

# A REFEREE HISTORY

## INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE FEDERATION

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS 1967-2002

By Eric Evans  
266 Banning Rd. Putney,  
Vt. 05346 USA  
eeansvtlaxref@gmail.com

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## INTRODUCTION

On Friday morning June 15, 2001 the twenty American referees trying out for the four slots allotted to the USA for the Perth 2002 World Championships gathered in an auditorium at the University of Delaware for introductions and final instructions for the three days ahead. During this session long-time International Lacrosse Referee (ILF) Jake Curran of Syracuse, NY presented a brief overview of ILF referee tryouts over the years and the World Championship events since the first in 1967. Sometimes with a chuckle and sometimes with a shrug, Jake briefly recounted the very early days when they could barely scrape up enough refs, much less have a tryout, for World Championships that precious few in the room could

identify with either a date or a location. Being as ignorant as anyone in that room about this part of lacrosse history, I wondered to myself: Who were these referees over the years? What were the conditions and circumstances under which they worked? What did they remember from their unique perspectives on these World Championships? This booklet, then, is an attempt to answer those questions.

Many people contributed with old programs, lists, newspaper clippings, pictures, and, most importantly, stories. Several people deserve special mention for without their help this undertaking would have been impossible: Jake Curran, Graham Lester, US Lacrosse Hall of Fame Archivist Joe Finn, Helen Keane, Jim Price, ILF President Tom Hayes, Bill Fox, and Garry Macdonald.

Eight World Championships and four World U-19 Championships have been contested from 1967 through 1999. Over that time 96 referees from six nations have worked these events (some more than once) as either on-field referees or off-field Chief Referees or evaluators. Seven are deceased. Every living referee (except for two Canadians who could not be located) was invited to contribute to this project. Working against their natural zebra inclination to “go unnoticed,” most responded. This, then, is their story.

For the 25 on-field referees from nine nations and their ten assessors in Perth, it would be appropriate to keep in mind that the games, procedures, rules, and mechanics that will run smoothly in July, 2002 all rest upon the foundation laid by the referees in the pages that follow.

## EARLY INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE COMPETITION

While 1967 marked the first World Lacrosse Championships, in Toronto, international lacrosse competition already enjoyed a rich and varied history dating back hundreds of years. Native Americans created the game of lacrosse with ancient roots extending at least to the 1400s. French missionary Jean de Brebeuf in 1636 described the sport in Canada in a report sent home to his superiors. Col. Wilbur Stone observed a 1797 game between the Mohawks and the Senecas.

Mohawks introduced the game to European Canadians in the early 1800s and in 1844 the Montreal Olympic Club organized a team to play a Native American team. Similar games followed in 1848 and 1851.

The Montreal Lacrosse Club's founding in 1856 brought the first written rules that were later codified and updated in the first “rulebook” in 1867 by Dr. George Beers, a Montreal dentist. A copy of that book lies under glass at the US Lacrosse Hall of Fame. According to “Lacrosse and How to Play It” by Canadian Lacrosse Association Secretary W.K. McNaught, in 1866 Dr. Beers conceived of a lacrosse trip to England and spent considerable money planning the trip when “a gentleman of means forestalled him by taking over two teams of Caughnawaga Indians in 1967.” McNaught's “gentleman” was Canadian Captain W.B. Johnston who led 18 Caughnawaga and Akwesasne players to England, Ireland, and France. Caughnawaga means “at the rapids” and was used to refer to the Mohawks who lived in a

Christian mission near Montreal. McNaught: "It was evident to everybody that the trip was merely a speculation, the games were but poorly patronized and the tour ended in failure, netting the promoter a loss of nearly \$4000."

Dr. Beers finally made it to the U.K. in 1876. With him were players from the Montreal Lacrosse Club and the Caughnawagas. It is revealing and sad to note that the former were referred to as "Canadian Gentlemen" while the latter were called "Indian Professionals"—an indication of the class divisions and even racism that amateurism embodied for years. This became more cruelly manifested in 1880 when Native Americans were barred from international competition for alleged professionalism: several players had received money for playing European lacrosse exhibitions/games. Not only were the alleged pros banned by the International Lacrosse Committee (one wonders today who comprised that ILF group)—all Native Americans were banned. It would be 110 years before a Native American team would regain participation into the international field lacrosse arena. The Iroquois thread re-emerges in this book in the section on the 1990 Worlds in Perth.

Beers' second U.K. tour in 1883 included players from Montreal and Toronto and both of Beers' trips were subsidized in part by the Hurlingham Club of London (250 Pounds in 1876 and 300 Pounds in 1883). In 1902 a Toronto club toured England where the "baggy" crosse (not strung tightly like a tennis racquet) allowed more short, crisp passes to complement the long passes of the 19th-century game.

In England in 1903 Oxford University first played Cambridge University and later that same year the schools combined forces for a lacrosse tour of Canada and America.

The Olympic debut of lacrosse occurred in 1904 in St. Louis where a Canadian team from the Shamrock Club of Winnipeg won the first Olympic title over the USA team from the St. Louis Athletic Association and a second team from Canada consisting of Mohawks from the Six Nations near Brantford, Ontario. How the Brantford Mohawks gained admission to the St. Louis lacrosse events remains a mystery given their banishment in 1880.

A steamship carried a Canadian team to Australia in 1907 where matches were played in Melbourne, Perth, and Adelaide. One match drew 16,000 spectators.

At the 1908 London Olympics Canada and Great Britain/Ireland vied for the crown and again the Canadians prevailed. It would be the last visit by a Canadian team to England until 1978. The referee was Mr. A. Norris and the goal umpires were Mr. Allingham and Mr. Val Barker. In those days the referee worked on the field while the goal umpires stationed themselves behind each goal to decide "goal" or "no goal." One would assume that these three officials were supplied by the English Lacrosse Union (ELU).

The next Olympic appearance for lacrosse occurred at the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, Holland and brought a three-way tie among Canada, England, and the USA in what was now a demonstration event. The USA was declared the winner due to scoring the most goals. The 1928 US Olympic Committee held a round-robin playoff to select its one team. Johns Hopkins won that playoff, 6-3 over Maryland in the final. The US squad played the Canadian champions, New Westminster, the first day in the Olympic stadium just after the marathon had started so there was quite a crowd on hand. They played a half, then retired to the locker room and waited for the marathon to finish. Johns Hopkins/USA lost to the North of England

side the following day, 7-6. On the final day of lacrosse, Canada defeated England. The officials were headed by Lewis Jay Korn of Philadelphia who refereed in the middle for each game. Charles Wardell of the Crescent Athletic Club was the judge of play (who supervised the bench/table areas on the sideline and called out fouls occurring behind the referee on the field). Theodore Cypriot of the Crescent AC, Roy Taylor of New York City, and Albert Nies of Princeton, NJ were the goal umpires. Taylor, a Cornell graduate, would soon become the Chief Referee for the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association (USILA) in the 1930s and 1940s.

Lacrosse made its penultimate official Olympic demonstration appearance in 1932 in Los Angeles because it could not meet the minimum 5-nation participation rule. Again, Johns Hopkins won the USA playoffs involving the strongest college and club teams in the country: St. Johns College, U. of Maryland, Mt. Washington Club, Rutgers U., Syracuse U., the Crescent Club, and The Six Nations. Canada and the United States were the only two countries that could afford to send teams (worldwide depression underway). The Canadian side was an all-star squad organized by A.E. Lyon from Perth, Ontario and coached by Dan Mackenzie and A. Gordon "Grumpy" Spring. Spring in his playing prime was considered one of Canada's all-time greats.

The two squads played three times with the winner to be determined by total number of goals. The USA's Lewis J. Korn served as referee on the three games while Mr. Feeney of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada served as judge of play. There were two goal umpires: Wilson Wingate from the USA and A.E. Lyon of Canada.

Canadian rules (no offsides) differed from American rules (12 players on a team) so they played the first game on August 7 under American rules and the hosts prevailed 5-3 in front of nearly 100,000 spectators who also viewed the start and finish of the marathon. The next game on August 9 saw Canada pack its offensive end with 11 players and they won 5-4 with 20,000 on hand in the Los Angeles Coliseum. The final game on August 12 was played under American rules and the hosts won again 7-4 with 25,000 spectators there with only lacrosse on the program that afternoon. In all, some 145,000 fans saw the three games in the Los Angeles Coliseum and were treated to running commentary on the game by humorist Will Rogers on the Public Address loudspeakers. Jack Turnbull, captain of the USA squad, is considered by those who saw him to be one of the greatest players of all time: right up there with Jim Brown of Syracuse in the 1950s, Gary Gait of Canada, and Peter Cann of Australia. He died in WWII and the Turnbull Trophy honors the best collegiate attackman in the USA each season.

An exhibition lacrosse match between RPI (Troy, NY), that included future American referee Bill Coleman of New Hampshire and USA Hall of Fame coach Ned Harkness, and an all-England squad resulted in a 5-5 draw in London at the 1948 Olympics. It was held in Wembley Stadium on August 5 and by the end of the game (track events going on around it) over 40,000 spectators observed the action. The referee was Allen Howarth of England with Fred Ewen of England as one goal umpire and Don Pollock and Abe Beinschroth, both from RPI, splitting duties as the other goal umpire. Coleman: "English rules allowed for far less physical contact than we were accustomed to, so on our tour that summer we had to meet

before every game and decide on the rules. I think Mr. Howarth must have missed that meeting at the Olympic exhibition game because whenever we came anywhere near an English player, he would blow his whistle.” RPI played nine games on their tour of England that summer, going 8-0-1. Beinschroth and Pollock served as goal umpires for the USA for every game.



RPI attacks the English goal at Wembley Stadium during the 1948 Olympics. Note the informally attired goal umpire trying to avoid the fray while referee Allen Howarth (far right) monitors the action.

In April of 1930 an English team from Oxford University played 15 games in a 26-day tour of the USA. They won 12 matches with a squad of just 15 players. The official program for the America vs. England match of July 8, 1937 at Cale Green in Stockport, England lists A. Wesley as the referee and J.F. Quigly and L. Kirk as the goal umpires. Often each team provided a goal umpire. The arrangement extended well into the 1970s for lacrosse outside of the United States. Jake Curran remembers them being used in 1974 at the Australian Championships which were held that year in conjunction with the Worlds. In the USA by the 1940s a referee and a judge were assigned to games and may be assisted by two goal umpires. By the middle of the 1950s two officials became the norm: a referee and an umpire. The Two-Man Game. By 1964 there was language in the official USILA college rulebook concerning a third referee on the field. The Three-Man Game. Today, in ILF competition there is one head referee on the field with two other referees. Then there's a CBO and a Bench Manager as well. There is no language for an umpire or field judge as used in the United States.

The USA and Canada for years played an international two-game series for the Lally Trophy, named after legendary Canadian referee Joseph Lally of Cornwall, Ontario dubbed the “Knight of the Whistle.” The Americans last won the Trophy in 1931 before large crowds for the two games at Baltimore’s Homewood Field: 6,000 for the first game and 8,000 for the second game in the rain, the first outdoor lacrosse game ever played at night in the USA. The

Lally Trophy series stopped in the mid 1930s because the Canadians played box (called boxla) rules while the Americans stuck to their field game.

On July 19, 1954 a team from the University of Virginia defeated England 5-2 in Stockport, England. The UVA players wore helmets with face protection (now required in the college game in the USA) while the English players wore jockey caps with ear flaps. V. Martin was listed as referee with W. Gibbons and W. Clater Smith of Baltimore, MD as goal umpires. George Anderson, who later refereed, played Third Home for the Cheshire/English side.

Johns Hopkins University's Bob Scott led his USA college team on a tour of England in June and July of 1958. The July 9 match featured one J.K. Leach (our own "Leachie") on attack. The game was refereed by J. Aidley. Only one goal umpire's name appeared in the program: A.J. Goulden.

In 1959 USA colleges Washington and Lee and UVA played in Australia where the extent of their protective equipment and the nuances of their college rules surprised their hosts. Future ILF World Championships referees Noel O'Brien and Don Reymont worked several of these games (one-man games in those days in Australia).

On the back of the official Program for the England vs. Lancers Club of Baltimore game played July 19, 1965 (refereed by W. Crofts and goal umpire E. Barnes) the English Lacrosse Union announced that it would send a touring team to the USA in the spring of 1967. Unbeknownst at the time, that tour would be highlighted by the first World Field Lacrosse Championships in May in and around Toronto.

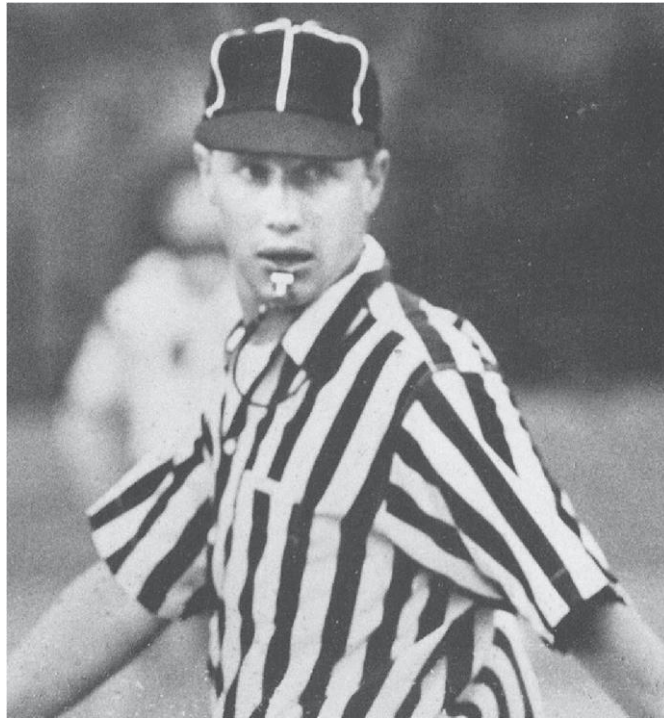
TORONTO 1967  
The First World Invitational Series

Referees:

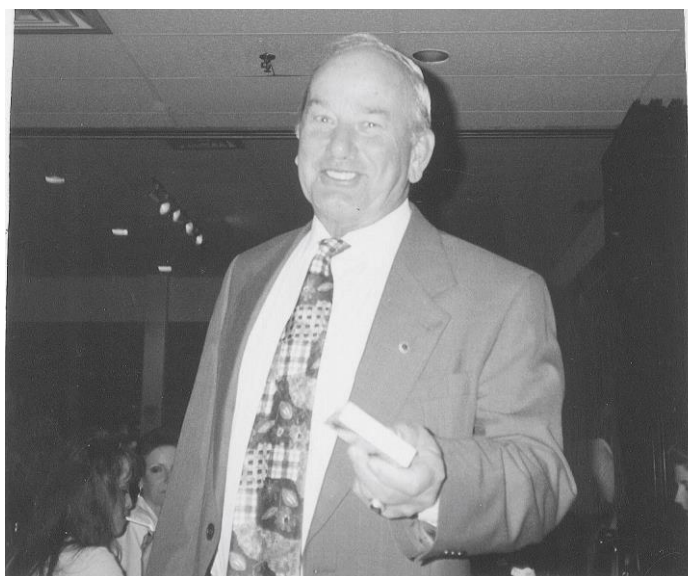
CAN: Don Page. (deceased)

W. Bill Dicks, Etobicoke, ONT. wjd@on.aibn.com

USA: William Shipley, Jr. Cockeysville, MD. (deceased) Jack  
Loew, Glen, NH. vshanti@ncia.net



Jack Loew



Bill Dicks



Canada's hosting of the first Field Lacrosse World Championships May 17-22, 1967 can be seen on the one hand as both logical and appropriate and on the other hand quite paradoxical. 1967 marked the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Canadian Lacrosse Association and also the Centennial Birthday of the nation. The World's Fair, Expo 67, brought international attention and visitors to the country as well. In lacrosse's early days European Canadians and Canadian Native Americans emerged as the sport's leading ambassadors. Both England and Australia owe debts of gratitude to Canada for the many overseas trips to their countries by Canada's lacrosse pioneers. Thus, it was only fitting, in a sense, that Canada would host this inaugural event.

On the other hand, Canada by the 1960s was predominately a box-lacrosse nation. In September 1931 delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association in New Westminster, BC voted to have box lacrosse (played mostly indoors in the spring in summer in the hockey rinks with somewhat different equipment and rules) replace field lacrosse as the official game in Canada. Since that time "boxla" firmly took hold in the country and field lacrosse has taken a back-seat position in relation to its more popular cousin.

All considerations aside, the cities and towns of Toronto, St. Catharines, and Fergus in Ontario hosted teams from England, Australia, the USA, and Canada in the first "Field Lacrosse World Tournament" which was also billed as the "Canadian Centennial World Lacrosse Tournament" and "Centennial World Lacrosse Championship Matches."

All of these different names for the event emerge from the Official Program. As an aside, names for this event have drawn different monikers over the years: World Cup, World Series, World Championships, and even The Lacrosse Olympics in 1982, separate from the lacrosse events held in conjunction with the 1984 Olympics in California. A rose is a rose by any name: it will be called the Worlds or the World Championships throughout this text.

Tommy Gordon (deceased) of Vancouver presided as President of the CLA and also chief organizer for this event. Since all of the event organizers are no longer alive, it is difficult to determine exactly when the idea of having a "Worlds" first appeared and how/when the four participating countries received invitations. USA Coach Ben Goertemiller, currently still practicing law in Baltimore: "In those days the USILA (college) and club lacrosse annual meeting was in December at the Manhattan Hotel in New York City where the upcoming spring schedule was finalized. At that meeting I, as the coach of the Mt. Washington Club in Maryland, was approached by Brooke P. Cottman of the USILA to gauge our interest in representing the USA at the first world games in Toronto the next May. I suppose we were "selected" because for a number of years we had been the leading club in the country. Also, the colleges couldn't go because May was the busy part of their college schedule whereas our club season would have finished by then." It is interesting to note that later that spring the Mt. Washington Club was defeated by a college team (Johns Hopkins) 10-4.

English team Captain Garry Macdonald, who would return to the Worlds in 1974 as a referee, remembers the build-up to Toronto quite clearly. "I am in no doubt that Ontario in 1967 was our ultimate goal on our trip based on the training we went through prior to leaving

and a generous sponsor who 'kitted us out.' Plus, our 14-day trip started in the south and worked its way north to Boston prior to departing for Toronto."

Not lost to memory were the games themselves. Australia edged England 10-9 during a steady downpour in the first game. Macdonald: "Remember that prior to our North American tour we were still playing 12-a-side, with no substitutes, and injured players were paired off, etc." The Australian team had Graeme Reddaway on attack, another referee with future ILF ties.

Only two referees from 1967 are still alive, Jack Loew from Long Island, now living in Glen, NH. and Bill Dicks of Etobicoke, Ontario. Jack Loew attended Springfield College in Massachusetts, majoring in Physical Education. After graduation, Jack began a career teaching math and science in the North Shore school district of Long Island, NY. He became an official for lacrosse, football, and soccer in the early 1960s and was the Nassau County Lacrosse Officials Association "Man of the Year" in 1988. Loew: "Frenchy Julien sent me and Bill Shipley of Baltimore as the lead official. Our airfare to Toronto was paid for and we were met at the airport by a sergeant from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who escorted us right outside to our private car driven by the tax assessor for the City of Toronto who was at our beck and call all week. Our rooms at the Lord Simcoe Hotel were paid for and we received a per diem as well as \$25/game. We played by USILA rules as I remember. Shipley and I did each game and we had a different Canadian ref for each game and we told him to just run in the middle of the field and they were unaccustomed to the use of penalty flags (they put up their hands a la hockey when an infraction was spotted). We did a Friday night game at a fair ground in Peterborough and someone ran onto the field during play and scooped up one of Shipley's flags that he had thrown and then disappeared. Shipley said he wouldn't officiate again unless there was a policeman at the site for each game after that."

Bill Dicks: "I was a box lacrosse official and my first encounter with field lacrosse was at East York Park in Toronto during the first game of the World Series between Australia and England. With little knowledge of the rules I was handed a red flag and told to throw it before I blew the whistle. Play starts and I throw the flag. I blew the whistle and then signaled a high sticking penalty. I inform the timekeeper of a two-minute penalty. I was then told it was only a 30-second penalty. I asked what constitutes a two-minute penalty and was informed that short of shooting the player all penalties were 30 seconds. That was my introduction to field lacrosse." Dicks played minor box lacrosse in Mimico and Long Branch, Ontario. A member of the 1955 Minto Cup champion Long Branch Monarchs, he is best remembered for his 25year career as a referee (1952-1977). He served as the Referee in Chief of the Ontario Lacrosse Association (1969-1973) and assistant Referee in Chief of the National Lacrosse League (1974-1975). He was inducted into the Ontario Lacrosse Hall of Fame in Oct. 2000.

Canada's first game proved epic by any definition. They beat England 11-8 and their stick skills wowed rival players and coaches as well as all spectators. Macdonald: "The speed of their passing and shooting with their box sticks was quite novel to us. The ball often went far out of play and would remain a souvenir for a spectator." Loew: "It was the first time that we had seen a behind-the-head shot." Perhaps most remarkable about the game were the 54 time-serving penalties. This is not a misprint. The referee on the game, Bill Shipley, recalled

after the game: "I've never seen such a game. The Canadians were not familiar with the rules involving offsides, interference, holding, and pushing." Twenty-one penalties were called in the fourth quarter alone, mostly slashing, roughness, and unsportsmanlike conduct.

The next day the USA defeated Canada 18-7. Goertemiller: "They were all box players and they expected to win. They were leading at halftime. I then changed my goalie and made our man-up offense much simpler because the Canadians weren't sliding, and we pulled away in the second half. Then we played Australia and they had a great crease attackman (Brian Giriffin), who traumatized English Captain Macdonald with six goals in their first meeting. I think their coach, Ian Jewett (deceased) came down and coached at The Gilman School in Baltimore for a number of years." The final score was USA 25 and Australia 11 in front of 2500 spectators in Toronto.

Each team played three games over the five days with the final order of standings: USA, Australia, Canada, and England. Macdonald: "On departure the following day, the US delegation of players and officials came to the Toronto airport to say farewell to us, a most delightful and appreciated gesture."

"All in all, it was a neat week," noted Jack Loew.

## MELBOURNE 1974 The First Official ILF Worlds

### Referees:

AUS: Clive Carr, Chief Referee, Aldinga Beach, SA.

Noel T. (Nobby) O'Brien, Melbourne, Victoria. salamand@optusnet.com.au

Don Reyment, East Bentleigh, Victoria. joycereyment@hotmail.com

Peter Wedding. (deceased)

Peter Reid. (deceased)

USA: Jake Curran, Syracuse, NY. laxbros3@twcny.rr.com ENG:

Garry Macdonald, Shawford, Hants.

George Anderson, Gwynedd, North Wales.



L to R:

Reid, O'Brien, Curran, Wedding, Anderson, Macdonald, Reyment

The 1974 World Lacrosse Championships boasts the distinction of being the first official ILF Championships because the ILF became formalized in 1973 with a constitution, bylaws, and rules for membership and play. Current ILF President Tom Hayes of the USA recalls: "Australian Laurie Turnbull, now deceased, traveled widely on business trips. He and Henry Volk, President of the Australian Lacrosse Council, started having discussions about forming a true ILF in 1972 and these discussions ranged across the lacrosse world based on Turnbull's trips." From his playing days with the Fremantle Club in the 1920s Laurie was involved in the administration of lacrosse from the club level to his role as Manager of the first

Australian touring team in 1962. Later he became president of the Australian Lacrosse Council and of the ILF from 1974-1978. The Turnbull Trophy is a shield awarded to the winner of the World Championships and was first presented in 1974.

Clive Carr: "The original organization (!) was called IFAL or International Federation of Amateur Lacrosse and to the best of my knowledge never met formally at any time. The first constitution for today's ILF was drafted by Henry Volk of Melbourne and was agreed to by postal voting in 1972 or 1973. Laurie was the first President and I was the first Secretary but after the 1974 World Championships these roles were filled by the English then rotating every four years according to the venue of the next Championships. This was maintained until 1994 when it was agreed these officers should be elected from the best persons available irrespective of their country.

As in Canada seven years previously, Australia in 1974 was celebrating its 100th year of lacrosse. Canadian L.L. Mount of Melbourne in 1874 introduced lacrosse at some local parks outside of the city and by 1879 the Victorian Lacrosse Association came into being. Within ten years there were numerous clubs and district associations throughout Australia. In 1907 Australia hosted its first international lacrosse visitors, a team from Canada. It would be 52 years later that Australia would host its second foreign visit. World Wars I and II depleted the lacrosse ranks in the country, but the sport slowly rebounded each time. Perhaps most damaging were the nationwide severe import restrictions decreed by the government: overseas sticks were hard to come by in the 1940s and early 1950s and the sport declined. In time, these restrictions were lifted, and the sport grew to the point in 1973, on the eve of the first World Championships, where 179 teams competed nationwide consisting of 1100 seniors and 1400 juniors.

Three international tours greatly aided Australia as it prepared to host the 1974 Worlds. One, of course, was the 1967 tour of North America where the Australian team played games from British Columbia in Canada to Massachusetts in the USA.

Three of the fourteen matches were at the Toronto World Championships in late May.

A team from the Lancers Club of Baltimore, Maryland toured Australia in 1970. The first international match in Adelaide on this tour was refereed by Noel "Nobby" O'Brien. In March 1972 an Australian team left on a nine-week world tour with games in England, Canada, and the USA. The highlight of the trip was a one-goal victory over the Mt. Washington Club of Baltimore.

The referees in 1974 were greater in number and more diverse than the four stalwarts of 1967. Clive Carr acted as the Chief Referee. "I cannot claim to be the Referee in Chief at the 1974 games. As Secretary of the Australian Council at the time I really was in a situation of having a general overview of all functions and I had the responsibility, along with George Anderson of England, of preparing a set of rules acceptable to all." Carr, however, made all the referee game assignments in 1974. Carr would be in attendance in some official capacity in 1982, 1986, 1988, and 1990.

Don Reyment commenced playing lacrosse in 1948 with Melbourne's Caulfield Lacrosse Club at the age of 14. An injured knee finished his career in 1960 whereupon he took up refereeing full time outside of his duties as a grocery chain store manager. "1974 was my first

introduction to the World Championships and working with international referees. After only ever working as a single referee on the field it was astounding that Jake Curran encouraged us to run a two-referee system and position ourselves up and down the sidelines.

He was a great teacher and showed us the benefits of this new system. It certainly presented a great learning curve for referees from other countries. Reymont would work the 1978 and 1982 Worlds as well before retiring from on-field officiating in 1983. Since then he has worked as a referee assessor and did so at the 1988 and 1990 events.

Noel (Nobby) O'Brien, born in 1933 and a school principal at the time of the 1974 Worlds, played lacrosse at University High School in Melbourne 1947-1950. Several years of successful play at the club and state level were cut short by a knee injury in 1958. "In 1959 in my first year as an umpire (only one referee/umpire at that time) I was fortunate enough to referee both a state game and then a game between Australia and Washington and Lee (USA), the first international lacrosse in Australia." In 1974 O'Brien refereed the USA/Canada match as well as the Canada/England match. He retired from officiating in 1985.

Nicknamed "Stirrer," sales representative Peter Wedding played first with Victorian Club Essendon and then Burnside and began refereeing in 1971.

Peter Reid of Western Australia was a schoolteacher who played previously with the Freemantle club and in 1974 was the Western Australian referee's coach.

Englishmen George Anderson and Garry Macdonald returned to the Worlds in 1974, but as referees this time around and not as coach and player, respectively. Macdonald attended a lacrosse-playing school in Manchester from 1942-1950 and then played for Manchester University upon matriculation. He would work his way up through the club ranks over the years before being elected Captain of the English side at the 1967 Worlds. He would begin officiating in 1968. Macdonald, thus, became the first to play and then officiate in the Worlds.

George Anderson lives quietly in North Wales after retiring 16 years ago. In 1933 at the age of ten, Anderson began playing lacrosse in the Manchester area and vaguely remembers seeing his first international match four years later. In 1941 he appeared on the roster for Cheshire County Club and continued playing through the 1950s and into the 1960s. In the 1970s he refereed on a regular basis. "During the 1974 Worlds there were several meetings at which some referees attended, firstly to draw up the formal Bylaws and Rules of the ILF and secondly to agree on the rules of play. Clive Carr and I drafted the first formal rules. England held the Secretariat and was to produce the rules. Unfortunately, the person concerned (who was not the official ELU Secretary) failed to do so and in 1976 I produced the first ILF Rulebook which, of course, has undergone much change over the years."

Last but certainly not least of this group of 1974 referees is Jake Curran of Syracuse, NY, an ice hockey player and official before being enticed to play lacrosse for the Syracuse Lacrosse Club in the early 1960s. In 1964 he commenced officiating and by 1985 was the USILA college assignor for the Upstate New York region. Over the years few people have done more for international lacrosse officiating and attended more Worlds and U-19 events than Jake.

The World Championships began Sunday morning June 30 with an Opening

Ceremonies at Olympic Park followed by the first two games later in the day.

But not before a very interesting “rules meeting” in Australian Clive Carr’s motel room on Saturday night. Tom Hayes and lawyer Joe Harlan of the USA attended as well. Hayes: “Australia was most upset over the number of players who would be allowed on a team. They wanted the number at 19 while the USA wanted 26. I think it was settled 30 minutes before game time.”

O’Brien: “The USA representatives brought up the issue of stalling because of an incident experienced earlier that spring by Jake Curran in a USA college game. We had never heard of such a rule and we incorrectly believed it was not necessary. Sure enough, the very next day Canada gets ahead of Australia and stalls the last 18 minutes of the game with a full Australian crowd in an uproar.” Macdonald: “As officials certainly we shot ourselves in the foot with that decision as the Canadians the next day passed the ball all around the field for minutes at a time.”

Curran: “I brought the first striped shirts to Melbourne in 1974. Everyone up to that point had worn all white as referees. This quickly became a problem the next day when England arrived for their game dressed in white. Then there was the question of sticks because the plastic heads had come out just a few years before. The Canadians came only with their box sticks: 4 ½” wide...so that’s why that rule is still in place.

Macdonald: “English officials in those days had two shirts. One was all black and the other was gold. George and I wore gold for Australia versus Canada and Peter Wedding and I wore gold for Australia versus England.”

O’Brien: “I will never forget the atmosphere on the ground before the start of the USA/Canada game. I can remember the ‘sledging’ (an Australian term from cricket) as I was about to place the ball for the draw. The verbal abuse and the variety of comments surpassed anything I had ever experienced over decades in many sports. I quickly got used to it and this gamesmanship disappeared when the whistle blew.”

Macdonald makes reference to a problem that would be addressed time and again over the years: in assigning referees for games, how does the assignor strive for neutrality amongst the officials, i.e. should a referee officiate his own country’s game? Macdonald: “In the round robin of games the late Peter Wedding and I (one Australian and one Englishman) were chosen to officiate the Australia/England match. Australia won comfortably but I felt it would have been very awkward if the game had been close.”

A close look at the teams’ rosters reveals some people who should be recognized. Wearing #1 for the English side, 30-year-old Graham Lester, the goalie, would later take up refereeing and be one of the most influential forces in international refereeing to this day. Standing behind him in the team photo is 28-year-old Chris Parker who would return in 1998 as a referee when the Worlds would be held in Baltimore, Maryland.

The American squad had Jack Emmer as its assistant coach. He coached at Washington and Lee at the time and would later coach at West Point where he is still active today. In 2002 he leads the USA as Head Coach. Assisting him in 2002 is Ron Frazier, a midfielder on the 1974 USA squad. Joining Frazier on that midfield was current Team USA Soccer Coach

Bruce Arena, then 22, who played soccer and lacrosse at Cornell University. Attackman Alan Lowe of the 1974 team has two sons, Darren and Kevin, playing attack for Team USA in 2002 in Perth. Unlike in 1967 when a single club team represented the USA at the Worlds, in 1974 150 college and club players vied for positions on the team. There was no tryout, however; the team was selected by a committee.

Cornell University was also represented on the Canadian team with Mike French, 20, of British Columbia. French would return four years later in 1978 and play a significant role in the Canadian win that year.

The English call it the "league" system of deciding a winner while in the USA it's called "round-robin." As noted, Canada had defeated Australia in the first-day's match.

On Sunday July 7, the final day of competition, however, England stunned the international lacrosse world with its first Worlds win, a 19-11 victory over Canada. Macdonald: "The game was played in the cold rain which seemed to hamper the Canadians' use of their box sticks. This was England's solitary success in the Worlds for many years and was applauded enthusiastically by the Australian crowd, mindful of Australia's defeat at the hands of Canada earlier in the week." This led 30 minutes later to the final game, between Australia and the USA, and in order for Australia to win it would have to defeat the Americans by a wide goal margin. The final was held in a cold, driving rain with Jake Curran and Don Reyment officiating on the field and George Anderson as the CBO (Chief Bench Official). Australia led 12-7 at halftime. Australia was allowed only two third-period goals and the USA pulled ahead to win 20-14. The ILF bestowed one individual award: Best and Fairest Player that went to American Jack Thomas. Somewhat in jest, American middle Ron Frazier (coach of Team USA in 2002) asked Jake Curran if had a chance for the award. "You'd have a shot at 'Best,'" replied Curran with a smile, "but not 'Fairest.' We have to watch you too closely on your faceoffs."

At the Presentation Banquet Monday July 8 at the Royale Ballroom it was announced the ILF Worlds would take place every four years with Manchester, England hosting the next event in 1978.

## MANCHESTER 1978 An Upset for the Ages

### Referees:

ENG: Dr. Garry Macdonald, Chief Referee, Shawford, Hants.

Tom Mather, Chesire. (deceased, 2000)

Barry Chadwick, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. barryat83@cwcom.net

Dick Renfro, Lexington, KY. frickdan@aol.com

AUS: Don Reyment, East Betleigh, Victoria. joyceryement@hotmail.com Murray

E. Redfern, Halls Head, WA.

CAN: Bob Durland, Baldwinsville, NY.

USA: Jake Curran, Syracuse, NY. laxbros3@twcny.rr.com Fred

Sheckells, Baltimore, MD. (deceased, 1996))





L to R: Chadwick, Renfro, Mather, Sheckells, Curran, Durland, Redfern, Reymont

The momentum generated for international lacrosse competition at Melbourne in 1974 grew in intensity with England's hosting of the third World Championships July 1-8, 1978 at Edgeley Park in Stockport. Fitting indeed that Stockport should play host to the 120 competitors from four nations--in 1875 Stockport became the first English lacrosse club. The ELU (English Lacrosse Union) began in 1868 and made two important early innovations to the game. The English established a time limit for matches and also ran a tape across the top of the 7-ft.-high goalposts to better define the goal plane; a forerunner of later goal nets.

It must be said that England over the years was reluctant to modify its rules to comply with what was going on in other parts of the lacrosse world, particularly in North America. Peter Mundy, now President of the European Lacrosse Federation, recalls: "The Oxford/Cambridge tour of the USA in 1961 resulted in the ELU sanctioning a set pitch (field) size; prior to this we were playing only to natural boundaries. However, we still continued to play 12-to-a-side. It was not until a few years later, perhaps in the late 1960s, that Denis Coppock (President of the SELA) and I ran some trials one summer with 10 players on a side. It was well liked by the players in the South and the following season the ELU allowed us to play that way. The North elected to switch the following season."

As the sport grew on the club level in England, two distinct areas emerged as centers for the sport: greater Manchester and greater London. By 1978 in the northern area 26 senior clubs and 16 schools played lacrosse. The North of England Lacrosse Association (NELA) encompassed 80 total teams. The South of England Men's Lacrosse Association (SEMLA) consisted of 20 member clubs and many schools (including Oxford and Cambridge). All told,

12 clubs from throughout England provided players to the 1978 English squad for the Championships.

Several of the eight referees working at Edgeley Park were veterans of the 1974 event and their brief biographies may be found in that section: Jake Curran, Don Reyment, and Garry Macdonald.

In the buildup to the Championships George Anderson was slated to be the Referee-in-Chief, a non-officiating assignor/observer/organizer. However, a disagreement between the NELA and the SEMLA at the last moment resulted in Anderson's resignation with Garry Macdonald taking his place. Macdonald: "As assignor/chief I wanted to avoid any individual officiating his national side." One consequence of this was that some referees saw the same teams repeatedly.

American Dick Renfro represented England as a referee while American Bob Durland represented Canada. Upon reading their biographies it will become clear why this came about, but the issue of participating nations being represented by someone not hailing from that nation is one the ILF has wrestled with for years. The issue, if it can be called an "issue," exists today as some nations do not fill their allowed quotas for referees and hence additional referees fill those slots from other nations, most commonly by the host nation.

Renfro worked at the US Embassy in London for four years as a Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army. Soon he was spending Saturday afternoons refereeing SEMLA games and came to be considered one of their best referees.

One of Renfro's students at the US Military Academy at West Point, NY was Fred Sheckells. His brother, Tom, was an All-American lacrosse player at West Point. Renfro: "Fred liked to say that Tom was a better player but that he was a better referee." Fred would referee at the 1982 Worlds. Fred attended Baltimore "Poly" (Polytechnic Institute) before matriculating at West Point. He would play lacrosse his sophomore year before leaving the US Military Academy in 1962. While taking courses at Towson State, Sheckells played for the Baltimore Lacrosse Club and the Carlings Lacrosse Club before starting to referee in the late 1960s. He would referee at the college and international level until approximately 1990. He died while jogging in 1996 at the age of 55.

Syracuse University graduate (1950) Bob Durland started officiating in 1959 with Bob Severance, the assignor for the central NY colleges. His very first experience saw him right in the thick of a major college game: Syracuse at Hobart. "Severance told me not to call any fouls, just out-of-bounds. I stayed on the far side all game." Durland began assigning highschool and then college games until 1986 when Jake Curran took over the latter job. "In 1977 several of the guys from Canada asked me up to their games and could I bring another ref? Jake went with me on several weekends and we worked with the box officials who found the field game too tame. That fall I convinced Syracuse coach Roy Simmons, Jr. to go up and play a Canadian team made up of several players selected for the team in 1978. Jake and I used a rulebook from 1974 and tried to keep a lid on the college kids who weren't used to cross-checking. At night we showed the Canadians about facing off in the hotel lobby."

Durland and Curran's Canadian connections would last for years. "In the spring of 1982 Jake and I went to Vancouver for a week with an eastern group of Canadian players. We stayed at Trinity Western Bible College. No smoke. No drink. No swear. Every morning we had to sneak off campus with our 'empties' to a dumpster. The only praying we did all week was to avoid getting caught. But we had a good training week." When Canada could not send a referee to Stockport, Durland stepped in. In 1985 Durland stopped officiating but attended the 1986 Worlds in Canada as a technical assistant.

Lacrosse had been a part of Tom Mather's life for 55 years before he passed away in 2000 at the age of 72. He started as a goalkeeper for the Cheadle Club as a teenager.

The final referee was fun-loving Barry Chadwick. "I suppose in those days I was a little overweight and had the reputation to drink one or two more pints over normal consumption, but I always prided myself on being fitter than the majority of players on a Saturday. My pet call to the University players: Technical foul for not keeping up with the referee."

Don Reyment: "At Manchester all officials and players billeted together at Manchester University. As lacrosseurs being hot stuff, we stayed in the Pyro Technic Wing."

On Friday June 30 at 9am the referees convened at Ashbourne Hall to discuss rules at the request of Ron Balls, ILF Secretary. Balls passed out striped shirts that he said must be returned at the end of the week. All the referees conveniently forgot this dictum. Each shirt had a visible number identifying each referee. Balls decreed that the uniform would be those shirts, white shorts, and black-and-white socks. "Incorrectly dressed referees will not be allowed to participate." A quick look at the officials' photo above shows that uniform consistency still remained an elusive goal despite Ball's efforts. Australians in all-black socks and white shoes. Americans with hats and white socks topped with black. The English in black socks topped with white.

Renfro: "At this meeting Fred Sheckells offered to teach 3-man mechanics. He and Jake and Durland all recommended it, but Garry didn't want to try something so revolutionary at the last minute."

Reyment: "Some changes were made on the run after some coaches made application to Macdonald and his committee. It certainly made for some interesting interpretations at times. As one referee was heard to say, 'I don't let my lack of rules knowledge spoil my performance.'"

More than 3,000 spectators celebrated the Opening Ceremonies on Saturday July 1 at soggy Edgeley Park. That is, they celebrated until they rose from their recently painted seats to discover their clothes covered with blue paint. Even the Mayor, Keith Brooks, did not escape unscathed. Chadwick: "We all lined up to be presented formally to the Mayor and other dignitaries. I knew the Mayor from a previous life where we were drinking buddies but had not seen him for at least ten years and he certainly had no idea I refereed lacrosse. When my turn came, I mentioned that he was a chubby slob and the look on his face was priceless until he finally recognized me. He quickly addressed those nearby as to how a bum like me could be officiating at such a prestigious event. The Mayoress was not impressed. We had a nice reunion a few days later."

Without further tomfoolery play commenced later that afternoon on the muddy “pitch” (a soccer/football field) and those with an historical perspective recalled that it was the third straight Championships played under wet conditions.

The format differed slightly: round-robin play followed by a game for third place and then a Final. USA beat Australia 22-17 in the first game in which Australia led 14-11 midway through the third quarter. Bruce Arena returned from 1974 as did current Yale University coach Mike Waldvogel. Virginia’s present coach, Dom Starsia, played defense. On attack was Cornell superstar Eamon McEaney who would die tragically in the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001. Cornell’s Richie Moran coached the USA side. As is the procedure today, the USA squad was selected the year before at Rutgers University with 120 players observed by 14 coaches over two weekends. Durland and Curran refereed the entire first weekend while Curran returned a week later with Terry Cullen to do the final weekend. Curran: “These weren’t really ‘referee tryouts’ compared to what we do today. Just two refs worked the entire weekend in very hot conditions. Then USA Chief Referee Bernie Ullman ended up ‘selecting’ Durland and me and Bernie hadn’t even been to the tryouts.”

No mention of a USA team over the years would be complete without mentioning Manager Peter Kohn who has assisted numerous USA international teams over the years. 1978 marked his first Worlds and he will most likely serve in some capacity in Perth in 2002. A 1963 graduate of the Park School in Baltimore, Kohn worked in the Maryland club ranks for years and now assists on the sideline at Middlebury College in Vermont.

1974 returnees for Australia in 1978 included Warren Hobbs, Greg Garnsworthy, Graeme Fox, Noel Speck, and Keith Daly. Peter Cann launched his prodigious international career with five goals against the Americans.

Later that day Canada beat England 21-15 with referees Durland and Renfro on the field. Seven goals by Stan Cockerton quickly established him as one of the premier players in this series. An Oshawa native, Cockerton achieved All-American status at North Carolina State University in America where he posted national goal-scoring records that were only later eclipsed by the fabulous Gary Gait at Syracuse. His teammate was 1974 veteran Mike French, now 24 and a recent Cornell graduate. John Grant played attack; his son, also John, would play for Canada in 1998. The Canadian Team Manager was Ron Wicks who would referee in 1982. Future ILF referee Frank Davis earned selection to the Canadian Team as an attackman but gave up his spot on the team at the last minute to remain with his wife for the birth of their second child. Davis re-emerges in the narrative in 1994.

England fielded nine veterans from 1974: Mike Roberts (Captain), Vaughn Wilcock, John Wolfenden, J. Parker, Steve Weaver, Rick Atkinson, Peter McCulloch, Paul Rice, and Eric Broadhurst. Future referee Chris Parker of Cheadle served as a reserve. 1974 goalie Graham Lester returned four years later in Stockport, but not as a player. His official title was Official Parties’ Liaison. History notes that he paid particular attention to the ‘parties’ aspect of his job description.

Monday July 3 saw the USA defeat Canada 28-4. The USA scored the first 14 goals on the rain-drenched field before French put Canada on the board. Numerous penalties thwarted any Canadian hope. Back home, Canadian newspapers lamented: “Canada’s Field Lacrosse

Team Suffers Humiliation from US” and “Americans Massacre Canadians.” Australia downed England 16-10.

Canada bounced back to defeat Australia 16-13 on Wed. July 5 with Jake Curran and Dick Renfro officiating. Renfro: “In that game I made a bad call. A Canadian defenseman slashed, and I threw my flag and drifted behind the cage to verify his number. I was out of position and my eyes were off the goal when a ball rocketed into the net and I signaled goal. The goalie came shooting out of the crease at me when Mike French grabbed him and put him back in his cage. A few days later I was in the locker room getting ready for a run when I bumped into French and I asked him what I had done to irritate his keeper. It seems the goalie had made the save with the ball bouncing off his chest and right to the Australian player who caught it and quick-sticked the ball back into the goal. Obviously, the whistle should have blown when he made the save. I missed it and I guess Jake did, too. I don’t remember now if I sent the defenseman off.” The USA received a good fright in the last round-robin game: a one-goal win over England.

On Friday night July 7 Australia beat England 19-9 for third place. That set up the final on Saturday July at 3pm. Don Reymont and Barry Chadwick worked the field with Tom Mather as CBO in front of 3,500 spectators. Facing the undefeated USA was a Canadian team that had finished last in 1974 and had been drubbed by 24 goals in the round robin by their upcoming opponent. No one expected a good game. What they saw was one of the great lacrosse thrillers of all time: an upset for the ages. One newspaper later bubbled: “In what must be ranked as one of the most surprising comebacks since Lazarus strode from the crypt, Canada’s field lacrosse team pulled off a latter-day miracle.”

The miracle started slowly as USA scored 15 seconds into the contest. Canada answered with six straight goals to take an 8-4 lead after one quarter. By halftime it read 109, Canada. Canada continued to lead after three quarters: 14-13.

Chadwick: “The pressure was so intense, and I still have nightmares about this game 23 years later.”

Renfro: “The crowd was really behind Canada and frustration was taking its toll on the Americans.” But the USA rallied to lead 16-14 with 2:10 to play. Canada came down on a fast break and fired a shot off the side pipe that bounced out towards the restraining line. It was deemed a goal. Cockerton tied the game at 16 with just a few seconds remaining in regulation.

The two teams played through one scoreless overtime period and all but 20 seconds of the second before Cockerton fired in the game winner. Cockerton had scored six goals in the game including the game tying effort and the game winner.

Multiple individual player honors (a first in the ILF Worlds) saw Mike French as “Best and Fairest Player” with his Canadian teammate Bob Flintoff garnering “Best Goalkeeper” honors. French was the first Canadian player to be inducted into the U.S. Lacrosse Hall of Fame in 1991 and was named to the Canadian Hall of Fame in 2001: the first inductee to be enshrined in both Halls of Fame. Englishman Steve Bevington was voted “Best Defenseman” while

Australians Peter Cann and John Butkiewicz were voted “Best Attackman” and “Best Midfielder” respectively.

The Official Presentation dinner at the Stockport Town Hall at 6:45 that evening concluded the Third World ILF Lacrosse Championships. But the ball was soon rolling in anticipation of 1982 in Baltimore: Team USA toured Europe on their way home, playing matches in France and Germany to help broaden the base of the sport.

## BALTIMORE 1982 The Worlds Come To The Sport's Epicenter

### Referees:

USA: Fred Eisenbrandt, Chief Referee, Timonium, MD. fresno651@aol.com

Al Blau, Huntington, NY. aballax@optonline.net

Fred Sheckells, Baltimore, MD. (deceased, 1996) CAN:

Mike McIntyre, Peterborough, ONT.

Ron Wicks, Brampton, ONT. ronwicks@stn.net ENG:

Peter Burns, Stockport.

Martin Kay, Stockport. mtkmri@beer.com

AUS: Don Reyment, East Bentleigh, Victoria. joycereyement@hotmail.com Gordon Elder, Kew, Victoria.



Back Row L to R: Wicks, McIntyre, Kay, Sheckells  
Front Row L to R: Blau, Burns, Eisenbrandt, Reyment, Elder

Johns Hopkins' Homewood Field in Baltimore, Maryland is to lacrosse what Yankee Stadium is to baseball or Wimbledon is to tennis: an epicenter. Baltimore boasts more lacrosse players of all ages, schools and universities playing the sport, post-collegiate clubs, tradition, and expertise than any city in the world. Baltimore's Homewood Field on the campus of Johns Hopkins University, with the adjacent headquarters of US Lacrosse and its Hall of Fame, has hosted more high-level games played in front of more knowledgeable spectators than any lacrosse venue in the world. Thus, it was only logical and appropriate when the United States hosted its first World Lacrosse Championships the site would be Homewood Field.

One might think Baltimore actually invented the sport given the city's rabid preoccupation with it. History shows otherwise. In 1876 when Canadian George Beers played an exhibition game in England, Her Majesty Queen Victoria stamped the game with her royal approval.

Given this green light, American socialites adopted the sport, particularly in Newport, Rhode Island where monied society summured in the late 19th century. In 1878 a group of track athletes from the Baltimore Athletic Club attended a sports festival in Newport and brought the new sport back to Baltimore. Hockey players from Johns Hopkins took up the sport soon thereafter. An exhibition at Newington Park that fall drew 4,000 spectators and the sport never looked back

The initial American governing body for lacrosse, the U.S. National Amateur Lacrosse Association, began in 1879 and by the 1890s many colleges participated in the sport. By 1905 the colleges had their own governing body, the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse League. The strength of American lacrosse over the years up to 1982 and today still arises from the college game. This is where most of the money is raised and spent, where the full-time coaches reside, and where the lacrosse's greatest fan base and media exposure can be found. American lacrosse's school/college underpinnings differentiate it from lacrosse in other countries where clubs drive the sport. Only recently has professional post-collegiate lacrosse in the USA emerged and this is discussed further in the section on Perth 2002.

During the 20th century the sport prospered at the youth, secondary-school, college, and club levels along the eastern seaboard from North Carolina north through New England and upstate New York. Major college lacrosse games would draw 7-10,000 spectators. In 1982 field lacrosse was king in the USA—indoor box lacrosse would emerge on a professional basis before the 1980s ended. Today, US Lacrosse governs the sport with the NCAA conducting college championships in three divisions.

The Chief Referee for the 1982 Worlds was Fred Eisenbrandt of Timonium, Maryland who also served as the Chief Referee for the USILA/NCAA in America. In other words, he assigned the referees for all the NCAA playoff games. Eisenbrandt earned Second Team AllAmerican honors as a Duke University midfielder in 1951. Both the USA players and referees representing the USA were selected in 1981 at tryouts over two weekends in June at Penn State University. Twenty referees participated and Eisenbrandt selected Fred Sheckells and Long Island's Al Blau. 1982 marked Sheckells' second World Championships after his debut in 1978. Al Blau's college refereeing career would span 40 years and he officiated several NCAA title games during that time. He would referee in 1992 at the U-19 Worlds that year in Long Island and currently serves as the Chairman of the International Referee's Committee for US Lacrosse. A retired schoolteacher, Blau resides on Long Island and continues to coach football and officiate high-school lacrosse.

Jake Curran: "I didn't have a particularly good tryouts that year, but since Canada didn't have anyone to send that year Durland and I were selected to represent Canada as we were still reffing and conducting clinics in Canada." Then at the last minute the ILF decided that referees representing a country at the ILF Worlds had to be citizens of that country. National Hockey League referee Ron Wicks and Mike McIntyre stepped in for Canada. Wicks admitted freely that he didn't know everything about lacrosse and his advice upon meeting Eisenbrandt



in Baltimore was “Just hide me.” Ron spent a lot of time as CBO that week. Later in his career Wicks would act as coordinator of officials for the indoor professional lacrosse league, the NLL.

Don Reyment of Australia returned for his third World Championships. Reyment: “After three falls in a practice game I realized you can’t slide on AstroTurf and why the USA refs ran with high knees.” The Australians’ introduction to the new playing surface proved costly as well: their team lost three players before the games started. “Fred Eisenbrandt brought a professionalism to his Chief Referee position with his expertise and communication skills. To us visiting referees we were amazed at the number of spectators that attended. My first experience of this was when we had a practice game and people traveled for miles just to see the teams in training.”

England’s Pete Burns started refereeing lacrosse in 1976 with George Anderson and he still works up to four games on weekends. “It was interesting to me at one of our pre-event rules meeting that several referees were not happy about calls being made in ‘their area’ by another official. I mentioned that all officials should have the same authority except where a dispute arose and then the Head Referee should make the final decision.” Peter’s younger brother, Rodney, would referee at the Worlds in 1994 and 1998; the only brothers, to date, to officiate in the Worlds.

Australia’s Gordon Elder became a National Referee in 1977 and the 1982 Worlds would mark the first of his three World Championships appearances. He would later referee in 1990 and 1994.

The “week” of the World Championships began on June 14 with a reception hosted by Baltimore Mayor William Schaefer at the National Aquarium. The Opening Ceremonies on Friday June 18 featured the traditional Olympic-style Parade of Nations and the playing of national anthems. A brief speech by Maryland Governor Harry Hughes and then World Games General Chairman Buzzy Budnitz declared: “Let the Games begin!”

The doubleheader that followed launched the round-robin format used in 1978. In the first game Australia defeated England by a wide margin. Following the 1981 Australian Championships in Adelaide, a squad of potential players was chosen by the coaching panel. These players competed again in tryouts in Melbourne and Adelaide in January of 1982 before the final selection. The team comprised many veterans of past World Games including attackman Peter Cann, a 31-year-old firefighter. Murray Redfern, a referee in 1978, returned in 1982 as the Australian Manager.

The English team emerged from 11 clubs with seven players from Cheadle. One of the English players, Mike Roberts, had the distinction of being the only player in 1982 to have played in the previous championships of 1967, 1974, and 1978. Later that same evening a rematch of the 1978 final saw the USA defeat Canada 23-11.

Many veterans from 1978 returned including Mike French and Stan Cockerton as well as goalie Bob Flintoff. Englishman Pete Burns refereed on the field during the game and was cleaning his scorecard during a break in the action of a game that was being televised. He asked in a loud voice if anyone had a rubber. “The Americans and Canadians fell about in

hysterics. Then it was explained to me that I had referred to a contraceptive. Someone said that the proper term was 'eraser.' I told him that was something we shaved with back in England."

The USA Team had been selected the year before in tryouts involving 120 players. The selected team's roster featured players primarily from the post-collegiate clubs including 1978 World Games veterans Jim Darcangelo, Bob Henrickson, Doug Radebaugh, and Bill Marino at midfield and Tom Keigler on defense and Bob Griebe on attack. In their buildup for the 1982 World Games, Team USA defeated the NCAA Champion North Carolina 27-13.

The most thrilling game of the week occurred on Thursday night, June 24 at 8:30 pm where Canada defeated England with eight seconds left in the first overtime period to claim third place in the Championships.

The World Championship final was contested the next night between Australia and USA. Fred Sheckells was Head Referee with Pete Burns and Gordie Elder. Ron Wicks served as CBO. Before a standing-room only crowd of 12,000 USA defeated Australia 22-14 to reclaim the crown it had won in 1967 and 1974. Australia's leading scorer in the round-robin play, Jeff Kennedy, did not play after chest pains were diagnosed as viral pericarditis. Leading 107 at halftime, the USA played brilliantly in the third period and notched six straight goals to assume control of the game. Brooks Sweet scored seven goals for the USA in the game while Peter Cann scored six for Australia. These two ended up tied for most goals in the tournament.

At the awards banquet the next night at the Baltimore Convention Center the Tournament MVP award went to Australia's Jeff Kennedy while teammate John Butkiewicz won top middle honors. The USA swept the rest of the major awards with Tom Sears as top goalie, Brooks Sweet as top attackman, and Mark Greenberg as top defenseman.

## LOS ANGELES 1984 A Six-Day Endurance Test in the California Sun

### Referees:

USA: Chuck Cohen, Chief Referee, Palisades, NJ. ccohen@prodigy.net

Al Blau, Huntington, NY. aballax@optonline.net

Fred Sheckells, Baltimore, MD. (deceased, 1996)

Eric Rudolph, Atlanta, GA. erudolph@bellsouth.net AUS:

Frank Hastings, Coogee, WA.

ENG: Graham Lester, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk Peter Burns, Stockport.



L to R: Hastings, Rudolph, Burns, Lester, Blau, Sheckells

Los Angeles World Lacrosse '84 was not an official ILF World Championships but it was the most significant international lacrosse competition outside of the World Series since 1967. The hope was to conduct a major lacrosse event in or near Los Angeles, California a week prior to the 1984 Olympic Games and capitalize on the worldwide media attention drawn to California at that time. A major Native American Festival was held at the same time and site as the lacrosse events.

Hopes were on the ropes, however, as late as June before the first faceoff when insufficient funding, logistical snafus, and lack of proper planning almost led to the event's cancellation. Only a last-minute infusion of funding from the US Lacrosse Foundation and organizational direction from ILF Secretary Tom Hayes and others rescued the imperiled lacrosse international.

Six teams including USA, Canada, Australia, England, Iroquois Nationals, and the California All-Stars shrugged off the near 100-degree temperatures and sandy field conditions to display talent and play equal to that of any World Championships. Sixteen games were scheduled over six grueling days starting July 17 at Whittier Narrows near the town of El Monte, on the edge of the desert some 40 miles from the ocean. Five days of preliminary round-robin led to a championship game between the two teams with the best overall records. In that game the USA defeated Canada 25-13.

## TORONTO 1986 An All-New Team of Referees

### Referees:

CAN: Reg Wright, Chief Referee, Oakville, ONT. rcwright@sympatico.ca

Joe Murray, Pickering, ONT

Brian Huntley, Etobicoke, ONT

USA: Walt Munze, Manlius, NY

Charlie Philips, Devault, PA. caphilips@worldnet.att.net

Scotty Boyle, Lutherville, MD. scott@aci.com

AUS: Graeme Reddaway, Mordialloc. reddaway@cyberspace.net.au Frank

Hastings, Coogee, WA.

ENG: Graham Lester, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk



Bottom L to R: Joe Murray, Scott Boyle, Graham Lester

Top L to R: Graeme Reddaway, Frank Hastings, Charlie Philips, Brian Huntley, Walt Munze, Reg Wright

Toronto University's 20,000-seat Varsity Stadium in downtown Toronto played host to World Lacrosse '86 in July where the ILF Worlds returned to Canada for a second time involving the same countries that had participated in 1967: Canada, Australia, England, and the USA. As had become tradition by then, the ILF Worlds in Toronto encompassed much more than simply a series of lacrosse games among the four participating countries. They had now evolved into a lacrosse festival with ancillary events such as junior exhibitions, box games, high-school All-Star games, etc. held prior to and during the week of official ILF competition. While the ILF competition would span July 18-July 26, the preliminary activities

actually began back on July 11 with the arrival of the Canadian team at the University of Toronto.

Jim Price: "Even with the expansion of the event, these Championships were still run on a much smaller scale than we see today. My son and I did all the refereeing duties for the exhibition games. We only used two refs on the field."

For the first and only time in ILF World Championship history every referee at Toronto was a newcomer to the Worlds. Not one veteran from a previous Championships. It is a truism of refereeing at every Worlds that the quality and consistency of the officiating improves as the week progresses. Veteran USA official Scotty Boyle, who was chosen to go to Toronto at the last minute when England could not fill its allotted referee slots, commented on this in an article in Lacrosse Magazine after the 1986 event. "The disparity of the officiating at the beginning of the games was a result of the countries' different styles of play. The Canadian referees had little field experience but lots of box experience and they call a box game: rough. The Australians are in great condition and run like the wind, but their style and rules are different: they let the pushes go and the coaches don't expect to be called for them. The British have called a tight game in the past, but they are now getting more physical with their game there.

We as officials tried to bring a level of consistency to the games. We did this by talking and talking some more. Each night we would go over rules and mechanics and situations. What was accomplished came close to what happened in 1982 when RIC Fred Eisenbrandt led sessions in his home to help the officials rule more consistently. Every single official in Toronto was busting his butt. We were all neutral in stripes."

Graham Lester: "We really became a team of our own out there. By the second day you couldn't tell where each referee was from so uniform was the officiating."

The Chief Referee was Canadian Reg Wright, assisted by Bob Durland, the upstate New Yorker who had refereed for Canada in 1978.

Box referee Brian Huntley of Canada had experienced lacrosse at the highest levels having played at Johns Hopkins before graduating in 1982. His brother, David, earned AllAmerican honors in 1979 while playing at Hopkins as well. David played for Canada in 1978 and 1982. Huntley: "I was the Head Referee for the very first game on Opening Day: USA versus Australia. Here I was, 27 years old and not very experienced with refereeing field lacrosse. The Head Referee in those days ran the single side all game long. Someone had the bright idea to put the referees' names on the back of their striped shirts. Of course, that just meant the catcalls became even more personal during the game! There was rain, there was lightning and here I had to make the decision about when to start the game. I called for the captains and the USA sent out Brendan Schneck, Mark Greenberg, and Vin Sombrotto. Now, Greenberg and Schneck had been very good friends of mine at Hopkins so they greeted me by my nickname 'Tink.' It was a bit awkward for me to politely inform them that for the next two hours they would have to call me 'Sir.' Then during the game you can imagine how 'Tink' can easily slip into some other words that sound similar but carry much more negative meanings."

Australian Graeme Reddaway became the second man to play (1967) and referee (1986) in the World Championships. He would referee in Perth in 1990. The third man to pull the play/ref double, England's Graham Lester (1974 and 1986), launched his international refereeing career in Toronto, a career that continues actively today. He had played goalie for England in 1974 and then served on the Organizing Committee for the Worlds in 1978. He played in goal for South Manchester from 1957-1981 and participated in seven Northern Senior Flags Finals, winning five of them. He would go on to serve as RIC in the 1994 Worlds in Manchester and is still active on the world scene as an officials' evaluator.

Frank Hastings refereed at World Lacrosse '84 in Los Angeles, earning his nickname of "Sparrow" due to his extremely thin legs. He was the Referees' Liaison Officer in Perth in 1990.

The USA World '86 tryouts for both players and referees were held over the weekends of June 14 and June 21, 1985 at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Jake Curran tore a tendon prior to the tryouts. ILF veterans Al Blau and Fred Sheckells were informed by Fred Eisenbrandt that they wouldn't be eligible for selection because with so many qualified officials in the USA and so few ILF spaces every four years, it would be best to restrict a USA referee to doing just a single Worlds. This was announced on the eve of the trials; graciously both officials accepted the decision and stayed to help out the other referees with their international experience. In the end, Eisenbrandt, with the assistance of Jim Garvey, Warren Kimber, and Bob Schlenger, selected Charlie Philips and Walt Munze.

Charlie is now the USILA National Coordinator of Officials. He also referees college football and, in the fall of 2001, worked his first National Football League professional football game.

Walt Munze of upstate New York continues to referee at the highest levels doing highschool, college, and MLL (pro) league games. In the summer he also runs a major boy's lacrosse camp. He has assigned officials for high-school play in his area and currently serves as Rules Interpreter for the US Lacrosse's Men's Division Officials Council.

Round-robin play began on Friday night, July 18 and so did the rain and lightning. The USA-Australia game start was delayed 10 minutes by Referee Huntley. The USA team set the tone for its dominance the rest of the week with an 18-12 victory. Coached by Dave Urick (now of Georgetown), Don Zimmerman (UMBC), and Tom Postel (a player in 1978 and now a coach at CW Post) the team featured veterans like Darcangelo and Schneck and Vinnie Sombrotto as well as newcomers like Larry Quinn in goal. Canadian referee Jim Price: "The USA had their players well prepared for the international rules. They had their players run in and take their shots and then carry on through the crease. There was no 'Play On' in those days. So no one got a fast break on them because play was whistled dead upon the crease violation."

The Australians were led by John Butkiewicz, Jeff Kennedy, and Peter Cann who scored five goals against the Americans. The six goals' difference would be the American's slimmest victory margin of the week.

The English and the Canadians then took to the mud and the 15-12 win by the hosts was not without controversy. Two English goals were disallowed by crease violations and the English claimed that with the mud the crease lines were absolutely obliterated. The English had the distinction of fielding the first ILF father-son combination when Pat Moore took the field. His father, Mick, played for England in 1967. In 1994 Mick would manage the English side while Pat played in his second World Series. Canada's coach Bob Allan returned from 1978 and the team had Kevin Alexander and Jim Weller on attack and veteran Ted Sawicki in goal. Coca-Cola salesman John Grant, all 6'6" of him on attack, would return from the 1978 squad. Walt Munze: "Grant played with no teeth. He scared me to death!"

This game would be the best showing of the week for the English: glandular flu laid seven team members low for the rest of the Championships.

The key round-robin game of the week occurred Tuesday night, July 22 with Canada facing Australia. The winner would go on to the Final. It was a rough game with lots of penalties. By the end of the third period 18 time-serving fouls had been served. Scotty Boyle, the Head Referee on the game, later noted in Lacrosse Magazine, "We could have called many more penalties than we did. We let the small stuff go and called the obvious ones. It was a difficult game to call on both sides." With the final whistle, it was Canada 17 and Australia 14. In the other final round-robin game, the Americans set an ILF scoring record with 32-8 pounding of the undermanned English. English Coach John Bardsley: "It was like cavalry trying to fight tanks."

In the Consolation game, Australia scored a decisive 22-6 win over the English in a game televised live on Total Sports Network.

The Finals for World Lacrosse '86 between the USA and Canada on Friday July 25 was on televised tape delay with 7,000 spectators on hand. The Head Referee was Graham Lester, with Walt Munze and Scotty Boyle on the field and Frank Hastings as CBO. When the players lined up prior to the first face-off, Lester told them, "Lacrosse is a game of skill and finesse and we expect it to be played that way today." Later that evening Munze and Boyle both reported to Jake Curran how impressed they were with Lester's speech. Curran guffawed, "He heard that line when I reffed his games back in 1974. He stole it from me." Later that evening Curran laughingly told Lester he couldn't use that line anymore; he had to come up with an original line. In 1988 in Australia Lester lined up the teams again and said the same Curran line. Curran gave him the evil eye, but Lester said, "It's the first time here in the Southern Hemisphere."

Jim Price: "I can still picture Scotty Boyle trying to relay a penalty from his trail position. He faced the TV cameras and the press box and started to make the call, only to be interrupted twice by loud questions from one of the benches. Finally, he turned to the bench and said, 'If you don't mind, I'm trying to make a call.'"

On the field three of the American's 18 goals were fired into empty nets. Price:" The American goalie had the ability to pass the ball the length of the field to the far corner of the field. Canada decided to put on a 10-man ride to alleviate this. This required their goalie Sawicki to leave the net and cover the attackman in the corner. It did not occur to Canada



that if the goalie could hit the far corner, he could also hit the net. After the Americans scored their third goal from their own end, the Canadians decided to go to another plan.”

Down 11-3 in the third quarter, the Canadians mounted a comeback by netting five straight goals, but the USA team responded in the fourth quarter to pull away 18-9.

At the Banquet for World Lacrosse '86 held Saturday night July 26 at the Four Seasons Hotel, Australian attackman Peter Cann received the MVP Award. It would be the last World Championships with just the Original Four countries participating. The next decade would bring unprecedented growth in the ILF Worlds.

# ADELAIDE 1988 U-19 The First Junior Worlds

## Referees:

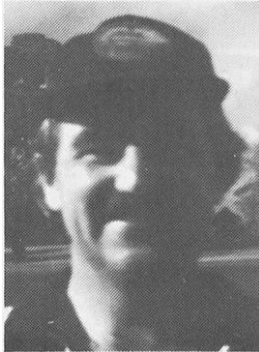
AUS: Don Reyment, Chief Referee, E. Bentleigh, Victoria. joycereyment@hotmail.com John Nolan, Waverly, Victoria.

Peter Noble, Blackwood, SA. Peter\_noble@cleanaway.com.au CAN: Joe Murray, Pickering, ONT.

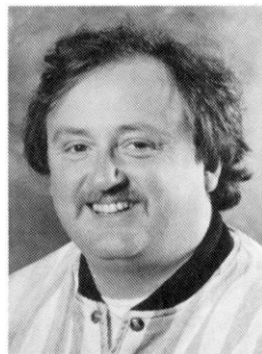
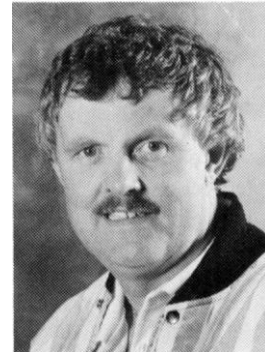
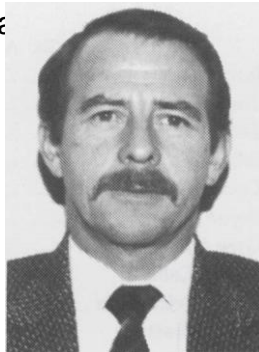
Jim Price, Thornhill, ONT. fieldref@rogers.com

ENG: Graham Lester, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk Ron Duke, Stockport, Cheshire.

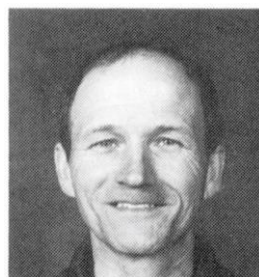
USA: Jake Curran, Syracuse, NY. laxbros3@twcny.rr.com George Kruse, Phoenixville, PA. (deceased, 1993)



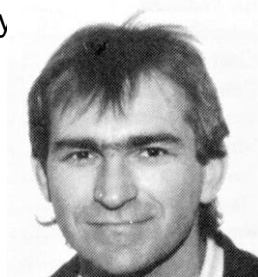
Nolan



Duke and Curran



Price and Murray



If Canada may be considered the greatest exporter and promoter of the sport internationally in the early years, then Australia must be recognized as the leader in formalizing and promoting the World events that are standard today. Their efforts spearheaded the formalizing of the ILF and the Worlds in 1974 and it was through their initiatives that the Men's U-19 World Lacrosse Championships were created. In 1986 the ILF gave its blessing to an Australian proposal to hold the first U-19 Worlds in Adelaide in July of 1988. Not coincidentally, 1988 marked Australia's bicentennial.

U-19 stands for "under 19 years of age," a term used worldwide in junior-level soccer. Four teams accepted the invitation to participate in South Australia at Adelaide's West Parklands' Ellis Park: Australia, Canada, England, and the USA.

Of the nine referees who made the trip, five were veterans of previous World Championship events: RIC Don Reyment, Jake Curran, Joe Murray, Jim Price, and Graham Lester. Their biographies may be found above.

Australian Peter "Buzz" Noble was a newcomer to the international scene: "I remember the grounds were so wet that early on it was difficult to stay upright. As the days went on it became easier to stay upright as the mud was so thick if you stood still you slowly sank, and it was then impossible to fall over. In an early game Jake Curran in the boldest of voices advised players that the player coming off the field had the right of way over a substitute in the table area. This was misconstrued by the players and coaches who immediately started lining up and hitting players of the opposition when they exited the field. Chief Referee Reyment had his hands full sorting that out."

Jim Price: "Canada learned the hard way what a CBO does. Ron Duke of England was serving as CBO on one Canadian game. Canada didn't use CBOs at home, so they were not familiar with the duties of the position. An on-field ref called a loose-ball foul. A Canadian player on the bench yelled, 'What the --- is that for?' Ron flagged him. Immediately, another Canadian player loudly said, 'What the ---?' Another flag from the Duke. A third player yelled, 'Shut your --- mouth!' A third flag sailed in the air. Play stopped before we could see what the Duke was going to throw next because most of us only carry two flags. Canada received 3 one-minute penalties in about 10 seconds. A lesson learned."

Duke played in England as a goalie for the Ashton Lacrosse Club until (as the official 1990 English Team Program recounts) "his eyesight went and he took up refereeing." Ron also coached the Lancashire U-15 team for eleven years. In 1986 Duke and Graham Lester were having a late dinner during a lacrosse tournament in Bath. Lester indicated that he simply must return and go to bed. Whereupon Duke drove him back to the lodgings, tucked him in, and returned to his curry dinner. The same thing happened in Adelaide during the Worlds. When Duke took Lester home this time, though, he said, "Look Lester, not even your wife has put you to bed in two hemispheres!"

George Kruse died Sept. 12, 1993 at the age of 37 in an automobile accident. Born in West Islip, NY, he was a 1977 graduate of Kutztown University and elected captain of the lacrosse team in 1976 and 1977, earning USILA All American honors both years. A college official since 1978, he served as supervisor of officials for the Pennsylvania Lacrosse Officials Association from 1989-1993.

In addition to the four U-19 teams, seniors and masters competition continued From Saturday July 9 through July 16. Yale University from America also participated. It goes without saying that any international lacrosse event provides more than enough libation and victuals during the week for the referees. Adelaide was certainly no exception to this rule. There were receptions, dinners, champagne breakfasts, disco forays, and a seemingly neverclosing bar at the Glenelg Lacrosse Club for the referees. Similar events for were held for teams and supporters. There was even mention in the Official Program of a social event for "those not into loud music."

On the first day of competition Australia defeated England 28-6. Playing attack for Australia was Scott Griffin whose father played for Australia in 1967. Thus, they became the second father-son combination to participate in the Worlds. The United States defeated Canada 16-4. The USA team had been selected in the summer of 1987 at The Hill School in Pennsylvania under the direction of the National Interscholastic Lacrosse Association. The Head Coach was Guy Whitten from Wilton High School in Connecticut assisted by New York's Doc Dougherty, Maryland's Bob Shriver, and Virginia's Doug Tarring.

On the second day of competition the USA bested the hosts 20-12 while Canada squeezed by England 13-12. The third day of round robin saw USA defeat England 28-5 while Canada held on to beat Australia 12-11 in the most thrilling game of the week.

In the battle for third place Australia defeated England 23-9 while the USA won the Championship game 12-5 over the Canadians. USA defenseman Pat McCabe, just starting his college career at Syracuse, earned Tournament MVP honors.

Don Reyment: "The sportsmanship and skills displayed by so many athletes representing their country for the first time made the job of the officials very rewarding."

Every participant and official received a Certificate commemorating Australia's 200th birthday at the Presentation Dinner at the Supercentre Country Club banquet room in Plympton.

## PERTH 1990 The Iroquois Return After a 110-Year Hiatus

Referees:

AUS: Don Reyment, Chief Referee, E. Bentleigh, Victoria. joycereyment@hotmail.com  
Gordon Elder, Kew, Victoria.

Graeme Reddaway, Mordialloc. reddaway@cyberspace.net.au

Peter Noble, Blackwood, SA. Peter\_noble@cleanaway.com.au

CAN: Jim Price, Thornhill, ONT. fieldref@rogers.com

David Gibbens, Edmonton, ALB. dgibbens@powersurfr.com IRO:

Pete Hill, Buffalo, NY. p\_hillsy@yahoo.com

ENG: Graham Lester, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk Ron  
Duke, Stockport, Cheshire.

USA: Al Sadtler, Charlottesville, VA. asadtler@jwsieg.com

Roy Condon, Reading, MA. condon@mediaone.net



L to R: David Gibbens, Peter Noble, and Al Sadtler at halftime of the 1990 Final.

The sixth World Lacrosse Championships July 6-15, 1990 at the Western Australian Cricket Association ground (WACA) in Perth marked the return of the Iroquois Nationals team after a 110-year forced hiatus from the ILF international stage.

The Iroquois, also known as the Six Nations, represent the North American Indigenous people that originally occupied extensive lands in what is now New York state, southern Ontario and Quebec, and on into the Great Lakes region. Under The Great Law of Peace, a confederacy brought together the Cayuga, Oneida, Onandaga, Mohawk, and Seneca tribes into the first League of Nations in North America. The Tuscarora joined the confederacy in the mid 1700s. Today over 700,000 Iroquois reside in 18 communities from New York west to Oklahoma and north into Canada.

Their participation in Perth marked the first time any sport had accepted a team of Indigenous people to compete at the peak international level on an equal basis with other competing nations. Their entry to the Perth World event was neither smooth nor quick, however. As detailed earlier, the Native Americans had been banned from formal international competition since 1880. Over the years they had kept their close spiritual and cultural link to the game they had created, lacrosse, largely through the box side of the sport. Their first modern field lacrosse team was formed in 1983 for the purpose of assisting Iroquois youth in developing positive self-esteem through the sport of lacrosse. That year the team played in the Lacrosse International event in June in Baltimore. The next year they played at World Lacrosse '84 in Los Angeles. During 1983 and 1984 team leaders Wes Patterson, Oren Lyons (who had played goalie for the 1957 Syracuse team with Jim Brown) and Rick Hill began planning for application to the Toronto Worlds in 1986. Their application for full official status was denied by the ILF at the latter's fall, 1985 meeting. The sticking point was the "sovereign national state" that a strict reading of the ILF Constitution demanded.

Under the leadership of Bucknell coach Sid Jamieson, a Mohawk, the team continued to improve and play internationally. 1985 saw a trip to England. In the summer of 1986, the Iroquois Nationals hosted an international tournament at the University of Buffalo just prior to the Toronto World Championships. (determine here when ILF approved their entry to Perth)

Don Reyment's full biography lies in the 1974 section. He came to Perth having officiated at the 1974, 1978, 1982 World Championships and having served as Chief Referee at the U19s in 1988. "Being Chief Referee was a new experience for me and I tried to remember all the good lessons I learned from Fred Eisenbrandt. In this position I quickly learned about the subtle gamesmanship applied by coaches and team managers who were so very willing to lend input and encouragement about the appointment of game officials. This was when I decided the format should be one official from each competing country and then a neutral Chief Referee for the game." Reyment had good complement of veteran and newcomer referees to supervise. Gordon Elder, Peter Noble, Graham Lester, Jim Price, Graeme Reddaway, and Ron Duke were all returnees to the worlds while Roy Condon, Al Sadtler, David Gibbens, and Pete Hill were newcomers. Hill, of Buffalo, NY, was the first official to represent the Iroquois in international ILF competition.

Forty USA officials tried out for the two refereeing slots to Perth over two weekends in June 1989 at Loyola College in Baltimore. USILA Chief Referee Jim Garvey, Warren Kimber, and Jake Curran selected Roy Condon and Al Sadtler.

In 1996 the NCAA selected its Silver Anniversary Team (25th year) and Roy Condon and Al Sadtler were selected as referees. In the late 1960s Condon played defense for the University of Massachusetts before a dorm accident cut short his playing career. He began refereeing in 1970 and by 1983 had refereed his first NCAA playoff game. He would work the NCAA Division 1 Finals in 1985, 1987, and 1989. He was on the field during the famous Air Gait game, the NCAA semi-final in 1988 between Syracuse and Penn (when Gary Gait first leaped from behind the net and threw the ball into the goal before landing in the front of the crease. "Diving" into the crease prior to scoring is outlawed now in college play, but is still legal under ILF rules). Condon today is the college assignor for the New England area and works in the NLL (indoor pro league) and as well as the new MLL (outdoor pro league). He's employed as the athletic director at North Reading High School in eastern Massachusetts.

Al Sadtler officiated in the NCAA Division 1 title games of 1983, 1985, and 1987 and is currently the assignor of officials for the MLL outdoor pro league. Sadtler: "Although we've had the Perth experience as a great bond over the years, the two USA officials were as diverse as the teams and the customs. Roy specialized in the pre-game while my expertise was the post-game; he was the rules guru and I was the beer guru. August is winter in Perth and it was very cold at night. There was no heat in the dorms so Coach Corcoran and I decided that instead of drinking ourselves to sleep we needed to find some heat. We went to the laundry facility and 'borrowed' a clothes dryer. We hooked it up in our room for heat. Our group of officials had an Australian Tour and Social Director who was in charge of making sure we were constantly entertained and well hydrated. I think his name was Peter, but we had so much fun my memory is a little scarce. We saw every historical and tourist location including a trip to Fremantle for a dip in the Indian Ocean."

Jim Price: "Roy Condon left his mark on the ILF rulebook that year. As the officials during one game were preparing for a faceoff, Roy stopped the clock from the wing area and penalized a team for not having 10 men on the field. When questioned later he showed us three places in the ILF rulebook where it stated there must be 10 players on at all times. We

had to change the book in hurry to correct this oversight.” During one pre-game conference before a college game back home Roy went through his extensive notebook with his other officials. He got up to use the rest room and during his absence the other officials hid his large notebook. Condon returned, looked around, and then, nonplussed, reached into his bag and brought out his spare pre-game notebook and continued without missing a beat.

Sadtler: “The one highlight that is still my favorite occurred just prior to the Championship Game. Standing at midfield was Canadian David Gibbens, Head Referee Peter Noble of Australia and all the way from Charlottesville, VA, Al Sadtler. They played the National Anthem and I have never been more proud to be an American and represent every lacrosse official in America.”

Canada’s David Gibbens played for the Saskatchewan Provincial Lacrosse Team and began refereeing at the national level in 1987.

Peter Noble: “I was the Head Referee for the Championship Final and hardly got any sleep the night before as I concentrated on my pre-game briefing. The briefing went well, and my team was ready to take the field when Don Reyment called me back to redo my briefing for the Japanese refs to aid their progress. I needed this like a hole in the head at that moment. This was the days when the Head Referee ran the single side all game long. To my dismay it had been raining all night long and the single side of the field was in the cricket pitch area and was nothing short of a bog. Needless to say the teams played over on my side most of the day and I had to work even harder to keep my balance let alone referee. Shortly into the game Dave Gibbens was cleaned out by the Canadian wing man and then completely finished off by the American middie as they went for the ball. Gibbens stayed down for at least a minute and the American player was knocked out of the game. From then on in the game when play got near him he backed off rather smartly.

“We had one controversial goal and after a quick on-field meeting with my partners I signaled goal for the Canadians. This invited all sort of commentary and I learned some new words from the USA players. I saw the replay afterwards and we made the correct call, but at least my vocabulary was expanded!”

Sadtler: “At the end of the Championship game the Canadian coach came sprinting across the field and had a few choice words for the Canadian official. Then he turned and called each of us ‘a ---homer!’ He made some of our Ivy League coaches look tame.” Noble: “I am not sure what he was upset about; besides, he could hardly call me a ‘homer’ since I was Australian.”

On Saturday July 7 the round-robin play began among five nations: USA, Canada, Australia, England, and the Iroquois Nationals. A team from Japan was also present, playing in exhibition games during the week. The talent on the field for this World Championships was better than anyone had ever seen in international lacrosse to that point.

The Canadians featured the offensive acrobatics of Paul and Gary Gait, Tom and Bill Marachek, and veteran Kevin Alexander.



Australia got last hurrahs from ageless Peter Cann (39), John Butkiewicz (38) and 1982 MVP Jeff Kennedy. Playing attack was Scott Griffin, son of Brian Griffin who had played in 1967.

Rex Lyons starred for the Iroquois Nationals. Lyons, 27, was the son of Chief Oren Lyons and his international career would span 1983-1998.

Danny Roden (35) and Pat Moore led the English team coached by Mike Roberts who had played in the first four World Championships.

The USA had a dominant defense led by Dave Petramala (now coaching at Johns Hopkins), Steve Mitchell, John DeTommaso and Larry Quinn in goal.

It wouldn't be a World Championships without rain and Perth proved no exception to the rule. Monsoon-like showers would dump water on the cricket grounds and American assistant coach Mike Waldvogel said of one game: "It was the wettest lacrosse game in history."

In the third-place game on Saturday July 14, Australia defeated England 16-6. The next day about 3,000 fans sat through intermittent downpours and bright sunshine to witness USA take the title with a 19-15 win over the Canadians.

That evening the Presentation Dinner concluded the Perth Worlds at the Golden Nugget Room at Gloucester Park.

Roy Condon: "Al and I traveled to and from Australia with the USA team. On our way home we had a choice of three days in Fiji or three days in Hawaii. Camille and I went to Hawaii while Al and Pat went to Fiji. Later, the USA team was invited to the White House to be feted."

**HEMPSTEAD 1992 U-19**  
**Hofstra Hosts The Second World Junior Championships**

**Referees:**

**USA:** Jake Curran, Chief Referee, Syracuse, NY. laxbros3@twcnny.rr.com

Al Blau, Huntington, NY. aballax@optonline.net

John Bellows, Pawtucket, RI. laxref@msn.com

John Hill, Braintree, MA. zlaxref@beld.net

Nate Foote, Pulaski, NY. footeloose29@yahoo.com Hans

Wittelsberger, Suffolk, VA. wittelsberger.hf@pg.com

Steve Murray, Lake Ronkonkoma, NY.

**AUS:** Peter Knight, Beechboro, WA.

Craig Wilson, Carine, WA.

**CAN:** Bill Fox, Pickering, ONT. bfoxy@idirect.com

David Gibbens, Edmonton, ALB. dgibbens@powersurfr.com

**ENG:** Simon Peach. speach@tsi.co.uk

Peter McGinnety, Stalybridge, Cheshire. mcginnety@cs.com IRO:

Scott Burnham, Wheeler, WI.

**JPN:** Yuzuri Mori, Osaka.

Shuhe Terada, Miyagi. dyu822@h3.dion.ne.jp



Back Row L to R: McGinnety, Wilson, Knight, Bellows, Fox, Howell, Curran  
Middle Row L to R: Burnham, Foote, Gibbens, Blau, Murray  
Front Row L to R: Peach, Wittelsberger, Terada, Mori, Hill

A hypothetical question often emerges whenever lacrosse enthusiasts gather in the United States: which region of the country produces the best high-school players? The choices quickly fall away to leave two main contenders, the Baltimore area and New York's

Long Island. As discussed in the section on 1982 when Baltimore hosted the USA's first World event, that area was an appropriate choice that year due to the overall level of enthusiasm and support for the sport at many different levels from juniors through the pros.

But when it comes to solely high-school lacrosse Long Island possesses some very strong credentials due to the sheer number of teams and players packed into a relatively small geographical area. Thus, when the Worlds returned to the USA for a second time in the form of the second ILF U-19 Championships, Long Island was the logical site.

Long-time ILF referee Jake Curran was Chief Referee in charge of a group of 14 referees from six nations, including two from Japan for the first time. Only Al Blau and David Gibbens had previous Worlds experience. As RIC, Jake did no on-field refereeing; only observing and assigning. He was assisted by Jericho, NY's Jim Howell, a long-time New York high-school official. The two Japanese referees, Yuzuri Mori and Shuhei Terada, did not work the field. They observed and helped out in the table area. England's Graham Lester was also in attendance as an observer with an eye towards his preparations as Chief Referee for 1994.

The USA referees were selected at the players' tryouts the year before at Hofstra. A panel of five made the final selections.

John Bellows of Pawtucket, RI began officiating in the early 1980s. A few years later he was Sec./Tres. of the New England Lacrosse Officials Association and served as Rhode Island's Area Chairman from 1985-1995. John has worked numerous NCAA tournament games over the past eight years and currently is the Treasurer of US Lacrosse's Men's Division Officials Council. John would also officiate at the U-19s in 1996 in Japan and at the Worlds in 1998 in Baltimore.

John Hill played lacrosse in 1970 at Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, NH in 1970 before playing for Boston College where he would captain the 1974 team. He began refereeing in 1975 and has worked 17 NCAA tournament games. Since 1990 John has been the District 1 (New England) Governor, the US Lacrosse Chief Clinician and an International Clinician. With his LAREDO officiating clinics and the ZLAX Referee Camp he conducts at UMASS each summer, John has helped develop more referees than probably anyone in the USA. Hill would also work the 1994 Worlds in Manchester. He continues to play defense on two Grand Masters teams. Both Bellows and Hill would officiate the first season of MLL play in 2001.

Pulaski, New York's Nate Foote continues to referee both high-school and college games. "I remember in 1992 the daily trips to the nearby Greek restaurant for breakfast and then the trip to the 'Beverage Baron' for the daily stock of grog." Curran: "We were housed on the 12th floor of a dorm at Hofstra. All the officials. We called it 'The Eagles' Nest.' Every morning Graham and I would take a collection. Then we took Simon Peach's huge 'Eskie' (cooler) and went to the Beverage Baron. We bought Canadian, Australian, English, Japanese beer plus 50 pounds of ice for the eskie. After the games we would have a 'Boot Party' (English term for trunk of a car) before retiring back to the Eagles' Nest. The Baron of Beverage fame literally cried when we left at the end of the week."

Hans Wittelsberger comes from a long lacrosse tradition and he currently is employed by Procter and Gamble in Sales. He played at Dulaney High School in Maryland and then for

two years during college he played for the Cockeysville Lacrosse Club. He was a member of the Southern Lacrosse Officials Association in Maryland from 1989-200 and today referees high-school and college ball in Virginia. In 2001 he worked the NCAA Div. 1 Championship game as well as several games in the inaugural season of the pro league, the MLL. "As a fairly new official to the game the 1992 U-19s were my biggest moment at the time. This was also my first time working with the international rules. What I liked about them was that the pace of the game really picked up. There was no time for the players or coaches to question your calls because the penalty time would not start until the penalized player was in the penalty box."

Canada's Bill Fox grew up playing the box game in the Toronto Beaches area on the east side of the city. Once out of high school, Fox both played and refereed. In his first year out of high school he was asked to be the RIC for the City of Toronto league. In 1980 as a player he helped win the Mann Cup with the Brampton Excelsior's Major A Team. He also coached field and box at the junior and senior level until refereeing took over his time. At this time, he is the only level 6 Referee in both box and field lacrosse in Canada. During the winter he referees the NLL pro indoor league. In 1992 Fox would work the Finals as he would also do at the 1998 Worlds in Baltimore, one of only three ILF referees to work two finals. "The things I noticed most were the different styles of play from the countries—even the way the rules were interpreted by the referees sometimes had a different slant. By the time a few games were played we were all on the same page."

London, England's Simon Peach is a well-known international referee who would also work the Worlds in 1994 and several European Championships in the later 1990s.

Peter McGinnety began his playing career at age 13 with Heaton Mersey cricket/tennis/lacrosse club. He stayed with Mersey until he began his teaching career at West End School in Ashton Under Lyne in 1973. In 1980 a soccer injury ended his lacrosse playing days whereupon he took up refereeing and eventually joined the referees' panel in 1983. He was one of the first referees to pass through the newly created examinations culminating in the award of the full International Badge in 1990. Peter would also work in Manchester in 1994 and in Baltimore in 1998. He currently is employed teaching at Home and Hospital Teaching Service.

After observing the action in 1990 in Perth, Japan joined the ILF fray for the first time in 1992 at Hofstra. A fuller discussion of lacrosse in Japan occurs in the 1996 section when they hosted an ILF event for the first time. With Japan's entry, the field in 1992 consisted of six teams: Iroquois, Canada, Australia, England, Japan, and the USA.

1992 marked the third father-son combination in ILF play with Oliver Lester of England playing while his father, Graham (1974), helped assess the officials.

The round-robin action commenced on July 31 and it quickly became apparent that Team USA would dominate the action. Before the week ended, they would outscore their opponents 137-44. It also became quickly apparent that their opponent in the Final would be Australia who marched through the round-robin with but one defeat, to the USA 14-9 in the week's first game.

In the consolation game for third place Canada defeated England 17-9 on August 8.

That same day in the Final the Americans raced out to a quick 7-0 lead over the Australians and pulled away to win 24-11. Bill Fox as head referee, John Bellows, Craig Wilson, and Simon Peach (CBO) worked the game.

The Fairest and Best Award went to the USA's Todd Higgins while Tournament MVP Honors went to the USA's Tony Nugent.

MANCHESTER 1994  
The Worlds Expand to Two Divisions

Referees:

ENG: Graham Lester, Chief Referee

Rodney Burns, Manchester. R.Burns@Visiontype.Demon.co.uk

Simon Peach. speach@tsi.co.uk

Peter McGinnety, Stalybridge, Cheshire. mcginnety@cs.com

USA: John Hill, Braintree, MA. zlaxref@beld.net

Tom Abbott, Syracuse, NY. laxstripes@hotmail.com AUS:

Gordon Elder, Kew, Victoria.

Craig Wilson, Carine, WA.

CAN: Jim Price, Thornhill, ONT. fieldref@rogers.com Jerry

Vantreight, Victoria, BC.

IRO: Scott Burnham, Wheeler, WI.

Frank Davis, Sanborn, NY. frankie12d@aol.com

JPN: Shuhei Terada, Miyagi. dyu822@h3.dion.ne.jp

Manabu Minamoto, Yokohama. gensann@mxq.mesh.ne.jp



Since 1974 in Melbourne when the Australian Championships were conducted alongside the ILF Worlds, the World Championships of lacrosse have been much more than simply a week where the top international teams compete. Rather, these Championships evolved into a true festival of worldwide lacrosse with ancillary competitions involving all age groups, social and cultural events, and lacrosse-related exhibitions. Never up to that point had this all-encompassing lacrosse festival atmosphere been captured more fully than in Manchester, England in 1994.

The Premier Division in Manchester consisted of England, Australia, Iroquois Nationals, USA, Canada, and newcomers Japan. As they had in the past, these countries vied for the Turnbull Trophy at Grigg Lane, home of the Bury Football Club, about 15 miles away from Manchester University where the players and officials resided.

For the first time in ILF history a Division One or Emerging Nations Division with Scotland, Germany, Wales, Czech Republic, and Sweden played for the new Centurion International Trophy. These games were held at The Firs, a huge 14-field complex just behind the Manchester University Owens Park Campus dormitories.

Still more lacrosse competition involved tournaments for masters, grand masters, POPlacrosse, and juniors at The Firs. Most days during the Championships three games occurred simultaneously.

Lacrosse World Cup '94 July 20-30 was thus a showcase for the sport at all levels. Jake Curran served as RIC for the games at The Firs. He oversaw over 80 (!) referees from around the world, many of whom had prior Worlds experience or would officiate later in the 1990s. "We had a very un-English glorious first week of weather," noted Curran, "with games going all day long right behind our dorm rooms." With so many games, a clubhouse and bar, food and ice-cream vendors, The Firs became a lacrosse melting pot.

England's Graham Lester was RIC for the Premier Division. Several of his referees had World Championship experience: Simon Peach, John Hill, Gordon Elder, Craig Wilson, Jim Price, Peter McGinnety, and Scott Burnham. In 1994 Elder became the only referee to work in three senior Worlds while countryman Wilson became the first to referee two World Championship games.

England's Rodney Burns, who would also referee in Baltimore in 1998, is the younger brother of Peter who refereed in 1982. To date, they are the only brothers to officiate in the ILF Worlds.

Tom Abbott, a builder in Syracuse, NY, earned Honorable Mention All-American honors in 1978 as an attackman. He has refereed the NCAA Championship game as well and works currently in the MLL professional league in the summer.

The first Japanese officials to actually work on the field during the Worlds were Manabu Minamoto and Shuhei Terada. Minamoto started playing lacrosse in 1988 in high school in Japan when the number of players practicing the sport in the country was in the hundreds. "In 1994 I refereed Japan vs. USA which was the first World Series for both Japanese players and referees. I could see Japan's first goal at the World Series because I was on the crease and made the 'goal' signal. An historical day."

The Iroquois' Frank Davis is a Tribal Member Tuscarora Nation-Bear Clan and started playing box lacrosse at age seven in St. Catherines, Ontario. He later played box in the Ontario Senior League with both Six Nations and Brampton teams and in the former North American League with Buffalo-Ft. Erie. He attended Cornell University where he played for four years from 1969-1972 and was selected as an Honorable Mention All-American at attack in 1972. He was a member of the Canadian National Team in 1978 but gave up his chance to go to England at the last minute to stay home with his wife for the birth of their second child. In 1980 he won a silver medal at the World Box Championships in Vancouver with the Native Team. "Meeting and working with referees from participating nations was a memory I'll cherish from 1994. The socialization aspect of traveling in vans through Manchester with the crews of officials to and from games was especially memorable."

The Opening Ceremonies began Tuesday night July 19 at 18:15 in Albert Square in Manchester. Play began the next day under a somewhat different format designed to heighten interest: round-robin play would be followed by semi-finals between the 1st and 4th teams and the 2nd and 3rd teams.

The English team featured Captain Mark Hodkin and Darren Baythorpe. Australia was led by the tournament's eventual leading scorer Chris Brown, middle Gordie Purdie, Chris Warren, and Captain Darren Gibson. Jim Price: "The Australians have always liked to 'play with the heads' of their opponents. In the England-Australia round-robin game the referees went to each dressing room to summon the teams in order to march out together to the field. The Australians said they would not come out of their locker room until the English had done so. Whereupon the English team refused to be first. It took the refs 15 minutes to cajole both teams out. From then on the ILF has decreed which team shall emerge first."

The Iroquois team returned Rex Lyons and Scott Burnam. Burnam would either play or coach for each Iroquois Nationals team throughout the 1990s. His brothers, Mark and Dan, would also play for the team. Gewas Schindler starred for the team as well.

Canada boasted many familiar names: The Gaits, the Maracheks, John Tavares, Kevin Alexander, and goalie Ted Sawicki. Chris Hall would return as coach from 1990.

The USA had its usual strong veteran defense with Petramala (playing his last international game), DeTommaso, and Mitchell. Faceoff man Chris Flynn returned from 1990 as did ageless Vinnie Sombrotto. Newcomer Mark Millon on attack would win MVP honors.

Japan was led by Captain Shimichiro Yamazaki. Two years later he would coach the Japanese U-19 team at the Worlds in Japan. Texas, USA referee Buck Hoffman, in England for the Division One games, recalls the Japanese play early in the tournament: "Japan's original offense was a complicated passing affair that after 42 passes had them no closer to taking a shot than when they first started. After a game or two, they changed."

The two most thrilling games of the Championships involved Australia. The first occurred in the round-robin when they faced the USA. Just before game time the glorious week of weather ended with a downpour. The USA scooted out to a 3-0 lead. At that point lightning started. Knowing that a player on Long Island had been killed by lightning during the season, Jake Curran hurried over to Chief Referee Graham Lester and advised him that the game



should be stopped for safety reasons. The rulebook, however, at that time made no provision for this. In any event the game was stopped for 1 hr. and 45 minutes. When it resumed the USA stretched its lead to 9-2 by halftime. The second half was largely Australia's and only several outstanding saves by USA goalie Paul Schimoler prevented a huge upset. USA held on, 14-12. Soon thereafter, the caveat regarding electrical storms and lightning was added to Rule 30 in the ILF Rulebook.

The closest game of the week in the Premier Division was the semi-final match between Canada and Australia. Australia prevailed 18-17. Many still consider it one of the most exciting ILF games of all time. John Hill was Head Referee with Tom Abbott and Rodney Burns. In the last second Gary Gait fired off what would have been the tying score for Canada only to watch it ricochet off the crossbar and bounce to midfield as the horn sounded to end the game. On July 30 the Americans won the title with a convincing 21-7 victory over the Australians. Mark Millon, Mike Morrill, and Lindsay Dixon each had four goals apiece for the USA. In the new third-place game Canada defeated England 25-10 while the Iroquois beat Japan for 5th place, 19-13.

After a week of round-robin play marked by close games, the team from Scotland captured the first Centurion International Trophy with its title-game win over Wales in Division One. New York's Steve Miller was Chief Referee on this game and would officiate again in 1998 in Baltimore. Wales won their round-robin game with Scotland 13-12 in what many consider to be the longest ILF game on record and due to today's rules differences, it will probably always be the longest game. The game was 25-min quarters (today, 20) with two full four-min extra periods plus another 3 minutes. One hundred eleven minutes refereed by Skip Spensieri, Bill Ellis, and Buck Hoffman, all from the USA.

## PRAGUE 1995

### The First European Championships

In 1994 a meeting was held in Prague, Czech Republic with the late John Buckland representing Wales, Martin Vavra representing the Czech Republic, and Peter Mundy representing England to draft a constitution for the new European Lacrosse Federation. The inaugural European Championships were held in Prague, Czech Republic in 1995 involving teams from England, Scotland, Wales, the hosts Czech Republic, Germany, and Sweden. England would win the first title, 16-6 over Czech Republic.

Ensuing European Championships were held in 1996 in Neuss, Germany; 1997 in Stockholm, Sweden; 1999 in Manchester, England; 2000 in Glasgow, Scotland, and 2001 in Cardiff, Wales. England would win each of the titles save for 2001 when it was defeated by Germany. Over the years, an eclectic group of international referees have worked these Championships. For example, at the 2001 Euros in Cardiff, there were referees from Japan, Australia, England, USA, Iroquois Nationals, Germany, Sweden, and Canada.



L to R: USA referees Jake Curran, Walt Munze, and Steve Miller at Neuss, Germany in 1997.

## EDOGAWA 1996 U-19

### Asia Hosts for the First Time

Referees:

AUS: John Harris, Chief Referee. [harris@connexus.net.au](mailto:harris@connexus.net.au)

Rob Mollison. [mollison@senet.com.au](mailto:mollison@senet.com.au)

Mike Slattery, Malvern East. [mike\\_slattery40@hotmail.com](mailto:mike_slattery40@hotmail.com) ENG:

Rob Collinge, Woking, Surrey.

David Scholes, Delph, Lancashire. [laxref@mwfrees.net](mailto:laxref@mwfrees.net)

JPN: Tetsuya Koyama, Anpachi-gun. tetsuya@green.ocn.ne.jp Manabu  
Minamoto, Yokohama. gensann@mxq.mesh.ne.jp  
USA: John Bellows, Pawtucket, RI. laxref@msn.com  
Andrew Motsko, Owings Mills, MD. amotsko@mcdonogh.org



The official referee contingent at the Opening Ceremonies in Japan

Japan celebrated its tenth year of lacrosse by hosting the third ILF U-19 Championships in August 1996 in the town of Edogawa, just outside of Tokyo.

In 1984 Johns Hopkins University graduate Ross Jones ('53), a recently retired JHU vicepresident, stopped in Tokyo while returning from a business trip in China. There he met Norio Endo (JHU '56) who was head of Grumman's Far East Operations. Jones saw the sport of Kendo and told Endo that if the Japanese liked Kendo they would certainly like lacrosse. Endo told Jones he'd be the organizer for any JHU efforts to promote the sport in his country. In the summer of 1986 JHU Athletic Director and former lacrosse coach Bob Scott went to Tokyo laden with sticks, equipment and even a break-down goal. At Keio University he instructed 17 students in the game. In the summer of 1987, a group of Keio students attended Don Zimmerman's lacrosse camp at Hopkins. That same year Zimmerman and Lax World co-owner Jim Darcangelo made two trips to Japan to promote the game. In 1988 then Rutgers coach Tom Hayes and US Lacrosse's Steve Stenerson helped the Japanese apply for ILF membership. Two years later the Japanese sent a team for exhibition play to the 1990 Worlds in Perth.

The JLA has sponsored the International Lacrosse Friendship Games every summer since 1989. A Student League was established in 1988 followed by a Club League a year later. Today over 15,000 players, men and women, play the sport in Japan.

In the weeks just prior to the 1996 Worlds, the Japanese Lacrosse Association sponsored 14 US women's and 12 men's coaches on an 18-day instructional tour for Japanese players. The end of their tour coincided with the Aug. 4-11 U-19 Worlds contested among Japan, USA, Iroquois, Australia, and Canada. It is the only ILF Worlds event that England has ever missed.

The Chief Referee was Australian John Harris who had been refereeing for over 25 years. Harris was on his fourth refereeing stint to Japan. Harris was assisted by the Japanese Chief Referee Tetsuya Koyama, 24, who had been officiating for five years in the semis and finals of the Japanese Lacrosse Championships. Manabu Minamoto, 24, returned for his second Worlds.

The USA's John Bellows, 42, returned for his second ILF U-19s and would referee the final for the second time. Countryman Andy Motsko, 38, currently works at the McDonogh School just outside of Baltimore, MD. Australians Mike Slattery, 52, and Rob Mollison, 48, made their international debuts in Edogawa. They would work in Baltimore in 1998 and Adelaide 1999, respectively. Slattery began officiating in 1980 and continues to do so today.

Despite not sending a team, England was represented in the referee ranks by David Scholes, 52, who had been refereeing since 1986, and Rob Collinge, 49, who began officiating in the mid 1970s.

Edogawa, a city of almost 600,00 people, had hosted international and national lacrosse events each year since 1990. Round-robin play began Sunday August 4 with the USA playing Australia. As per custom, the USA team had been selected the year before at tryouts and included middies Tucker Radebaugh and Josh Sims. Tucker's uncle, Doug, played for the USA in 1978 and 1982. On attack were Dan Denihan and Jon Hess.

The Australian team selection process involved several years' work and the final 26 players were chosen in December 1995. Middie Robert Stark would later play in the Worlds in 1998 in Baltimore.

The Canadian team participated in a final camp in Oshawa, Ontario in November 1995 where 70 players were culled to the final 26. Stan Cockerton, the 1978 goal leader, served as General Manager for the team.

Iroquois coach Scott Burnam competed in two previous Worlds and was the current head coach at Wesley College in Delaware. Jim Barnes, J.D. Jones, Chris Hopps, and Marshall Abrams would all return in 1998 in Baltimore.

The official program for Edogawa 1996 notes that the Japanese players "at the longest have been playing only four years and are inexperienced but with team play hope to cover their weaknesses." Two players in 1996 would return in two years for the Worlds in Baltimore: Tomohiko Kobayashi and Masanori Tanahashi.

Friday August 9 saw the two semis contested. Australia defeated Canada 17-14 while the USA topped the Iroquois 27-10. In the Bronze Medal game Canada defeated the Iroquois 19-8. On Sunday Aug. 10 Johns Hopkins attackman Dan Denihan from Manhasset, NY scored six goals to lead the USA over Australia 13-8.

In 1997 the ILF formed a Referee Subcommittee that, in 1998, became a full-fledged Committee of the ILF.

BALTIMORE 1998  
Best Comeback Ever Caps The Best Worlds

Referees:

USA: Jake Curran, Chief Referee, Syracuse, NY. laxbros3@twcny.rr.com

John Bellows, Pawtucket, RI. laxref@msn.com

Jim O'Hara, Syracuse, NY. johara4405@hotmail.com

Hans Wittelsberger, Suffolk, VA. wittelsberger.hf@pg.com

Rich Tamberrino, Timonium, MD. tambos@mail.bcpl.lib.md.us

Dave Hague, Snowmass Village, CO. laxreferee@hotmail.com

Rob Wyman, New Orleans, LA. uslaxref@aol.com

Steve Miller, Manlius, NY. smiller295@aol.com

Kevin O'Leary, Guilford, CT. yale.wlax@worldnet.att.com

Dave Sloan, Earlysville, VA. DKCML@aol.com

JPN: Manabu Minimoto, Yokohama. gensann@mxq.mesh.ne.jp Tetsuya

Koyama, Gifu. tetsuya@green.ocn.ne.jp

ENG: Graham Lester, Deputy Referee in Chief, Cheadle Hulme. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk Chris  
Parker, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

Rodney Burns, Manchester. R.Burns@Visiontype.Demon.co.uk

Roger Mason, Under Lyne, Lanc. dmmason@genie.co.uk

Peter McGinnety, Stalybridge. mcginnety@cs.com

IRO: Rodney Meyer, Mounds, OK. laxmookie1@aol.com

Frank Davis, Sanbron, NY. frankie12d@aol.com Scott  
Burnham, Wheeler, WI.

AUS: Dennis Mulroney, Croydon. adelax@senet.com.au

Terry Culley, Bibra Lake. tculley@iinet.net.au Peter  
Knight, Beechboro, WA.

Mike Slattery, Malvern East. mike\_slattery40@hotmail.com

CAN: Bill Fox, Pickering, ONT. bfoxy@idirect.com Brian

Huntley, Etobicoke, ONT.

Brad Scibak, St. Paul, MN. brad\_scibak@kaplan.com Larry

Howard, Edmonton, ALB.



The 1998 ILF Referees on the steps of the JHU Fieldhouse in Baltimore

For ten days in July, Baltimore 1998 showcased an event of staggering proportions.

Eleven nations played 36 international matches in eight days of competition, drawing 55,000 total spectators. Several games had in excess of 10,000 spectators. But from the riveting Opening Ceremonies on July 16 all the way through the video-highlighted Awards Banquet at the Baltimore Convention Center with almost 1000 diners, these World Championships also had a 2,000-player Youth Tournament, Masters and Grand Masters tournaments, a tent City with Fan Fest running all day, women's exhibition games and Hall of Fame dinners. And the lacrosse itself was better than ever with more close games than ever before. There had only been two overtime games in the history of the Worlds prior to 1998; in 1998 there were three.

When Baltimore last hosted the Worlds in 1982, four nations vied for the Turnbull Shield. In 1994, just four years previously, five nations competed for the Turnbull Shield in the Premier Division while five emerging lacrosse countries played for the Centurion Trophy in Division One. In 1998 when the Worlds returned to Baltimore for a second visit to Homewood Field, all eleven participating nations were in the hunt for the ultimate prize. Canada, Australia, Iroquois Nationals, USA, and England played a round-robin sequence in the Blue Division. Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden did likewise in the Red Division. At the conclusion of round-robin play, the fourth seeded Blue Division team would play the top-seeded team in the Red Division in a play-in for one of the semi-final slots. All nations would continue to play after the round-robin to ascertain a final order of standings by the end of the tournament.

Chief Referee Jake Curran and his Deputy, Graham Lester, had 26 referees to supervise in Baltimore. Lindsay Scott of Australia and Jim Price of Canada also assisted as ILF Evaluators. Of these 25, many had previous ILF Worlds experience and their biographies may be found in earlier accounts: Bellows, Wittelsberger, Minimoto, Burns, McGinnety, Davis, Burnham, Huntley, Fox, Koyama, Slattery, and Knight.

Familiar ILF names refereed the Masters and Grand Masters tournaments: Scotty Boyle, John Harrop, Andy Motsko, Walt Munze, Charlie Philips, Al Sadtler, Al Blau, and Roy Condon. Referees Chuck Cohen and John Hill would both play in the Grand Masters competition.

Rob Wyman currently works as a school guidance counselor in New Orleans, but he grew up in Rutland, Vermont. He learned about lacrosse at the US Naval Academy but finished his college playing career at Castleton State (Vt.) College in the early 1970s. Later he moved to Boston to pursue a Masters program and advanced through the refereeing ranks, working the North-South All-Star game in 1985 and then the NCAA tournament in 1986. He moved to New Orleans as the 1990s began and was instrumental in launching NILOA (National Intercollegiate Lacrosse Officials Association) in 1990. Rob has refereed in 30 US states and three foreign countries and remains active today both on the field as well as serving on various officials' committees.

New England college alum David Hague began his officiating career in New England in the 1970s; he was coaching then as well, at Nathaniel Hawthorne College in New Hampshire where games were played at night with two lights attached to a telephone pole at midfield. He has worked several NCAA tournament games. He moved to Ohio in the mid 1990s and now works as Superintendent of Schools near Aspen, Colorado. "All I can remember is singing those ridiculous referee songs every time we were in a public place. As a non-drinker, I had the morning games in the early rounds. One of my memories was the look on the Japanese refs' faces when we went to Hooters for dinner. They could not keep from looking."

Steve Miller of Manlius, NY is the current Chairman of the Collegiate Officiating Committee of the US Lacrosse Men's Division Officials Council. A 1973 graduate of Alfred, Miller captained the lacrosse team while earning all-ECAC Second Team honors as a defenseman. Since 1975 he has refereed at the high-school and college level and has been a consistent NCAA Tournament official since 1985. During this time he has also coached at the youth and high-school level as well run lacrosse camps. He has worked two European Championships as well as the indoor professional league, the NLL.

Terry Culley of Perth played for almost 30 years before taking up officiating in the mid 1980s. "My only regret is that lacrosse is not as popular here in Australia as it is in other parts of the world. Baltimore was a lot of fun; I made some new friends and caught up with some old ones."

Bill Fox: "In Baltimore we had a very strong crew of referees. There several from the USA who represented other countries. Right away I felt we were on the same page and the play of the games from all the countries were played in a more similar style. The one thing that sticks in my mind is all the great referees from the U.S. who did not make it to the Worlds in 1998; I wish there was room for all of them."

Chris Parker from England's Old Waconian Club became the fourth person to have played (1974 and 1978) in a Worlds and then refereed in it (1998). Parker runs a mortician's business in Cheadle Hulme.

The USA team entered the Worlds in 1998 with a 29-1 overall record and their team for Baltimore looked even stronger. Goalie Sol Locascio was back for his third Worlds as was defenseman John DeTommaso. 1994 MVP Mark Millon returned on attack with Ryan Wade at midfield. The Head Coach was Bill Tierney of Princeton University.



The Iroquois Nationals came to Baltimore with a good mix of box players and those with field experience at the college level in the United States: Rex Lyons, Gewas Schindler, and Scott Burnham.

Canada had many familiar names: The Gait brothers, Tom Marachek, John Tavares, speedy defenseman Steve Toll, and Virginia University goalie Chris Sanderson. Attackman John Grant, who had attended Delaware University, was the son of the Canadian attackman with the same name in the early 1980s.

England played the two Carcaterra brothers. Brian in goal, Paul on the midfield. Japan, back for its second Worlds, had attackman Chinya Maruyama, middle Ryuichi Seta, and goalie Yoshida Hidekazu.

The Germans, by tourney's end, would have the leading scorer on their team: Jon Damm, while Scotland would have the leading point scorer: Martin Clarke.

Australia returned middle Gordon Purdie, goalie Murray Keen (all-World in 1990) and defenseman Brad Skepper. Future ILF referees Milan Vit and Martin Holmen would play for Czech Republic and Sweden, respectively.

One of the better games in round-robin play was the USA-Canada contest. Canada led 8-3 before the Americans pulled out a 14-12 victory. They would finish 1-2 in the Blue Division round-robin standings.

Jim Price: "Coach Tierney of the USA was observed using flash cards to signal his defense. No one is allowed to communicate with their team by way of 'using artificial means.' This can be a factor in the ILF with the language problems that exist. The Deputy RIC, Graham Lester, came down from the Press Box and asked table supervisor Jim Carroll to advise Tierney to desist. Carroll, from Tierney's home state of New Jersey and being no dummy, thought it would be best for the CBO to handle this duty. When instructed to put away the cards, Tierney was not happy. He asked for a clarification and was given the rule about using artificial means to communicate. His reply? 'They're not artificial, they're made of wood.' He did, however, comply with the request."

Japan, meanwhile, was racing toward a perfect 5-0 record in the Red Division, thus earning the right to play the Iroquois Nationals for a spot in the semi-finals. The Iroquois Nationals had recorded their first-ever Worlds win, a 10-9 thrilling victory over England where Rex Lyons scored with but 15 seconds left in the game. Late in that game with the score 9-9 English goalie Brian Carcaterra (who played for Johns Hopkins) ran the ball the length of the field and shot on the Iroquois goal. The Iroquois goalie made the save whereupon Carcaterra interfered with him, thinking (under USA college rules) that the worst that would happen would be that they would get the ball at midfield and he would have time to get back into his own goal. Under international rules, however, he had to serve a 30-second penalty. Whether he would have saved Lyons' game-winning shot if he had been in the game is still debated.

Although Japan would score first, the Iroquois had a 6-3 lead at half and keep the Japanese at bay the rest of the way for a 12-9 win. In the semis, Canada defeated Australia 15-11 while the USA cruised past the Iroquois Nationals 24-4.

Thus, the stage was set for the Finals at 8pm on Friday July 24. Peter Knight was Head Referee with Jim O'Hara and Bill Fox on the field and Peter McGinnety as CBO. Peter McGinnety's CBO position for the final was probably secured a few games earlier when he disciplined the USA coach as the latter was stepping into the box area while Pete was CBO: "Don't shout at me and get your foot off my line!" This now figures as one verse in the refereeing version of "The Music Man."

For the first half it was all USA as they raced to an 11-1 halftime lead. Veteran reporter Bill Tanton turned to a colleague in the Press Box and said, "This is awful. I thought we'd at least have an interesting game."

It really didn't get interesting until the fourth quarter, which the USA entered leading 12-4. Millon scored to make it 13-4 and then everything went Canada's way for the remainder of regulation time. The final 12 minutes were some of the most exciting lacrosse anyone had ever witnessed. Canada won every ground ball, every faceoff it seemed, and the USA crease violations, pushes and fouls only compounded their predicament. Canada scored nine goals in the last 15 minutes to send the game into overtime.

The USA scored twice in overtime, the last goal by Darren Lowe who will be playing in Perth in 2002 and whose father, Alan, played in 1974. Canada's Marachek scored with 2:24 left in the second four-minute overtime. With 41 seconds left Marachek had LoCascio beaten but hits the pipe. The final shot of the game, by John Tavares, was blocked by LoCascio, his 32nd save of the game. USA 15-Canada 14.

Bill Fox: "We referees could not believe what happened in the first half. The USA was so dominant, and Canada just could not get the pistons fired up. The second half was a full turnaround by both teams. The Canadian bench throughout this whole game stayed on task with no panic or ill words amongst themselves. Being so close to the bench area you could see and feel the momentum change. On the field there was a different sense of a shift control. From the Canadians there was the nonverbal glance, the body language, the 'I will take charge' look players get when they are in a zone. Two halves, two teams, two games in one. This was something special, a once-in-a-lifetime game. With the game tied and overtime a short few minutes away, the crew gathered at center for some thoughts. Jim O'Hara and I had a few words with crew chief Peter Knight just before the first overtime period. 'Let the boys on the field decide the game and if we have to throw a flag make sure it is a good one.' In my opinion, Jim O'Hara is a great official. If anyone has a chance to watch Jim work, you will see an honest and fair game from him every game. Textbook in all parts of his game with a player's feel for the game. Peter Knight managed the final game with grace and composure. The Australian Officials program is a lot stronger because of guys like Peter. If there's a lesson to anyone in sport from that game, it would be 'never lose focus and believe in yourself.' The sad thing about this game is that there had to be a loser. I feel both teams won and so did international lacrosse. If someone watches the tape of this game, they will be fans for life. This game had it all."

Although he is in the distinct minority with his opinion, Jim Price offered this assessment of the game. "I was in the press box evaluating referees and had a great view of the whole thing. At the halftime break I was watching the Canadian bench when they were down 11-1. I

suspected something was in the works because the players were sitting calmly on the bench and the coaches were joking with them and each other. We were soon to see what their game plan was; they were playing possum.”

“This was the second most exciting game I’ve ever seen,” said US Hall of Famer Skip Lichtfuss, chair of the games management committee.

“What could possibly have been more exciting than this?” he was asked.

“Manchester in 1978 when Canada won 17-16 in double overtime,” replied Lichtfuss who had worn #25 in that game as a USA middie.

The final standings: USA, Canada, Australia, Iroquois, England, Germany, Scotland, Japan, Czech Republic, Sweden, and Wales. Ryan Wade of the USA won MVP honors.

## ADELAIDE 1999 U-19

### Referees:

- AUS: Lindsay Scott, Chief Referee, Middle Swan, WA. lscott@cygnus.uwa.edu.au  
Graeme Reddaway, Evaluation Panel, Mordialloc. reddaway@cyberspace.net.au  
Terry Culley, Evaluation Panel, Bibra Lake. tculley@iinet.net.au  
Craig Wilson, Evaluation Panel, Carine, WA.  
Don Lovett, Airport West, VIC. annedonl@netspace.net.au  
Greg Harrison. Greg.Harrison@corpmail.telstra.com.au  
Rolfe Kraus, Como, WA. roshell@opera.iinet.net.au  
Rob Mollison. mollison@senet.com.au
- CAN: Jim Price, Deputy Chief Referee, Thornhill, ONT. fieldref@home.com  
David Cadwallader. caddylax@home.com  
Don Blacklock, Anten Mills, ONT. deblacklock@hotmail.com  
Roger Nurse, Hamilton, ONT. laxref11@skylinc.net
- ENG: Graham Lester, Evaluation Panel, Cheadle Hulme. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk  
Phil Pearson, Stockport, Cheshire. laxref@ic24.net  
David Scholes, Delph. laxref@mwfrees.net  
Jon Harrop, Bath
- JPN: Kentaro Shimizu, Chiba. shimiken@mb.infoweb.ne.jp  
Kei Miyachi. kei-miya@nn.ij4u.or.jp
- USA: Eric Farno, Coventry, CT. efarno@aol.com  
Jim Luchsinger, Cortland, NY. jluchsinger@homer.cnyric.org  
Skip Cooper, Nashville, TN. cooplax@aol.com



Back L to R: Luchsinger, Blacklock, Scholes, Mollison, Shimizu, Nurse, Harrop, Cooper  
Front L to R: Lester, Price, Harrison, Cadwallader, Pearson, Kraus, Lovett, Miyachi, Farno, Scott

The fourth World U-19 Championships produced one of the largest junior competitions ever seen in international play: almost 500 players descended on the Glenelg Lacrosse Club grounds just outside of Adelaide from July 2-10, 1999. Six nations competed in the U-19s while Australia also held its U-15 and U-17 National Championships at the same time. Joining these latter events were 54 players from the USA.

Players and officials stayed at the Marineland Holiday Village and took their meals at the Woolshed (Shear Fun!).

Australian Helen Keane coordinated the event. Keane: "We wanted to make the Opening Ceremonies short and sweet; it was outdoors in the middle of our winter. We had a band to play prior to the Ceremony and for the march of the teams. The referees marched together as a team. We came up with appropriate music for each country, but couldn't think of anything for the refs. Finally, we came up with an idea, but only told the Bandmaster. Opening Day was a flurry with more problems than you can imagine. We ended up waiting for the Iroquois who didn't know they weren't to return to the village after their morning game. You can imagine the mumblings; not a good start and everyone on edge. At last we started the march with bright music for the U-19 boys. When it came time for the referees, the band struck up 'Three Blind Mice' to roars of laughter. This was the best thing that could have happened because the atmosphere changed immediately, and the grumbling ceased, and it set a happy tone for the rest of the week."

Australian Referee in Chief Lindsay Scott was assisted in his evaluating/assigning duties by Graeme Reddaway, Terry Culley, Craig Wilson, Jim Price, and Graham Lester. Only two on-field referees returned from 1996: Rob Mollison and David Scholes. Otherwise, it was an all-rookie crew.

Coventry, CT's Eric Farno works as a high-school biology teacher in the Manchester, CT school district. He began officiating in 1983 and has officiated several NCAA tournament games. In 1993 he made his first trip to Australia, accompanying the CVLC club team.

Born in Hawaii, Skip Cooper grew up in Anne Arundel County, Maryland where he captained Andover High's lacrosse team as a middle and earned All-County honors his senior year. He was a walk-on player for UMBC (at that time a Div. III school). He graduated from Tennessee Technological University and received a M.S. in economics from Virginia Tech in 1979. Coop currently owns and manages Fortier Substance Abuse Testing, Inc. in Tennessee. He refereed the NCAA DII Championship game in 2000 and the ACC Championships in 2001. For the past four years he has worked the USLIA Championships in St. Louis, MO.

Jim Luchsinger of Cortland, NY attended Cortland State University (many current college coaches are Cortland grads). He has refereed numerous NCAA tournament games and worked the MLL pro league in 2001.

Australia's Rolfe Krause participated as a player in Senior Men's Competition from 1966 through 1993 for three clubs: Hamilton Hill High School, Melville City, and East Fremantle. His playing apex occurred in 1986 and 1987 with his selection to the Western Australian team. By 1994 he was refereeing full time and worked the U-17 Nationals in 1994 and 1996. In 1996 he worked the European Championships in Dusseldorf, Germany. In Adelaide he was Head Referee for the Championship game.

Roger Nurse was born in Trinidad in 1967 before moving to Canada two years later. By the age of ten he was playing box lacrosse in the Hamilton Lacrosse Association. He began playing field lacrosse at Carleton University in Ottawa in 1989. By the mid 1990s he was one of the best defensemen in Canada: selected as top Defensive player at the National Championships in 1995 and 1996. He started reffing field lacrosse in 1992 and box lacrosse in 1995. He was also selected to officiate at Perth 2002. Nurse also referees basketball (since 1994) and hockey (since 2001).

Born in 1960, England's Phil Pearson played goalie beginning in 1973 for Mellor, Wilmslow, and finally Poynton. He started officiating in 1995 and has undertaken two Senior Flags finals in the north of England. Phil was CBO on the final in Adelaide 1990.

Countryman Jon Harrop, born in 1951, started playing lacrosse at the age of 14 and began refereeing in 1990. He worked the masters tournament in Baltimore 1998 and has officiated at the last two European Championships. He is currently the South of England Referees' Training Officer and has run officials' courses in England, Wales, Sweden, and Germany.

Don Blacklock of Canada played goalie in both high-school and college. "I was a bit of a complainer to the referees in those days." He started officiating in 1984 and was selected to work two Worlds (1992 and 1994) that he had to decline. He finally made it to Adelaide where he worked the Finals. Don has also refereed at two European Championships.

Kei Miyachi launched his officiating career in 1995 at the tender age of 19 and two years later was working in the national championships. One of the spectators at Adelaide told him: "You are very small and very short but you have a big spirit and your signals and gestures are like those of a sumo wrestler."

Kentaro Shimizu played lacrosse at his university in 1992 and began officiating two years later. For five years now he has been selected to work the national championship finals. In 2000 he would go to Hawaii for their tournament and also work the European Championships in Wales in 2001.

Round robin play commenced July 2 and ran through July 7 and there were several close games, as well as blow-outs, over the five days. The surprise team of the tournament, the Iroquois Nationals, was led by Rodney Redeye, Lance Mitchell, and Drew Bucktooth. They had the USA down by three goals in the fourth period before finally falling 9-8. Team USA had Liam Banks, the leading scorer for the tournament, on attack as well as BJ Prager. Owen Daly would eventually win MVP honors.

Australia, who finished fifth overall, surprised the Iroquois 15-14 in the last round-robin game. Chief Referee from 1996 John Harris would return three years later to the U-19 realm as Executive Director of the Australian team.

In the first semi-final The USA defeated England 13-11 while Canada, starring Devon Wray and AJ Shannon, got by the Iroquois Nationals 15-13.

The Adelaide Finals between Canada and the USA on July 10 were done by head referee Rolfe Kraus, Skip Cooper, Don Blacklock, and Phil Pearson as CBO. USA defeated Canada 14-7. Third place went to the Iroquois after a 16-11 win over England.

The tournament concluded with a banquet at 7:30 that evening at the Murpherville Racecourse Function Center.

The next U-19 Worlds is scheduled for Minnegan Stadium on the campus of Towson University just north of Baltimore, MD, USA June 26-July 6. For the first time in ILF history, the girls' and boys' championships will run concurrently at the same location.

PERTH 2002  
RAMIFICATIONS OF THE MLL OUTDOOR PRO LEAGUE THE  
DEBUT OF THE GREEN DIVISION

Referees:

AUS: Lindsay Scott, Chief Referee, Middle Swan, WA. lscott@cygnus.uwa.ed.au Graeme Reddaway, Assessor, Mordialloc, VIC. reddaway@cyberspace.net.au  
Mike Slattery, Malvern East, VIC. mike\_slattery@hotmail.com  
Dennis Mulroney, Croydon, SA. adelax@senet.com.au  
Terry Culley, Bibra Lake, WA. tculley@iinet.net.au  
Don Lovett, Airport West, VIC. annedonl@netspace.net.au  
Rob Mollison, Flagstaff Hill, SA. mollison@senet.com.au

CAN: Jim Price, Assessor, Thornhill, ONT. fieldref@rogers.com Larry Howard, Assessor, Edmonton, ALB. larryhoward.@shaw.ca  
Don Blacklock, Anten Mills, ONT. deblacklock@hotmail.com  
Brad Scibak, St. Paul, MN. brad\_scibak@kaplan.com  
Marty Gaffney. gafferlx@hotmail.com  
Roger Nurse, Hamilton, ONT. laxref11@skyline.net

USA: Jake Curran, Assessor, Syracuse, NY. lax.bros3@twenty.rr.com  
Bob Duggan, Assessor. playon@san.rr.com Eric Evans, Putney, VT. eevans@sover.net  
Greg LaCour, Bel Air, MD. laxxref@aol.com  
John Price, Lima, NY. refprice@rochester.rr.com  
Mike Ventura, Towson, MD. ace4fair@email.msn.com

GER: Ken Galluccio. goochtoo@hotmail.com

SWE: Martin Holmen. martin.holmen@posten.se

ENG: Graham Lester, Deputy Chief Referee, Stockport, Cheshire. g.lester@mmu.ac.uk  
Phil Pearson, Stockport, Cheshire. laxref@ic24.net  
Phil Long Stockport, Cheshire Philip.long@uk.pkf.com  
Eddie Owen, Manchester. teejowen@supanet.com  
Simon Peach, London. speach@tsi.co.uk  
Alan Todd, Stockport, Cheshire. altoddy@yahoo.com

!RO: Rodney Meyer, Mounds, OK. laxmookie1@aol.com Frank Davis, Sanborn, NY. frankiel2d@aol.com

JPN: Kentaro Shimizu Chiba shimiken@mb.infoweb.ne.jp Tetsuya Koyama Gifu tetsuya@green.ocn.ne.jp

SCT: David Medlicott Manchester, England dave.medlicott@umbro.co.uk

As the ninth World Lacrosse Championships approach in the western Australian city of Perth July 5-14, 2002, it would be appropriate to reflect on just how far this international event has come over the past 35 years. In Toronto, 1967, four national teams, in perhaps a loose definition of that word, gathered somewhat on the fly that May to play a series of round-robin matches using wooden sticks to determine an unofficial World Champion in men's field lacrosse. There was scant media attention prior to, during, and after the event. The matches

themselves were held in several different locations during the week. Four nations with four very different sets of rules scrambled to determine just what the rules would be for the games, with changes occurring after each game. Administering the roles were four referees from just two countries; two of the referees had never worked a field lacrosse game. However rougharound-the-edges the event seems now from the vantage point of hindsight, it was an admirable start, a start improved upon with each succeeding World Championships.

That start in Toronto eventually led to what will transpire in Perth, subtitled by the organizers as 'The Festival of Lacrosse.' Athletes from 16 nations, 11 vying for the title of World Champions, will compete over ten days. In the prestigious Blue Division, based on a top-five standing at the last Worlds in Baltimore in 1998; are Australia, Canada, USA, Iroquois Nationals, and England. In the Red Division the nations include Japan, Germany, Sweden, Wales, Scotland, and the Czech Republic. At the ILF meeting in Berlin. Germany in May, 2001, the Green Division was created for nations newly affiliated or seeking affiliation with the ILF. At this writing, Korea, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Ireland and Tonga will compete amongst themselves with the Green Division winner participating in a play-in game with the sixth place team in the Red Division and a chance to be ranked in the top twelve in the world.

The ILF competition in this Festival may, ironically, be one of the smaller segments of the overall lacrosse picture in Perth. Eight other categories of competition will be held concurrently including open. masters, grandmasters, Aussie masters, and four distinct classes of junior events. All of the ancillary events will be held together with the Championships on the 17 fields comprising the West Australia Sports Park.

Administering the Worlds will be a true governing body, the ILF, with a true Referees Committee, and the staff for the event itself. The Organizing Committee had its own web page up and running almost a year in advance of the first faceoff.

Ironically. one detail regarding the referees that Toronto 1967 set a standard for that has yet been unmatched, is in the area of compensation for officials at an ILF Worlds; the Toronto organizers paid for the travel and lodging expenses of the four referees and paid them \$25/game. Since then, referees at the ILF World Championships have received no pay for working their games and, like the teams themselves, must fund their own travel and expenses. This may come as a bit of a surprise to officials in the USA or Canada who referee for pay. Speaking of just field lacrosse now, in the USA a referee will receive \$160 for a Division 1 college game plus mileage and approximately \$50-\$60 plus a bit of mileage for high-school games. The four. referees on the field for a Major League Lacrosse (MLL) Game in 2001 each received a flat \$200, no mileage. In Canada, the pay scale varies greatly as to region. but University games provide \$60 plus mileage for referees while highschool games pay \$35. In England, referees are paid 15 Pounds Sterling per game. Considered part of their country's National Squad, referees therefore participate in fundraising efforts for the team as a whole and share in the funds raised and the logistical support provided by each country's lacrosse governing body. In addition, in the USA for example, referees from a district will contribute to a fellow district ILF referee's trip. Similar district altruistic gestures occur as well for referees from other nations.



Chief Referee Lindsay Scott of Australia, assisted by ILF veteran Graham Lester, will oversee, assign, and evaluate 25 referees from nine countries for the World Championships. Assisting in assessing will be names familiar to the ILF family: Jake Curran and Bob Duggan of the USA, Jim Price and Larry Howard of Canada, and Graeme Reddaway from the host country. Many of the on-field referees return from previous Worlds held during the later 1990s: Phil Pearson, Don Blacklock, Brad Scibak, Roger Nurse, Don Lovett, Terry Culley, Dennis Mulroney, Rodney Meyer, Frank Davis, Tetsuya Koyama, Kentaro Shimizu, and Mike Slattery. Their biographies may be found above.

Greg Lacour played lacrosse at Towson State University 1973-1981, where he started three years on attack. He played club ball in the Baltimore area from 1982-1990 where he was the leading scorer on the championship team in the Bud Light 1989 CALL League. He has officiated since 1990, working 4 MIAA division one championships and the NCAA Final Four in 2000. He refereed at the European Championships in 1999.

Lima, NY's John Price has refereed highschool lacrosse since 1988 and college ball since 1990. He has worked the New York state championship tournament each year since 1991 including two championship games and has worked several NCAA and ECAC tournament games as well. In 1997 he refereed the annual North/South college all-star game. John is a basketball official as well and has served as his area's rules interpreter for the past five years.

The writer of this history, Eric Evans, played lacrosse at the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut where he earned All-New England distinction as a defenseman in 1968. Upon attending Dartmouth College, the next decade was spent pursuing the sport of whitewater kayaking in which he competed at the 1972 Olympics with a 7th-place finish. He began officiating lacrosse in the mid 1980s in Vermont and was the head referee for the European Championships title game in 2001 in Cardiff, Wales where Don Blacklock and Rodney Meyer joined him on the field for the Germany-England tilt. He currently teaches English at Landmark College in Putney, VT. He is also the author of "New England Lacrosse Officiating An Anecdotal History" and the men's referee column for Lacrosse Magazine and [www.officiating.com](http://www.officiating.com).

Insurance agent Mike Ventura of Towson, MD has experience refereeing indoor and outdoor lacrosse both at home and abroad since 1985. He has refereed in the USA on the college, indoor, and club levels doing NCAA tournament games since 1996, the USCLA championship game in 1994, and the MILL (now NLL) indoor pro championship game in 1998. He has also participated as a referee at the USA/Canada Brogden Cup, the Canadian Championships in 1995 and 1996 and the 1997 European Championships in Stockholm., Sweden.

England's Eddie Owen played with Boardman and Eccles Lacrosse Club in North Manchester from the age of 13 and continued through the teams to become First Team Captain and lead the Club to success in The Junior Flags Final in 1986. Owen: "My career in lacrosse started as a midfield grafter. Then, being an amenable sort, I was the one who would put on the pads and go in the goal. I ended up playing the rest of my lacrosse career as goal tender. I represented the Lancashire County Team in 1989/90. I took up officiating in the 1996 season and like all ex-players who take up the Black and White, was suddenly hit with the

fact that the players' rules of the game are very different from those rules applied by the officials. All those years of gentle and reasoned questioning' of the officials during my playing career would come back to haunt me in those first few games as referee." Eddie officiated at the 2000 and 2001 European Championships.

Born in 1948, Alan "Toddy" Todd started playing lacrosse at the age of 14 for Cheadle and Mellor. He took up refereeing at the age of 40 and officiated the Open Division at Manchester in 1994 and, more recently, the European Championships in Manchester 1999 and Glasgow 2000. In 2001 Toddy officiated at the Lake Placid (USA) tournament. Toddy teaches chemistry at a college in Stockport and performed as Vince Prince with his rock-n-roll band at the closing ceremonies of the European Championships in Manchester, 1999.

Dave Medicott, born of a Scottish father on July 14, 1942 (significance of this date will emerge later), played midfield and defense for Boardman and Eccles for 22 years. He converted to refereeing in 1987 and has been a full international referee since 1996. He worked the Division One tournament at the Worlds in Manchester in 1994 and has officiated at numerous European Championships since then. He has traveled to San Diego, New Orleans and Lake Placid to work their tournaments as well. David is currently Chairman of the ELA Referees Association and will retire from refereeing on July 14, 2002 in Perth. David works as a Supply Manager for Umbro Footwear and Equipment

England's Phil Long, a lifelong rugby union player, was drawn into lacrosse with two daughters playing at the Heaton Mersey Club in Stockport. Phil had never played lacrosse and found that the only way to help the juniors was by buying a whistle and learning the rules. He progressed through being a junior Saturday morning referee to a Saturday afternoon "home" second official and eventually was invited to be a panel referee for league games. Interest in further development was fueled by trips with "John Leach Tours" to the Berlin Open Tournament in 1999, the German Championships in Kiel the same year and then the Prague Cup in 2001. Long's first "international" tournament was the European Championships in Wales in 2001. Long is a 51-year-old committed single parent who operates as an accountant specializing in corporate and personal insolvency (his own) work.

German referee and Columbia University graduate Ken Galluccio comes from the lacrosse stronghold of Long Island, New York and found himself suddenly again holding a goalie stick and wearing the black jersey of Deutschland during the first ever European Lacrosse Championships in Prague in 1995. He competed for Germany in the World Games 1998 in Baltimore. He began officiating in 1999, becoming in the process the first to have competed and officiated in the European Championships (1999, 2000, 2001). Ken is currently the Schiedsrichterobmann (Chief Official) for the Deutsche Lacrosse Verband (German Lacrosse Association) and sits as well on its executive board. In his spare time he enjoys doing historical preservation while living on the border to Poland.

Galluccio: "The German officiating program owes tremendous thanks to many of this year's World Championships officials including the immortal Graham Lester who officiated the first ever lacrosse game in Germany (a real feat considering there weren't even any nets). Mike Ventura was a solid fixture back in those days as well as Jim Price and Jake Curran.

Lately our young prodigal neighbors Holmen and Vit have helped us as well. Phil Pearson was head referee for the German Championship Final 2001 in Passau."

Born in 1974 in Salem, Sweden, Martin Holmen started to play lacrosse in 1991 as a midfielder in Flemingsberg. He played for Sweden in the Emerging Nations tournament in Manchester in 1994 and in the European Championships 1995-1997 and the Worlds in 1998 in Baltimore. After retiring from playing because of a bad knee, Martin started to referee and is still the only Swedish referee who doesn't also play. He has refereed in the European Championships in 2000 and 2001 and also the Berlin Open in 2001.

Depending on who gets the earlier games on the first day of competition in Perth, Ken Galluccio, Milan Vit and Martin Holmen will become the 5th, 6th, and 7th ILF Worlds players to later referee in the Worlds.

An interesting subplot to Perth 2002 percolated during the winter of 2001/2 involving players participating in the new American professional outdoor field lacrosse league, Major League Lacrosse (MLL). To understand its possible ramifications on the games in Perth, some background is in order.

Participation in the ILF World Championships has always been an open affair; qualify for your national side and you are eligible. Thus, this event has never been hamstrung by the amateur rules that have so bedeviled Olympic and other Worldwide sports prior to the open era of competition brought by the 1980s and 1990s. Therefore, over the year many of the stars of ILF World competitions have been names seen in professional indoor box leagues (such as the current NLL) or several ill-fated outdoor professional leagues.

In 2001, television physical fitness promoter Jake Steinfeld (a former lacrosse player at Cortland State), launched the most ambitious and well-planned professional outdoor lacrosse league to date: the MLL. One of the MLL stipulations was an exclusivity clause. To paraphrase here, a player in the MLL was restricted to participating in MLL events during the course of the MLL season. No Vail Shoot-Out Tournament, no Lake Placid Summit Tournament, etc. Running head on into this exclusivity clause was the decision by US Lacrosse to hold its 120-player USA team tryouts in late June 2001 at the University of Delaware. A major factor in US Lacrosse's decision was the difficulty of finding sufficient housing and field space for 120 players, almost 40 coaches, 30 referees, and numerous support staff. Finding such space in June is much easier than finding it in the fall (after the completion of the MLL season) when schools and universities are in session. That left many top potential Team USA players in a predicament: forgo the allure and money of the MLL to take a (never guaranteed) shot at making the USA team?

In the end, former ILF players such as Casey Powell and Mark Millon opted to stay with the MLL and passed up their chance to represent the USA in Perth. A two-sided argument thus ensued. Some said the team that was eventually selected was weaker without those players such as Powell(s) or Millon. The other side said the team would be just as strong with younger players given a chance to emerge like Mike Powell, Doug Shanahan and Trevor Tierny.

Meanwhile the Canadians were recently caught up in the undertow of the MLL exclusivity clause. The Canadians named their team in late December 2001. Many of the names on the roster were familiar to those who follow the MLL: Gary and Paul Gait, John Grant, Jr., Matt Shearer, John Tavares., and Tom Marachek. At this writing it is not known what action the MLL will take if they decide to go Down Under in the summer of 2002.

Feb. 1, 2002  
Eric Evans  
Putney, VT