

# LACROSSE 78



**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**

**JULY 1st to JULY 8th 1978**

**EDGELEY PARK, STOCKPORT, ENGLAND**

# Lacrosse '78 World Championship

## *Official Souvenir Brochure*

(including Match Programmes and Score Sheets)

The '78 World Championship in Greater Manchester, England, provides a unique opportunity to see one of the great team games played at the highest level. Lacrosse is a fast-moving and exciting sport with plenty of scoring opportunities which result in goals. At its best, lacrosse is a fine game to watch, from the great skill of the stick handlers in throwing and catching either long passes or bullet-like short passes, to the frequent changes in action from end-to-end of the field with dodging, stick checking, and sudden bodychecks, not to mention the amazing saves of a good goalkeeper. For those who have never seen the game and who have wondered what it is really all about, here is the chance to find out, first hand, what a disciplined, skilful, athletic and exciting game Men's Lacrosse can be.

### **Dates and Times**

All games at Edgeley Park, Stockport (home of Stockport County A.F.C.)

#### Saturday, 1st July

- 2-00 p.m. Opening Ceremony
- 2-30 p.m. Australia v U.S.A.
- 4-45 p.m. Canada v England

#### Monday, 3rd July

- 4-30 p.m. Canada v U.S.A.
- 6-45 p.m. England v Australia

#### Wednesday, 5th July

- 4-30 p.m. Australia v Canada
- 6-45 p.m. England v U.S.A.

#### Friday, 7th July

- 7-00 p.m. Play off for 3rd and 4th place

#### Saturday, 8th July

- 3-00 p.m. Final

### **International Lacrosse Federation**

*President:* J. Wilkinson (England)

*Secretary and Treasurer:* R. Balls (England)

*Vice-Presidents:* H. Volk (Australia); T. Hayes (U.S.A.); K. Clarke (Canada); C. D. Coppock (England).

*Delegates:* D. Hobbs (Australia); M. Spence (Canada); W. Ritch (U.S.A.); C. D. Walkden (England).

### **World Championship Committee & Organisation**

*Chairman:* N. L. Galloway

*Vice-Chairman:* C. D. Walkden

*Secretaries:* R. Balls (Overseas)  
A. B. Clayton (Domestic)

*Treasurer:* K. E. M. Robson

*Official Parties' Liaison:* G. C. Lester

*Grounds:* D. Noden

*Match Ticket Control:* M. Clarke

*Publicity and Promotions:* T. Gare

*Receptions:* S. Hall

*Sponsorship and Fund Raising:* E. E. Broadhurst

*Transportation:* F. Tewson

*Finale Dinner:* D. Shuttleworth

*Halls of Residence Liaison:* P. Mundy

*W.C.C. Member:* J. Wilkinson

The Lacrosse '78 World Championship is organised by the English Lacrosse Union on behalf of the International Lacrosse Federation and is supported by the Greater Manchester Council and grant-aided by the Sports Council.

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*Brochure Editor:* Tom Gare

*Technical & Production:* Bill Baird

*Cover Photo (by courtesy of A. Robinson):*

Mid-Winter Lacrosse Scene, 1977-78 Season, Mellor v Cheadle N.E.L.A. Division 1 Fixture

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## A WELCOME FROM DENIS HOWELL, M.P.

*Minister of State (Sport) Department of the Environment*

It gives me great pleasure to welcome to this country the competitors, officials and their friends for the Third Men's Lacrosse World Championship for 1978.

Lacrosse is still a minority sport in this country but I believe its popularity will increase. It is a game which calls for speed, hard and exact passes, high technical skill and tactical ability. It is a sport which can be traced back to the Huron Indians who were discovered playing the game by French missionaries in 1636 and it still retains this early grace of movement. It is a beautiful and disciplined game to watch.

This championship, which is supported by the Greater Manchester Council and grant-aided by the Sports Council, will give us a splendid opportunity to see some of the world's great teams playing this fascinating game.

It is a privilege for Britain to host these world championships and to welcome all our overseas visitors. International sport plays a great part in promoting harmony and mutual respect between the nations and I hope that at the end of the Championship new and lasting friendships will have been forged and the attractions of lacrosse will have found many new admirers in our country.

*Denis Howell*

DENIS HOWELL

# ENGLAND — HOST TO THE CHAMPIONSHIP

by Tom Gare

*Phil Rice, South Manchester, tries a one-handed check on Cheadle's Dave Holmes in the 1978 Northern Flags Final. Cheadle won by 10 goals to 4.*



It is appropriate that the venue of the Lacrosse '78 World Championship is in Stockport, the accepted centre of the English game, ever since it was introduced here from North America when two teams of North American Indians toured England giving demonstration matches back in 1867. It was not until 1875 that the first English Club, Stockport, was founded. The game made remarkable progress up to the first world war with England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland all having national teams.

After a century, the dominant feature of lacrosse in England is the distinct polarisation of its players into the Greater Manchester and Greater London areas. The North of England Lacrosse Association (NELA) controls the 26 senior clubs and 16 schools which play lacrosse nearly all within the Greater Manchester boundary except for three Yorkshire clubs and three other northern universities. The seven-division NELA league comprises 80 teams and five knock-out competitions. Traditionally the then grammar schools of Manchester, Stockport, William Hulme and Cheadle Hulme, Warehousemen and Clerks provided a constant source of young players to university, club and old boys' teams, but of late the strength of the game has rested more with clubs such as Mellor, Stockport, Urmston, Cheadle, South Manchester and Heaton Mersey who support their own junior lacrosse programme to provide the players of the future. The North and South of England Associations each promote a vigorous juniors and schools programme for players from eight to eighteen.

The South of England Lacrosse Association administers the competition between the twenty member clubs and several schools in and around the Greater London County based on a three division league system and senior, intermediate and junior flags knock-out competition. The game also features at Oxford and Cambridge Universities where varsity match competitors gain a half-blue. England's current cricket captain, Mike Brearley, gained his lacrosse half-blue whilst at Cambridge. Perhaps the idea for the head protector he wears when batting, came from the lacrosse helmet.

Lacrosse in England as elsewhere is a truly amateur sport and primarily one of participation, although events such as the Flags Final and regional trophy matches do attract a good crowd. The season runs from September to April and often spills over to May when the backlog of games cancelled as a result of bad weather is completed.

The Men's game today stands at the crossroads, having overcome the setbacks of the second world war when many players were lost and so many clubs disappeared for ever. Progress has been made, particularly

in the last decade. Tours overseas and visiting teams from abroad at both senior and junior level are a regular feature of the game while at the administration level, the formation of an English Lacrosse Union Executive and the appointment of a full-time National Development Officer suggest that the game has a foothold for expansion. The 1978 World Championship in England will provide us with a unique opportunity to promote lacrosse as a realistic alternative to the established team sports of rugby and soccer. Let us hope that the championship games are viewed by as many novices and first-time spectators as by hardened lacrosse enthusiasts.

Since the second world war a feature of domestic lacrosse in England has been the domination of one or two clubs for a period of years.

The late forties were dominated by the Old Waconians Club and the fifties by the Old Hulmeians Club who carried off six Northern League titles and two English Championships. The sixties and early seventies have been dominated by two clubs in the North and one in the South.

The Mellor Club, with an outstanding team committed to an attacking game, carried off a record six consecutive Northern League titles between 1964 and 1970, whilst the South Manchester and Wythenshawe Club won four consecutive Senior Flags Knockout titles between 1969 and 1973. This latter had been bettered only once by the great Stockport team which won the flags on eight consecutive occasions between 1895 and 1903. In the South of England, the Lee Club set new records by winning ten consecutive league titles between 1966 and 1975 and six consecutive Senior Flags titles from 1970 to 1975.

No one club in England has dominated the lacrosse scene in the seventies although the Urmston Club in 1975 achieved the rare feat of winning League, Flags and English Championship titles in one season and Sheffield University Club became the first Yorkshire team to win the Northern Flags and English Championship which they did in 1977.

Both the Lee Club in 1970 and the Hampstead Club in 1976 achieved the treble of League, Flags and English Championship, the latter title being a rare achievement for a Southern club, arising only six times since its inception in 1896 when Surbiton beat Stockport.

No fewer than twelve clubs provide players to the current England squad for the Championship, the most for any one club being five from Cheadle, the current holder of the Northern Flags and League title which it has held for three seasons to date.

*Best wishes to the*

**ENGLAND LACROSSE TEAM**

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## SIR ROBERT MARK, G.B.E., Q.P.M.

*Patron of the English Lacrosse Union*

On 11th May last at County Hall, Greater Manchester, Sir Robert Mark officially launched the third Men's Lacrosse World Championship. The occasion was organised to publicise and promote the Championship by inviting press, radio and T.V. representatives together with game and other sponsors to a brief film presentation of a lacrosse match and over a buffet lunch, to meet officials and players who were to be involved in the championship.

Sir Robert, the former Metropolitan Police Commissioner and once a lacrosse player with the Old Hulmeians Club, had been visiting Manchester the previous day to receive an Honorary Law degree at the city's university. The English Lacrosse Union was most grateful to receive the timely support from Sir Robert on this occasion and wish to thank him for the very real assistance he gave in promoting the Lacrosse '78 World Championship.



*Sir Robert Mark (centre) at the launching with G.M.C. Chairman, Councillor J. H. Berry (left) and G.M.C. Recreation and Arts Committee Chairman, Councillor J. Bingham.*



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# INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE HISTORY OF COMPETITION

- 1908 Olympic Games, London:  
U.K. 10      Canada 14
- 1928 Olympic Games, Amsterdam:  
U.S.A. 6      Canada 3  
Canada 9      England 5  
England 7      U.S.A. 6
- 1932 Lally Cup Series: U.S.A. v Canada
- 1937 At Cale Green, Stockport:  
U.S.A. 12      England 8  
At White City, London:  
U.S.A. 10      England 5
- 1948 Olympic Games, London:  
England 5      U.S.A. 5
- 1962 At Hurlingham Park, London:  
England 7      Australia 5
- 1966 At Detroit, U.S.A., and Windsor, Canada —  
U.S.A. All Stars v Canada All Stars
- 1967 World Championship 1st Series, Toronto,  
Canada (Winner U.S.A.)  
Fergus, Peterboro, Toronto:  
Australia 11      England 9

*(Continued Across)*

- 1967 *Continued*  
U.S.A. 15      England 3  
Canada 11      England 8  
U.S.A. 18      Canada 7  
U.S.A. 25      Australia 11  
Australia 18      Canada 10
- 1967 At Cale Green, Stockport:  
England 10      Australia 7
- 1972 At Broughton Park, Manchester:  
England 3      Australia 19
- 1974 World Championship 2nd Series, Melbourne,  
Australia (Winner U.S.A.)  
U.S.A. 24      England 10  
Canada 18      Australia 14  
U.S.A. 26      Canada 15  
Australia 15      England 3  
England 19      Canada 11  
U.S.A. 20      Australia 14
- 1974 At Grove Park, Cheadle Hulme:  
England 17      U.S.A. 15
- 1976 At Grove Park, Cheadle Hulme:  
England 15      Australia 11
- 1976 At Toronto, Canada:  
Australia 25      Canada 10



*Stockport Metro Lacrosse Team tour of U.S.A. 1976  
One of many Overseas visits by English teams in recent years*





## GREETINGS FROM JOHN J. HANTZ

*President of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association*

As the time nears for the Third World Lacrosse Championships, excitement and enthusiasm are mounting in the competing nations.

The United States is pleased, indeed, to be participating. We are grateful to the United Kingdom for hosting the games, and especially appreciate that the citizens of Manchester have agreed to open their city to the competing athletes.

At the conclusion of the World Championships, the United States team will tour the continent, introducing lacrosse to nations unfamiliar with the game. Our goal is to generate a genuine enthusiasm for this great sport.

I look forward to sharing with all the participants from Great Britain, Canada and Australia the joy of competition, the spirit of friendliness and the international goodwill which these contests will bring.

May the games strengthen the mutual respect and admiration which we have for one another.

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## CANADIAN LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

*by Marshall Spence, Delegate, International Lacrosse Federation*

On behalf of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, I would like to welcome everyone to the 1978 World Lacrosse Championships.

We in Canada, are very proud to be a part of this Championship. We are very pleased to see the enthusiasm and good will that has flourished since we started the World Championships in 1967.

We would like to thank our hosts, the English Lacrosse Union for all the hard work they have done in preparing the World Championships.

We would also like to wish the other teams in the Championship the best of luck. It is indeed a pleasure to play lacrosse and gain the friendship from other people across the world.

Lastly, we hope that everyone attending these championships enjoys the lacrosse. We in Canada believe that lacrosse is the best sport in the World. We are proud of lacrosse's history and enthusiastic for the future of lacrosse in the world.

# AUSTRALIA'S LACROSSE PRESIDENT GREETES THE '78 WORLD LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP

As President of the Australian Lacrosse Council, I extend to all visitors, participants and officials in Manchester, the very best wishes of all lacrosseurs throughout Australia for a successful World Series.

This is the sixth visit by an Australian team overseas and the second Australian team to compete in a World Series outside Australia. In 1974, it was hoped and predicted that a World Series competition would be conducted on a continuing basis and it is pleasing to see the championships to be held in Manchester, have brought these hopes to reality. The resounding success of the 1974 World Series has really added impetus to the growth of lacrosse in Australia. I am sure it is the dream of every lacrosseur to represent his country and I extend to all members of the Australian Lacrosse Team my very best wishes for a successful championship.

The organisation of such an event only comes from the efforts and sacrifices of people who give unstintingly of their time to promote, in this country, a purely amateur sport and to them, I offer my congratulations.

To the officials and organisers of the English Lacrosse Union, I convey the best wishes of all in Australia for a very successful World Series and trust that Lacrosse in England will reap the benefits that we enjoyed in Australia following the 1974 championships. I am sure many players and officials from the various countries participating will renew many old friendships and establish new friendships and from this Series, it is hoped that even firmer associations are made to continue to promote Lacrosse at an international level.

On behalf of the Australian Lacrosse Council, I wish the organisers and participants the very best for a successful Series and to say that we are honoured to have our Australian team playing in the 1978 World Series.

GEORGE GRIFFIN, PRESIDENT, AUSTRALIAN LACROSSE COUNCIL

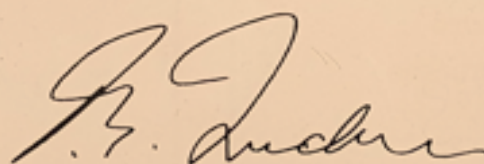
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## HONORARY CAPTAINCY FOR THE CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER

I accept with pride the position as Honorary Captain of Canada's entry to the Lacrosse World Cup being held in Manchester, England, in July, 1978.

Because the fine sport of Lacrosse originated here in Canada, I feel even more honoured to participate in the World Cup Events. In competing with people from around the world, Canadian lacrosse players will enhance that spirit of international friendship that unites us all.

Aux membres de l'Association canadienne de lacrosse, j'offre mes meilleurs voeux de succès et je souhaite un séjour en Angleterre des plus agréables.



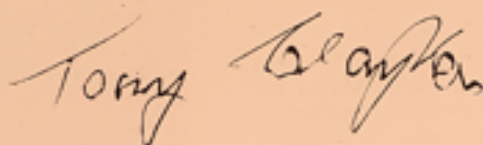
PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU

## TONY CLAYTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH LACROSSE UNION

I am deeply conscious of the honour of being the President of the English Lacrosse Union at the time when England is the host country for the 1978 World Championship.

I appreciate most sincerely the many hours of hard work put in by the various organising committees and also the help afforded by the Sports Council, the Greater Manchester Council, City of Manchester, Stockport Metropolitan Borough, Stockport County A.F.C. and the band of many willing workers.

I welcome the competing countries and trust that their stay will be a happy one and that friendships will be made that will endure for many years. Naturally I wish the England team the best of good fortune.



June, 1978

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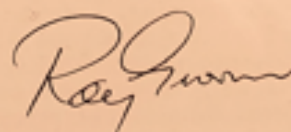
## A MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER FOR SPORT



Australia is again pleased to take part in the World Lacrosse Championships. We hosted the second Championships, which celebrated the centenary of Lacrosse in Australia, and are looking forward to this year's series being played in the same keen yet friendly spirit.

Lacrosse was introduced to Australia by a Canadian named L. L. Mount in 1874. Interest has increased steadily since its humble beginnings and the sport now boasts more than 3000 regular lacrosseurs. The Government is committed to improving the standards of Australian athletes and assisting national voluntary sporting organisations. We are involved in projects of national significance which the voluntary organisations find difficult to finance themselves and which place unrealistic burdens on both sporting groups and individual sportsmen and women. As part of its Sports Development Programme, the Government assisted the Australian Lacrosse Team to travel to this year's Championships.

I welcome the chance to contribute a brief message to this souvenir programme and wish all four competing nations in this year's World Lacrosse Championships every success.



RAY GROOM,  
Minister Responsible for Sport,  
Australia.



# LACROSSE IN AUSTRALIA

by Don Hobbs

*Warren Hobbs (No. 1 Centre string, South Australia) and John Butkiewicz (No. 1 Centre string, Victoria) in action at the Australian Championships, Perth, July, 1977.*

## Brief History

The first reference to Lacrosse in Australia goes back to 1874 when Mr. L. L. Mount, a Canadian, introduced the game to Melbourne. Broadly, in contrast to other countries, orderly white settlement goes back only to the 19th century in Australia and not only was Australia isolated from the rest of the world, but the States themselves were remote from each other as a result of the distance between the settled centres of population. Consequently, it is a tribute to the pioneering zeal of our forefathers when history records that after introduction to Victoria, Lacrosse came successively into existence in New South Wales in (1884), South Australia (1885), Queensland (1886), Tasmania (1895) and West Australia (1896).

The first inter-colonial game between the States was played between Victoria and South Australia on the East Melbourne Cricket Ground in 1888.

The first contact with overseas Lacrosse came in the form of a visit by a Canadian team in 1907. They played in Melbourne, Adelaide and in Perth. At the first match in Melbourne, 16,000 spectators attended. Styles and equipment were greatly at variance and whilst the visit commenced and ended with the utmost goodwill, the matches engendered a deal of ill feeling due to these differences. Nevertheless, it was an epic occasion for Australian Lacrosse and the writer, when younger, well remembers the proud boast of, it seemed, hundreds of old Lacrosseurs who all claimed to have played against the Canadians in 1907. Following the visit, a handsome cup was presented, called the Garland-McHarg Cup which is now awarded to the winning State at the Bi-Annual Australian Championships.

From that date, half a century was to elapse before the next visit to Australia of an Overseas Lacrosse Team — that of the University of Virginia and Washington and Lee from the U.S.A. after protracted negotiations and assurances that they would find Lacrosse friends in Australia.

In the years intervening, Lacrosse in Australia had become isolated (as Australia was) from the rest of the world. Prior to 1959 we received spasmodic and unreliable reports only of Lacrosse affairs in Canada, U.S.A. and Great Britain. The principal changes that had evolved in Australia was that the long sticks and long game which was popular at the turn of the century, had been replaced by a faster game played with shorter sticks, and these moves had been generated by Australian inspired local rule changes.

Just as with the Canadian visit earlier, Australian Lacrosse was astonished by the nature and extent of the protective equipment and the changes in rules which had taken place as evidenced by the Virginia and Washington and Lee visit in 1959. Notwithstanding the conflicts that the difference in rules and equipment generated, the visit was an outstanding success and was truly a watershed for Australian Lacrosse. It was only after that visit that Australian Lacrosse administrators realised that if Australian Lacrosse was to become part of the world scene, the game had to be updated to overseas rules, styles and standards. In this regard, there are still many dedicated Lacrosse administrators in Australia who genuinely believe that the cost of Australian participation in international Lacrosse affairs outweighs the benefits gained.

Since 1959, Australian Lacrosse horizons have broadened to embrace the international rules, varied only in places slightly to meet local conditions. With it has come the adoption of the modern plastic Lacrosse stick and the conventional protective equipment. World Lacrosse teams toured from Australia through America, Canada and England in 1962, 1967, 1972, 1976, and Australia hosted the American Lancers Lacrosse Team from Baltimore in 1970 and the World Lacrosse Championships held in Melbourne in 1974. The event celebrated the Centenary of Lacrosse in Australia and teams from the Lacrosse playing nations of Canada, England, U.S.A. and Australia competed.

Although earlier moves were made for co-ordinating the work of the individual Lacrosse States in Australia, it was not until 1931 that they were combined in one body under the title of the Australian Lacrosse Council. This body is a strong administrative body and centralises the control and development of Lacrosse throughout Australia.

## The State of the Game

The evolution of the game as we know it today in Australia, has emerged from three distinct historical periods, i.e.:

- (a) The Pioneering Era 1874 to 1914 (from 1914 to 1918 during World War 1 Lacrosse practically went out of existence in Australia owing to the wholesale enlistment of its members).
- (b) The Era of greatest popularity 1918 to 1939 (during this period approximately 5,000 players played

annually in competitive matches in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland. Then Lacrosse again almost ceased to function during World War II from 1939 to 1946, again due to wholesale enlistments).

- (c) The recovery Era 1946 to date (1978). Not only did Lacrosse suffer an enormous setback with the loss of a large percentage of players as War casualties or unable to return to the game after the cessation of hostilities, but furthermore, the unavailability of the equipment became an almost insurmountable problem.

Australia had always imported its Lacrosse equipment from overseas, largely from Canada, and in 1946 most of the pre-war sticks were irretrievable after the lapse of seven war years. Because of exchange restrictions and lack of shipping overseas, purchases of Lacrosse sticks were prohibited. The period between 1946 and the early 1950's therefore became a crucial one of hanging on to the preservation of the Lacrosse heritage and keeping the game going at all costs to await better days.

The Australian Lacrosse Council had imported timber from Pakistan and later American hickory, and the principal attempt to manufacture Lacrosse sticks was made by an Adelaide manufacturer. However, the product did not stand up to match conditions and although it gave us temporary heart, it proved a failure. It was not until 1952 when some relaxation of import controls took place that the import of Lacrosse sticks and equipment recommenced. Although at first the imports were only a trickle and were also limited by higher cost considerations than before, a new world had opened up for those dedicated Lacrosse administrators who had fought so hard to hold on to what they had considered so precious.

The surmounting of these obstacles has inevitably left a Lacrosse structure in 1978 considerably different to that which prevailed in the halcyon years up to 1939 when war broke out.

Queensland and New South Wales (always both weak in playing strength and members) have ceased to function. In the late 1960's Queensland attempted a resurgence but did not quite make the grade.

Playing strength of Lacrosse in Australia is now of the order of 3,000 players, with the highest number in Victoria, with South Australia and Western Australia in next order. On playing performances over recent years, South Australia has the slight edge on Victoria and although less in playing members, Western Australia has narrowed the gap in playing strength.

In these three States, Lacrosse has recovered and is soundly based and their administrators have good prospects for expansion. Competition from other winter sports, particularly Australian Rules Football, is strong. Lacrosse is also re-emerging in Tasmania but it is likely to be many years before they are competing in the Australian Championships and this will additionally be a more formidable task taking into account Tasmania's smaller population.

Interstate matches both for senior and under 16 levels are played between Victoria and South Australia annually successively in Adelaide and Melbourne. The Australian Championships with all three states competing both for senior, under 19 and under 16 age levels are played biannually. The average attendance at a senior interstate match would be about 500 spectators. The game in Australia is played in the

winter on Saturday afternoons between April and September. Snow is almost unknown but on many Saturdays inclement weather makes the ground heavy after rain and windy conditions often prevail. The game is built around Club teams, the bigger Clubs having ten to twelve teams ranging down from seniors to under-10 age level. Universities compete as Club teams for competition purposes. There is an annual University match between Adelaide and Melbourne Universities.

### **Type of Game**

Although Box Lacrosse is not unknown in Australia, and in fact is becoming popular as a summer sport (October to January), Field Lacrosse is the one conventionally played. Uniformity is now established in the international rules and Australia is making every effort to depart as little as possible from these international standards. One area where it is found necessary to make a variation is in the number of players in Club matches where climatic conditions and availability must be taken into account. It is interesting to note that Australia is sending a Box Lacrosse Team to Edmonton, Canada, in August, to play a demonstration match against Canada at the XIth Commonwealth Games.

### **Arrangements and Finance — World Championships, 1978**

The cost to each member of the official party and players attending the Manchester World Championship will be approximately \$A2,200. A subsidy of \$450 per member has been received from the Australian Government and the remainder must be individually provided. In addition, a separate group of 35 supporters will be accompanying the official party.

All members of the party have had to allot a period of at least four weeks for the trip whilst some of the supporters are using the opportunity to take extra time to enjoy the life dream of an extended European holiday.

The official party will leave Australia on 21st June and fly via Baltimore, U.S.A., where a warm-up match will be played against an All-Star American side as a preliminary to the well-known North-South Game in America. They arrive in Manchester on 27th June and after the Championships close, will leave on 19th July, after spending a week holidaying in Europe before flying home to Australia. The supporters' group will not visit America but will fly to London on 22nd June and after a five-day tour of Southern England will arrive in Manchester on 28th June. They will return home to Australia with the official party.

Because of the distance between the three lacrosse-playing States, (Melbourne to Adelaide is 764 kilometres and Adelaide to Perth is over 2779 kilometres) and the travelling costs involved, the selection of the final side of 23 players presented some difficulties. The selection was the responsibility of the Australian Lacrosse Council and their first move was to appoint a Coach and two Assistant Coaches, one to represent each State. In October, 1977, a flexible playing squad of 35 was selected from the three States who trained throughout summer. Victorian and South Australian players were brought together in February, 1978, for a series of trials followed by a further series of matches embracing the players from all three States on 12th to 13th March. The team was finally announced on 13th March and is represented by 11 players from Victoria, 8 from South Australia, and 4 from Western Australia.

# LACROSSE IN CANADA TODAY!

by John Tobias

Lacrosse is still growing in its native land. We have an estimated 150,000 men, women, boys and girls playing lacrosse in our country. The game is played in all ten provinces as well as the Yukon.

In Canada, box lacrosse is still the only game played. A field lacrosse programme is slowly starting in the school systems. Box lacrosse players from Canada are now attending various colleges in the United States to further their education and play field lacrosse.

Box lacrosse can be played by anyone at any age in Canada. The basic age divisions are as follows:

Tyke	Under 8
Novice	Under 10
Pee Wee	Under 12
Bantam	Under 14
Midget	Under 16
Juvenile	Under 18
Junior (A, B and C)	Under 21
Senior (A, B and C)	No age limit

## Championships in Canada

Several national championships exist for the Canadian box lacrosse player. The Mann Cup, symbolic of the Senior Champions of Canada, is a solid gold cup first donated in 1910. It is one of the most valuable trophies in sport and was donated by Sir Donald Mann, builder of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Minto Cup recognises the Canadian Junior "A" Champion. It is made of sterling silver and was donated by Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada in 1901. The Founders' Cup is for competition in the Canadian Junior "B" Championship. The President's Cup is in honour of the Presidents of the Canadian Lacrosse Association and is for the Canadian Senior "B" Champions. Both trophies came into existence in 1964.

There are also championships in the Pee Wee, Bantam, Midget and Juvenile age categories. These championships are more of a fun nature in that the teams participate on an open invitational basis. The Pee Wee National, for example, is held during the first week of August and in 1978 will include 48 teams from across the country.

The Canadian Lacrosse Association has a Head Office located at the National Sport and Recreation Centre, 333 River Road, Ottawa. Two full-time employees work out of this office, Bob Oliver is currently the Executive Director and Jim Bishop is the Development Co-ordinator.

Besides running the various National Championships, the Canadian Lacrosse Association carries out several other functions. It publishes a magazine called "Lacrosse — the Canadian Game". It has a complete technical services programme. Coaching and referees' clinics are run throughout the country. It also has an audio-visual library containing several films on lacrosse. It has an access to a complete sports library containing thousands of books and periodicals on all sports. The office is the administrative centre for all lacrosse activities and also carries out various promotional and

fund-raising programmes. For example, the office sells lacrosse equipment at discount prices.

The future of lacrosse in Canada also looks very bright. When lacrosse is developed in the school systems, we will have a new dimension to the game and a much greater exposure.

Lacrosse is the Canadian Game and we are proud of its success in its homeland.

## Commonwealth Games

Lacrosse has just received a tremendous boost and a fantastic opportunity for promotion. It has been chosen as the demonstration sport for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

The announcement was made at a recent press conference held by the Canadian Lacrosse Association and the Commonwealth Games Committee.

Lacrosse was a natural for the Commonwealth Games, especially given the criteria the Commonwealth Committee set down for the demonstration sport. One guideline reads, "A High Priority will be given to sports having a Canadian cultural background, and uncommon to a majority of participating nations." This fits lacrosse perfectly!

Meetings were held in Edmonton with various Commonwealth Games officials, including the Chairman, Dr. Maury Van Vliet. The Canadian Lacrosse Association is presently setting up committees to draft a proposal for the Commonwealth Games. Both men are located in Edmonton and will be in direct contact with the Games Officials. But everyone involved with lacrosse will become involved.

## About the Commonwealth Games

The Commonwealth Games is the second most important amateur athletic event in the world. The first games were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Ontario.

The Games have now developed into a major cultural, recreational and amateur athletic challenge between member nations. The Games are open to the 49 Commonwealth countries and represent a total population of more than 700,000,000.

The dates for the 1978 Commonwealth Games will be August 3—12. The sports involved are, track and field, badminton, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, lawn bowling, shooting, swimming and diving, weightlifting, wrestling, and of course, lacrosse as the demonstration sport.

## The Canadian Box Lacrosse Player in Field Lacrosse

Canada is the only country playing box lacrosse. All other countries play field lacrosse. For the World Championships, Canada must adapt to the field game. The major challenges facing Canada will be to learn the rules of the game. For example, there is little cross checking in the field game as opposed to our box game.

Several Canadian players are now attending colleges in the U.S. so we will have a nucleus of players with previous field lacrosse experience. For example, the Canada team captain will be Mike French from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Mike attended Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, and established several NCAA lacrosse scoring records.

# LACROSSE IN THE USA

by Doyle Smith

Lacrosse in the United States goes long way — way back to Indian times when it was more than a game, nearer a way of warfare. The game is probably well over 300 years old and has been witnessed by many people, from Thomas Jefferson on down.

The sport, most closely resembling the modern form, really dates only a little more than a hundred years or so. Indians still played in the nineteenth century in a rough, unfinished form, but sometime in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, lacrosse began to assume its modern shape.

Codification of rules, arrangement of matches, and co-ordination of competition became more prevalent around 1870. Many authorities cite 1867 as the pivotal year. From that time, English, Canadian, and American associations began to assume some relevance to the organisation of the sport.

The first effective American organisation — the United States National Amateur Lacrosse Association — came in 1879, initiated by John Flannery. The first collegiate matches came shortly thereafter, and many of the teams associated with strong lacrosse got their beginnings in the early 1880's — Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Harvard, and Yale. Many others have followed.

After a period of shaky progress, the game achieved a stronger foothold around the turn of the century and flourished afterwards. The first two decades witnessed steady growth, and in the 1920's the sport flowered as never before.

The present governing body of American collegiate lacrosse organised in 1926, the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, replacing the inadequate United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. The association has grown from an initially small membership of 12 to a present-day 138 — an all-time high.

Nearly every year since 1926 has seen some area of the sport progress, whether at the youth, secondary, collegiate, or club level. As the players have spread around the country after their initial lacrosse experiences, more clubs have taken root, and more people are exposed every year to the fastest game on two feet.

Today, the game is in great shape. Surveys show that it is one of the fastest-growing sports among college programmes. Genuine enthusiasm from those who have been bitten by the lacrosse bug has engendered new and increasingly sold programmes.

Possibly as many as 200 colleges and universities play the sport at one level of commitment or another. Over 500 secondary and preparatory schools are providing more and more athletes to the colleges. Clubs supply a great competitive outlet for the post-graduates, and over 100 exist all over the country. The number of those playing the sport is easily in the thousands.

No large area of the country is without some lacrosse. Collegiately it blankets the East and the South, has a



foothold in the Midwest, and has an increasingly significant base on the West Coast. High school participation is less widespread, but more intensely prevalent where it is concentrated.

Large crowds witness the games in the United States, sometimes approaching twenty thousand. An average big game will draw seven to ten thousand, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship for the top teams is drawing in excess of ten thousand each year, with a television audience several weeks later numbering in the millions.

The current American version is heavily field-orientated. The 60 yard by 110 yard field encompasses all the action, ten men on a side. Not much box lacrosse is played in the United States, with only some exceptions. The season falls March through June for collegiate and secondary competition. Summer leagues cover the June through August period, and more colleges and universities are engaging in fall out-of-season practice.

Rules are different enough among the countries playing the sport requiring negotiations for rules to be used in international competitions. Most of the differences in rules tend to centre around the length of time the games take and how continuous the rapid action is. The English version is undoubtedly more rapid, while the American tends to be a little slower-paced. Play in the United States tends to be more aggressive and more physically orientated.

The governing organisation of lacrosse is basically the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, with great assistance from the United States Club Lacrosse Association and the United States Lacrosse Coaches Association. Recently the USILA has tried to implement a Lacrosse Council which would oversee all aspects of the sport in the United States, but it is still a fledgling group.

Colleges, clubs, and secondary schools have their own league structure. Colleges have two national playoffs at different levels of programmes (major and small college). Clubs have a fully developed playoff structure for their membership. High school competition, as far as playoffs go, tends to be centred on the states. Maryland schools, for example, do not engage in post-season competition against any schools other than those in Maryland, and other states do the same. Some state playoff structures are relatively new, and they represent a welcome trend in competition.

Most all of the expansion trends in the sport are healthy ones and have aroused greater interest in the sport. Membership in the USILA has grown by 50% just in the last five years. Much more interest is being paid to the international competitions than ever before. In 1967, for example, one club team represented the United States in the World Championship at Toronto, Canada. Since then truly all-star teams have represented the U.S.A. and this development has greatly aided the presentation of the best in American lacrosse to the world community.

# ENGLAND'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM



*Back Row L to R: J. L. Williams (Manager), S. Nash, D. Mitchell, A. Robinson, J. Wolfenden, M. Murphy, D. Roden, P. Smith, R. Atkinson, S. Weaver, G. Moankley, B. Robinson, S. Bevington, B. Castello (Coach).*  
*Front Row L to R: A. Battersby, C. Hodgkinson, P. Rice, D. Holmes, V. Wilcock (Vice-Captain), M. Roberts (Captain), P. Bowen, P. McCulloch, D. Duxbury, E. Broadhurst, J. Parker.*

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## REFEREES' PANEL

Each of the World Championship games will require two field referees who will be chosen from a panel of referees. The panel consists of eight referees provided by the participating countries and a referee-in-chief from the host country as follows:

- Referee-in-Chief: Dr. G. Macdonald (England)
- Australia: D. Reyment, M. E. Redfern
- Canada: R. Durland
- England: T. Mather, R. Renfro, B. Chadwick
- U.S.A.: J. Curran, T. Schekkels

### **About the Referees**

Referee-in-Chief is Dr. Garry Macdonald from the South of England. A former Manchester University and England player. Garry was Captain of the England Team in the first World Championship, 1967, in Toronto. He later took up refereeing in the North before he moved South three years ago and was one of England's two referees appointed to the 1974 World Championship in Melbourne.

Overseas referees include Don Reyment (Australia) and Jake Curran (U.S.A.). Don is currently referee-in-chief to the Australian Lacrosse Council and both he and Jake Curran were referees to the 1974 Championship.

Of the English referees, Barry Chadwick and Tom Mather are from the North of England Lacrosse Association, whilst Dick Renfro is from the South of England Men's Lacrosse Association.





## **JACK WILKINSON (England)**

### **President of the International Lacrosse Federation**

As current president of the organising body of World Lacrosse it is Jack Wilkinson's hope that the championship games and related events are a success. He is well aware of the considerable effort put into the staging of these championships and wishes to thank the English Lacrosse Union for undertaking the task on behalf of the I.L.F., and at the same time bid welcome to all the competitors from the four competing countries.

In 1967 Jack was the manager of the first England team to take part in the World Championship in Toronto, Canada.

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## **NORMAN GALLOWAY (England)**

### **Chairman of the World Championship Committee**

Norman Galloway has had the task of administrating and co-ordinating the efforts of the World Championship Committee and the various sub-committees attached.

Norman is also Chairman of the English Lacrosse Union Executive which has been responsible in recent years for the restructuring of the organisation of men's lacrosse in England with a view to improving the development and promotion of the game. One of the notable achievements of the executive has been the securing of the appointment of a full-time National Development Officer for Lacrosse.



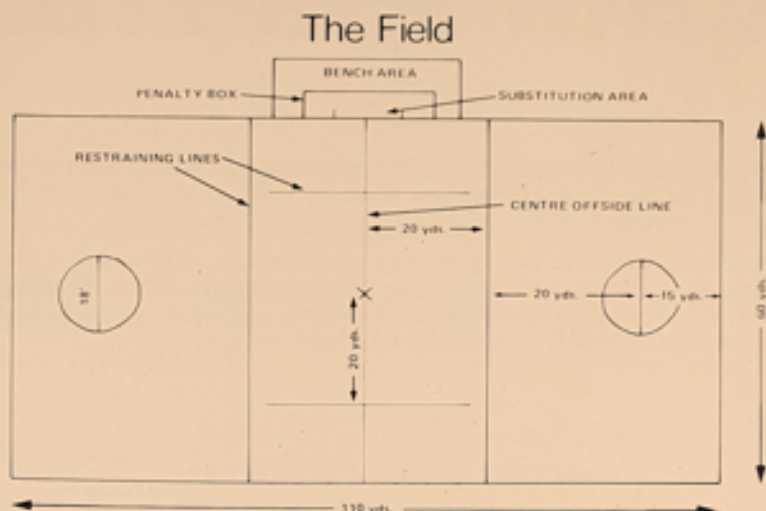
## **MIKE ROBERTS (England)**

### **Team Captain**

Mike has the unique distinction of being the only player in the '78 World Championship who has played in both of the previous championships in 1967 and 1974.

Mike leads England's challenge on the '78 championship from the attack half of the field where his tactical experience, fine stick skill and polished finishing will be much needed. He has captained England on the last three occasions when Canada, U.S.A. and Australia were defeated in consecutive games.

# HOW TO FOLLOW THE GAME



## Rules of the Game

For the World Championship, each country will provide a squad of 23 players out of which a maximum of ten are allowed on the field of play at any one time. Timely substitution of players by experienced coaches is a feature of the game.

The object of the game is to score by causing the ball to enter the opponents' goal and to prevent the opponents securing the ball and scoring themselves. The ball is kept in play by being carried, thrown, batted with the crosse, rolled or kicked in any direction.

## Duration of Game

The game is divided into four quarters of 25 minutes duration each. A team is allowed two 'time outs' of 2 minutes duration in each half of the game. These are legal stoppages in play for tactical instruction by team coaches. In the event of scores being equal at the end of normal playing time, extra time is played.

## Field of Play

The field is 60 yards wide and 110 yards long and play may take place behind the goals. The goals are 6 feet square. A circle, nine feet radius, known as the goal crease, is marked round each goal and attacking players may not enter this crease. If a goalkeeper or defender has the ball within the crease he must move it out within four seconds.

## Starting the Game, Boundaries, Offside

The game is started by a 'face off', the ball being placed between the backs of two crosses and upon the starting whistle the players attempt to direct the course of the ball by movement of their crosses. When the ball passes over a boundary line, or a player in possession steps on or over a line, possession is given to the other side, except in the case of a wide shot at goal when the ball is awarded to the player, of either side, nearest to the ball when it crosses the line. There is an offside rule which requires each team to have 3 men in its attacking half of the field and 4 men in its defence half at all times.

## Substitution

Players may be substituted at any time during the game and substitution must take place through the special sub. 'gate' which is at the centre line on one side of the field. The player going off must be over the side line before his substitute steps on to the field.

## Fouls and Penalties

Fouls are divided into three categories:

1. *Technical fouls*: these are fouls or infringements of the rules, of a lesser nature and include: Interference, obstruction, holding, touching the ball with the hand, withholding the ball from play, throwing the crosse, and various illegal procedures such as incorrect substitution, too many men on the field, delaying the game, etc. The penalty for technical fouls is either loss of possession of the ball if the offending team have it, or a 30-second time penalty — in the 'sin bin' — if their opponents have the ball.
2. *Personal fouls*: these are of a more serious nature and include illegal body checking, slashing, (uncontrolled stick checking), tripping, unnecessary roughness and unsportsmanlike conduct. The penalty for personal fouls is 1 to 3 mins. in the 'sin bin' depending on the severity of the offence.
3. *Expulsion fouls*: these are the most serious and the penalty is dismissal from the field for the remainder of the game. This foul is the act of deliberately striking an opponent or a member of an opponent's squad or an official with the hand, crosse or ball. Also five personal fouls by any one player add up to an expulsion foul.

**Slow whistle:** If a foul is committed whilst one team has possession of the ball in their attack half of the field — the referee will drop a signal flag and delay blowing his whistle until either a goal is scored or the ball goes loose. Then, in the case of a personal foul having been committed, a time penalty will be inflicted whether a goal has been scored or not. If a technical foul has been committed and a goal scored the foul is wiped out. Lacrosse is a fast game and is intended to 'flow', thus players are not allowed to deliberately waste time or 'stall'. If this occurs the ball will be awarded to the other side.

## Officials

The following officials control the game:

2 Field Referees	1 Chief Bench Official
1 Timekeeper	2 Scorers
4 Penalty Timekeepers	

Whenever a foul is committed the referees use signals to indicate to the scorers and officials in the bench area the type of foul and the extent of the time penalty. A running record is kept by the scorers against each player throughout the game.

# Lacrosse '78 World

This is the third in the series of Lacrosse World Championships in which each of the four lacrosse playing countries have taken part. The previous encounters were in Toronto, Canada, 1967 — winner U.S.A., and Melbourne, Australia, 1974 — winner U.S.A.

On this occasion, the competition is based on a six-game series after which a league table is drawn up with competing teams placed in order of results. There follows a third and fourth place play-off and then the Championship is decided with a final game between the teams placed one and two in the league table. The winner of this final game becomes World Champion and the loser is the runner-up.

## MATCH RESULTS SUMMARY

### Saturday, 1st July

Australia v U.S.A.      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....  
 Canada v England      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....

### Monday, 3rd July

Canada v U.S.A.      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....  
 England v Australia      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....

### Wednesday, 5th July

Australia v Canada      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....  
 England v U.S.A.      1st Qr. .... 2nd Qr. .... 3rd Qr. .... Final Qr. ....

## PLACINGS PRIOR TO PLAY-OFF AND FINAL

	Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Against	Points
First						
Second						
Third						
Fourth						

### Notes:

1. Points earnings are two for a win, none for a lose. If the scores are tied at the end of normal playing time then extra time will be played. If the scores are still tied at the end of extra time there will be a further period of play in which the team to score first will be the winner.
2. In the event of two or more teams having equal points at the conclusion of the above matches, placings will be decided on goal difference.

# World Championship

## FINAL PRESENTATIONS

The winner of the championship will receive the World Championship Shield, to be held until the next World Championship.

The winner of the game between England and Australia will receive the Ivor Wiles Trophy to be held until the next contest between these two countries.

Awards will be made to individual players based on their performance in the championship games as follows:

1. Best and fairest player;
2. Best defence (in defence area);
3. Best midfield (in midfield area);
4. Best attack (in attack area);
5. Best goalkeeper.

The recipients of the player awards will be decided by a committee as follows:

*Chairman:* C. D. Coppock (Ex-President E.L.U., Vice-President I.L.F.)

*Australia:* Don Hobbs (A.L.C. Liaison Officer, I.L.F. Delegate)

*Canada:* Bob Allan (Chief Coach)

*U.S.A.:* Tom Hayes (Vice-President I.L.F.)

*England:* C. D. Walkden (Chairman England Selectors)

The Centurion Lacrosse Club will make presentations of commemorative shields to the presidents of the four national associations taking part in the championship.

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## Lacrosse under the Palms



*Lacrosse under the Palm Trees, South Australia v Victoria, Australian Championships, Perth, West Australia, 1977.*

## TEAM DETAILS

# England

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age	Club
<b>GOAL</b>	1	*V. WILCOCK (Vice-Captain)	5' 9"	168	30	Old Stopfordians
	2	D. MITCHELL	6' 3"	213	20	South Manchester
<b>DEFENSE</b>	3	*J. PARKER	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	175	26	Cheadle
	4	S. BEVINGTON	6' 1"	178	27	Cheadle
	5	*J. WOLFENDEN	5' 10"	175	27	Stockport
	6	*S. WEAVER	6' 0"	175	30	South Manchester
	7	G. MOUNKLEY	6' 3"	200	21	Stockport
<b>MIDFIELD</b>	8	*R. ATKINSON	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	177	24	Old Stopfordians
	9	P. BOWEN	5' 7"	147	24	South Manchester
	10	D. HOLMES	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	157	20	Cheadle
	11	M. MURPHY	5' 9"	174	18	Cheadle Hulme School
	12	*P. McCULLOCH	5' 10"	189	29	Old Waconians
	13	S. NASH	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	182	26	Hampstead
	14	D. DUXBURY	5' 10"	175	23	Cheadle
	15	*P. RICE	5' 9"	147	35	South Manchester
	16	C. HODGKINSON	5' 8"	161	22	Sheffield University
	17	*E. BROADHURST	5' 10"	166	28	Old Hulmeians
	18	A. ROBINSON	5' 11"	182	18	Mellor
<b>ATTACK</b>	19	B. ROBINSON	6' 2"	164	28	Heaton Mersey
	20	A. BATTERSBY	5' 10"	158	31	Cheadle
	21	P. SMITH	6' 0"	196	24	Urmston
	22	D. RODEN	5' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	175	23	Sheffield University
	23	*M. ROBERTS (Captain)	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	168	32	Urmston

(\*1974 World Championship Team)

Reserves: P. Condron, C. Parker, K. Flowers, C. Gill

Manager: J. L. WILLIAMS      Coach: B. COSTELLO

Colours: All white with red and blue trim

# Australia

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age	State
<b>DEFENSE</b>	2	R. TATLOW	6' 0"	183	30	Victoria
<b>CENTRE</b>	3	*W. HOBBS	5' 11"	182	24	South Australia
<b>ATTACK</b>	4	P. CANN	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	186	26	West Australia
	5	B. SMITH	5' 9"	161	23	Victoria
<b>DEFENSE</b>	6	*G. GARNSWORTHY (Co-Captain)	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	190	27	Victoria
<b>MIDFIELD</b>	7	*G. FOX	5' 11"	192	22	Victoria
	8	R. DUTHY (Co-Captain)	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	158	24	South Australia
	9	R. FLETT	6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	163	22	South Australia
<b>CENTRE</b>	10	J. BUTKIEWICZ	6' 0"	182	26	Victoria
<b>GOAL</b>	11	E. JONES	6' 0"	187	21	South Australia
<b>MIDFIELD</b>	12	*N. SPECK	6' 0"	196	27	South Australia
	13	D. JOY	6' 3"	198	22	Victoria
	14	D. WRIGHT	6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	161	22	South Australia
<b>DEFENSE</b>	15	G. JOHNSON	5' 9"	174	20	South Australia
<b>ATTACK</b>	16	P. LYNCH	6' 3"	210	21	South Australia
	17	*K. DALY	6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	189	29	Victoria
<b>DEFENSE</b>	18	A. BOWER	5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	172	23	Victoria
<b>MIDFIELD</b>	19	T. HARDY	6' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	186	28	Victoria
<b>GOAL</b>	20	R. WALTON	5' 10"	154	26	Victoria
<b>MIDFIELD</b>	21	S. ELLIS	6' 3"	196	23	Victoria
	22	J. KENEDY	6' 0"	154	21	West Australia
<b>ATTACK</b>	23	J. BALLARINE	5' 10"	187	26	West Australia
<b>CENTRE</b>	24	R. TURNBULL	6' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	187	28	West Australia

(\*1974 World Championship Team)

Manager: A. F. CHIRON (Victoria)      Assistant Manager: G. E. GATLEY (South Australia)

Coach: J. W. CARTER (South Australia)

Assistant Coaches: F. J. POAT (West Australia)      A. J. INGLIS (Victoria)

Colours: Green and yellow shorts shirts

## TEAM DETAILS

### Canada

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age	Club/College
GOAL	1	R. FLINTOFF	5' 9"	170	22	Oshawa
"	2	T. BARRIE	6' 2"	185	24	Peterboro
DEFENSE	11	J. BRANTON	6' 3"	212	21	Whitby
"	12	M. COCKER	6' 1"	200	24	Les Caribous
"	14	B. JONES	6' 0"	195	23	Owen Sound
"	15	S. LYNCH	6' 1"	195	27	Montreal
"	16	C. COLLINS	6' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	185	31	Peterboro
"	46	W. THURBER	6' 1"	190	21	Brockville
MIDFIELD	20	J. CALDER	5' 10"	165	24	Niagara
"	21	P. DIFFER	5' 9"	180	24	Vancouver
"	22	*M. FRENCH (Captain)	6' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	194	24	Owen Sound
"	23	E. GREAVES	6' 2"	200	27	Owen Sound
"	24	F. GREENWOOD	6' 0"	170	30	New Westminster
"	25	D. HUNTLEY	6' 0"	180	21	Rexdale
"	26	S. MASTINE	5' 8"	170	28	Brampton
"	27	D. WILSON	5' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	180	24	Vancouver
"	47	J. MOURADIAN	5' 7"	145	25	Brampton
ATTACK	40	S. COCKERTON	5' 7"	153	22	Brooklyn & N. Carolina
"	41	D. DYRANTE	5' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	170	24	Vancouver
"	42	J. GRANT	6' 6"	210	27	Peterboro
"	43	D. HAYES	6' 2"	210	24	Vancouver
"	44	J. WASSON	5' 8"	150	26	Peterboro
"	45	F. DAVIS	5' 10"	165	28	Six Nations

(\*1974 World Championship Team)

Manager: **RONALD WICKS** Coach: **BOB ALLAN** Trainer: **BARRY BARTLETT**

Assistant Coaches: **JOHN McCAULEY, DON BARRIE**

Honorary Team Captain: **PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, Prime Minister of Canada**

Colours: **Red socks and shorts with white shirts with red lettering and alternate strip in case of colour clash**

### U.S.A.

Position	No.	Name	Ht.	Wt.	Age	College
GOAL	3	R. BLICK	6' 1"	175	22	Hobart
"	7	D. MACKESEY	6' 0"	175	23	Cornell
DEFENSE	10	D. DEVINE	6' 0"	170	25	Cornell
"	11	C. KANE	6' 2"	175	22	Cornell
"	12	T. KEIGLER	6' 0"	180	23	Washington & Lee
"	14	D. STARSIA	6' 1"	190	26	Brown
"	15	D. TOWNSEND	6' 0"	195	34	Johns Hopkins
"	16	*M. WALDVOGEL	6' 1"	185	30	Cortland State
MIDFIELD	20	*B. ARENA	6' 0"	180	26	Cornell
"	21	J. DARCANGELO	5' 9"	165	25	Towson State
"	22	R. HENRICKSON	5' 10"	172	22	Cornell
"	23	C. JAEGER	5' 9"	185	21	Cornell
"	24	*R. KOWALCHUK	5' 10"	185	26	Johns Hopkins
"	25	S. LICHTFUSS	6' 4"	205	26	Washington & Lee
"	26	W. MARINO	5' 10"	160	23	Cornell
MIDF'D/ATT.	27	P. MARINO	5' 10"	170	25	Hofstra
MIDFIELD	28	D. McNANEY	6' 0"	185	23	Hobart
"	29	D. RADEBAUGH	5' 10"	190	24	Maryland
ATTACK	41	R. GRIEBE	5' 9"	162	25	Towson State
"	42	J. LONG	5' 11"	165	22	Navy
"	43	E. McENEANEY	5' 10"	155	23	Cornell
"	44	*T. POSTEL	5' 7"	160	33	C. W. Post
"	45	D. WARFIELD	5' 11"	170	24	Washington & Lee

(\*1974 World Championship Team)

Team Manager: **TOM HAYES** Head Coach: **RICHIE MORAN (Cornell)**

Assistant Coaches: **JERRY SCHMIDT, GENE FUSTING** Travel Co-ordinator: **JOE HARLAND**

Colours: **Red or blue shirts with white shorts or blue shirts with blue shorts**

# Score Sheet and Match Programme

SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1978, from 2-30 p.m.

SPONSORED BY: HONEYWELL INFORMATION SYSTEMS LIMITED

## U.S.A. versus AUSTRALIA

### U.S.A.

### AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
3.	R. Blick					
7.	D. Mackesey					
10.	D. Devine					
11.	C. Kane					
12.	T. Keigler					
14.	D. Starsia					
15.	D. Townsend					
16.	M. Waldvogel					
20.	B. Arena					
21.	J. Darcangelo					
22.	R. Henrickson					
23.	C. Jaeger					
24.	R. Kowalchuk					
25.	S. Lichtfuss					
26.	W. Marino					
27.	P. Marino					
28.	D. McNaney					
29.	D. Radebaugh					
41.	R. Griebe					
42.	J. Long					
43.	E. McEneaney					
44.	T. Postel					
45.	D. Warfield					

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
2.	R. Tatlow					
3.	W. Hobbs					
4.	P. Cann					
5.	B. Smith					
6.	G. Garnsworthy					
7.	G. Fox					
8.	R. Duthy					
9.	R. Flett					
10.	J. Butkiewicz					
11.	E. Jones					
12.	N. Speck					
13.	D. Joy					
14.	D. Wright					
15.	G. Johnson					
16.	P. Lynch					
17.	K. Daly					
18.	A. Bower					
19.	T. Hardy					
20.	R. Walton					
21.	S. Ellis					
22.	J. Kenedy					
23.	J. Ballarine					
24.	R. Turnbull					

Followed by :

## CANADA versus ENGLAND

### CANADA

### ENGLAND

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
1.	R. Flintoff					
2.	T. Barrie					
11.	J. Bronton					
12.	M. Cocker					
14.	B. Jones					
15.	S. Lynch					
16.	C. Collins					
46.	W. Thurber					
20.	J. Calder					
21.	P. Differ					
22.	M. French					
23.	E. Greaves					
24.	F. Greenwood					
25.	D. Huntley					
26.	S. Mastine					
27.	D. Wilson					
47.	J. Mouradian					
40.	S. Cockerton					
41.	D. Durante					
42.	J. Grant					
43.	D. Hayes					
44.	J. Wasson					
45.	F. Davis					

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
1.	V. Wilcock					
2.	D. Mitchell					
3.	J. Parker					
4.	S. Bevington					
5.	J. Wolfenden					
6.	S. Weaver					
7.	G. Mounkley					
8.	R. Atkinson					
9.	P. Bowen					
10.	D. Holmes					
11.	M. Murphy					
12.	P. McCulloch					
13.	S. Nash					
14.	D. Duxbury					
15.	P. Rice					
16.	C. Hodgkinson					
17.	E. Broadhurst					
18.	A. Robinson					
19.	B. Robinson					
20.	A. Battersby					
21.	P. Smith					
22.	D. Roden					
23.	M. Roberts					

**Note:** Following the completion of the above games there will be an official marquee barbeque held in the grounds of Bramall Hall. Dancing will be to both live and disco music. There will be a licensed bar and during the evening parties will be taken round the Hall. Tickets are available to the public. All four competing teams will attend this function.

# Score Sheet and Match Programme

MONDAY, 3rd JULY, 1978, from 4-30 p.m.

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## CANADA versus U.S.A.

### CANADA

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts.	Pen.
1.	R. Flintoff					
2.	T. Barrie					
11.	J. Bronton					
12.	M. Cocker					
14.	B. Jones					
15.	S. Lynch					
16.	C. Collins					
46.	W. Thurber					
20.	J. Calder					
21.	P. Differ					
22.	M. French					
23.	E. Greaves					
24.	F. Greenwood					
25.	D. Huntley					
26.	S. Mastine					
27.	D. Wilson					
47.	J. Mouradian					
40.	S. Cockerton					
41.	D. Durante					
42.	J. Grant					
43.	D. Hayes					
44.	J. Wasson					
45.	F. Davis					

### U.S.A.

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts.	Pen.
3.	R. Blick					
7.	D. Mackesey					
10.	D. Devine					
11.	C. Kane					
12.	T. Keigler					
14.	D. Starsia					
15.	D. Townsend					
16.	M. Waldvogel					
20.	B. Arena					
21.	J. Darcangelo					
22.	R. Henrickson					
23.	C. Jaeger					
24.	R. Kowalchuk					
25.	S. Lichtfuss					
26.	W. Marino					
27.	P. Marino					
28.	D. McNaney					
29.	D. Radebaugh					
41.	R. Griebe					
42.	J. Long					
43.	E. McEneaney					
44.	T. Postel					
45.	D. Warfield					

Followed by:

## ENGLAND versus AUSTRALIA

### ENGLAND

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts.	Pen.
1.	V. Wilcock					
2.	D. Mitchell					
3.	J. Parker					
4.	S. Bevington					
5.	J. Wolfenden					
6.	S. Weaver					
7.	G. Mounkley					
8.	R. Atkinson					
9.	P. Bowen					
10.	D. Holmes					
11.	M. Murphy					
12.	P. McCulloch					
13.	S. Nash					
14.	D. Duxbury					
15.	P. Rice					
16.	C. Hodgkinson					
17.	E. Broadhurst					
18.	A. Robinson					
19.	B. Robinson					
20.	A. Battersby					
21.	P. Smith					
22.	D. Roden					
23.	M. Roberts					

### AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts.	Pen.
2.	R. Tatlow					
3.	W. Hobbs					
4.	P. Cann					
5.	B. Smith					
6.	G. Garnsworthy					
7.	G. Fox					
8.	R. Duthy					
9.	R. Flett					
10.	J. Butkiewicz					
11.	E. Jones					
12.	N. Speck					
13.	D. Joy					
14.	D. Wright					
15.	G. Johnson					
16.	P. Lynch					
17.	K. Daly					
18.	A. Bower					
19.	T. Hardy					
20.	R. Walton					
21.	S. Ellis					
22.	J. Kenedy					
23.	J. Ballarine					
24.	R. Turnbull					



# Score Sheet and Match Programme

WEDNESDAY, 5th JULY, 1978, from 4-30 p.m.  
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## AUSTRALIA versus CANADA

### AUSTRALIA

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
2.	R. Tatlow					
3.	W. Hobbs					
4.	P. Cann					
5.	B. Smith					
6.	G. Garnsworthy					
7.	G. Fox					
8.	R. Duthy					
9.	R. Flett					
10.	J. Butkiewicz					
11.	E. Jones					
12.	N. Speck					
13.	D. Joy					
14.	D. Wright					
15.	G. Johnson					
16.	P. Lynch					
17.	K. Daly					
18.	A. Bower					
19.	T. Hardy					
20.	R. Walton					
21.	S. Ellis					
22.	J. Kenedy					
23.	J. Ballarine					
24.	R. Turnbull					

### CANADA

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
1.	R. Flintoff					
2.	T. Barrie					
11.	J. Bronton					
12.	M. Cocker					
14.	B. Jones					
15.	S. Lynch					
16.	C. Collins					
46.	W. Thurber					
20.	J. Calder					
21.	P. Differ					
22.	M. French					
23.	E. Greaves					
24.	F. Greenwood					
25.	D. Huntley					
26.	S. Mastine					
27.	D. Wilson					
47.	J. Mouradian					
40.	S. Cockerton					
41.	D. Durante					
42.	J. Grant					
43.	D. Hayes					
44.	J. Wasson					
45.	F. Davis					

Followed by :

## ENGLAND versus U.S.A.

### ENGLAND

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
1.	V. Wilcock					
2.	D. Mitchell					
3.	J. Parker					
4.	S. Bevington					
5.	J. Wolfenden					
6.	S. Weaver					
7.	G. Mounkley					
8.	R. Atkinson					
9.	P. Bowen					
10.	D. Holmes					
11.	M. Murphy					
12.	P. McCulloch					
13.	S. Nash					
14.	D. Duxbury					
15.	P. Rice					
16.	C. Hodgkinson					
17.	E. Broadhurst					
18.	A. Robinson					
19.	B. Robinson					
20.	A. Battersby					
21.	P. Smith					
22.	D. Roden					
23.	M. Roberts					

### U.S.A.

No.	Name	Face Off	Shots	Goals	Assts	Pen.
3.	R. Blick					
7.	D. Mackesay					
10.	D. Devine					
11.	C. Kane					
12.	T. Keigler					
14.	D. Starsia					
15.	D. Townsend					
16.	M. Waldvogel					
20.	B. Arena					
21.	J. Darcangelo					
22.	R. Henrickson					
23.	C. Jaeger					
24.	R. Kowalchuk					
25.	S. Lichtfuss					
26.	W. Marino					
27.	P. Marino					
28.	D. McNaney					
29.	D. Radebaugh					
41.	R. Griebe					
42.	J. Long					
43.	E. McEneaney					
44.	T. Postel					
45.	D. Warfield					

# AMATEUR SPORT GETS SUPPORT

The presentation of a Lacrosse World Championship in a manner that befits such an event is not easily achieved by a small amateur sport. The English Lacrosse Union undertook the organisation of the 1978 championship on behalf of the International Lacrosse Federation, and at the outset realised that to stage successfully an event involving 120 competitors and officials from four countries over a period of almost two weeks, would require a considerable financial commitment apart from its administration by Honorary Officials.

With these requirements paramount, the English Lacrosse Union sought the backing of national and local government bodies, industry, commerce and private enterprise as well as support from within the lacrosse fraternity of players and followers of the game.

The appeals and efforts toward financing the championship have met with great success on all fronts. The organisers are sincerely grateful to the very many persons and organisations who have given their timely financial support either through sponsorship of games and equipment, patronage, donations, brochure advertising and the many fund-raising events or through practical support by assistance with the administrative and organisational requirements.

There follows a list of supporters, sponsors, patrons and donors. We regret any omissions which may arise from the production deadline for this brochure.

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# Dr. GEORGE WILLIAM BEERS

## *The founder of organised Lacrosse*

Born in Montreal in 1841, George Beers received his early education at Phillips School and Lower Canada College and was then indentured to Dr. Dickenson, a dentist of that city, to complete the formal education for his chosen profession. There was no record of his sports activities in school but he must have been very active because by the time he was fifteen he had developed into an enthusiastic outdoorsman, a keen snowshoe racer, and was taking part in all of the popular sports of the time.

However, it was the Indian game of Baggataway that really fascinated him. Watching the Caughnawaga and St. Regis Indians playing their favourite sport on the reserve just outside Montreal, he marvelled at their skill and endurance. He recognized that with some different organization it could well become a game that his contemporaries would enjoy and he set about refining the wonderfully wild Indian invention so that it might appeal to the young men of the city. What emerged was the first set of rules for Lacrosse which he wrote at the age of 19.

Two years later as a playing member of the Montreal Lacrosse Club he wrote a book entitled *Lacrosse — The National Game of Canada* — which it had really become with over 400 players in Montreal and clubs springing up in all of the well populated areas of the country. Dr. Beers was one of their principal organizers of a convention held at Kingston, Ontario, on 26th September, 1867. It was at this Convention that the National Lacrosse Association was founded — probably the first sports governing body in Canada and possibly North America. This organization was the predecessor to the Canadian Lacrosse Association. A sports reporter from Toronto recalls meeting George Beers in 1868 during the first Lacrosse tournament in Canada — held in Paris, Ontario. Apparently Dr. Beers was not playing this time but was the official referee for the entire tournament. Throughout his young manhood he continued to develop his skill as a player and he was the goaltender for the Montreal club for several years. He wrote extensively about the game for Canadian and American magazines of the time and quickly became the unofficial historian of Lacrosse. So great was his devotion to the game that in 1864 he developed the idea of introducing the game to the

international sports world by planning an exhibition tour of the United Kingdom using the Montreal Lacrosse Club and a team for Caughnawaga. After completing all the organizational details with leading English sportsmen and by providing a great deal of the money necessary to sponsor the tour, he took the teams on a demanding tour of England, Scotland and Ireland. The object was to interest young men in the old country to try the game — and, at the same time, to get support for Lacrosse from every level of British Society. The highlight of the trip was a command performance by Queen Victoria who later entertained the players on the grounds of Windsor Castle and presented each player with a personally signed photo portrait of Her Majesty.

Not satisfied with the success of this tour Dr. Beers spent considerable time and more money convincing the Canadian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom to assist him with the second exhibition tour and to also use the games as an opportunity to encourage emigration to Canada. He wrote a pamphlet for the Canadian Government and this along with other material of a similar nature was distributed following each game during the tour of 1883.

The series was a great success and clubs started forming in several English schools and universities. It might be interesting to add a note here that one of the more famous players for the Oxford University team later, in 1924, was one Lester B. Pearson. Dr. Beers was delighted he had promoted his beloved game of Lacrosse and at the same time had been able to perform a real service for his Canada. A sports reporter who accompanied the teams reported as follows:—

“The success of this trip was largely due to Dr. Beers, for it was only by his splendid organizing qualities that many of the principal features was brought about. Those of us who were close to him in a business way during this long and in some ways, trying trip, can speak with admiration of the untiring energy and the unvarying courtesy with which he treated every one with whom he came in contact. No obstacle ever seemed to daunt him and he was invariably equal to the occasion, whatever it might be.”

# '78 AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE TEAM



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GRAEME FOX



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JOHN BALLARINE



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ALAN CHIRON  
*Manager*



GRAEME GATLEY  
*Asst. Manager*



JOHN CARTER  
*Coach*



ALEX INGLIS  
*Asst. Coach*



FRANK POAT  
*Asst. Coach*



DON RAYMENT  
*Referee*



MURRAY REDFERN  
*Referee*

# U.S.A. TEAM AND OFFICIALS



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CHRIS KANE



TOM KEIGLER



DOM STARSIA



MIKE WALDVOGEL



BRUCE ARENA



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BOB HENRIKSON



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SKIP LICHTFUSS



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BOB GRIEBE



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EAMON McENEANEY



JOHN CHEEK



RICHIE MORAN  
*Head Coach*



JERRY SCHMIDT  
*Assistant Coach*

---

# CANADIAN CAPTAIN AND OFFICIALS



MIKE FRENCH  
*Team Captain*



RON WICKS  
*General Manager*



BOB ALLAN  
*Head Coach*



JOHN McCAULEY  
*Assistant Coach*

*We regret that not all players photographs were available at the time of going to press*

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