in the North American continent.

Lacrosse is an All-American sport, originated by the Indians of Canada and the northern territories of the United States, named by the French and now played by an ever increasing number of enthusiasts.

Despite baseball's national popularity, the spring game in the Free State is lacrosse. It has frequently been called a preppie sport, but some of the legends of the game came from public schools in Baltimore and Long Island.

When Abner Doubleday was making Three-O-Cat into the National Game, lacrosse was already centuries old. When Dr. James Naismith suspended a peach basket from a pole at Springfield (Mass.) College in 1891, organized club and college teams had already converted the Indians' Baggataway, a prep for war, into a rugged weekend game with rules and regulations.

When Walter Camp selected his first All-America football team, lacrosse players had already been sporting broken noses, dislocated shoulders and wobbly knees, usually associated with

gridiron heroes, for decades.

One of the reasons lacrosse hasn't grown to national prominence is that there has never been, and still isn't, any professionalism to stimulate the youth of America. Lacrosse bugs play the game for love, not glory. Lacrosse is now where tennis was before the lure of big bucks changed the racquet swingers from a polite exercise to a greedy contest for money.

One other reason for lacrosse's unsuccessful pursuit of public acceptance is the difficulty of following the flight of the little ball, especially into the goal for a score.

For the aficionado of the game, lacrosse is a combination of football, hockey and basketball. It has been called the fastest game on two feet and is a grueling test of stamina.

Yet, like most games, lacrosse is a carryover of war. The Indians used the game to build endurance that was needed in tribal battles and the red-skin lacrosse sticks with the small net looked like and were used like

*Continued*



Youth lacrosse leagues are a vital part of the sport's popularity in the U.S.

# America's Oldest Game

Continued

tomahawks, the primary weapons in hand-to-hand combat.

Although lacrosse is the brain child of the Indian, adopted by the French and made the national sport in Canada, its permanent home has been, for a century, the Baltimore area.

The white man changed the game from being played by tribes such as the Senecas, Mohawks, etc. into clubs, the first being the Montreal Lacrosse Club, formed in 1856.

From that beginning, lacrosse trickled down to New England and New York, and across the seas to England and Scotland. The first mention of the game in the American press was an

exhibition put on by Canadian Indians at Saratoga Springs during the racing season of 1867. It reached New York City in 1868 and the Tribune called it "a madman's game."

Even before the Baltimore Athletic Club fielded its first team, the game had seeped into Australia.

John Flannery, the father of American lacrosse, helped form first United States National Amateur Lacrosse Association and shortly afterwards Harvard and New York University joined the group, bringing the game to the colleges.

It was by accident that the BAC turned to lacrosse. Members of that

club had gone to Newport, R.I., for a track meet, saw the sport played, and returned to Baltimore with several sticks. The first game played here was at the old Newington Park in 1878, and the first interclub game in May 1879 found Ravenswood beating the Baltimore A.C., 3 to 1.

Princeton, where many of the Baltimore preppies matriculated, played and lost to Harvard in the finals of a college tournament. Lawrason Riggs, a Baltimorean, started the sport at Princeton.

Johns Hopkins, probably the dominant college in lacrosse, didn't enter the lacrosse ranks until 1882 as the Hopkins Club. By 1890, the Blue Jays were leaders.

Changes and improvements were steadily being made in the game. One of the leaps forward was as simple as adding a tennis net to the back of the goal post. It now seems a ridiculously easy improvement, but it was a milestone, just as Ronald Abercrombie's shortening of the lacrosse stick. Abercrombie, a Hopkins center, found the long sticks unweildy and cut a piece off the handle. Thus came about the shorter, lighter sticks for attackmen.

According to Bob Scott, Hopkins' athletic director in his book "Lacrosse," William Schmeisser, of Hopkins, was the Knute Rockne of lacrosse. He was a great player and an imaginative coach who helped form the Mount Washington Club, the citadel of the club game.

Rules were standardized in 1905 for intercollegiate play. The crease area, the space around the goal, was fixed at 18 by 12 feet. Halves were 35 minutes long and penalties for fouls were 3 minutes or until a goal was scored.

The rules apparently helped the Blue Jays, who were unbeaten for four straight years in college play, but then the Service Academies entered the picture and in 1910, Navy coached by a former Hopkins star, L. Alan Dill, defeated the Blue Jays, 7 to 6.

Glen (Pop) Warner, famed football coach, substituted lacrosse at the Carlisle, Pa., Indian School for baseball because, "Lacrosse is a developer of health and strength. It is a game that spectators rave over once they understand it," he said. He, undoubtedly, had an ulterior motive. Lacrosse, a contact sport, helped prepare his grid warriors for the fall season.

In 1921 the offside rule was adopted



North Carolina's rise to power has helped popularize lacrosse in the south.

# America's Oldest Game

to keep teams on defense from massing their players in front of the goal. This rule divided the field in halves and required each team to keep at least three players behind the mid line.

That year also found the Mount Washington club conquering its old nemesis, the Crescents Club, of New York, for the first time in 15 years.

From 1925, Maryland colleges dominated lacrosse. The reason was that the two largest public schools, Poly and City, and most of the private institutions played the sport and funneled players into colleges which fielded teams.

Although Army's Light Horse Harry Wilson became the first and probably the last college player to achieve All-American recognition in three sports, football, basketball and lacrosse, the Hopkins team won the right to represent the United States in the 1928 Olympics. The Blue Jays lost to Great Britain, 7 to 6.

St. Johns College of Annapolis came strong for several years, but in the Olympic year of 1932, it was Hopkins who went undefeated with Jack Turnbull and Don Kelly as the offensive leaders and again represented the U.S. at the Games, winning the title by beating Canada two out of three games.

In 1933 the number of players in the game was reduced from 12 to 10, and the playing field between goals from 110 to 80, with 20 yards behind each

goal. The game was kept to 60 minutes, but divided into 15 minute quarters.

The first Wingate Trophy—named for Baltimore sports writer W. Wilson Wingate, who more than any other writer popularized the game in print—emblematic of the intercollegiate lacrosse championship, was won by the University of Maryland, coached by Dr. John Faber, in 1936. The following year, the Baltimore Athletic Club won the national open title.

Following the trend of sorts, lacrosse began a post season classic, the North-South game in 1940. The inaugural game was played in the Baltimore Stadium and the North won, 6 to 5.

After World War II, during which lacrosse activity was curtailed, Hopkins regained its leadership, going undefeated in the college ranks for four straight years from 1947 through 1950. Howie Myers was the Blue Jay coach the first three years of that victory string and Dr. W. Kelso Morrill the 1950 mentor. Princeton, Virginia and Rensselaer were then powers for several years.

The old freeze rule was abandoned in 1953. That rule prohibited the movement of players on the field after a whistle had been blown stopping play.

In 1956, the game got a boost when a superior black athlete from Syracuse, Jim Brown, scored six goals for

the North in the North-South game. Brown, one of the greatest running backs in football with the Cleveland Browns of the National Football League, admitted he would rather play lacrosse than the grid sport. He also popularized the one-handed cradle, a craze that swept Baltimore youngsters into some difficulty. Brown was strong enough to use one hand on the old heavy wooden stick, but most youngsters weren't.

Now, since about 1970, with the introduction of the plastic head sticks, much lighter than the bent goose neck wooden heads, the one handed craze is traditional throughout lacrosse.

Club lacrosse reached new heights during the 1970s. Baltimore's long domination was ended when the Long Island Athletic Club started to field a team composed of players who had learned the game in the high schools there and perfected their skills, frequently at Maryland colleges. Long Island is still the king of the clubs.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association took over the directing of college lacrosse, and the first NCAA championship was held in 1971, with Cornell winning the title with a 12-6 whipping of Maryland.

There were heartbreaks in the NCAA tournament. Virginia had gone undefeated in 1971, but lost in the opening round of the playoffs to Navy. However, the following year the Wahoos, after losing three regular season games, atoned for 1971 and the trio of losses by beating Hopkins, 13-12, at College Park for the NCAA crown.

The small college championship playoffs were, and are still, dominated by New York teams such as Hobart, Cortland, and Adelphi.

Although the growth of lacrosse has been slow, it also has been steady. From four intercollegiate teams in 1881 to 32 in 1926 to 84 in 1965 to 171 in 1982.

There are college teams and club teams from Maine to Florida, in the Midwest, Rocky Mountains and the West Coast now. Someday in the future, Maryland's domination will end, but the end will only come when high schools in other sections start playing the game and when small children in those areas start to carry a crosse around with them as a second hand.

*Cameron Snyder, the dean of American lacrosse writers, is a sports writer at The Baltimore Sun.*



While some of the giant universities have developed slowly in lacrosse, some smaller schools such as Hobart and Roanoke have achieved prominence.

# U.S. Team Selection —No Easy Task

By Jim Jackson

The team representing the United States in the World Lacrosse Games is composed of the finest club and collegiate players in the nation.

Twenty-three team members and 12 alternates were selected for the U.S. team during two weekends of intensive, exhausting tryouts at Penn State University. More than 130 candidates took part in scrimmage games, with a selection committee looking on.

"We had scrimmages taking place on three fields at the same time, all day long, for two Saturdays and two Sundays," said Dick Watts, athletic director and head lacrosse coach at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County and a member of the World Games team selection committee.

"We felt that seeing the players under game conditions would be the best way to determine who should be selected for the team," said Watts, who is also chairman of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The selection committee was composed of 15 club and college coaches, while three dozen officials volunteered their time to work the scrimmage games.

"I think this was the best method we've ever used to select the U.S. team," said Watts, who had been on three previous selection committees. "It was the best organized and the players had a better chance to show what they could do. The selection process has gotten better each time and I'm sure the next time it will be even more improved.

"We, or at least I, didn't go into the tryouts with any preconceived ideas," said Watts. "Neither did I have any quota system for X number of college players or X number of club players. Also, I didn't look at areas of the country, say Long Island as opposed to Maryland.

"I believe that we should have the best lacrosse players in the country representing the United States in something as important as the World Games. To my way of thinking, we were selecting the United States Olympic lacrosse team and it should be composed of the best players, regardless of where they are from or whom they played for.



With extensive drilling, the U.S. team has developed a high degree of teamwork. (Photo by Jerry Shifflett).

"I honestly believe that's what the World Games selection committee came up with. And I think the games that U.S. team has played, beating NCAA National champion North Carolina, 27 to 13, in the Superstar game, and the other scrimmages, have proved this point," Watts said.

Another reason there is a preponderance of club players on the U.S. team is because, like football, baseball and basketball, many lacrosse players also reach their peaks in the mid or late 20's, after they've completed college, and that club players are more experienced and therefore have a better knowledge and grasp of their trade, Watts offered.

Long Island, which has been a great producer of the lacrosse talent over the years, has 14 players on the team, while Maryland, the other midget, junior and prep hotbed, has 9 representatives. The rest come from such

places as upstate New York and Massachusetts.

"I can give you no reason why there are more Long Island players on the team than Maryland players, other than the fact that they were the better players during our tryouts," Watts said. "We were dealing with apples and oranges. We picked the best and if they happen to be apples from Long Island, or oranges from Maryland, then that's where the best players that tried out last summer are from.

"Also, some kids had super days at the tryout camps and others were horrible. It's like anything else, some people perform better on given days and some don't perform so well."

Long Island A.C. won the 1981 USCLA championship, beating Mount Washington Club from Baltimore, for the title. The Islanders, perennial Kings of lacrosse in the north, have 8

Continued

# U.S. Selection—Tough Task

Continued

players on the United States team. They are midfielders Bill Marino, John Driscoll and Vinnie Sombrotto, attackman Bob Engelke, goalie Bill Beroza and defensemen Chris Kane, Joe Kovar and Jim Burke. Norm Engelke also played with Long Island during the 1982 USCLA season.

The Mount Washington Wolfpack has defensemen Gary Clipp and Tommy Keigler, while Maryland L.C. has attackman Bob Griebe and midfielders Jimmy Darcangelo and Doug Radebaugh, and Chesapeake L.C. has defenseman Mark Greenberg and attackman Mike O'Neill, on the U.S. team.

Tom Flatley, head coach of Long Island A.C., is the head coach of the 1982 U.S. team. Flatley, a high school teacher, has been head coach of the Islanders for more than a decade and his teams have always been well-coached and highly-capable.

The United States Lacrosse Coaches Association decided on who would be the coaches for the World Games

team," said Watts. "It was planned to have the head coaches of the USCLA champion and the NCAA Division I, II and III championship teams as a coaching consortium. However, all that changed because under World Games rules only three men can be coaches for a team."

Under the Coaches Association plan, Flatley, Willie Scroggs of North Carolina, Paul Doherty of Adelphi, and Dave Urick of Hobart, would have been the coaches, but because of the World Games rule, one had to be left out. It was Doherty, coach of the Division II champions.

"It's a shame one had to be left out and I was really upset about it," said Watts, "but there was nothing the USILA could do. It was out of our hands. The decision was made by the World Games Committee."

Tom Hayes of Rutgers, Richie Moran of Cornell, and other members of the World Games Committee, made the decision on the coaches before the tryouts at Penn State began, accord-

ing to Watts.

Flatley was selected as head coach, "because of his experience," and Scroggs and Urick were chosen as Flatley's assistants. Scroggs, a long-time assistant coach at Johns Hopkins, led his Tar Heels to an NCAA national crown in his third year as head coach, and Urick took his Statesmen to a Division III title, in only his second year.

"There probably is a better way to select the coaches," said Watts, "but I think the committee made very good choices. Flatley has done an excellent job of organizing and coaching the team and Scroggs and Urick have been outstanding as his assistants. We're looking for big things from this team."

This year another all-star team, "possibly the finest lacrosse team ever assembled," according to Flatley, will attempt to regain the crown for Uncle Sam.

*Jim Jackson is a sports writer for the Baltimore Sun.*

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# Women's Lacrosse— An Exciting Sport

By Carole Wakefield and  
Susan Hughes

## Women's lacrosse.

It's a different game from that which the men play, but to watch a competition between two excellent women's teams can be equally as thrilling. And that's precisely what you'll see on June 24th, prior to the men's third place game.

You will witness the first exhibition of the newly formed U.S. Squad and U.S. Team, chosen just a short time ago at the end of the three national women's lacrosse tournaments: the AAUW and the NCAA Championships, and the USWLA National Tournament. A committee of six selectors invited 45 of the best players in the country to compete for 30 spots on the U.S. Squad at trials held June 5-6. From that group, the top 16 women were selected as members of the U.S. Team.

The selection committee was headed by Jackie Pitts (Sanford School, Delaware), head coach of the U.S. Team since 1979. She was assisted in the difficult task of selecting the best lacrosse players in the nation by: Sue Schooley, Janet Smith and Angela Tammarro, U.S. Squad coaches; Kim Brown, coach at Ohio University; and Foffie Barnhill, coach at William & Mary.

A player for 13 consecutive years on either the U.S. Team or the U.S. Reserve Team, Jackie Pitts brings to the game what is considered by some to be the best expertise in women's lacrosse. The current U.S. Team reflects her personal standards of excellence in terms of individual talent and team capability.

Under the guidance of Jackie Pitts and her assistant, Josie Harper (Dartmouth College), these 16 highly skilled women will strive to repeat the winning ways of the '80 and '81 Teams. In 1980, the last appearance by the women's team on the Johns Hopkins field, the U.S. Team edged the English 10-9, successfully regaining the world crown. In the summer of '81, the U.S. Team whipped Australia in the first three games of a best-of-five series.

International competition for the 1982 U.S. Team is set for September 20-25, at the World Cup Games in Not-

tingham, England. The schedule calls for five games in five days, against teams from Australia, Canada, England, Scotland and Wales. The sixth day could see the U.S. Team in competition for the final championship match.

It will not be an easy task, but Coach Pitts is confident. "We should return from England as we did from Australia—number one in the world! Our finesse, skill, basic excellence and speed should take second place to no one."

Whether that will be the case on the evening of June 24th is a toss-up. The elite U.S. Team will face the multi-talented U.S. Squad in what promises to be a true showcase for excellent women's lacrosse.

The contest will reflect not only the skill and talent of this year's best women lacrosse players, but it will also exemplify the great strides made in the sport over the past 68 years.

Collegiate women's lacrosse began in 1914 at Sweet Briar College in Virginia, and the United States Women's Lacrosse Association (USWLA) was organized 17 years later. Since that time, the USWLA, which encompasses all

women's and girls' lacrosse in the country, has grown from an association of four divisions to 16. Geographically, women's lacrosse is played in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, the Midwest and California. The recent growth of the game has been most evident at the collegiate level, due greatly to the passage of Title IX.

In recent years, the most intense competition has been between the South and Philadelphia, with the latter dominating. The high caliber of Philadelphia players can be seen in the fact that they make up the bulk of the U.S. Team and the U.S. Squad. There is, however, a more than adequate representation from other parts of the country as well.

Wherever they come from, there is no doubt that the members of the U.S. Squad represent the best of women's lacrosse and the U.S. Team, the best of the best. Consequently, the contest between them should be nothing less than spectacular.

*Carole Wakefield is the Women's Lacrosse Editor and Susan Hughes is the Copy Editor for LACROSSE Magazine.*



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