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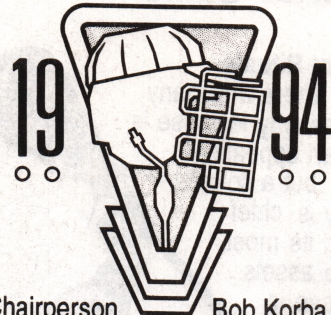
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A Short History of the Colorful Game

Ancient Rituals

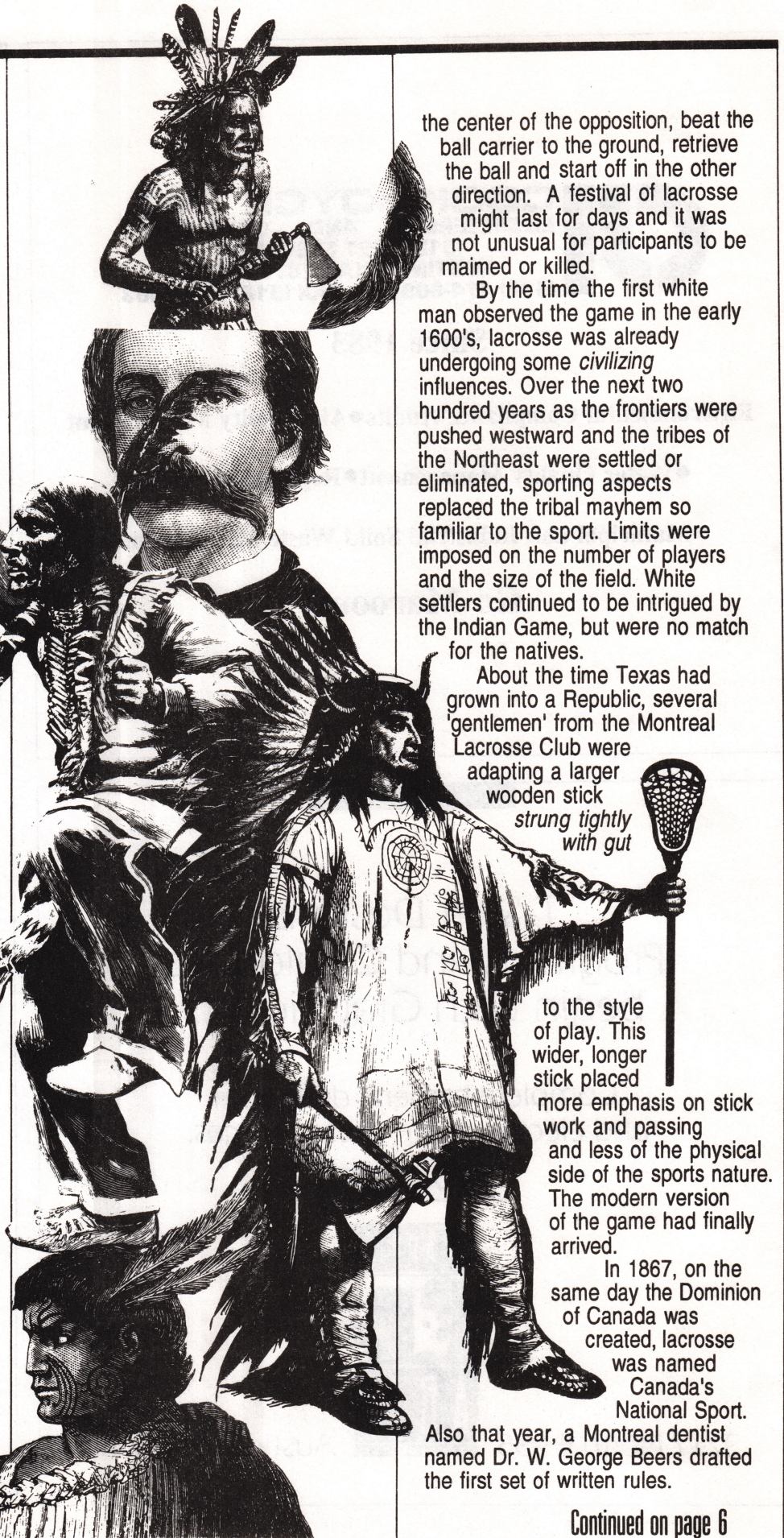
There are many reasons why lacrosse is such an appealing game, but a colorful history is chief among its most unique assets. Lacrosse is the "indigenous aboriginal national pastime". The sport was called the "game of the creator" by the medicine men who served as its first referees. Dubbed "lacrosse" by the early missionaries in the 1600's, the game has alternately been called "Baggat-away" by the English, "Little brother to war" by the Iroquois, and "The fastest sport on two feet" by Boston Brahmins.

Elements of tribal mythology and native folklore are woven into the fabric of the modern sport. The fore-runner of lacrosse was played by tribes throughout North America. Begun as a religious festival to honor the pantheon of Indian gods, this public ritual evolved into mass festivals and finally; a form of preparation for close combat.

The stamina and agility required of braves in combat were perfectly mirrored in the rugged hand-to-hand survival skills that the sport offered.

Early contests would evolve using no boundaries. The entire countryside was their venue and the goals were often set in neighboring villages miles apart.

A large body of braves would surround the celebrated *ball carrier* and they would move off in search of their opponents goal. Scouting parties would search for the location of the deer-hide ball, while *fake* swarms of braves would create diversions. When encountering their adversaries, braves would hack and wrestle their way to



the center of the opposition, beat the ball carrier to the ground, retrieve the ball and start off in the other direction. A festival of lacrosse might last for days and it was not unusual for participants to be maimed or killed.

By the time the first white man observed the game in the early 1600's, lacrosse was already undergoing some *civilizing* influences. Over the next two hundred years as the frontiers were pushed westward and the tribes of the Northeast were settled or eliminated, sporting aspects replaced the tribal mayhem so familiar to the sport. Limits were imposed on the number of players and the size of the field. White settlers continued to be intrigued by the Indian Game, but were no match for the natives.

About the time Texas had grown into a Republic, several 'gentlemen' from the Montreal Lacrosse Club were adapting a larger wooden stick *strung tightly with gut*

to the style of play. This wider, longer stick placed more emphasis on stick work and passing and less of the physical side of the sports nature. The modern version of the game had finally arrived.

In 1867, on the same day the Dominion of Canada was created, lacrosse was named Canada's National Sport.

Also that year, a Montreal dentist named Dr. W. George Beers drafted the first set of written rules.

Continued on page 6

Lacrosse in Texas

In the 1970's as the 'hotbeds' of lacrosse expanded throughout the country, they gave impetus to developing high school programs within their small geographic spheres. Several Eastern lacrosse alumni in Houston viewed Texas as just such a fertile state. As a catalyst for growth in the Southwest, they engineered to have Johns Hopkins and Navy play their final regular season game of 1971 in Houston's Astrodome. Over 18,000 people attended the charity-sponsored game...a record lacrosse attendance mark that held up until mid-eighties.

Two former Eastern high school players-attending SMU and Texas A&M-made contact through that game. By the end of the summer of 1971, the Dallas Lacrosse Club challenged Texas A&M to a meeting on a section of the polo fields in College Station. Though the score of that first match has long been forgotten (Dallas won none-the-less), the teams met several times in the following year and by summer's end in 1972, the Dallas Lacrosse Club accepted an invitation to meet the newly formed Houston Lacrosse Club at the Kinkaid School.

The Texas Lacrosse Association was formed in 1974. The powerful Tulane Lacrosse Club applied for membership as did the newly formed San Antonio Club and the University of Texas. Baylor, LSU and Texas Tech followed in 1975. By 1978, the Southwest Lacrosse Association representing teams in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, replaced the Texas Lacrosse Association. The new league initiated a two-tiered format for competition: The senior Club, or post-graduate Division and the Collegiate Division.

During the boom years of the mid-eighties, the Southwest offered jobs and opportunity for many transplants with lacrosse experience. The Club Division of the SWLA reached thirteen teams-four

in Houston alone-while the College Division matched that number. The College Division initiated formal post-season competition in 1982.

Yet it wasn't until 1987 when Randy Bryan of Houston helped orchestrate Texas' first high school program at St. John's. Houston's Kinkaid School and Memorial High School fielded teams the following year. 1989 saw the establishment of Austin's first team with Robert Tomaszewski's Westlake team as the Houston scholastic community mushroomed to seven teams. Plano organized as the first competitive high school team in Dallas in 1991 and the original Roosevelt and Central Catholic teams of San Antonio joined the Texas High School Lacrosse League in 1992.

During this recent 1994 season, over forty competitive lacrosse programs fielded teams in the Lone Star State. There were seven post-graduate clubs and thirteen colleges in the Southwest Lacrosse Association, while the Texas High School Lacrosse League had ten high schools in Houston, five in Austin, four in Dallas and two in San Antonio.

The future looks very bright. As former Texas high school players move through the collegiate ranks, they are beginning to provide a strong source of talent and fresh legs for the aging Club Division teams. The quality of the Collegiate Division has been improving dramatically in the past four years as skilled players from Texas high schools can frequently step in and impact on a college squad's performance immediately. If more coaches can be found in the university communities, the Southwest Lacrosse Association will look to keep it's most talented players at home in the Lone Star

state. But the process is all fueled by the scholastic programs were the prospects are unlimited. While Houston has consolidated and strengthened it's programs with generous youth and middle-school feeding systems, neither Houston nor Austin have reached their potential.

The surface of the San Antonio community has barely been scratched and the huge, untapped bulk of the Metroplex holds great promise. Proportionally, Waco, Lubbock and Bryan/College Station offer substantial growth potential in communities already exposed to the lacrosse phenomenon.

As long as coaches can be found to get sticks in the hands of eager young men and women, this game--like it's ancient counterpart--knows no bounds.

Past State Champions of the Texas High School Lacrosse League:

St. John's	1989
St. John's	1990
Episcopal	1991
Episcopal	1992
Austin High	1993

Past Collegiate Champions of the Southwest Lacrosse Association:

Tulane University	1982
Texas Tech	1983
Texas Tech	1984
Texas Tech	1985
Texas Tech	1986
University of Texas	1987
Texas Tech	1988
Southwestern University	1989
University of Texas	1990
Texas A&M	1991
Texas Tech	1992
Texas A&M	1993
Texas A&M	1994

... History

Athletic Clubs were the first organizations to sponsor teams in the United States. By the 1870's, most metropolitan cities on the North Atlantic seaboard boasted one or more squads. *Club lacrosse* still flourishes today. As a post-graduate activity of former collegiate and scholastic players, it is the basis for international competition in 1990's. Intercollegiate lacrosse had its modest beginnings in 1877 when NYU defeated Manhattan College 2-0. By the turn of the century, most of the Ivy League and many smaller Eastern independent colleges were composed in leagues stretching from Boston to Baltimore.

Contemporary Lacrosse

The development of lacrosse was centered in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern states for much of the next sixty years. The number of colleges continued to expand and the game grew in popularity among the exclusive prep schools that provided ready entry into the Ivy League and the exclusive Eastern colleges. While the alumni of those varsity programs stayed in the Northeast and promoted the game among their sons (and daughters), lacrosse became the province of the 'Eastern Shore' and acquired its image as an exclusive gentleman's game.

Lacrosse reached the Olympics in Amsterdam in 1928 and again in Los Angeles in 1932. On both occasions, Johns Hopkins University represented the United States, winning the gold medal in 1932. Lacrosse was again introduced to the Olympics by the host nation of Canada as a limited participation sport in 1976.

The 1960's saw two significant changes to the sport.

On Long Island, in upstate New York and in the Baltimore area, lacrosse began finding its way into more and more public high schools. As these scholastic players of the

Northern All-Star Team

Gold Jerseys with Black Trim

No.	Player	Position	Year	School
1	Scarfone, Chris	Attack	So.	Berkner
2	Bufkin, Dick	Attack	Jr.	Jesuit
3	Dipoma, Nick	Midfield	Jr.	St. Mary's
4	Comsudi, Chris	Defense	Jr.	Westlake
5	Kerr, Blake	Midfield	Sr.	Westlake
6	Buchanan, Garland	Defense	Sr.	Central Catholic
7	Harris, Darren	Defense	Sr.	Jesuit
8	Kierstead, Matt	Midfield	Sr.	Jesuit
9	Stockstill, Adam	Goal	Jr.	Bowie
10	Handy, Bryan	Midfield	Sr.	St. Mark's
11	Wiederhold, Ted	Attack	Sr.	Central Catholic
12	Leslie, Ryan	Attack	Sr.	Westlake
13	Kuntz, Charlie	Midfield	Jr.	Jesuit
14	Daugherty, Derrick	Attack	Jr.	Westwood
15	Mewborne, Mike	Midfield	Jr.	St. Mary's
16	Brooks, Lyle	Defense	Sr.	Westlake
17	Blewett, Steve	Attack	So.	Westwood
18	Herring, Jesse	Attack	Sr.	Westlake
19	Arnold, James	Midfield	Sr.	Bowie
20	Clay, Corey	Midfield	Sr.	Berkner
21	Whelchel, Evan	Midfield	Jr.	St. Mary's
22	Hamra, Taylor	Attack	Sr.	St. Mark's
23	Brinkman, Mike	Goal	Jr.	St. Mark's
24	Eisenberg, Eric	Defense	Sr.	Round Rock
25	Kalman, Jason	Attack	Sr.	Plano
26	Hammach, Gabe	Defense	Sr.	Westwood
27	Cole, Jeff	Midfield	Sr.	Round Rock
28	Caudillo, Roman	Midfield	Jr.	Westlake
	Hoverman, Daniel	Attack	Sr.	Austin
	Ruffcorn, Dave	Goal	Sr.	Austin
	Sandbach, John	Midfield	Sr.	Austin
	Skaggs, Jack	Defense	Sr.	Austin
	Swail, Mike	Defense	Sr.	Austin

Coach: Earl Bill

Continued on page 7

Southern All-Star Team

Black Jerseys with Gold Trim

No.	Player	Position	Year	School
1	Block, Mike	Goal	Sr.	Kingwood
2	Brandenberger, Bill	Goal	Jr.	Lamar
3	Harper, Brad	Goal	Sr.	St. John's
4	Bates, Ross	Attack	Jr.	Episcopal
5	Chandler, Jim	Attack	So.	Klein
6	Swanson, Blake	Attack	Jr.	Kinkaid
7	Hurson, Brenden	Attack	So.	Kingwood
8	Almy, John	Attack	Sr.	Lamar
9	Short, James	Attack	Sr.	Lamar
10	Rives, Chris	Midfield	Sr.	Episcopal
11	Ross, Newt	Midfield	Jr.	Episcopal
12	Austin, John	Midfield	Sr.	Episcopal
13	Donnally, Mark	Midfield	Sr.	Kinkaid
14	Thomas, Pat	Midfield	Jr.	Kinkaid
15	Douglas, Scott	Midfield	Sr.	Kingwood
16	Parker, Andy	Midfield	Jr.	Lamar
17	Bryan, Dave	Midfield	Jr.	Lamar
18	Wooten, Dave	Midfield	Jr.	Klein
19	Van Wie, Matt	Midfield	Jr.	St. John's
20	Harvey, Jason	Midfield	Sr.	Cy Fair
21	Mahoney, Mike	Midfield	Sr.	Memorial
22	Barksdale, John	Midfield	Jr.	Kinkaid
23	Thomas, Dave	Defense	Sr.	Episcopal
24	Wynn, Forrest	Defense	Jr.	Kinkaid
25	Webb, Ben	Defense	Sr.	Kingwood
26	Jasinski, James	Defense	Sr.	Klein
27	Thomas, Josh	Defense	Jr.	Kinkaid
28	Brantley, Brian	Defense	So.	Episcopal
	Stephens, Jeff (Injured)	Midfield	Sr.	St. John's
	Bartosh, Mark	Defense	Sr.	Bellaire
	Cross, Ray	Defense	Jr.	Bellaire
	Hill, Joel	Midfield	So.	Bellaire
	Moncrief, Brial	Attack	Jr.	Bellaire
	Phan, Hui	Midfield	Jr.	Bellaire

Coach: Marty Whipple

... History

baby-boom matriculated throughout the country, they spread their devotion to lacrosse with them. Active hotbeds on a new phenomenon of collegiate *club* began springing up in Ohio, Colorado and California. Although these schools were participating at the sub-varsity level, the game finally began to grow nationwide.

Little had changed in the design of the bent oak lacrosse sticks since the Montreal Lacrosse Club's innovations in 1856. Mohawk and Iroquois Indians still crafted them by hand on their reservations in Upstate New York and Canada. But mass marketing was not the tribal way. In the late 1960's the first sticks with plastic heads were introduced to the sport. They revolutionized the game at the time when the expansion of lacrosse demanded more versatility. After several years of refinement, they proved to be more durable than their wooden predecessors. Their performance was more consistent, they require less maintenance and break-in time. But most importantly, the lighter weight heads delivered less impact on contact. The plastic stick accelerated the speed of the game by allowing greater offensive potential and lighter safety equipment. The scoring and pace of the game increased dramatically. The result is the exciting hybrid of the native Indian Game which you see today. America's original national pastime.

The Northern Division

The 1994 season was a wire-to-wire finish for Rich Weigand's defending State Champion Austin Maroon's. Running just behind the undefeated Maroon's in district play was Dave Lapin's Westwood squad. While two spirited contests resulted from their meetings, Westwood could come no closer than a seven goal deficit.

Scooter Settle's first-year St. Mark's team was a pleasant surprise, bolting from the starting gate to surprise their Dallas counterparts with a 3-0 district mark before fading in the backstretch.

Struggling to break out of the middle of the pack were the Bulldogs of Austin Bowie, Westlake, Plano, Jesuit and first-year St. Mary's Hall of San Antonio. A lot of mid-season jockeying for position occurred during a very ambitious race. Westlake, Plano and Jesuit briefly came back to the pack in 1994, showing the effects of graduating several very talented seniors. Bowie claimed some hard-won, first-time victories over traditional rivals as did Earl Bill's St. Mary's team. Both Bowie and St. Mary's served notice that they're moving up in class next spring.

With hustle and dedication, Central Catholic, Round Rock and Berkner showed strong programs and were competitive in most of their games. All three finished well out of the running this year.

In the North Division Quarter-Finals, Austin defeated Plano 17-7, while Westwood dismantled Jesuit's hopes 7-3. In the State Semi-Finals, Westwood focused on stopping Austin's splendid attackman Daniel Hoverman (58 goals and 17 assists), only to find the Maroon's remaining attackmen and middies picking up the slack. In what's quickly become a City Classic, Austin defeated Westwood 12-5 to earn a return trip to the Championship Game for the

Continued on page 11

Austin "Maroons"

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

Maroon Jerseys

No.	Player	Position	Year
1	Wright, Lewis	Goal	So.
2	Skaggs, Jack	Defense	Sr.
3	Walker, Curran	Midfield	Jr.
4	Grupp, John	Attack	Sr.
5	Palmer, Stephen	Attack	Jr.
6	Hanna, Trent	Midfield	Jr.
7	Bridges, Rob	Midfield	Sr.
8	Ruffcorn, Dave	Goal	Sr.
9	Beck, Brad	Defense	Sr.
10	Walker, Chan	Midfield	Jr.
11	Terranella, Canuche	Defense	Sr.
12	Johnson, Brian	Defense	Sr.
13	Bell, Colin	Midfield	Sr.
14	McKenney, Mike	Defense	Fr.
16	McInroy, Adam	Attack	Sr.
17	Walker, Dan	Midfield	Jr.
18	Ryan, Aaron	Attack	Sr.
19	Schickel, Matt	Midfield	Sr.
20	Sandbach, John	Midfield	Sr.
21	Rodriguez, Damian	Midfield	Sr.
22	Svail, Mike	Defense	Sr.
23	Hoverman, Daniel	Attack	Sr.
24	Wallenstein, Eric	Attack	So.
25	Gray, Arrel	Midfield	So.
26	Villanueva, John	Midfield	Jr.
27	Vier, Brad	Defense	Sr.
28	Cartlidge, Justin	Midfield	Jr.
29	Newell, Patrick	Attack	So.
30	Dial, Chris	Defense	Jr.
31	Hoverman, Craig	Midfield	Fr.
33	Jackson, Scott	Midfield	Jr.
39	Bagget, Tyrone	Midfield	So.
88	Cardwell, Hillary	Defense	So.

Coaches: Rich Weigand
Patton Glade

Bellaire "Cardinals"

Texas High School Lacrosse Association

White Jerseys

No.	Player	Position	Year
2	Wilt, Joey	Midfield	Jr.
7	Phan, Hieu	Midfield	Jr.
9	Navratil, Paul	Defense	Sr.
13	Rogers, Dan	Attack	Jr.
15	Thomas, Shederick	Defense	So.
17	Cao, Chieu	Midfield	Jr.
18	Loring, Abe	Goal	So.
21	Cross, Ray	Defense	Jr.
24	Singh, Nate	Midfield	Jr.
25	Alkek, Trent	Midfield	Jr.
26	Friedman, Jay	Attack	Sr.
27	Cernosek, Dave	Midfield	Jr.
29	Bartosh, Mark	Defense	Sr.
31	Liu, Hsin	Midfield	Sr.
32	Carbonell, Lee	Goal	Jr.
34	Belt, Rob	Midfield	So.
53	Werner, Austin	Midfield	Sr.
69	Moncrief, Brian	Attack	Jr.
78	Badrina, Eddie	Midfield	Jr.
88	Gomez, rob	Defense	Jr.
90	Hill, Joel	Midfield	Jr.
96	Vaden-Youmans, Aaron	Midfield	Jr.
97	Holden, Byron	Defense	Sr.
99	McRee, Cactus	Midfield	Sr.
	Hayden, Jeff	Midfield	Sr.

Coaches: Drew Hewitt
Steve Childs

Your officials for today's game:

Referee: Tom Carr
Umpire: Jeff O'Donnell
Field Judge: Jeff Hinderer

The Southern Division

In 1994, the South Division of Texas High School Lacrosse saw it's most competitive season in history. Six teams remained in contention for playoff spots into the final week of the Spring. The tie breaking system was virtually exhausted in determining the number two, three and four seeds for the playoffs. The one constant remained Episcopal High School with a perfect 8-0 conference record, after back-to-back non-conference losses to open the season. Chris Rives, Ross Bates and Newt Ross returned from last years State Championship runner-up team to lead the Knights to the Semi-Final game...a feat they've accomplished for the last five seasons.

Bellaire, Kinkaid and Kingwood were seeded two, three and four respectively after identical 6-2 conference seasons. Kingwood, in only their second year of existence, showed dramatic improvement with outstanding season from middle Scott Douglas, goalie Mike Block and defenseman Ben Webb. Kinkaid came back from two conference losses to win six straight behind middle Mark Donnelly, attackman Blake Swanson and defenseman Forrest Wynn. The Bellaire Cardinals rode a stout defense and relentless midfield play to a 6-2 conference record with inspired play by defenseman Ray Cross, Mark Bartosh and offensive help from attackman Brain Moncrief and middle Joel Hill. Lamar (5th. place) and Klein (6th. place) each had outstanding seasons as well. They were competitive in every game that they played, with each squad losing by a combined goal differential of eight points to the four other playoff teams.

The Quarter-Finals saw Bellaire defeat Kinkaid 7-6 despite a furious comeback attempt by the Falcons. Episcopal defeated Kingwood in a barnburner, 8-7. In the Semi-Final game, Episcopal and

Continued on page 15

Condensed Rules of Lacrosse

Condensed Rules of Lacrosse

While the game of lacrosse most closely resembles basketball ("hoops" inventor, Dr. James Naismith was a former lacrosse player) many of the modern rules and concepts governing play are present in other sports. The following is a brief summary of the important rules of the sport. There are exceptions and modifications to each of the general rulings stated here.

The Game

High school lacrosse is divided into four twelve minutes quarters. The playing field is 60 yards wide and 110 yards long. The 6-by-6 foot upright goals are 80 yards apart and inset 15 yards into the field from either endline.

The object of the game is to score more goals than your opponent. A goal is scored by throwing, batting or kicking the ball across the plane of the goal with the stick, sometimes referred to as a *crosse*. The ball may not be touched by hand. One point is awarded for each goal.

Teams are composed of Midfielders, Attackmen, Defensemen and a Goalie. Each team must keep at least three players in the attacking half of the field and four players on the defensive half of the field at all times. A violation of this principle is *offsides*.

Each quarter is started with a *face-off* to determine possession. The *face-off* is repeated after every goal. Play is continuous. When a team causes the ball to go out of bounds, a *turn-over* results. Possession is awarded to the opposing team. In the case of a *shot on goal*, the ball is awarded to the team whose player is closest to the ball at the moment when the official determines that the ball is out of play. Play is initiated by the

officials with all of the players on the field. There is no *inbounding* of the ball, as in soccer or basketball.

Ball Movement and Contact

Players advance the ball up the field and use specific strategies for attacking the goal. Dodging movements, picks, screens, players cutting toward the goal and *feeding* or passing to a cutting player can all be very similar to basketball offense. Man-to-man coverage, zones, match-up zones and *traps* are reflective of basketball's defensive strategies.

Body contact is limited to hitting the player with the ball, or any opponent within 5 yards of a loose ball. Once a player gains possession of the ball, his teammates may not block for him. Players may attempt to dislodge the ball from their opponents' stick by striking or *checking* the stick with their *crosse*. Violations of the contact rules include striking an opponent--with the stick or the body--from the rear, on the head or below the waist.

Goal Play

The circular area surrounding the upright goal is known as the *goal crease*. Specific 'privileges of the crease are allowed to the goal keeper during play. While within the 18 foot circle, the goalie may not be checked or interfered with in any manner. No attacking player may enter the *crease* at any time. The ball can only be passed into the *crease* by the defensive team--it cannot be carried into the *crease*. After making a *save* or preventing a shot from scoring, gaining possession of the ball or receiving a pass, the goalie has 4 seconds to vacate the crease. Only the designated goalie has the 'privileges of the crease'.

Penalties

Fouls are divided into two categories: *personal* and *technical* fouls. Personal fouls are the more serious violations and draw 1-3 minutes of penalty time. Technical fouls are of a less severe nature.

Players in violation of the rules are removed from the field to the *penalty box* while their teammates play short-handed or *man-down*. This is very similar penalty enforcement to hockey.

When checking opponents with the stick, a reasonable attempt must be made to dislodge the ball. Merely striking the opponents body is a violation of the personal foul *slashing*. Other personal fouls include; *cross-checking*, *tripping*, *illegal body checking*, *unnecessary roughness*, and *unsportsmanlike conduct*.

Technical fouls carry a 30 second violation and penalty time is not served unless the offended player or team had possession of the ball. If the ball is loose, or if the offending team had possession of the ball, a turn-over results and the ball is merely awarded to the opposing team. Technical fouls are; *pushing*, *holding*, *interference*, *offsides*, *illegal screening*, *warding-off*, *stalling*, and *various forms of illegal procedure*.

A *slow-whistle* technique is used by the officials when a flag is dropped on the field. This allows for the offended team to complete a potential scoring play.

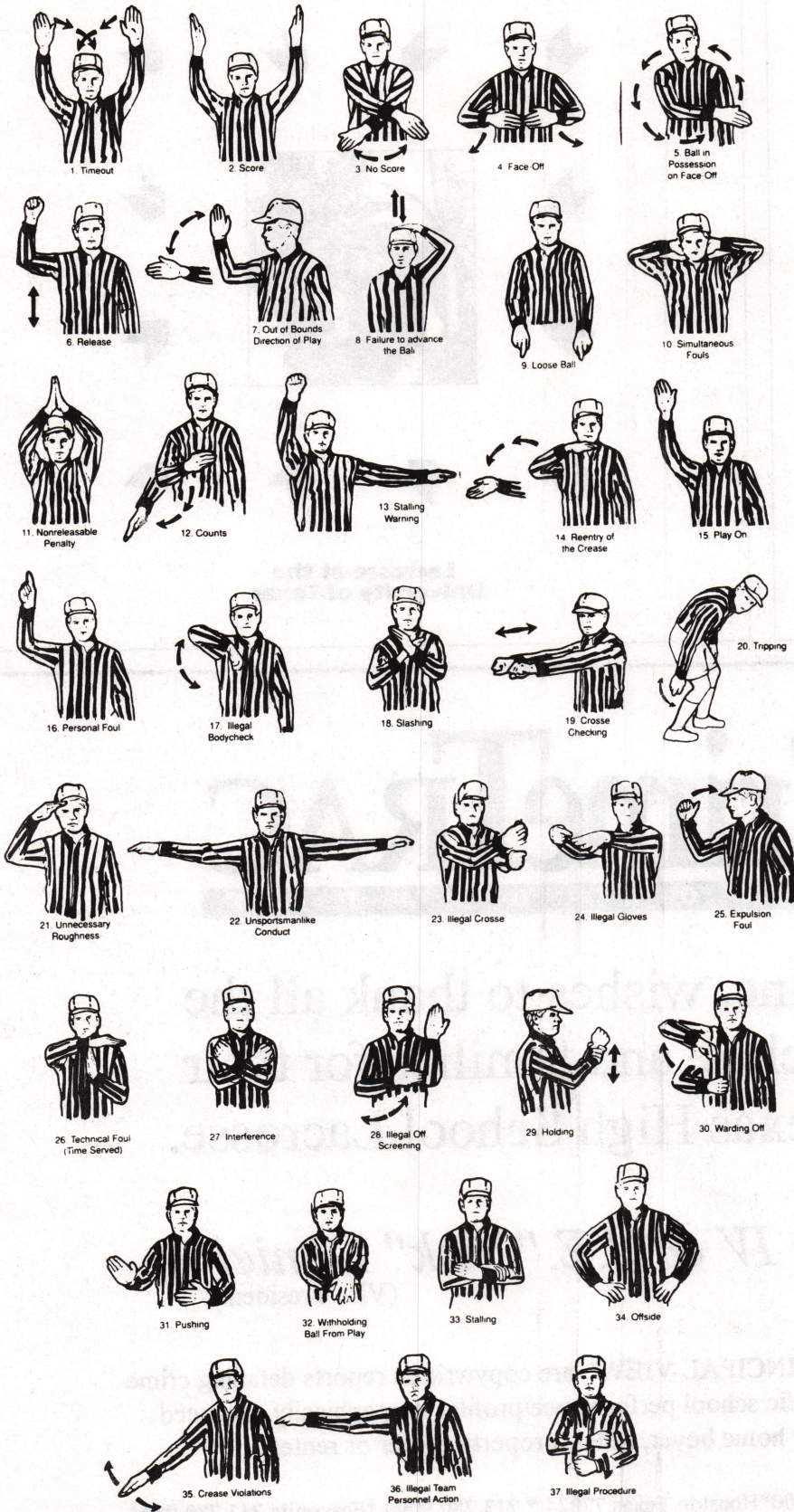
On Allowing Contact

Lacrosse is a physical sport. Clean, aggressive contact within the rules is a natural part of the game.

It should be noted that players may elect to defend the ball by turning their bodies to shield or absorb contact. What begins as a legal check by a defensive player cannot be made illegal by the protective reaction of the offensive player. The entire play - and not just the immediate point of contact - must be considered when determining infractions of the rules.

Thus *reach* and *opportunity* are significant in determining stick-checking violations, while a player *turning to avoid contact* is critical when evaluating body-checking fouls.

OFFICIAL SIGNALS



Northern Division

second consecutive year.

Handicapping the 1995 race will be a little bit more difficult. Dallas Berkner and Central Catholic are an impact player away from contention. If they can keep their end-of-the-year enthusiasm and tenacity intact, they should find greener pastures in '95.

Dave Shelor's Round Rock Dragons improved tremendously from the start of the '94 campaign. With some stability and confidence in the passing game, the Dragons should be in a position to settle some old scores in North Austin.

St. Mary's Hall, Bowie, Westlake, Jesuit, Plano and St. Marks all have the coaching and talent to make a run for the championship. Jesuit, Plano and Westlake have proved that they have the legs to go the distance. They have only to return to form to make this a very balanced, exciting district race. Which ever entry can take the bit early may well determine next year's darkhorse candidate.

A visit to Town Lake has not exactly been a picnic for teams over the last few seasons. But Austin High will graduate a stalwart crop of seniors into the collegiate ranks -- Hoverman, Swail, Ruffcorn, Sandbach, McInroy, Bell, Grupp and a host of others. While Rich Weigand's cupboard may not exactly be bare, the Maroon's diet will be noticeably leaner in '95 as they spend the fall and spring bulking-up and rebuilding. But count on the "Chef" to whip up a few surprises.

The starting poll position belongs to Westwood. Returning a complete attack unit featuring the smooth stick-handling of Derrick Daugherty, the Warriors need only to improve defense and get a balanced scoring punch from midfield. If Dave Lapin can blend the ingredients--as he has so often in the past--the Warriors should be able to book a run to Dallas and the winner's circle in 1995.

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Welcome Class of '98



Lacrosse at the
University of Texas

12



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players, coaches, and families for their
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FRIDAY 10-6:00 SUNDAY 12-5:00

Southern Division

Bellaire were knotted at 2-2 late in the fourth quarter. It was a defensive struggle before Bellaire came alive to score three straight and make their first ever trip to 'State'. The Cardinals were led again by their defense, especially goalie Lee Carbonella, who shut down the vaunted Episcopal offense. 1994 Southern Division Coach of the Year Drew Hewitt and assistant coach Steve Childs worked hard all year and hope to have their team ready for today's Championship Game.

The Southern Division expanded this year to nine senior high school programs, seven junior varsity and two Middle School teams. Through these new programs, the hope is that more future student athletes can discover the great sport of lacrosse.

NOTES

YOUTH LACROSSE

The Friends of Texas Lacrosse hope to establish a youth lacrosse league in the Austin area this coming year.

Any children, ages 10 to 14, interested in learning the exciting sport of lacrosse should ask their parents to call Rich at 443-9341.

SHUT UP AND PLAY LACROSSE

CENTRAL TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL SUMMER LACROSSE LEAGUE

FOR MORE INFO CALL DAVE AT 441-3459



Kinkaid Summer Programs and Camps Hosts

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE CAMP HOUSTON

June 6 through 10
9:00 to 3:00
Boys, ages 12 - 18



Chad Muir, Director

Kinkaid Graduate

Princeton Lacrosse, #48

1992 National Champions

Mike Bird, Administrative Director

Varsity Lacrosse Coach, The Kinkaid School

Members of the Princeton 1992 Ivy League and NCAA Division I National Championship Lacrosse Team coming to instruct Houston area players. Coaches are All-American, All-Ivy, and Team USA honorees, including the 1993 NCAA Division I Player of the Year. Through team games and daily lectures, this day camp offers exposure to lacrosse at its best, with tailored individual instruction in basic skills and advanced techniques from nationally honored lacrosse players. Emphasis will be on teaching fundamentals and the importance of team work to help players achieve the best in lacrosse and leadership skills. Cost: \$250.00

Quality Instruction from National Champions



For more information or to register, call Chad Muir at 512-476-9318