

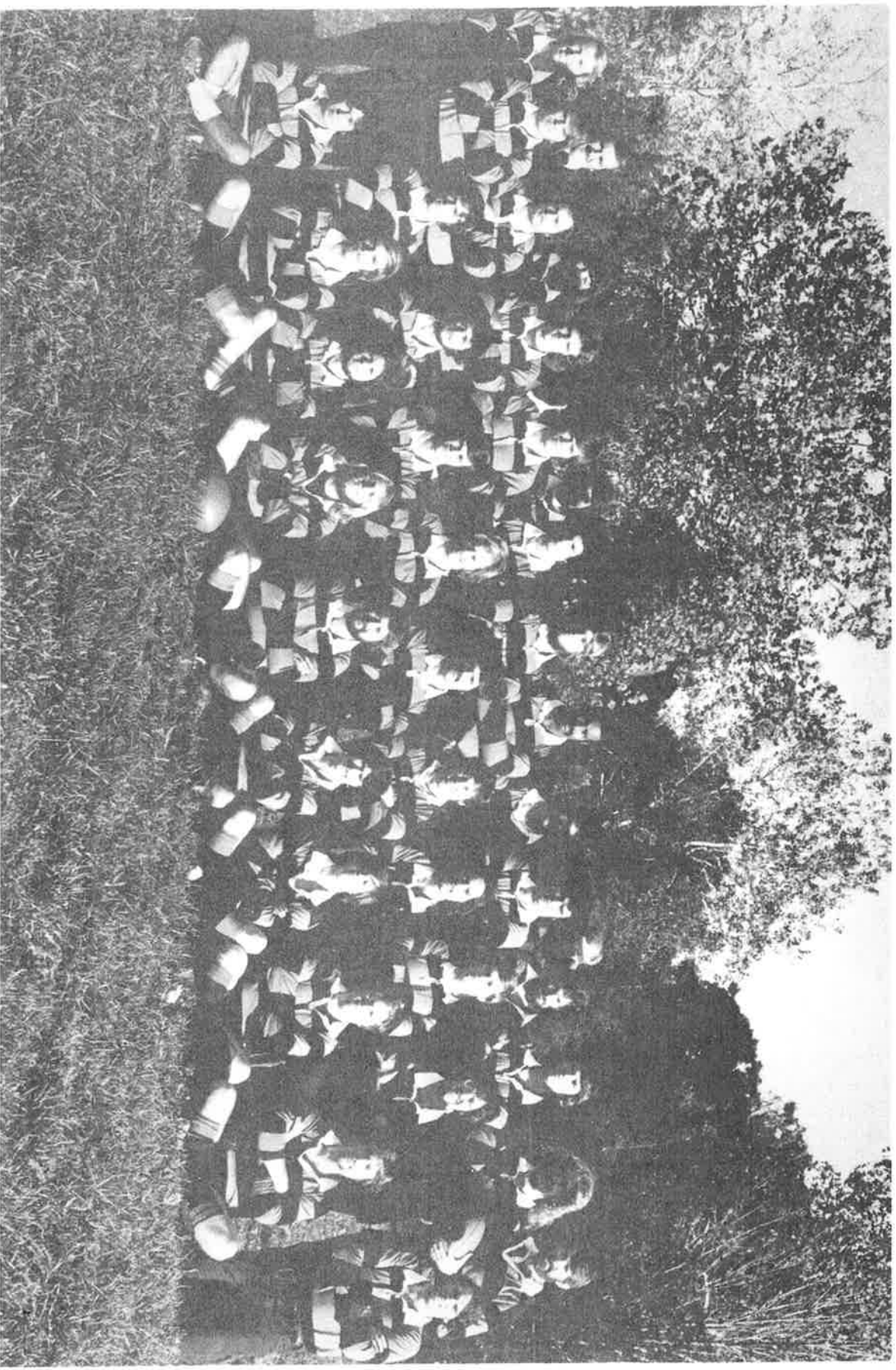
# INDIANA RUGBY

15 YEARS . . . . .



A GAME FOR RUFFIANS  
PLAYED BY GENTLEMEN

# INDIANA RUGGERS 1974



*Photo courtesy of Victor Luaces*

## A NEW ERA HAS BEGUN

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that we present the inaugural and official *History of Indiana Rugby*.

As with a game of rugby, this publication required an unselfish team effort with personal sacrifices. Not only do we thank those club members who worked for this publication, we congratulate them for an outstanding achievement. We also take this opportunity to thank all our advertisers and all of our followers in the community, across the country, and from overseas who were anxious to be registered as Friends of Indiana Rugby.

We compiled this publication because Indiana Rugby has so much of which to be proud. A long history, many championships, and the 1968 ranking as the nation's greatest club are credentials few rugby clubs in America will ever boast. Indiana Rugby has been all this, as well as a gathering place of immeasurable good cheer and post-game song; and has been the breeding ground for the founders and players in many younger Midwest rugby clubs. We wish to share these highlights of our past with the community and to inspire those players in whose hands the future of the club now lies.

Today Indiana Rugby is at the crossroads. A few good men could lead us back to a Midwest rugby power. A few thoughtless or selfish acts by men of lesser vision could lead the club down the drain. The value of all the sacrifices made in the Fall of 1974 must not be negated. The ball is hovering over the 25 yard line and we have it in control, but there are many obstacles ahead and 75 yards to go.

There are two possible visions of the future of Indiana Rugby. Let us call them Scenario I and Scenario II. Scenario I looms up from the last 4 years or so, like a large unpaid debt and is roughly where we are now: our playing record hardly breaks even; our acceptance in the community has wavered; we have achieved little continuity in club officers; we have been unattractive to faculty players and patrons; our press coverage is at an all-time low... somewhere along the way the men who were needed were seldom there. Is this the Scenario we wish to continue?

Let us create an alternative future and call it Scenario II. Two full sets of new jerseys and sox, the most outstanding rugby club history publication seen in America, a flourishing women's rugby side, and a rapid growth in faculty participants and players... and a new era has begun. Here are just a few highlights of a second vision of the future... rent a suitable club premises in the woods for our parties and trophy display... plan a Memorial Stadium rugby promotion day in 1975 featuring I.U.'s Best V's Old Ruggers Alumni XV, call the players in from around the nation, reserve accommodations for them as VIP's... a team trip to the Bahamas or a Florida Tour... new jerseys for the women players... a major program of selfless contribution to worthy community action projects... update the last page of the 'History' each semester with a schedule of games... host the Big Ten Tournament... host an inaugural Hoosier Classic Tournament and provide a worthy trophy... hire rugby movies regularly for enjoyment and teaching... win I.U. Sing again... foster a boys club team or a high school publicity drive... encourage the University to provide new fields... give flowers



to female associates of the Club at appropriate times... carry injury insurance for players... in all, simply to make Indiana Rugby a respected community force that thousands want to watch on weekends, that dozens and dozens want to play for, and that thousands read about and see in the press regularly. Scenario II could be realized in about two semesters.

How can we realize Scenario II? Finances will be less of a problem if the Club can garner support of the I.U.-Bloomington community such as was done in producing this 'History': reduce semester Club membership to \$5; design and market Club neckties; limit after-game celebration costs each week, pass 'round the hat for any further refreshment costs and set up a toll for non-member party crashers. But more than finances are needed to revitalize Indiana Rugby. We need an energetic, creative and organized core of leaders at the administrative level. Equally crucial are the Captain and Coach or Coach-Captain combination. Here we need, first and foremost, men of rugby experience, who know tactics of play, who set an example of disciplined team-consciousness, who can unite 50 personalities, and who have the rare quality of field presence that is required to direct our players in battle on the field. In our Club today there are such leaders and some potential leaders in the younger ranks.

Indiana Rugby will launch a new era on November 2nd in Memorial Stadium. We are only a few short steps from 1975, and perhaps the turning point in the revival of a slumbering rugby giant.

*L.R.H. and J.E.S.  
Friends of Indiana Rugby*



I.U. reaches high in 1974. (I.U. v. Ohio State, Tri-State Tournament, Indianapolis)

# THE HISTORY OF RUGBY

In 1823 a young lad at Rugby University in England was playing soccer with his friends. Suddenly, with utter disregard for the rules, possibly brought about by the frustration of trying to play an all-kicking game, he picked up the ball in his arms and ran toward the goal and was tackled. The young man's name was William Webb Ellis and the game he started took its name from the University and was called Rugby.

Some of the very early games were played with as many as 20 to 30 men on a side on a field up to ½ mile long. In the 1870's the basic present-day game developed with 15 men on a side. The game was still played without the fine luxury of a referee until 1885. The first international match was between Scotland and England in 1870. Since then rugby has spread to most countries of the world with England, France, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa being the forerunners.

Rugby was contested only twice in the Olympic Games—in 1920 and in 1924. U.S. teams, composed largely of Californians, won gold medals both times in each year by defeating France. The Paris newspapers of the era had underestimated the Americans and referred to them as "a bunch of coal miners doubling as prize fighters." After the Americans had caused upsets in both years, they were reluctantly congratulated for aggressive tackles and superb punting.

Rugby is more flowing than football. A field or "pitch" is roughly 20 yards wider and 10 yards longer than a football field and the game is interrupted only for penalties and after scoring. The "fluid" aspect of the game may be interpreted in another sense. Teams composed of active men in their 40's, 50's, and 60's are growing in numbers across the country. Rather than iced water and oranges at halftime, the senior ruggers generally lubricate the sinews with fluids such as beer or champagne.

American interest in rugby is growing rapidly with more than 1,000 city and university clubs competing in spring and fall seasons. One of the strong drawing points of rugby is that it has remained a strictly amateur sport. Another attraction of rugby is that, while being one of the roughest and most bruising of all sports, the hostilities are always left on the field after the final whistle. The post-game party is as much a part of the game as is the kick-off. It has been said that rugby is a beastly game played by gentlemen, that soccer is a gentlemen's game played by beasts, and that football is a beastly game played by beasts.

Americans often view rugby as an English version of their game of football. Actually, American football is a refinement (or perversion, if you will) of its ancestor—rugby. Americans are turning to rugby because, unlike their football, rugby is a player's game. People of all ages, interests and physical dimensions are turning to rugby for its offerings of participation and social contact. It costs very little to field a rugby team. . . just some leather balls. . . team spirit. . . love of involvement. . . and time to sing-a-long after the weekend games.

## A COMPLETE GUIDE TO RUGBY

by Charles Fox

*A British writer compares rugby with American football and finds his game, quite simply, superior in every way*

It always makes me smile, the way Americans tout the winner of the Superbowl as World Football Champions. American footballers only play other American footballers, and the game they play isn't really football at all.

Ask a Briton, a Brazilian, an Italian, an Indonesian or an Ethiopian what football is and he'll describe a game otherwise known as soccer. The game Americans play and worship (mostly worship) is actually a bastardized version of that grand old English game of rugby.

Legend has it that the founding father of this game was an English schoolboy from Tom Brown's alma mater, Rugby School, an ancient seat of learning also famous for cold showers and flogging. There's a plaque on a wall at Rugby which reads: "This stone commemorates the exploits of William Webb Ellis, who with a fine disregard for the rules of football in his time, first took the ball in his arms and

ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game. A.D. 1823." Rugby was imported to America a few years later, and gradually the Americans evolved their own variation. Officially at least, I believe the first intercollegiate game of American football was played between Princeton and Rutgers in 1869. By the end of the century American football was well-established—as was its most distinctive characteristic, excessive violence. By 1906 this aspect of the game was so out of hand that a concerned Teddy Roosevelt lashed out at it from the White House strongly enough to persuade the Universities of California, Stanford, Southern California and Santa Clara, among others, to drop the game in favor of rugby.

Instructed by the best imported coaches, the Americans learned, or rather relearned, the game well. So well, in fact, that when rugby was played as an Olympic sport in 1920 and 1924 the Americans beat the French to win gold medals both years—although one should point out that the British didn't deign to field teams on either occasion.

The American switch back to football came in 1918. Stanford, Cal and San Francisco's Olympic Club went on playing some rugby until 1933, but essentially the game went into a severe recession in this country until the early Sixties. The comeback that started then has now reached epidemic proportions. Aside from soccer, rugby is the fastest growing sport on—and off—campus. Rugby is played in the East, West and Midwest, and there are more than 100 active clubs scattered across the land. Touring sides from the U.S. play in Europe and Australia, and a Welsh player touring California with Ebbw Vale, one of Wales' top club sides (teams), told me the other day that he was very surprised at the quality of the opposition they'd met.

Outside the U.S. rugby is old hat. England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia field front-rank international teams—the New Zealand All-Blacks are unofficial world champions. It's a big game all over South America and the Far East, and even some of the Iron-Curtain countries field strong club sides.

Americans are turning on to rugby because unlike American football it is a player's game. And let's face it, American football—especially pro ball—is rivaled in absurdity only by Little League baseball. At best it is a measure of just how completely Americans have lost sight of the true purpose of sport in society. Granted it serves a valuable function in providing a microcosm of life's dramas with a clear-cut result that one seldom finds in real life. Granted it gives millions vicarious pleasure every Sunday. But in the final analysis its most beneficial aspect should be to provide a complete diversion from the serious business of day-to-day living. Americans have forgotten this. The superseriousness of football is reflected in the use of such terms as "game plan", "down field blocking" and "running interference in the Pentagon, on Capitol Hill and in business boardrooms everywhere."

Sport is a most excellent means of educating young men in the art of self-control, but watch Americans at play and you get the opposite impression. A ballplayer who doesn't scream at the ump over a close call is only half a man, and American football players dress like gladiators to protect themselves from one another.

But perhaps what's most disturbing about American football, and perhaps most illuminating, is what it says about the American's chronic inability to deal with defeat. Winning is too important to be left to the players. Their every move is controlled by coaches on the sidelines, calling the shots by radio and runner, reducing the players to the status of beef-fed robots. American football isn't a ball game, it's a tactical exercise. I daresay that the late Vince Lombardi is probably a better known figure in America than Napoleon Bonaparte—and at that, the Marquis de Sade was undoubtedly a better "sport".

Happily, in an introspective age where broader education is producing more sensitive individuals, there are plenty of signs that today's young men are beginning to feel self-conscious about subscribing to the quasi-militaristic values of the gridiron. One of the most obvious of these signs is the rugby boom.

In sharp contrast to American football, the rugby coach may as well sit in the

stand after the kickoff, because from then on the players are on their own. It's a game that depends on every player's ability to instantaneously direct the pattern of play and to constantly improvise, to attack and to defend. It demands stamina and agility more than brute strength. There's body contact enough for the least-latent psychopath, but in a rugby tackle, you use your head to think about minimizing the risk of injury, not as a battering ram to break your opponent's ribs. And when the final whistle blows, the teams don't leave the field until they have given each other three cheers. Afterward, tradition demands that the two sides meet and eat—or at least drink—together. This may sound Kiplingesque, but before you snicker remember Salamanca, Waterloo, Trafalgar...

Besides all this, you can go on playing rugby after you leave school without having to turn pro. Union rugby is strictly an amateur game wherever it's played. Remember, it's a British game, developed by the "educated" classes, among whom the word "pro" is reserved to describe ladies of the night and mercenary soldiers. There is, however, a type of rugby—called rugby league—which is played by professionals. (Always remember that we're talking about rugby union, not rugby league. The two games are naturally divided, in England, by class. Rugby league is a very hard-nosed game played mostly by coal miners in the Midlands and north of England. The film *This Sporting Life* was about a pro rugby league player.)

My father went on playing until he was 50. I remember him writing to me from Singapore to tell me that his teammates had insisted on carrying him onto the field on a stretcher to play his final game. I remember, too, at 17, playing for a school side against second- and third-string teams from such great London clubs as the Harlequins and London-Welsh with an average age that must have been close to 40. It was powerful education for us scatterbrained youngbloods, the way those old men used their heads. They didn't bother running after us, they led us by the nose into ambush after ambush. They cuffed us as an old bear does its young, with such grace and guile that the ref seldom noticed. And more often than not they puffed off the field at the end to celebrate victory and further educate us this time in the arts of holding one's liquor and harmonizing bawdy ballads.

Technicalities aside, to put it succinctly, the basic differences between American football and rugby are philosophical. Rugby is character-molding, free-form football for the philandering athlete and near-athlete, while the American version is more a sadistic form of character distortion for force-fed, pill-popping, overstuffed, masochistic man-machines. Which game would you rather your son learned?

Rugby (which one American acquaintance describes as "something between a riot and a rout") is played with 15 men to a side. The field is 100 yards long from goal to goal and the ball is shaped rather like a fat American football (it's 11 inches long and 24 inches in circumference).

The idea is to carry, kick or pass the ball and ground it behind your opponent's goal line. This is called a try and is worth four points. You may then attempt a conversion kick (the goal posts are the same as in American football) worth two points, making a goal worth six. A major rule infraction calls for a penalty kick and if this is successfully converted, it's worth three points. There is also a drop goal, where the ball is drop-kicked over the crossbar (this can be tried any time the ball is in play, and is worth three points also.)

Play runs for 35 minutes each way (40 in international matches) with a five-minute pause at the half. Other than that there are no stoppages. Officially there's no substitution other than for injury in international games. Everyone is eligible to receive, pass, kick and score, and one referee controls the game.

There are two absolute taboos in rugby: the first is the forward pass and the second is to tackle (rugby people generally don't use the word "hit") a man not in possession of the ball. To pass forward is only a minor infringement, nothing more serious, say, than offside, but to tackle a man without the ball is to display an unpardonable lack of self-control. Self-control, after all, being the rock upon which the British character is founded.

Beyond these two things, just about anything goes in rugby, which makes it a

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difficult game to explain on paper. You should watch a game, or ideally, play one. In case you decide to do either, I'll try and give you some idea of what goes on.

A side is split into two squads, eight forwards and seven backs. The forwards, known as the pack or scrum are your heavies. The primary job of the forwards is to seize possession of the pill (the ball) and feed it to their backs. The backs are made up of two men who act as pivots between the forwards and running backs (the scrum half and fly half), the four running backs themselves (known as three quarters) and the fullback. Got that? Good, now let's take it from the kickoff.

**Whistle. Kick. Charge.** Very much like American ball so far, right? But this is where the similarity ends. There are no special kick-return artists. Anyone who catches the ball can head upfield. But after a few strides he passes the ball laterally to the man beside him. The man beside him feints his opponent and then passes laterally again, and so on. If somebody from the other side intercepts one of these passes, too bad everyone turns around and runs after him. To lose possession in rugby isn't going to make you the most popular fellow on the side, but it won't get you benched for a quarter either. If you find yourself in a tight corner or isolated from your teammates, it's quite okay to kick ahead a high, short kick known as an up-and-under. The idea is to run through your opponents as they're wheeling about, catch the ball again and carry on. Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't. In a single minute the ball may change sides two or three times and go from one end of the field to the other and back again.

The important thing is that it's not considered good form to die with the ball. But now and then it happens. If someone is tackled and they may by all means get up again and take the ball on with their feet (this is known as dribbling), but failing that, there's a loose scrum. In a loose scrum, any number of opposing forwards arriving at the scene of a tackle will lock arms, get down and shove against each other shoulder to shoulder, while hacking at the ball (and whoever is lying on it) with their heels, trying to get it back to the scrum half waiting behind them, who will then feed the ball to the running backs, launching a fresh attack. If the loose

scrum seems to be developing into too injurious a melee, why then, the whistle blows and a set scrum is called for.

Now, the difference between a loose scrum and a set scrum is... well, you can see how impossible to explain what it really is. And we haven't even mentioned touch kicking, line-outs, wheeling-and-taking, grubber kicks, props, hookers and all the rest. Hopefully, at least it's clear to you that rugby is a very fast, loose, free-wheeling game. No pomp, no teasing numphets, no cheerleaders, no time for pep talks, strategy meetings, or 12 volume classified play books just a glorious exhausting, impromptu struggle between two teams.

If you think about it, American ball is so structured that the only time it really breaks loose and gets the crowd on its feet is when something goes wrong, when somebody makes a mistake, when the plan goes awry. But there isn't a plan in rugby, the unexpected is utterly commonplace, the air is always charged with tension because nobody knows what's going to happen next, least of all the players. And this go, go, go, push, push, push, run, kick, tackle, run-back-and-forth rhythm, for 35 interrupted minutes, makes it a far more demanding game, physically and emotionally, than American ball.

Despite all this, there are far fewer serious injuries in rugby than in American ball. The main reason is the no-blocking rule. Also, it's poor play to tackle high in rugby. You go for a man's legs, not his head. If he's coming at you head-on, you wrap yourself around his legs and roll with him, you don't try to throw him back. Above all, you very seldom get tackled in rugby when you're not expecting it.

This is the way they play the modern game of rugby. I say modern, because people were playing one version or another of the game long before 1823. The Romans apparently played it first, but more as a form of handball. They played with a ball called a harpastum, a word derived from harnago, meaning to snatch or take by violence. According to an old English chronicle, "the contending parties endeavored to force the ball from one another, and they who could retain it long enough to cast it beyond appointed boundaries were the conquerors." The above article was taken from TRUE, November, 1973.

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*Rugby has been described as unorganized mayhem, but this is not true, actually rugby is organized mayhem. The game developed from soccer, and is similar to American football, although with a few significant differences.*

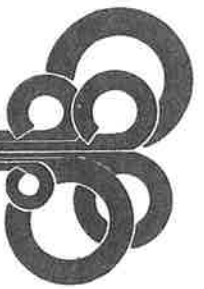
### SCORING

1. A touchdown or "try", is made in the same way as in American football—by carrying the ball over the opponent's goal line. However, the try is not scored until the ball is touched on the ground. A try counts four points.
2. After a try, the scoring team gets a conversion attempt as in football, but taken opposite the point at which the ball is touched down. If the place kick is good, the team receives two more points for a total of six. This is called a "goal". The ball may touch players on its way.
3. If a man carrying the ball doesn't think he can carry it over the goal line he may attempt a dropkick over the crossbar between the goal posts. This is worth three points, but does not earn a conversion attempt.
4. A place-kick or drop-kick taken as a penalty for a major rules violation counts three points if successful.

### START OF PLAY

Rugby is played on a field up to 120 yards long and 75 yards wide called the pitch. There are two 40 minute halves with a rest period in between. At the start of each half, play gets under way with a place-kick from the mid-field line. Once the ball is in play, it may be carried, kicked, or thrown, but it cannot be thrown or kicked forward with the hand or arm.

Players on the offensive team must remain behind the man with the ball. If an offensive man does get ahead of the man with the ball he is "offside" and cannot take part in the play until he is once again behind the ball, or the other team gets possession.



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### THE RULES AND PLAY

When the ball is knocked or kicked over the side line into "touch", it is brought back into play by a lineout. The forwards of both teams form two parallel lines across the field opposite the point at which the ball went out of play. A member of the team which didn't knock the ball out of bounds throws it straight over the lines, and the opposing lines of forwards jump to gain possession of it. No blocking is permitted in rugby, and charging or blocking a man who doesn't have the ball is called "obstruction" and is penalized by the award of a penalty kick. This may be used to gain ground or as a place or drop kick at goal. Two men trying to get possession of the ball may shoulder each other aside, but nothing else is permitted until one has definite possession, after which he is fair game for a tackle.

### THE ADVANTAGE RULE

A unique feature of rugby is the Advantage Rule, whereby the referee seeing the non-offending team profit from an infringement (for example, intercepting a forward pass or a knock-on) will allow play to continue. Finally, the referee is not allowed to alter a decision. Once spoken, his word is law.

### PENALTIES AND PENANCES

Forward pass-scrum.

Knock-on-scrum.

Failure to release the ball after tackle-penalty kick.

Lying on the ball-penalty kick.

Taking part in game when offside-penalty kick at place of infringement or scrum where ball was last played by offending team, at choice of non-offending team.

When running for ball, charging opponent also running for ball (except shoulder to shoulder); when an outside player in scrum, obstructing opponent; being in front of a player of his team who has ball, so as to obstruct opponent; having ball

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and forcing way through players of own team in front of him-penalty kick.

Holding, pushing, charging, obstructing or grasping opponent who does not have ball, except in scrum; hacking, kicking, or tripping opponent; striking opponent; late, early or dangerous tackling; causing scrum to collapse; white ball is out of play, interfering with opponent, or being guilty of misconduct-offending player is sent off or cautioned that he will be sent off if he repeats offense; also penalty kick or penalty try. If he repeats offense, play must be sent off; he takes no more part in the match and the referee reports him to appropriate disciplinary authority.

Wasting time-penalty kick.  
Willful throwing into touch, etc.-penalty kick.

**KNOW YOUR LAWS!**

A player running to catch the ball, catches it clearly and at the same time exclaims "Mark". Should the fair catch be allowed?

No. The player must be stationary and with both feet on the ground when making the catch.

If the ball alights on the touch line or a player carrying the ball steps on the touch line, should the touch-judge raise his flag?

Yes. The touchlines are in touch.

What is the difference between a ruck and a maul?

A ruck is formed when the ball is on the ground and one or more players from each team, on their feet and in physical contact, close around the with the ball between them. A maul is formed by one or more players from each team on their feet and physical contact, closing around a player who is carrying the ball.

**INSTANT RUGBY**

**OFF-SIDE EXPLAINED**

The off-side law for open play is not the same as that for scrums, rucks, mauls and line-outs. In open play you are off-side when you are in front of a player on your team who has the ball or who has played it last.

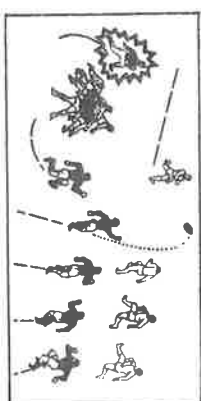
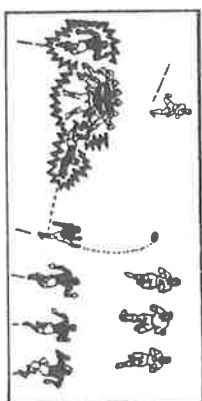
Being off-side means you're out of the game and you must not take part in it in any way until you are put on-side again. There is nothing wrong in being off-side. Every player is bound to be off-side at some point in the game. You get penalized only when you're off-side and you try to take part in the game.

**REMEMBER:** simply being in front of the ball does not make you off-side. You are only off-side if you are in front of the ball when you're team has it (or in front of the last man in your team to play it) and you haven't been put on-side again.

**THE 'TEN-YARD' LAW**

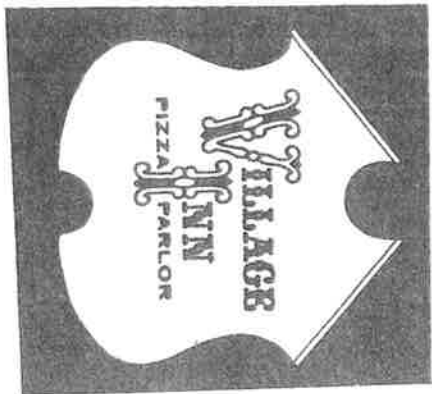
If you're off-side when a player on your team kicks ahead, and you're within ten yards of an opponent waiting for the ball, you must clear off fast until you're ten yards from him, or you'll be penalized. Just by staying near him you are affecting the game. You must retire at once: nothing he may do can put you on-side.

From a scrum, ball reaches Black stand-off, who kicks ahead. Black scrum-half, forwards and blind-side wing are in front of him and therefore in an off-side position. (but not penalized for it). Everyone else is on-side.



Black stand-off follows up his kick so as to pass Black forwards and put them on-side. Black wing is still in an off-side position.

(Continued on page 6)



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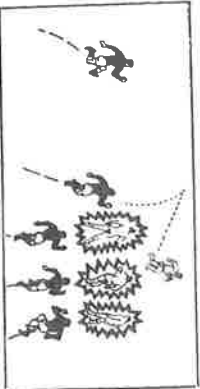
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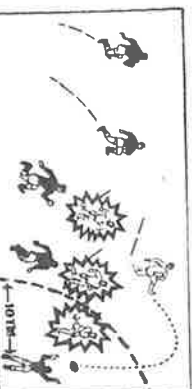
### ON-SIDE EXPLAINED

On-side means you are no longer off-side, so you can take part in the game again. Any off-side player (including one off-side under the 'Ten-Yard' Law and retiring) can be put on-side by his own team in these four ways:

1. A teammate who kicked the ball when behind him now runs in front of him.
  2. Any other teammate who was on-side when the ball was kicked now runs in front of him.
  3. A teammate with the ball runs in front of him.
  4. He runs behind any of these teammates.
- Any off-side player (except one off-side under the 'Ten-Yard' Law) is put on-side if an opponent does one of these three things:
1. Carries the ball five yards;
  2. Kicks or passes the ball;



White full-back catches kick. White players in front of him are now in an off-side position. He runs five yards with the ball. This puts Black wing on-side.



White full-back kicks ahead. Ball goes to Black player. Off-side White player is less than ten yards from the receiver, advances on him, is penalized under 'Ten-Yard' law.

3. Intentionally touches but does not hold it.  
Except where the 'ten-yard' law applies, any player who is off-side in open play is always put on-side the moment an opponent kicks, passes or deliberately touches the ball.

### IN-GOAL PLAY

All laws apply to the in-goal, except tackle, scrum, maul and the line-out, which apply only to the field-of-play. If a defender breaks a law in his own in-goal, a 5 yard scrum is given. If an attacker breaks a law in his opponents' in-goal, a drop-out is given. If a defender puts the ball into his own in-goal and it's made dead by any player, a 5 yard scrum is given.

If an attacker puts the ball into his opponents' in-goal, and it's made dead by any player, a drop-out is given. ('Made dead' here doesn't include scoring a try.)

### LYING ON THE BALL

Falling on the ball stops a foot-rush, and is all right. Lying on the ball stops the entire game, and is all wrong.

When you fall on the ball you must at once do something about it. You must either play the ball in some way or get away from it.

Whatever you do, do it at once. Keep the game going.

### OFF-SIDE AT A LINE-OUT

For players taking part in a line-out: (i.e. all forwards, both scrum-halves, the wing throwing in, his opposing wing)—until the ball has touched a player or the ground, the off-side line is the line-of-touch. After that, the off-side line runs through the ball itself. If you're in a line-out, keep on your side of the line until the ball arrives. Then keep on your side of the ball until the line-out ends.

For players not taking part in a line-out: (i.e. all remaining backs)—the off-side line is ten yards behind the line-of-touch, or the goal line, whichever is nearer. Until the line-out ends, stay behind that line.

(Continued on page 7)

When the line-out starts and ends: A line-out starts when the ball leaves the wing's hands. It ends when one of four things happens:

1. The ball leaves the line-out.
2. A player carrying the ball leaves the line-out.
3. The ball is thrown beyond the furthest player in the line-out.
4. A ruck or maul forms and the entire ruck or maul has moved beyond the line-of-touch.

#### KNOCK-ON AND THROW-FORWARD

The only way to gain ground is to run or kick. You must not throw or knock the ball forward.

When you give a pass, the ball must go along or behind a line parallel to the goal lines.

'Forward' does not mean in front of you. 'Forward' means towards your opponents' in-goal. If you fumble the ball and it bounces towards your own in-goal, this is not a knock-on.

#### Knock-on exceptions:

A knock-on when charging down a kick is not a knock-on.

A knock-on when catching the ball or picking it up is not a knock-on unless the ball touches the ground or another player.

Note: A knock-on must not be intentional. It is an offense to knock the ball forward intentionally, even if you catch it before it touches the ground or a player.

#### ADVANTAGE

If one side does something wrong, and their opponents gain an extra advantage from it, the game goes on without stopping. The advantage can be tactical (good attacking opportunity) or territorial (a gain in ground).

First example: A player gives a forward pass, but an opponent intercepts it and starts an attacking passing movement. He has taken tactical advantage, so the referee ignores the forward pass.

Second example: A player knocks-on and drops the ball. His opponents kick it ahead and follow up. They have gained a territorial advantage from the knock-on, so the referee lets it pass.

Advantage covers 99% of Rugby. It covers all kinds of off-side, as well as knock-ons, forward passes, scrums, rucks, mauls, line-outs, drop-outs, and in-goal play.

If you see an advantage, grab it! Never wait for the whistle.

#### THE TACKLE

Being tackled is not the same as being brought down. You can be brought down without having been tackled.

To be tackled, you must be held so that, for a moment, either you cannot pass the ball or the ball touches the ground.

When you've been tackled, let go of the ball at once, and leave it alone until you're on your feet.

When you've made a tackle, let him release the ball, and leave it alone until you're on your feet, too.

If you've been brought down but the ball hasn't touched the ground and you can still play it, you have not been tackled. So you can pass the ball even though you're held and lying on the ground.

There is no law against passing off the ground. When you're tackled, you must let go of the ball.

#### SET SCRUM OFF-SIDE

For everyone except scrum-halves, the off-side line runs through the tail-end of the scrum. Any player not in the scrum must stay behind this line until the ball comes out. Players in the scrum (and that means binding?) can leave it before the ball does, as long as they retreat behind the off-side line. Scrum-halves must stay behind the ball until it's out.

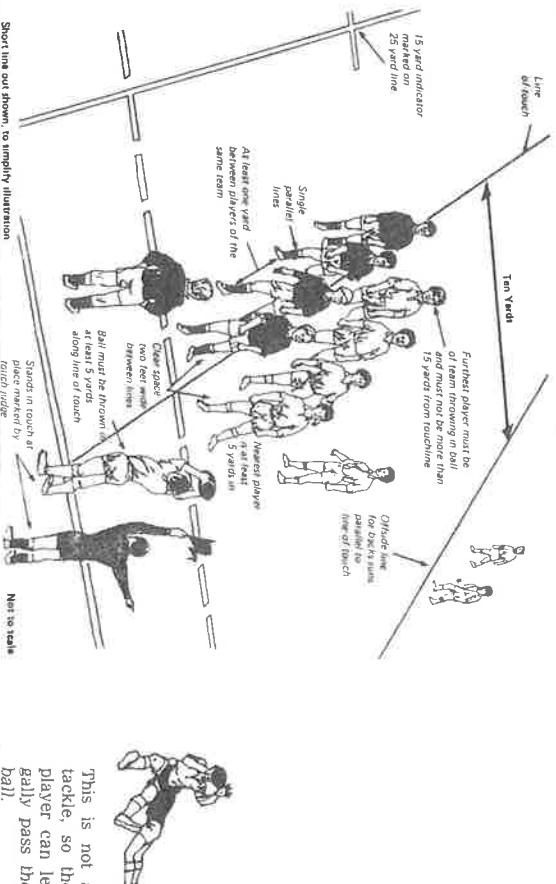
#### RUCK AND MAUL OFF-SIDE

In a ruck (= loose scrum, ball on ground) or a maul (ball being carried) the off-side line is like the one for a set scrum: it runs through the tail-end of the ruck or the maul.

If you're not in a ruck or maul, you must either get stuck in your own side, behind the ball, or get back behind your off-side line.

Scrums and mauls: get in 'em or get behind 'em but don't just hang around 'em. Don't handle the ball in a scrum. Don't make the scrum collapse. Don't kick the ball out of the tunnel. Don't put the ball into the scrum once it's out.

Do form a scrum quickly. Form it where the ref says. Put the ball in as soon as you can after the front rows meet. Keep the tunnel clear and let the ball in.



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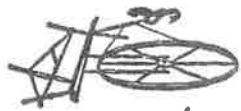
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Photo courtesy of David Jay

LINEOUT PLAY—I.U. wins Scrum Kettle from Purdue—Fall, 1973.

HISTORY OF INDIANA RUGBY

Rugby was born at Indiana on a fall day in 1963 when Bob Pace, a South African studying International Law, strategically placed handbills around the campus urging anyone having a similar interest to join him in establishing a rugby club. Dr. Walter E. Burnham of International Services, and a fellow South African, Bob Sharwitz, studying Geology, shared with Pace the excitement of founding a rugby club. Rugby was so little known at that time in the Midwest that the only response came from one John Scofield, an Englishman serving as a resident assistant in Wright Quadrangle. To get things rolling Scofield signed up (initially without their consent) his entire residential unit and badgered them into some physical contact and a basic understanding of the rules. The first match played at I.U. was a "scrimmage" between local students. It was a tribute to the work of the club founders that 300 spectators attended this first game. Out of this dubious beginning grew a hard core of charter members who eventually achieved competence and found a love of rugby.

In this early period there were only two other teams in the immediate vicinity of Indiana, Notre Dame and one team in Chicago. I.U.'s first game was held in South Bend against Notre Dame. Indiana ruggers not only lost to the Fighting Irish, we suffered a broken pelvis, a broken leg, and one case of concussion. Often when a game was to be played in Chicago and a full fifteen was needed—recruiting of complete novices took place in the old Regulator on Friday afternoon. A memorable incident involved the shanghaing of two inebriated members of the I.U. track team as they attempted to stagger back to their fraternity house. They were physically dragged into a car and driven to Chicago before they sobered enough to realize they were to play a sport of which they had never heard. The following morning, one trackman turned rigger was so terrified that he ran 50 yards in the wrong direction before being tackled and scrummaged by his own teammates. The English influence was very strong in this early period, both upon the social and athletic endeavors of the club. The author recalls many instances of the very proper English accent of Alan Burnett urging some of his more crass and direct American teammates to "raise the tone of the conversation" they were having with or at young ladies who happened within earshot.

The efforts of one man, Dr. Norman Pounds, Professor of Geography, were perhaps most crucial in the club's early stages. In addition to taking the extreme risk of serving as the club's faculty sponsor, Dr. Pounds served as a coach and frequent referee.

The won-lost record of the club prior to 1964 was below .500 but the social accomplishments of the club were outstanding. In the aftermath of a loss to Wisconsin, seven Indiana ruggers managed to simultaneously moon through a picture window at some very dignified boaters on Lake Lemon, only to fall backward through the plate glass window onto a deck. The pressed ham was born and only one got sliced in the process. It was almost two years later before the feat was topped when Barry Bacon and Scott Hanley uniquely streaked the midst of a party on a motorcycle with Scott standing on Barry's shoulders.

An initial well-knit core of ruggers was responsible for the spirit of rugby at Indiana, including at a minimum, John Healey (first President of the Midwest Rugby Union and the only rigger ever to have his kitchen floor collapse under the weight of a party), Brin Jones, Al Watkins, Alan Burnett, Ben Life, Aggie Peterson, Art Stump, Carl Flatley, John Bellino (the dirtiest player in the Midwest), Phil Bryant (the game's greatest con man), Bob McFadden (also known as super-hooker), Jeremy Woodstock, Sandy Seaton (his beautiful but unfortunately faithful wife Kathy), Joe Wheat (the guy who poses as Napoleon in all the old team pictures), and Kit Youngs (who won the jello throwing contest at the 1964 Notre Dame banquet.) Doug Melvin is artist of the infamous rugby posters (Hell's Angels, Are Pussesies, etc.).

Games in early days of I.U. rugby were more than mere athletic contests. Games were hilariously announced by Israel "Izzie" Abramoff (who sometimes drew more fans than the team) and accompanied by the Rugby Baroque Ensemble which played chamber music from the press box at half time and whenever play was dragging. Izzie Abramoff drew crowds to the 10th Street Stadium, where the fledgling team passed the hat through the crowd that willingly donated in appreciation of Izzie's rhythm. The hat was carried by I.U.'s loveliest, leggiest lasses. Indiana rugby was kept from going broke by going Baroque.

The Spring season of 1964 was opened with a sky diver dropping into the Old Stadium and a streak by Mike King. In 1964-65 Art Stump (who drinks Dr. Pepper, has a black belt in karate, and is scared of the dark) became captain and the team first became serious about conditioning. Two rounds of the stairs in the Old Stadium became mandatory after scrimmage. After a disastrous tour of the East during which five Ivy League teams were played in four days, and Bob Beck had to be flown home with a back injury, I.U. beat Notre Dame in the Old Stadium on a short up-and-under kick by Mike King to himself for a score. This was the beginning of I.U.'s longest winning streak. In the Spring of 1966 I.U. won both the Mid-America Cup in Chicago and the Big Ten Tournament in Bloomington.

The years of 1967 and 1968 contained some of the best rugby played at I.U. The team was outstanding and contained depth at all positions; both A and B squads were undefeated during this period. The high points were close victories in several tournaments. The Mid-America Cup in Chicago in the spring of 1967 was won after I.U. trailed in the closing seconds in a driving rain on a 45 yard drop goal by Tony Pryor. The winning streak of 24 games was again on the line in Davenport, Iowa, in the final game of a 5 game tournament before a capacity crowd in Tri-State Stadium. With I.U. coming back after being 9 points and two players down, the winning try was made with only seconds remaining, on a hook by Tom Wacker and a push over goal by I.U.'s scrum.

The biggest scrum ever to play for Indiana terrorized its opponents during the 1968 Spring season. Tight forwards Mel

(Continued on page 11)

Whitesides (6'3" 240), Gary Leinberger (6'9" 290), Art Smith (6'6" 230) and Eric Smithburn (6'4" 220) tipped the scales to nearly 1000 pounds and many a frosty lager following lopsided I.U. victories. Under the captaincy of wing forward Pat Brown, Indiana kayoed the Redstone Arsenal from Huntsville, Alabama, 55-0, in one of the finest exhibitions ever by an Indiana team. After losing their bid for a second consecutive Big Ten Tournament championship to Wisconsin in a double overtime, 9-6, in the tourney finale at Madison, Wisconsin, the Hoosier rugger's trounced the Chicago Lions at Foster Field and presented Coach Neville Robertson a blazer bearing the I.U.R.F.C. crest, in appreciation for his generous assistance. Gone via graduation were may key players, but 1969 promised to be another successful year for Indiana rugby. Wing forward Scott Hanley captained the club to an 8-3-1 Spring season and a third place finish in the Big Ten. Wing and place kicker Tom Stama's broken leg allowed rookie "Fase" Art Yagodnik to join one of Indiana's finest back lines—Ron Fulk (scrum half), Mark "Bucko" Lee (fly half), Tony Pryor (inside center), Gary "Silvertooth" Gist (outside center), Tom Greene (wing), and Lee "the Toe" Webb (fullback). An early leg injury to Pryor contributed to I.U.'s first round loss in the prestigious Virginia Commonwealth Cup, won by New York Old Blue. Meanwhile, Tim Galvin, Al Hartman, Bill Jones and Ken "Redbeard" Boyer journeyed to the Mardi Gras Tournament in New Orleans as spectators.

Some observers of Indiana rugby contend that the Spring 1970 team, captained by Greg "Mad Dog" Michalos and coached by Englishman Dave Scrase, was I.U.'s best ever. After training on Woodlawn Field, the team drank at Joe Roman's Sportsman's Bar and became known as "Roman's Ruggers". I.U. won the Big Ten Tournament at Champaign, Illinois, and finished runner-up in the Mid-America Cup in Chicago, losing in the closing seconds to the rugged Chicago Lions, 6-5 (with starters Pat Brown, Tom Greene, Dave McClain and Lee Webb out with injuries). I.U.'s Australian center, Tony Pryor, was named the tournament's Most Valuable Player.

Captains Milan Katz and Rob Redding faces prodigious rebuilding during the following two seasons. The Fall (1970) season was capped by a pig roast after the Purdue game (sixteen kegs of brew and 400 pounds of pork were enjoyed by all). Other than a 31-0 opening victory over St. Louis University, a dismal 1-8 I.U. relied upon song and drink to survive the 1971 Spring schedule.

Under the coaching influence of Australian Merv Litzow and Englishman Mike Roberts, Associate Professor in the Department of Geography, I.U. finished the Fall of 1971 with a 5-5 record. Captain and No. 8 Tim Galvin led an aggressive forward pack, referred to by popular rugby reporter T.J. Hemlinger as the "Fantastic Foursome"—newcomer Jim "Wild Dog" Dernakos, ex I.U. footballer Doug Rhodus, Eric Smithburn and Jeff Webster. New found scoring punch in the back line was provided by scrum half Kip Bennett, centers Rick "the Jackal" Jolliff and Mike Pugh, wing Dave "Roadrunner" McClain and graduate student Momolu Cooper, a gifted center from Monrovia, Liberia.

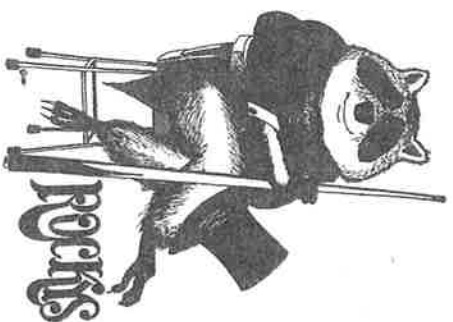
The spring of 1972 marked the beginning of Jim Randall's three semester reign as President of I.U.R.F.C. Eric Smithburn and Artie Mathis captained the Hoosier rugger's to a winning season, notwithstanding a disappointing first round upset in the Big Ten Tournament at West Lafayette. Purdue paid back I.U. for the pig roast of 1970 by roasting a Shetland pony. Bob "Fox" Jones provided party thrills with his naked balancing act on raters' forty feet above the band on whom he \*\*\*\*\* much to the delight of everyone (except the band). Prop George "Big Cat" Branch, lock Tom "Tits" McCalley, wing forward "Nice Norm" Sizemore and center Steve Fressle joined I.U.'s "A" side which was composed almost entirely of lads from "The Region".

The colorful antics of the "Z" Men—Bill Randall, Bill Fabian, Jack Deniston, and John Horst—and the Rugby Auxiliary Band helped cushion the disappointment of a 5-6-1 1972 Fall season. I.U. maintained its position of prominence among Midwest party powers, but Hoosier rugby had slipped to the level of mediocrity.

Eric Smithburn took the reins as team captain in the Spring of 1973, and with the help of some new faces, Indiana enjoyed its first undefeated home season (5-0) in four years. A Scotsman teaching Spanish at I.U., Bernard Bentley, provided experience at the hooker position; Keith Hamsner returned to graduate school in physical education and the fly position he'd held at I.U. in the mid 1960's; former Butler University football standout, Bob "the Butcher" Brock, converted quickly to rugby and outside center; ex I.U. footballer, John "Crawdadd" Herrich, became a skilled loose forward; and Australian football player, Lynton Hayes, a graduate student in political science, adapted swifly to fullback and dazzled the fans with his kicking skills. Along with scrum half Bruce Lindenberger, inside center Momolu Cooper, ex I.U. track star and university financial aid officer, John Brooks, at the wing with Peter Vint or Steve Fressle, I.U. fielded one of its most talented back lines. Although the Hoosier rugger's were edged on in the Big Ten Tournament by Minnesota, who went on to win its first championship, the club provided many thrills for the home crowds, such as Hayes' 45 yard penalty goal in the closing minutes to beat Wisconsin, 10-9, and organized a coarse rugby team (their play was coarse because of old age, lack of fitness or excessive indulgence in spirits) which took on the upstarts of the I.U. "C" side prior to weekend matches on Woodlawn Field. I.U. closed out the season with a 29-9 romp over the University of Kentucky, featuring Jim Randall's finest five minutes of rugby in recent years, Australian Professor of Mathematics, Ken Harrison's two dazzling 40 yard drop goals, and Tom McNally's brilliant try in which he received a free face lift colliding with the goal post.

I.U. finished the 1973 Fall season with a 4-7 record under the leadership of Norm Sizemore. Joe Tegart, following temporary retirement, renewed his participation as club president and No. 8 on the First XV. The season was highlighted by a bus trip to Madison, Wisconsin, and a match won 18-8 by the Big Ten champ Badger rugger's. The kicking foot of fullback Lynton Hayes kept Indiana alive in nearly every contest, and a fast, aggressive forward pack of Bill Randall, Jack Coggeshall, Randy Glans, Myron Webb, Bob Stancombe, Jay Ryan and Paul Wherry prevented opponents from running up the score.

(Continued on page 24)



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## BIG TEN RUGBY TOURNAMENT

Big Ten Rugby Teams have been in existence much longer than the Big Ten Annual Tournament. Research into which school first fielded a side has been difficult, but there are those who say Indiana or Michigan may have been the early birds back in the late fifties. Others swear that the game was played by someone much earlier than that. At any rate, the tournament itself originated in Bloomington, Indiana in the Spring of 1967 when Indiana defeated Wisconsin for the first annual Big Ten Championship.

It was not until 1973 that all the Big Ten schools attended the Tournament. Iowa generally had travelling problems due to the large distances involved. Minnesota was normally well covered with snow, and fielding a side come tournament time was impossible.

This tournament was originated to determine the yearly Big Ten champion. This is unusual since almost nowhere in Rugby is competition arranged in order to establish standings or rankings. All the Big Ten teams are members of the Midwest Rugby Union but there are no annual rankings of clubs by that union.

The location and exact date of each tournament is determined by vote of the Big Ten Board of Rugby Governors (club presidents) who meet usually the night before each tournament. Tradition has it that the location passes on from campus to campus so that each club has a crack at hosting the prestigious tourney. Undertaking that challenge is difficult and magnified by the fact that presently none of the Big Ten clubs are recognized by their respective university athletic departments as varsity status sports. Hence, all organizing must be accomplished within the capability of the hosting club itself.

### The past Big Ten Rugby Tournament Results:

YEAR	CHAMPION	RUNNER-UP	SCORE	LOCATION
1974	Wisconsin	Illinois	7-0	Illinois
1973	Minnesota	Ohio State	23-3	Michigan State
1972	Illinois	Ohio State	16-12	Purdue
1971	Wisconsin	Michigan	8-3	Ohio State
1970	Indiana	Wisconsin	14-3	Illinois
1969	Ohio State	Michigan	8-6	Michigan
1968	Wisconsin	Indiana		Wisconsin
1967	Indiana	Wisconsin		Indiana

## TO WHOM WE'RE INDEBTED

From its inception, the Indiana R.F.C. has been blessed with skilled coaches and concerned advisers, most of whom came from foreign shores. The following deserve special tribute:

- ★ BOB PACE—a South African, one of the founding fathers of the I.U.R.F.C. in 1963.
- ★ BOB SHARWITZ—helped Pace get the club on its feet.
- ★ JOHN SCOFFIED—an Englishman, an early pillar of the club.
- ★ DR. NORMAN POUND—Professor of Geography, served as the club's faculty adviser, coach and referee in the early 1960's.
- ★ DOUG MELVIN—became well known, 1964-66, for his artistry and rugby posters, many of which became collector's items.
- ★ JOHN HEALEY (1963-66)—many outstanding contributions to I.U. rugby (both on and off the field); first president of the Midwest Rugby Football Union.
- ★ ISRAEL "TZITIE" ABRAMOFF—colorful South African, announced rugby games at Old Memorial Stadium in mid 1960's; helped generate enthusiasm for rugby at I.U.
- ★ NEVILLE ROBERTSON—a Rhodesian, outstanding coach during the late 1960's; awarded blazer bearing I.U.R.F.C. crest by Spring 1968 team.
- ★ BRENT RUSHALL—an Australian, versatile player and important club administrator during mid and late 1960's.
- ★ TONY PRYOR—an Australian, his presence on the team did much to improve the quality of back line play at I.U. during the mid and late 1960's.
- ★ DAVE SCRASE—an Englishman, popular coach of the great 1970 team; a respected referee.
- ★ JOE ROMAN—Joe's Sportsman's Bar on West Kirkwood was a warm spot for "Roman's Ruggers" of 1970.

(Continued on page 28)



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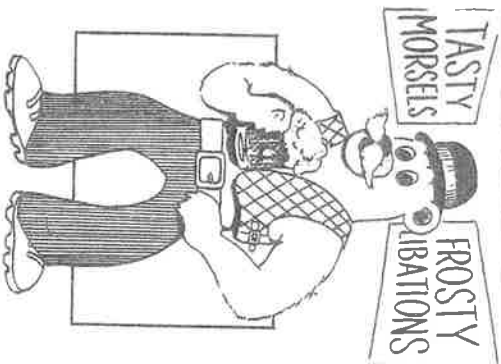


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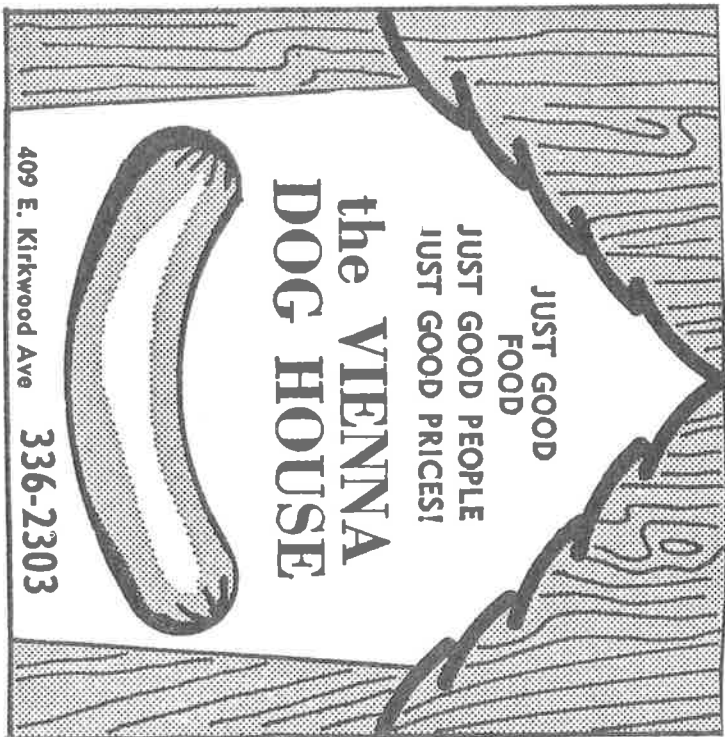
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**HALL OF FAME**

To name an all-time Indiana First XV is most difficult. Many of us looked at our heroes through inexperienced eyes, and moreover, when a team is successful, one might conclude that the players were more talented rather than the competition being weaker as it was in the first years. Nevertheless, a panel of ten former coaches and players from the early years of the club to present date provided the following analysis of Indiana's finest players:

### THE SCRUM

#### Prop Forwards

- ☆ Mel Whitesides (1967-68)—outstanding in the set pieces; strong and aggressive; great team player.
- ☆ Karl Sloka (1965-66)—as strong and steady as a glacier, but much faster. Known to remove his wedding ring on road trips and hustle teenage flossies.
- ☆ Bob Batchelder (1966-67, 1971)—a true gentleman on the field, but if crossed, an ear biter; captained great I.U. team of 1967; outstanding all around player.
- ☆ Frank Phillips (1967-68)—good humor man off the field, but a real headhunter on the pitch; very mobile, strong and versatile.
- ☆ Greg “Mad Dog” Michalos (1968-70)—on small side for the front row (210) but very strong and talented; captain of great 1970 club; excellent place kicker.
- ☆ George “Big Cat” Branch (1970-73)—classic front row physique; great strength; presently playing for Gary R.F.C.
- ☆ Jim “Wild Dog” Demakos (1972-73)—great strength and coordination; excellent footwork in the set pieces; played with reckless abandon; currently a mainstay with Gary R.F.C.
- ☆ Mike “Beachball” Sommel (1968-69)—great strength; aggressive tackler.
- ☆ Gary Leinberger (1968)—at 6'9" and 290, an immovable mass of humanity; former I.U. basketballer; could have been super prop had he played longer.
- ☆ Milan “the Rabbi” Katz (1969-1971)—bull strength in the set pieces; aggressive; good team player; captained Fall 1970 team.

#### Hooker

- ☆ Bob “Superhooker” McFadden (1964-65)—Professor of Mathematics at I.U.; great talent; played into his 40's.
- ☆ Tom Wacker (1964-67)—great team player, both on and off the field; his foot and savvy were deciding factors in many matches.
- ☆ Mike Monahan (1969-71)—outstanding field player; great competitor; steady performer.
- ☆ Dave Zimmerman (1967-69)—strong, talented and versatile; currently plays for Chicago Lions R.F.C., hooker or prop; teaches secondary public school in Chicago.

#### Second Row Forwards

- ☆ Eric Smithburn (1968, 1970-72, 1974)—without doubt, the best lineout forward in the Midwest during past five years; great leaping ability, strength and coordination; two-time I.U. captain; attorney and Assistant Professor at Indiana University.
- ☆ “Earthquake Drake” Francescone (1969-70)—joined Smithburn in I.U.'s finest second row; great field player, inspirational performer; good jumper; teaches elementary school in his hometown of Buffalo, New York.
- ☆ Ted Worster (1966-67)—former I.U. footballer, made smooth transition to rugby; craved contact and intimidated opponents with his recklessness.
- ☆ Tom “Tits” McNally (1970-73)—versatile player with exceptional speed; outstanding tackler, one of I.U.'s truly great rugby personalities.
- ☆ Carl Flatley (1964-66)—hard tackler; strong push in scrum; dependable performer; dentist in Richmond, Indiana.
- ☆ Joe Tate (1965-67)—former I.U. footballer; amazed fans with his lack of fitness and outstanding forward play; the man who taught Donald Segretti about “dirty tricks”.
- ☆ Jeff Webster (1971-73)—very aggressive tackler; dedicated team player.
- ☆ Ken “Redbeard” Boyer (1968-69, 1972)—outstanding versatility (also played prop, No. 8 and wing); aggressive tackler; many off the field achievements.
- ☆ Jack Van Leeuwen (1965-67)—won many lineouts with his jumping ability; steady performer at all phases of the game.

(Continued on page 15)



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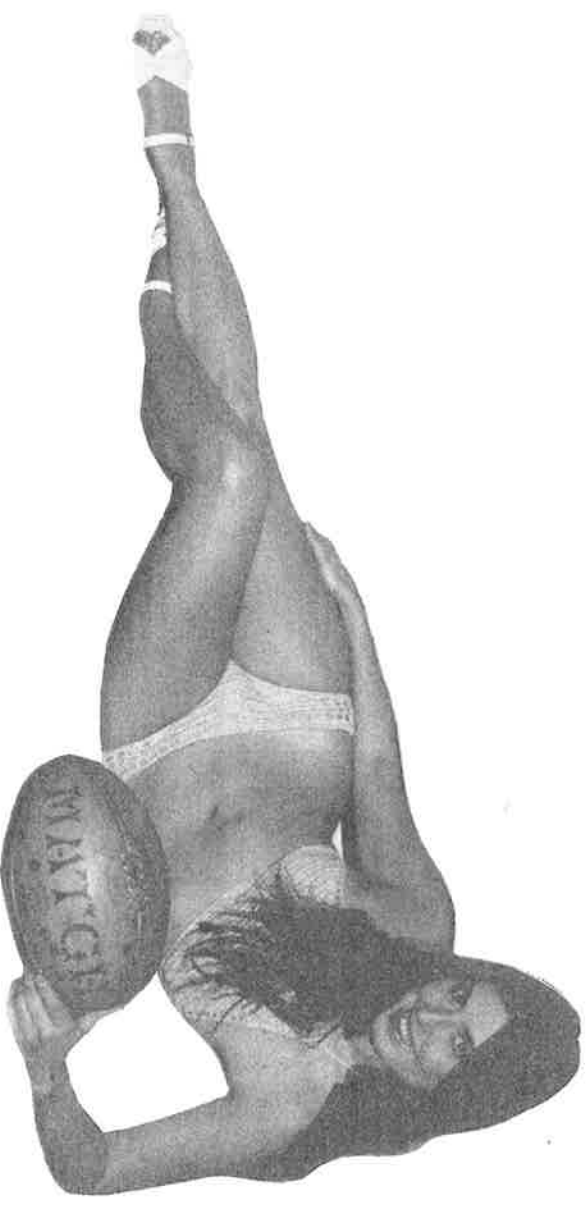
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## SUNDAY RIDER ACCESSORIES



### Rugby team honors fans at tea Sunday

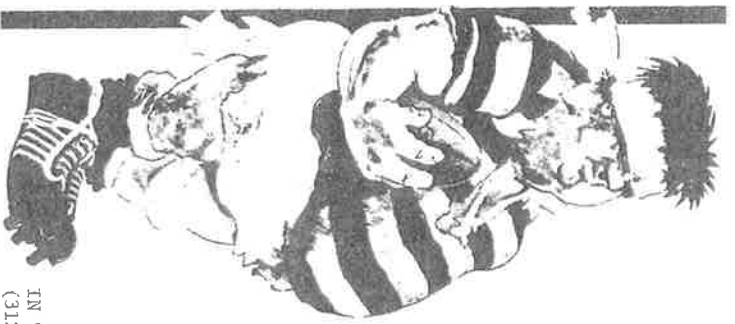
1965 Spring season to  
open with Notre Dame  
game this Saturday.

Fifty members of the rugby team honored their Women's Auxiliary at a tea Sunday afternoon in the Federal Room of the Indiana Memorial Union. The tea marked the formal opening of the rugby social season. This Saturday, the spring rugby season opens as Indiana University plays Notre Dame at the old Memorial Stadium at 2 p.m.

President of the club, Victor Hilary, welcomed the auxiliary and then introduced Mr. "Izzy" Abramov, Department of Psychology, who explained the game of rugby. He used slides and a humorous talk on how to identify a rugby player and the game by noticing certain characteristics of both.

Mr. John Healey, Department of History, gave a preview of the team's strength from his viewpoint as coach and player. Supplementing his comments were those of Dr. Norman G. Pounds, chairman of the Department of Geography, who serves as faculty sponsor for the Rugby Club.

He said, "I would like to see this game replace another kind of football played on the campus. However, that's unlikely as they have more capital."



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SCRUM ACTION: I.U. v. Notre Dame—1963.

### Wing Forwards

- ✧ Art Stump (1963-67)—impetuous behind great I.U. teams of 1966-67 whose motto was "Grind the bastards down"; twice I.U. captain; aggressive, gritty player; preferred Dr. Pepper to other beverages.
- ✧ Pat Brown (1963-71)—one of I.U.'s all time greats; outstanding team leader; followed ball exceptionally well; could run all day; knee injury ended illustrious career; currently an Assistant Professor of Business Law at Indiana University.
- ✧ Scott Hanley (1967-72)—like Brown, a super wing forward; very knowledgeable player; inspirational leader; aggressive and coordinated; extremely fit.
- ✧ Mike Roberts (1966-68)—Little All-American footballer from Franklin College and a cruncher; best tackler ever to play at I.U.; attorney in Los Angeles, California.
- ✧ John Ellzroth (1966-68)—one of the most aggressive, determined players ever at I.U.; team leader; great agility.
- ✧ John Bellino (1963-65)—all time con artist of I.U. rugby; bone-breaking tackler; outstanding all around player; currently plays for Chicago Lions R.F.C.
- ✧ "Nice Norm" Sizemore (1971-74)—great field player with exceptional range; excellent dribbler with feet and passer; two time I.U. captain; currently plays with Gary R.F.C.
- ✧ Barry Bacon (1967-69, 1972)—hard tackler; also a good hooker; strong all around player.
- ✧ Myron Webb (1971-74)—small for the scrum but aggressive and very fast; great range; career plagued by shoulder injuries; due credit for brisk training atmosphere while Captain in Fall 1974.

### Number 8

- ✧ Don May (1968-70)—outstanding at all phases of the game; great team player; best 8th man in Midwest in 1970.
- ✧ Tim "the Panda" Galvin (1969-74)—one of I.U.'s most versatile players, can play any position on the field; aggressive tackler, great competitor with excellent speed; plagued with injuries throughout outstanding career.
- ✧ Phil Bryant (1963-66)—aggressive and consistent player; mercilessly punished opposing halfbacks with his tackling; dedicated to game of rugby today, as union officer and referee; stock broker in Indianapolis.
- ✧ Bob Beck (1963-66, 1971)—a most versatile performer; aggressive tackler; exceptional wing who was like tackling a freight train; Public Defender, Monroe County, Indiana.
- ✧ Rob Reading (1970-71)—very talented and versatile player; at home in back line as well as scrum; great team leader; one of the most knowledgeable players to play at I.U.; good place kicker.
- ✧ Otto Edwards (1964-68)—strong and aggressive; great competitor; scored three (3) tries in one game from his scrum position.
- ✧ Jack Coggeshall (1972-74)—big, fast and aggressive; great range; good lineup forward; sister, Katie, is standout on women's rugby team.

### BACKLINE

#### Scrum Half

(I.U. has turned out quality scrum halves with delightful regularity.)

- ✧ Mike King (1964-67)—I.U.'s finest ever; blossomed into America's best as two time captain of the Chicago Lions R.F.C.; tenacious competitor; great speed and kicking ability; stock broker in New York City; scrum half for Manhattan R.F.C.
- ✧ Ron "Pokie" Fulk (1967-70, 1972)—one of Midwest's finest; most accurate passer of his day; aggressive and strong; always cool under fire; great team player.
- ✧ Christopher "Kip" Bennett (1968-73)—very tough player with great durability; a bit erratic, but when playing his game, hard to stop; quick and aggressive; good kicker; a never-say-die competitor; salesman in St. Louis, Missouri; still playing rugby.
- ✧ Ben Life (1964-66)—a multi-talented player; great speed and quickness; strong foot; outstanding fullback as well.
- ✧ Bruce Lindenberg (1970-74)—strong player; excellent passer; well coordinated; hot temper affected his play more than opposing scrum halves.

#### Fly Half

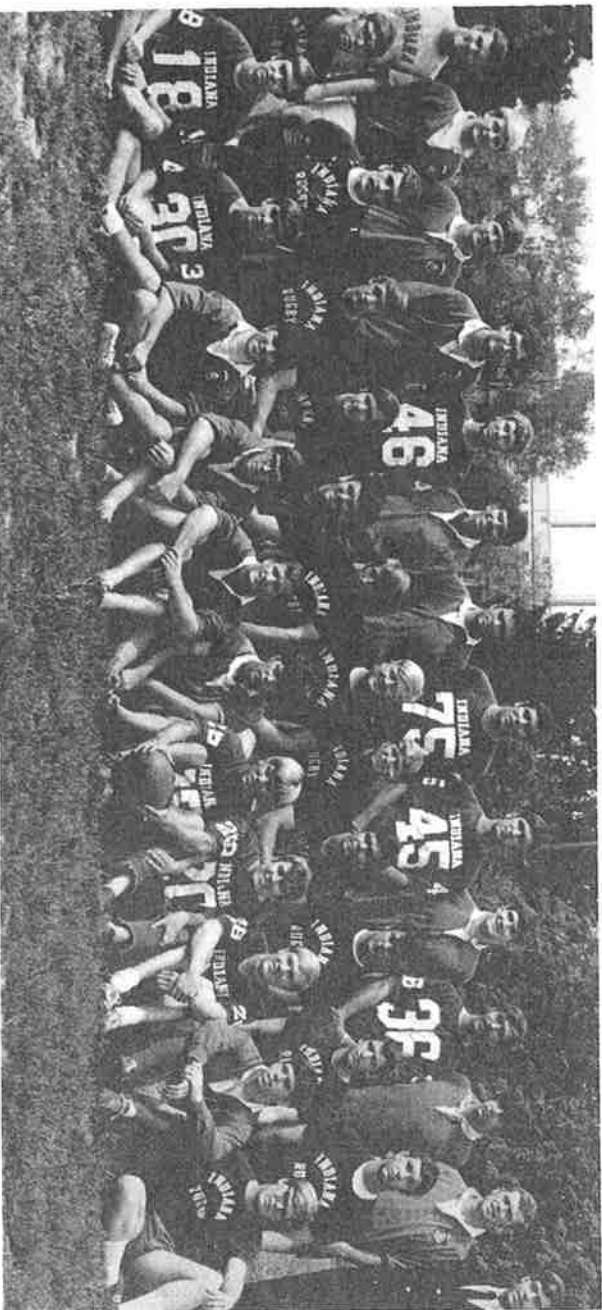
- ✧ Jerry Krase (1965-68)—multi-talented player; Most Valuable Player in East-West All Star

(Continued on page 17)

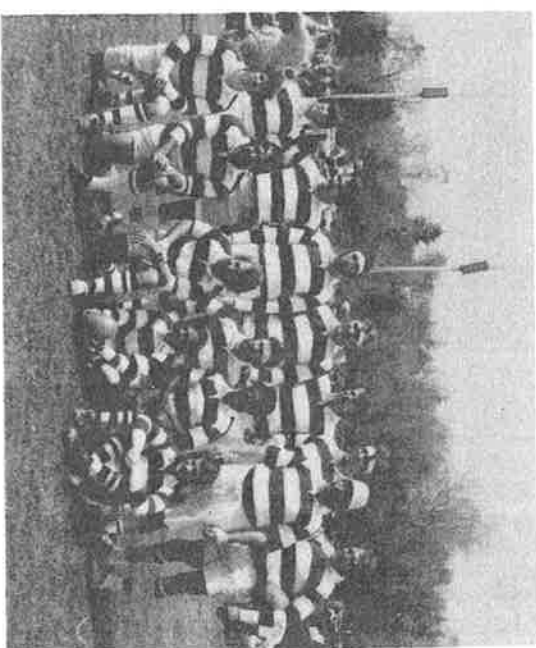


**BIG TEN CHAMPS**

Members of the Indiana University rugby team, which won the Big Ten Championship this year by winning three single-elimination games by wide margins, are [front, left to right] Greg Scott, Mark Lee, Scott Hanley, Ron Fulk, Tony Pryor, Artie Mathis and Mike Monahan. *Second row:* Mark Andrews, Greg Michalos, Matt Sankovich, Dave McClain, Lee Webb, Geoff Church and Mike Pugh. *Rear:* Don May, Pat Brown, Drake Francescone, George Branch, Eric Smithburn, Doug Rhodus and David Scrase. Indiana won the championship, beating Purdue, 12-6; Michigan, 11-6 and Wisconsin, 11-3. Prior to the tournament (Northwestern and Minnesota weren't represented), Indiana had had only two matches, having ripped Wisconsin, 18-6 and the Indianapolis Rugby Club, 40-3. The team, now 5-2, plays in the 16-team Mid-America Cup tourney at Chicago this weekend, then hosts Purdue Saturday afternoon, May 8, at Woodlawn Field.



**I.U. RUGBY CLUB—1969—***Front row:* Tom Concilla, Jack Shadwell, Mark Lee, Mark Andrews, Artie Mathis, Bob Prekowitz, McSweeney, Larry Lynch, Mike Monahan, Kip Bennett. *Second Row:* Ron Fulk, Ken Boyer, Earl Luetzelshwab, Joe Tegart, Scott Shuey, Al Hartman, Art Yagodnik, Greg Michalos, Tim Galvin, Don May. *Back row:* Terry Vogel, John Elzroth, Greg Scott, Kurt Von Schrititz, Tom Wilson, Gary Gist, Mike Sonsel, Drake Francescone, Tom Greene, Tod Linegar, Mike Crawford, Dan O'Laughan, Pat Glenn.



Indianapolis Select XV v. Greystone R.F.C. (Ireland), May, 1974, Indianapolis, Lake Sullivan Field. *Front row:* MIKE PUGH, Jack Cranor, Rick Freye, Wayne Thacker, Joe Renne, Elvi Fields, LYNTON HAYES. *Back row:* Rick Hoffman, Bruce Burdick, Don Shellbourne, Chuck Petrosky, TOM McNALLY, ERIC SMITHBURN, Jack Lemon, Tim Stelm.

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game, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1967; outstanding place kicker.

☆ Greg Haley (1967-68)—maybe best standoff ever at I.U.; exceptional moves and agility; sure tackler; outstanding kicker as Americans go; great team player.

☆ Mark "Bucko" Lee (1968-70)—small but tough as they come; outstanding runner; excellent pop kick; great all around performer; holler guy who never let up.

☆ Keith Hamsher (1965-66)—marvelous passer; linked up with Mike King on the Chicago Lions after an outstanding few seasons at Indiana; great faker, always made inside center look good; college football coach, Bluffton, Ohio.

☆ John Healey (1963-66)—many outstanding contributions to I.U. rugby (both on and off the field); first president of Midwest Rugby Football Union.

#### Inside Center

☆ Tony Pryor (1965-70)—finest all around talent in I.U. history; in his prime, best center in America, blessed with extraordinary kicking, passing and running skills; scientist specializing in plant genetics at Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

☆ Gary "Silvertooth" Gist (1965-69)—one of I.U.'s greatest centers; exceptional speed, tenacious competitor; outstanding broken field runner; lives in San Diego, California, with wife, Chris.

☆ Momolu Cooper (1971-73)—one of the most gifted talents to play at I.U.; his movements were poetry in motion; exceptional use of feet, soccer style; finest performance led I.U. to Mardi Gras Tournament championship over Brown University in 1973; presently lives in hometown of Momrova, Liberia.

☆ Brin Jones (1963-64)—Englishman whose talents were many; outstanding runner and faker; intelligent player.

☆ Mike Pugh (1969-72)—understudy to the great Tony Pryor in 1970; very elusive runner; good kicker; outstanding fly half and center for Indy Reds after leaving I.U.; presently a graduate student at Miami of Ohio in Oxford, Ohio.

☆ Sandy Seaton (1963-64)—great speed; exceptionally good kicker; sure hands.

☆ Ian Butler (1963-64)—Englishman whose skills dazzled fans in the early years of the club.

#### Outside Center

☆ Doug Spicer (1965-66)—former I.U. football standout; exceptional tackler; great passing ability; exceptional speed and agility; played with two weak knees.

☆ Joe Wheat (1963-66)—kanikaze tackler (had many concussions); hard to bring down; frequently blocked opponents' kicks; a medical doctor in Indianapolis.

☆ Bob Springer (1963-66)—fast, straight ahead runner; very strong; made many long runs for score; lawyer in Sullivan, Indiana.

☆ Marty "Monster" Rhorntan (1964-67)—tremendous broken field runner; great speed and agility; hard nosed player.

☆ "Fast" Art Yagodnik (1968-69)—great natural talent, with speed and coordination; could have been a class center or wing if he'd played longer; coaches high school basketball in Gary, Indiana.

☆ Rick "the Jackal" Joliff (1970-73)—hard nosed and strong; straight ahead runner, difficult to bring down; excellent tackler; currently with Gary R.F.C.

☆ Steve Fressle (1971-73)—one of I.U.'s more versatile backs; hard runner and tackler; presently plays for Gary R.F.C.

#### Wing

☆ Tom Greene (1967-70)—most prolific scorer in I.U. history; one of America's finest wings since 1970; big, strong and very fast; bond salesman in Chicago; outstanding wing for Chicago Lions R.F.C.

☆ Jim Randall (1966-67, 1971-74)—all time great wing at I.U.; former Hoosier footballer; strong and fast; like tackling a steamroller; aggressive tackler; one of I.U.'s most versatile players (quality hooker and prop); elementary school teacher near Bloomington.

☆ Dave "Roadrunner" McClain (1969-71)—a real speedster; great breakaway running threat; finest performance was in victory over Michigan, 1970 Big Ten Tournament; aggressive player.

☆ Kit Youngs (1963-64)—one of best to play at I.U.; exceptionally good passer.

☆ Bob Blewett (1967-68)—strong, hard nosed player; very aggressive; very hard to bring down; super team personality.

☆ George Harris (1967-68)—played the other wing with Blewett on strong Spring 1968 team;

great speed; always a scoring threat; loved by his teammates.

☆ John Brooks (1972-74)—has all the tools to be a great one; former I.U. track standout; sure tackler; very strong and aggressive; a diamond in the rough; financial aid administrator at Indiana University.

☆ Tom Slama (1968-69)—strong straight ahead runner; excellent place kicker; instrumental in many I.U. victories while he played; career ended with broken leg in 1968; later played for Indy Reds; medical doctor in Indianapolis.

#### Fullback

☆ Lynton Hayes (1973-74)—Australian rules player converted to rugger overnight; became greatest ever at I.U. and best in Midwest by piling up over 200 points in four semesters of play; strong defensively; devastating kicking skills; inspirational leader who has helped lift club back to respectability in Midwest; doctoral candidate in environmental management.

☆ Frank "Big Game" Pike (1966-67, 1970)—best pure kicker ever at I.U.; one of Australia's greatest exponents of the long dropkick (up to 65 yards); drafted by Dallas Cowboys (1966) for his incredible kicking skills; outstanding center; his long torpedo kicks humiliated opponents; presently Senior Lecturer in Physical Education, University of Western Australia.

☆ Lee "the Toe" Webb (1970-72)—Australian (Melbourne) kicking specialist; incredible accuracy; very aggressive; tenacious competitor; best at I.U. for linking up with the backline for the overlap; well known for his off the field achievements; chattered incessantly ("Root you pigs!") during the course of a match; presently lives in Philadelphia, Pa.

☆ Steve Butler (1964-65)—sure hands; one of the few good American kickers to play at I.U.

☆ Artie Mathis (1968-72)—steady and reliable; aggressive; versatile performer (good scrum half and fly half); presently lives in Indianapolis and plays for the West Indy R.F.C.

☆ Jeremy Woodstock (1963-64)—hard nosed rugger; once played an entire game with a broken collarbone.

☆ Ken Harrison (1973-74)—another outstanding Australian kicker; played only a short time but improved dramatically; brought fans to their feet with brilliant try and 50 yard drop goal against Barbarians; very fast; also played wing; Assistant Professor of Mathematics while at I.U.

### HONORABLE MENTION

#### SCRUM

☆ Bill Randall (prop forward, 1969-73); Al Hartman (prop forward, 1968-70); Paul Wherry (prop forward, 1972-74); Jay Ryan (prop forward, 1971-74); Bernard Bentley (hooker, 1973); Bob Stancombe (hooker, 1973-74); Phil McMahon (wing forward, 1971-74); Tom Wilson (wing forward, 1966-68); Geoff Church (wing forward, 1969-70); Randy Glans (wing forward, 1970-74); Doug Rhodus (second row forward, 1970-71); George Ghis (second row forward, 1971-72); Joe Tegar (No. 8, 1968-72); Brent Rushall (1965-68, fullback, hooker); Jack Feldt (1966-67, wing forward); John Herrich (1969, 1973, wing forward); Art Smith (1967-68, second row forward); Paul Vogel (1964-66, second row forward); Willie John Snyder (1965-67, wing forward); Terry Wilbur (1970-72, wing forward—second row); Dan King (1971-74, hooker).

#### BACK LINE

☆ Jim Hedricks (fly half, 1969-74); Jay Tobias (center, 1969-71); Mark Ripberger (center, 1971-74); Greg "Beachboy" Scott (outside center, 1969-70); Bob "the Butcher" Brock (outside center, 1973); Joe Kartle (center, 1971-73); Bill Fabian (wing, 1971-72); Walt Pennington (wing, 1970-71); Jeff Marr (wing, 1970-71); Peter Vint (wing and fullback, 1968-69, 1972-73); David Ghttenberg (1969-70, 1972-74); Bob "Fox" Jones (1971-73, wing).

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THE 1964-65 I.U. RUGBY TEAM—Front row, left to right: John Healey (coach), Ron Eubanks, Tom Walker, Mike King, Phil Bryant, Pat Brown, Otto Edwards, Dave Edstrom. Second row: Art Stump (Capt.), Jack Feldt, Carl Flatley, Todd Tibbals, Ian Butler, Ben Life, Al Burnett, John Bridge, Neal Harvey. Third row: Paul Vogel, George Figuero, John Harper, Lupe Morales, Steve Butler, Joe Kuhne, Dennis Gettlefinger, Len Downing, Sandy Seaton, Rick Ross, Lee Wakefield.

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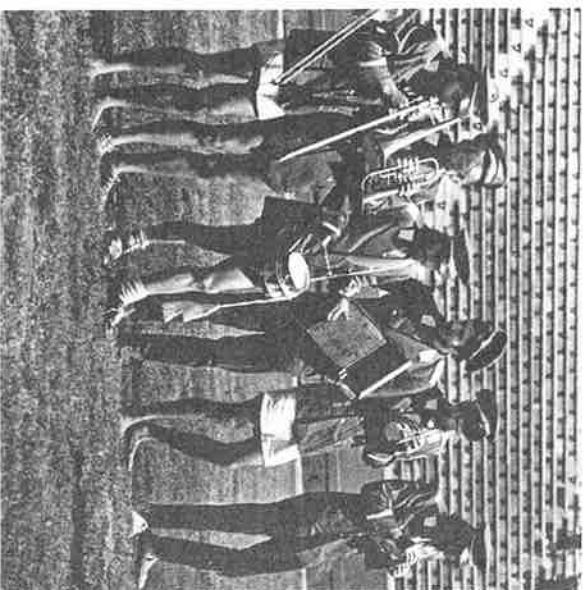


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## COARSE RUGBY

Anyone who plays rugby very soon finds out there are two sorts. The first kind of rugby is called ruggar. Ruggar is played by fifteen men on each side. These fifteen men are devoted enthusiasts who train like mad. They don't mind at all if someone tackles them at thirty miles an hour and sends them flying into the grandstand; they merely grin and tousle their opponent's hair playfully.

If they are injured, ruggar players are very brave. They pretend it is nothing really, and as soon as they are able to stand, they hobble back into play and everyone claps them back onto the field, especially the other side.

After the game, ruggar players all declare what fine fellows their opponents are, and they all cheer and clap each other on the back, and sometimes exchange jerseys. Both teams then wallow in a luxurious hot bath, and indulge in great bonhomie together in the evening.

Ruggar is controlled by organizations (like conferences) which issue edicts about how the game should be played, and often send round union representatives to exhort everyone to follow the Spirit of the Game. Games of rugby are controlled by a referee and two touch judges. The referee's decision is final and even if a player disagrees with it he doesn't show it, but grins and bears it in the Spirit of the Game.

There is, however, another kind of rugby—known as coarse rugby. The first thing that distinguishes coarse rugby from ruggar is that rarely are both sides composed of fifteen players. An old friend of I. U. rugby, Pat O'Shea, claimed that he was twenty-eight before he realized there were supposed to be fifteen on each side. When Pat was told of the fact, he paused and said, "Well, I think fifteen a side spoils it." What a man! His type are the very salt of coarse rugby.

Not only does coarse rugby often have fewer players than ruggar, but the players themselves are different. Ruggar is a game for the fit, the enthusiastic chaps with lots of energy to burn. Coarse rugby is played by those who are too old, too young, too light, too heavy, too lazy, too cowardly, or, above all, too unfit for intense forty minute halves of ruggar.

It is only in the coarse game that a player can leave the field to rest after scoring



**WOMEN'S RUGBY TEAM**—Front: Katy Coggeshall, Captain. First row: Barb Burch, P. K. Jamison, Debbie Torkelson, Mindy Weisman, Jenelle Denny, Pat Marsh, Leslie Jamison. Second row: Marsha West, Kurt Von Schritlz (coach), Donna Jones, Evan Williams (coach), Marijane Stuck, Chris Williams, Lois Maag, Jo Ann Coggeshall, Sue Schlickman, Sue Windnagle.

a try. If it happened in ruggar there would be an uproar. It's nothing unusual in coarse rugby. Ferguson Mills, a noted coarse ruggar of recent years, would frequently lie down on the touch line after a long kick or run.

The following chart will show the difference between a ruggar side and a coarse team. First, the ruggar team:

Position	Age	Weight	Height	Notes
Prop Forward	25	220	5' 11"	Solid bone and muscle. Impervious to pain.
Wing Forward	22	195	6' 2"	Afraid of man nor beast. Judo expert. Golden gloves boxing champion.
Fly Half	25	165	5' 9"	Former Special Forces officer; collegiate wrestler.
Wing	19	175	5' 10"	State high school sprint champion; health food nut; weight lifter.

And the coarse side:

	COARSE TEAM
Prop forward	46 230 5' 5" All fat. A coward.
Wing Forward	18 155 6' 2" Mother doesn't think he's strong enough to play. She's right. He, too, is yellow.
Fly Half	38 165 5' 9" Still has five bullets in his leg from the war, which slow him down. Father of seven.
Wing	23 140 5' 1" Got him from local soccer team, and he doesn't know the rules yet.

The ruggar plays because he enjoys it. The coarse player has many reasons. He may play because he likes the company; to get away from his wife; to keep fit; because he's learning the game; or because he dare not admit he's too old. Of course, he too may enjoy the game, if it's a nice afternoon and his side wins.

Coarse rugby has none of the phoney stuff about not caring if someone tackles you. Coarse players resent being dragged into the mud. At their age, the consequences could be fatal. I. U.'s Mr. Coarse Rugby, Rudy Jarabak, smoked during the matches, and one muddy day in Cincinnati his cigarettes got wet. Sure enough, while trotting off the field to get some more, he was tripped and broke his ankle.

Another distinguishing mark of coarse rugby is the amount of noise. The lower down the rugby scale one goes, the greater the din. The international matches are carried on—as far as the players are concerned—in grim silence, broken only by the snapping of an odd bone or the crunch of someone's nose giving way. Coarse rugby games are played in a babble of sound. There are frenzied shouts of advice, cries of astonishment, belloved insults and just general chatter about the weather. Forward pack leaders such as Jarabak or Gary Junco never stopped talking, even when injured, but continued to gasp exhortations while lying prone on the touchline.

The absence of touch-judges adds another air of glorious uncertainty to coarse rugby. This is often increased by the absence of proper touch-lines and by the lack of a referee as well. The absence of a referee need not, however, hold up play. There have been some coarse games at I. U. in which everything was decided by general consent. Matt Sankovich, from his fullback position, frequently called plays back, claiming a forward pass or other infraction of the rules.

The pitches reserved for coarse rugby are usually rough, with little grass and the lack of well-defined lines can be entertaining. During a fog, in the Spring of 1973, Joe Tegart touched the ball down in a neighboring field hockey pitch, and an occasional loose Maul filtered over too, to the consternation of the women playing there.

# TELE-VIEWER'S GUIDE

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## THE INTERNATIONALS

Over the years, many I.U. players have toured abroad with American teams or played on select sides at home against touring clubs from Britain and Europe.

Army v. Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, England—1968

☆ BOB HENSLEER (prop forward)

Army v. Blackheath R.F.C.—1968

☆ BOB HENSLEER (prop forward)

CHICAGO LIONS FIRST OVERSEAS TOUR—1969  
(ENGLAND)

☆ MIKE KING (scrum half)

☆ KEITH HAMSHER (fly half)

☆ JIM RANDALL (wing)

Matches with the London Wasps, Richmond, Esher and Harpendon.

German National Select XV v. France, in Paris—1970:

☆ JIM RANDALL (prop forward)

(Continued on page 28)

# BILL and KENNY'S BARBER SHOP

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GOOD LUCK

INDIANA RUGBY

## WOMEN'S RUGBY

Back in the days of crewcuts and white socks in 1965, the I.U. Rugby Club set up a booth at the Spring Student Registration Center to enlist loyal rugby supporters. Hardly a singly female escaped being registered for the women's group known as the Women's Auxiliary.

On March 7, 1965, the Women's Auxiliary became a part of some of the Club's finer off-the-field achievements. The Women's Auxiliary of 222 members and male club members sponsored a party to which dozens of faculty were invited. In old English fashion, tea and crumpets were served at the party held in the Georgian Room of the Union Building. Other parties for the ruggers and their huggers were held through these mid-60 years.

In the Spring of 1974, nine years later, the Auxiliary reappeared in a modified form, and participated in managing a publicity booth at the Activities Fair during Registration. The girls adopted a semi-autonomous position shortly after: forming a rugby team, and scheduling matches against the University of Illinois and Purdue University.

The Fall of 1974 saw an improved women's organization. Competition included a Women's Tournament in Kansas City and a match against the University of Illinois in Memorial Stadium on November 2nd. Move over men!!

## Search for ear

PLYMOUTH, England (UPI)—The rugby game stopped and spectators swarmed onto the field to join players—in search of a piece of David Rodgers' ear.

The piece of ear, bitten off Sunday in the height of frenzied play, was not recovered despite a 30-minute search.

# Mid-America Cup in Chicago

**Rugby team 'scared' opponents**  
**opponents 'chicken out'**  
**Rugby team too powerful.**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The Chicago rugby team, which has been playing since 1962, has a reputation for being "scared" by opponents. This was evident in the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament, which was held in Chicago last week. The team, which is composed of players from various universities and clubs, was defeated by the University of Illinois team in the final game. The Illinois team, which is considered one of the best in the country, was able to dominate the game from start to finish. The Chicago team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Illinois attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Illinois. The Chicago team's coach, who has been with the team since its inception, expressed his disappointment and said that his team was "scared" by the Illinois players. He said that his team had never before been so completely dominated in a game. The Illinois team's coach, on the other hand, was very pleased with his team's performance. He said that his team had been practicing hard and that they were finally able to show their true potential. The Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament was a success, and it was a great opportunity for the Chicago team to play against some of the best teams in the country. The game was a great learning experience for the Chicago team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.

# Rugby team sweep I.U. rugby team

**Rugby team sweep I.U. rugby team**  
**spanks tardy foe**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The Chicago rugby team swept the University of Illinois team in the final game of the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Chicago, and it was a great learning experience for the Illinois team. The Chicago team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Illinois attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a great learning experience for the Chicago team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.

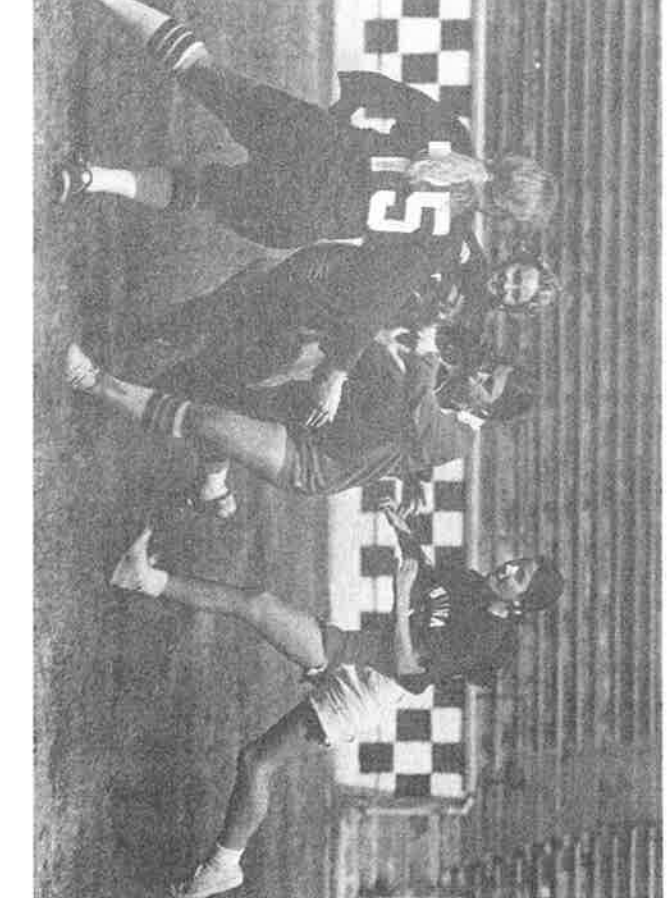


Photo courtesy of David Jay  
 A straight arm and support (I.U. Women's Rugby Club).

# U.I. Rugby teams sweep I.U. rugby team

**U.I. Rugby teams sweep I.U. rugby team**  
**spanks tardy foe**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The University of Illinois rugby team swept the Chicago team in the final game of the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Illinois, and it was a great learning experience for the Chicago team. The Illinois team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Chicago attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a great learning experience for the Chicago team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.

# Rugger's conclude season as 'Midwest power'

**Rugger's conclude season as 'Midwest power'**  
**Midwest power**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The Chicago rugby team concluded their season as the "Midwest power" by sweeping the University of Illinois team in the final game of the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Chicago, and it was a great learning experience for the Illinois team. The Chicago team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Illinois attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a great learning experience for the Chicago team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.

# Rugger's finish second in Big 10

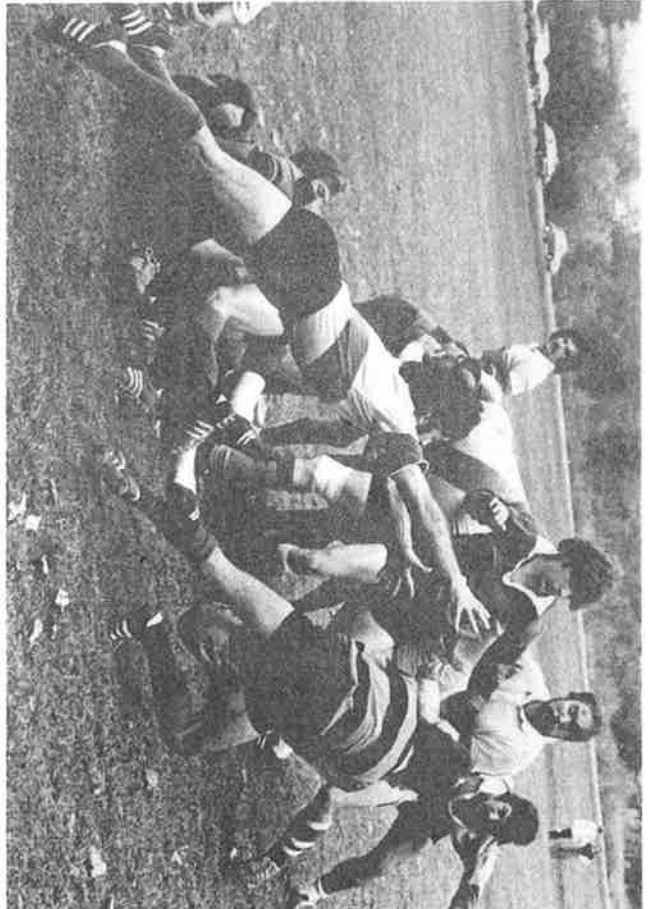
**Rugger's finish second in Big 10**  
**second in Big 10**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The Chicago rugby team finished second in the Big 10 conference by sweeping the University of Illinois team in the final game of the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Chicago, and it was a great learning experience for the Illinois team. The Chicago team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Illinois attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a great learning experience for the Chicago team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.

# Rugger's explode to beat Notre Dame squad

**Rugger's explode to beat Notre Dame squad**  
**explode to beat Notre Dame squad**

By HOWARD SENZILL  
 The Chicago rugby team exploded to beat the Notre Dame team in the final game of the Chicago Mid-America Cup tournament. The game was a decisive 20-0 victory for Chicago, and it was a great learning experience for the Notre Dame team. The Chicago team's defense was completely overwhelmed by the Notre Dame attack, and they were unable to score a single point. The game was a great learning experience for the Notre Dame team, and they will be able to use what they learned to improve themselves in the future.



Ball out! (I.U. v. Ohio State, Tri-State Tournament, Indianapolis, Fall 1974).





## RUGBY: A 'RUFFIAN'S GAME FOR GENTLEMEN,' IT'S MAKING NEWS ON IU CAMPUS

by John Fancher, H-T Civic Affairs Editor  
Courtesy of Herald-Telephone, Friday, Oct. 25—Page 23

Football fans Nov. 2 will get a lesson in rugby after Big Red leaves the Indiana University Memorial Stadium that afternoon.

Following the final play, 100 red-black hydrogen-filled balloons will waft skyward and the I.U. Rugby Club—the Midwest's oldest—will hit the gridiron for an encounter with the Gary club.

This will mark the first time in history the stadium has been used for rugby, and if all these football fans just sit tight after the IU-Michigan contest, they'll find out what this "new-old" game is all about.

For the uninitiated, the IU Rugby Club was the 1973 Champ of the New Orleans Mardi Gras Tournament.

The club also has won the Big Ten Tournament twice since 1964—the first time in 1967 and the second in 1970.

It further was a two-time winner of the Mid-America Cup Championship—1966 and 1967.

IU Rugby in 1967-68 held an unmatched national ranking and was voted "Number One Club in America" by sportswriters.

But, the club is not living on the past. It has two new sets of jerseys and in 1975 will be host to the Big Ten Rugby Tournament and the first Hoosier Rugby Classic.

A history of Indiana Rugby is being published, and copies will be available on Nov. 2 when the first big stadium game takes place.

"There is more history, more tradition, more rugby achievements and more spirit in Indiana Rugby than most Midwest clubs. We feel there is such a wealth of old stories, collections of old photographs, a tradition of old battles and glories that it is time to document the highlights of the history of the club," says Lynton R. Hayes in a letter to friends of rugby.

Hayes and a friend, Eric Smithburn, are both rugby players and have been working on the history. Another player is Law Prof. Tom Schornhorst. Smithburn, too, is a lawyer as well as teacher in Continuing Education, and Hayes is working on a doctorate at I.U.

A couple of other professors also are in the club—Nicholas Kirkpatrick Brown, business law, and Mike Roberts, geography.

So, it's easy to see rugby is not a sport for students only. In fact, it's not a collegiate sport at all.

George Gerschow, Wall Street Journal reporter, said in an article this past spring:

"The appeal of the game extends well past the time of life in which most men can continue to engage in contact sport. Clubs composed of players 40, 50 and even 60 years old are active in many cities.

Their common concessions to age are cutting the game's 40-minute halves to 20 minutes and sipping beer or champagne at halftime instead of sucking oranges."

And that may be the real secret of rugby's attraction—men play hard and they party hard with the postgame revelry sometimes lasting for hours.

Rugby has been called "a ruffian's' game for gentlemen."

It all got started in 1823 when an English schoolboy named William Webb Ellis added a new dimension to the game of soccer by picking up the ball and running with it toward the goal. There was the birth of the worldwide sport known today as rugby.

The game continues to be played in England, it's land of origin, and it has spread to New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Japan and the United States. Fijians play the game barefoot, and even the Russians have taken a liking to the game. New Zealand and I.U. have women's clubs.

There are some big differences between football and rugby. Each team has 15 players instead of 11, and anyone can carry the ball. There are no set plays, no blocking, no forward passing, no time-outs and no substitutions.

Here's how it's scored: Three points for a field goal, which is accomplished by

drop-kicking or place-kicking the ball between the goalposts at each end of the field; four points for a "try," which involves running or kicking the ball over the opponent's goal line and touching it firmly on the ground; and two points for a conversion, which corresponds to football's point after touchdown.

Fewer vicious tackles are made, because players without pads tend to be more cautious—and besides, they can be penalized for what the game's one referee may consider "unnecessary roughness."



Art by Dan Lynch

### HISTORY OF INDIANA RUGBY (continued)

With Sizemore at the helm in the Spring of 1974, I.U. finished at 5-4-1. Referee Jim Hedricks, a talented former I.U. center, seriously considered pawing off his whistle after being kayoed in an effort to restrain two pugnacious players in a match with Fort Wayne R.F.C. The Hoosier ruggers improved a great deal during the season, nearly upsetting the Circle City Barbarians, a band of seasoned former I.U. players, and winning their final two fixtures with the Gary Aces and Evansville R.F.C. The newly formed girls rugby team, under the watchful eye of Kathie Coggeshall, lost its first two meetings at Illinois and Purdue four team tournament.

The Fall of 1974 began with wing forward Myron Webb elected captain, Phil McMahon president and an enthusiastic corps of new talent—scrum half Mark Hanna (quick, aggressive, with great potential); prop Chris Bain and scrum half Mark Van Tress (two Yanks who acquired rugby skills while living in South Africa and Ireland, respectively); a dandy wing forward Dave Mann; physical education graduate student Bob Hensler (a polished loose forward from West Point); lock Tom Kneller (aggressive, promising player); prop Frank Buerger (a former mainstay for the Evansville R.F.C.); wing Bill Schubach (a bundle of raw talent); Curt Laughridge (promising wing); and Eddie Harper (Irish hooker, former Purdue R.F.C. stand-out, postdoctoral research in Department of Physics). The counsel of years was provided by such former standouts as lock Eric Smithburn, fly half Tim "the Panda" Gavin, center Mark Ripberger, wing Dave Gittenberg, and fullbacks Lynton Hayes and Evan Williams. Bolstered by an undefeated "B" side (which trounced the always tough Indy Reds 16-6), Indiana anxiously awaits its exhibition match against the Gary R.F.C. in I.U.'s Memorial Stadium following the football game with Michigan on November 2, and the 1975 Spring season and a Caribbean tour to display its rugby skills.

*Trot a bit, sprint a bit, walk a bit. There's a hill, let's climb it. Hop along that road. Try some standing long jumps across that field. Run backwards up the next slope.*

## FITNESS

by David Hurn

"Fit? Oh, good Lord yes, I've always been fit. Ready for anything. October? Well, that is a bit early in the season for going all out, isn't it? I mean, hang it all, a man needs to be careful he doesn't damage something. Work into it gently, you know what I mean, same as you do for the first quarter on Saturdays."

"There's no point, really, in chasing the beastly ball all over the field when your backs seem determined to kick it down that end and the other fellows are just as keen to spend the afternoon putting it back again. No wonder a chap is sometimes a bit out of touch with the play."

There is room in rugby, and I hope there always will be, for the player who cannot actually find time for mid-week training, but is always ready to have a bash with the extra Bs on Saturday.

Would he enjoy it more if it were not such an effort? Perhaps not. That agonising afternoon seems to purgify his soul and gives him a good excuse to indulge in the bar later. But the young man who hopes to make the best of his talents and wants to improve them hasn't a hope unless he is prepared to get himself fit and make himself fitter.

"Anybody can play for Scotland," skipper Jim Greenwood thundered at a schoolboy audience some years ago. "You just have to work at it."

"I know now that wasn't true," he told me in the summer, "but at the time I thought it was. I believed then in *labor omni a vincit* (work conquers all). It doesn't, of course. To reach the very highest level of rugby you must be endowed with special talents on which you can build."

"But there's no doubt that an averagely good player can often work himself up from the second and third XV's to the first by really putting his back into training and making sure his fitness doesn't let him down."

Jim Greenwood now coaches at Loughborough College of Education, and there is probably no fitter XV in Britain. When they won the final of the Middlessex Sevens they seemed just as fresh as everybody else had been six hours earlier.

"They really stretched themselves for that one," he said. "Much further than most players could. They even went beyond what I think of as the three levels of rugby fitness: the generally good condition that any athlete should always be in, the higher level that must be maintained throughout the played season and the special peak for the next match."

Few club players reach the heights of the third level. But then few of them do the groundwork properly. When you spend your working week behind a desk, as most rugby men do, it is not easy to leap to even a modest peak of fitness on Saturdays, six months of the year.

It would be easier, and more economic physically, if you never let the works run down. Like central heating or blast furnaces, the cost and the effort starting from cold is enormous; the performance is much more satisfactory if the power house is kept ticking over all the year round.

In the summer, swimming is a great help if you can do it often enough. It is the same with racket games: tennis will keep you in good condition if you play for an hour five or six times a week. Three hours once a week is not the answer.

Nothing is likely to keep you fit more efficiently than pushing yourself over the countryside. Hill walking builds stamina splendidly, but the form of basic fitness training that many modern coaches favour is the Swedish *fartlek* ("the keep-going game"). Go where you like, how you like, but don't stop.

Trot a bit, sprint a bit, walk a bit. There's a hill, let's climb it. Hop along that road. Try some standing long jumps across that field. Run backwards up the next slope. You won't get bored with *fartlek* and as you develop your own varieties of covering the course you will enjoy it more and more. I heard of one athlete who walks ten yards on his hands every five minutes.

Combine that with some gentle weight-lifting and you are really on the road to a good season. You don't need expensive equipment and you can forget those

pictures of muscle-bound giants straining over their snatches and jerks. The weights are only to make your muscles work a bit harder.

Jim Greenwood has used lengths of drainpipe. Gervyn Williams, the Welsh coaching genius, recommends a hilly log. Don't choose something that is a strain to pick up: 20 or 30 pounds will provide plenty of exercise.

Spend five minutes warming up first (don't attempt any strenuous workout without that), then bring in the weight. Hold it above your head, arms straight, then bend and stretch your arms half a dozen times. Lie on your back, arms bent and holding the log over your chest: raise it as far as you can, then sit up and touch your ankles with it.

The number of times you do each exercise, and the weight of your bar, must be fixed by what you can manage comfortably. Between them, slip in some exercises without the weight. Step on and off a strong chair a dozen times. Make a wrestler's bridge, a good one for prop forwards: lie on your back, knees bent, and press down with your head and feet to lift your body off the ground. Excellent for the neck muscles, but three or four times is enough for a start.

Finish with a few full knee-bends, with the bar held across your shoulders. Run through the whole programme, known as a circuit, twice each session. When it doesn't hurt any more, step up the number of times you perform each exercise. Then try three circuits. Don't exhaust yourself, that's not the idea. There will be plenty of that later.

Jim Greenwood believes that as well as *fartlek* and circuit training, the serious rugby player should spend the summer trying to put on an extra yard of speed.

"There's no longer a place, even in good club rugby, for the lumbering forward who was only picked for his push in the set scrum, or for the man who can't do anything but get the ball in the lineout: a top-class side consists now of 15 powerful athletes."

"Games are won by winning the ball in broken play, before the defence has time to organise. That means speed. At a ruck, you have to be the first man there."

When you can get to a rugby pitch again, you can use a simple training routine that does wonders for speed and stamina and well represents the spasmodic nature of rugby play. Start on the try line, sprint to the "25" and trot back, six times. Sprint to the half-way line and trot back, four times. Sprint to the other "25" twice and finish with a run flat-out down the length of the pitch, trotting back. Do all that three times and you have topped a mile at a much more useful pace than you would achieve on a track.

Rugby is essentially a game of contact, with other bodies and with the ground. Jim Greenwood prepares for that with a punishing routine that had his players running and dropping, running and dropping, every ten yards. If you can make yourself do that on your own, you really want to play rugby.

With a partner, here's a useful trial of strength: stand with your back to him, as if you had just caught the ball and had turned your back to the approaching onslaught. He tries to force you round. You stand firm.

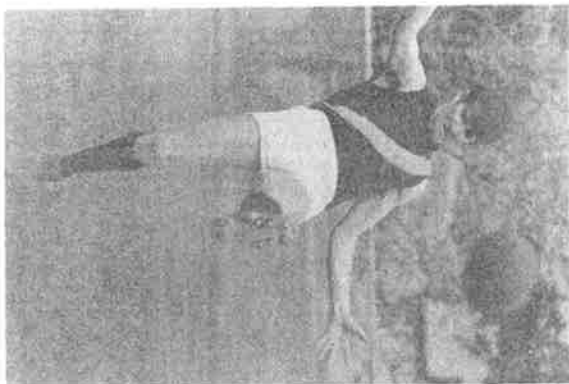
When your personal training programme moves into top gear, you should be doing some running under stress. Gervyn Williams has his players trying to sprint while somebody is pulling them back by a rope. Jim Greenwood goes for closer contact: sprint with a man hanging round your shoulders.

Then the cruellest routine of all: a man lies on the "25". Sprint from the try-line, pick him up and run back carrying him. You won't be expected to do it in a match, but by heavens, it makes you feel good to know that you can.

And as the Loughborough coach says, your state of mind is almost as important as the state of your body: "You've got to be able to run dogs off their feet, yes. You can't think clearly if your body is under pressure, and your mind must stay fresh. 'You've got to go out there and feel, 'Boy! I could demolish houses today.' Remember, the guy who loses is the one who gives up first. That must not be you."

## THE LONELINESS OF THE LONG DISTANCE KICKER

by Michael Green



Some rugby statisticians worked out last season that no fewer than 53 percent of the points scored in the game come from kicking. That isn't really surprising. Although rugby is theoretically a handling game, it is still heavily slanted towards its football origins. After all, there are four different ways of scoring with a kick—a penalty, drop goal, conversion and goal from a mark. But the try remains the sole means of scoring through running.

Paradoxically, the recent curbs on touch-finding have increased the total amount of kicking in the form of up-and-unders and little chips "into the box", although they have cut down the amount of kicking directly to touch.

Yet despite all this, it's astonishing what a neglected art kicking is. Any player who said at training that he didn't want to practise with the others, he'd prefer to retire and try some kicking, would be hurried out on his ear from the club.

When I was at school, 30 years ago, drop-kicking was simply banned. Once the 1st XV full-back (who later played for Leicester) dropped a goal in a fit of absent-mindedness and the rugby master hissed at him: "You may consider yourself dropped from the 1st XV." Some people say he even added the words, "miserable youth" but I'm not sure.

Any boy who had confessed to a desire to be a specialist kicker in those days would almost certainly have been told to take a cold bath whenever the evil desire overcame him.

Even in these enlightened times, when players are supposed to think about the game, few teams have more than one kicker, and at junior club level it's more likely to be half a kicker. And as regards touch-kicking or drop-kicking it's not even taught. The backs are supposed to pick it up as best they can and the forwards aren't supposed to do it.

The unpopularity of kicking may be because it's such a lonely job. It is one of the few occasions when everything depends on one man. No wonder place-kickers develop mannerisms. Hillier's trance-like concentration and scrapping of the right boot on the left sock are well-known. Lavelle, of London Irish and the Royal Navy, has a habit of raising both arms in the air as if sighting the posts. P. C. Brown (Gala & Scotland) contemptuously turns his back on the ball as he retreats to make his run-up.

At a lower level I once played with a man who always hummed to himself the first verse of the National Anthem, starting his run-up at the words "send her victorious." Like all mannerisms it was completely compulsive and part of the magic ritual which every kicker works out for himself.

Because a kicker is alone on the stage, so to speak, the penalties for failure are exaggerated. The groaning of 70,000 voices at Twickenham all directed at one man is terrible to hear. But at least top-class men are not usually abused by their own side. Down in the Extra B the unhappy kicker is not only insulted by his teammates but by the opposition too, who join in with cries of "Blimey, Vipers, you can't even score when it's handed to you on a plate," and probably pull imaginary lavatory chains as well. Life can be hard for a kicker. I have referred to the loneliness of the kicker, but the most terrible isolation of all this that of the man who can't kick and who makes a mark in the centre of the field, knowing he hasn't the skill to reach the touchline, even if he kicks at right angles. For this reason, the mark is unknown below third team level.

Strangely enough, most kickers dread the easy shots, simply because there is so much less odium attached to missing a difficult kick. In the same way golfers hate nothing more than an easy three-foot putt.

There is, in fact, a close relationship between golf and rugby goal-kicking. In each, it is vital to keep the head down and the eye on the ball. In each, it is equally important not to try to hit the ball too hard, and to follow through smoothly. Even teeing up and replacing divots are equally necessary in each game. Above all, common to both sports is the same dreadful sense of isolation, the feeling that the eyes of the world are on you and you alone.

Like golfers, rugby kickers are liable to be upset by sudden noises at the critical moment. Many a putt has

been ruined by a cough. Rugby players are less sensitive and learn to concentrate even when the crowd is unsportingly jeering. But most kickers would agree that it's not a general, confused noise which distracts, but the sudden, isolated remark. It is difficult to succeed when just as you stand to attention on the touchline before the run-up, a voice behind you says distinctly, "The police have just towed away your car."

- There, however, the analogy between the two games ends. A golfer has not far short of 100 shots (maybe more) in a round. The rugby kicker may have only one. No wonder there's so little competition for the job.
- TO WHOM WE ARE INDEBTED (continued)**
- ☆ DR. MIKE ROBERTS—Professor of Geography, an Englishman, coach and faculty adviser during the early 1970's; currently referees club matches.
  - ☆ MERV LITZOW—an Australian, coach in early 1970's; ailing knee prevented him from playing for I.U.
  - ☆ JIM HEDRICKS—a Bloomington native, injuries shorted his playing career at I.U.; presently referees I.U. matches.
  - ☆ JOHN RABOLD—for his kind consideration.
  - ☆ EVAN WILLIAMS—club secretary and fixtures chairman since 1973; deserves much credit for club's recent progress; helped organize the girl's rugby team, planned club participation in I.U. Sing and the club's annual Christmas party.
  - ☆ DWAYNE "SPIKE" DIXON—for many years the dedicated trainer for the I.U. Rugby Club.



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## RUGBY THROUGH THE AGES

by John Moran, Toronto Wanderers R. F. C.

Respectfully Reprinted From Winter 1968 Edition of *Scrumsdown*

It has become an almost accepted fact that the game of rugby started in 1823 when one William Webb Ellis, with a fine disregard of the football (soccer) rules, picked up the ball and ran with it.

This is balderdash. The game was first played in the Ybgur Province in northern China some 3,000 years ago. The Chinese played a pretty inscrutable game, but they did leave to posterity the word rugby, which was brought back to Italy by Marco Polo. Marco, while watching a Seven-A-Side tournament in Ybgur, mistook the name of the province for the name of the game and, of course, translated the word backwards.

With the coming of Zen Buddhism, the Chinese became more sensible and gave up the game. However, Phoenician traders brought Ybgur, or rugby, back to the Mediterranean Basin and it caught on like wildfire in the Middle East. Biblical, Greek and other contemporaneous sources abound in great accounts of historic matches—Samaritans versus Assyrians, Israelites versus Philistines, Achaeans versus Trojans. Scholars with only a marginal grip of the game, and a lesser hold on history, have interpreted these stories differently. But an unbiased look at the Bible, Homer and Herodotus leaves no doubt that these stories deal with AHMERFU, the Ancient and Honorable Middle East Rugby Football Union. Thus, we read of the 10 lost tribes of Israel, the 12 tribes of Hercules and Joseph's shirt of many colors. Other traditions are referred to in these sources. When the Israelites girded their loins for battle, they were only getting into their rugby uniforms, which in those days were athletic supporters. This fact accounted for the great popularity of the game as a spectator sport.

At some time during this period, the rules of the game became lost and were, in fact, recovered only when a man called Moses found them on a mountain inscribed on stone tablets. Moses was leading the CFRFC, the Chosen People Rugby Football Club, out of Egypt (after a disastrous tour), back to their home field in Israel. Everyone got lost around the Sinai Peninsula and subsequently changed their name to Wanderers, a title since picked up by other clubs.

The Greeks played a wonderful game of rugby. Aeschylus wrote a particularly moving account of a match in his drama, "The Seven Against Thebes." Homer's famous character Odysseus, which actually means wanderer, was employed as a traveling rugby union secretary who floated around the Mediterranean lining up tours.

The Arabs by this point had become fairly well involved in rugby. In fact, the word referee comes from the Arabic word "rif ri" and means "he who looks the other way." The Arabs most famous team was the Saracens, well known for their bloody matches with the touring Christian Crusaders Club. It was this club that took the game back to Britain where it was received with enthusiasm by King Arthur, who promptly founded the Camelot Crunchers. Since he only had 12 knights, he had to play league rules. Aside from their rugged brand of play, the Crunchers staged some of the great beer-ups over the Round Table, an over-sized, over-turned beer barrel.

Subsequently, the British became a sea-faring nation and undertook many successful tours. The greatest touring club they ever fielded was the WMBRFC, the White Man's Burden Rugby Football Club. The British got so involved in keeping the sun from ever setting on the WMBRFC's flag, that they lost interest in the game for a time. This is where that upstart Ellis came into the picture.

## RUGGER'S CREED

With ungirt loins I face the foe,  
Their clutching hands elude.  
I hear not all the players' cries,  
Their honest voices rude.

My feet scarce touch the muddy earth  
As o'er the grass I fly.

The line is 'neath my pounding boots.  
I dive — I've scored a try.

And thus it is in life itself  
In life as in Rugby's game.

Ungirt your loins, my boy and strive  
For the goal of an honest name.

Michael Green

## THE ART OF COURSE RUGBY

### PARTIES AND SONG — A RUGBY TRADITION

As sure as the night follows the day, after a rugby match the host club throws a party for the visiting side. The party, you see, is an integral part of the rugby experience. Ever since the game began in England, ruggers have gathered for post game analysis, a bit of banter and joyous singing. It is here that the petty hostilities which mounted during the match disappear amidst an atmosphere of sporting fellowship—opposite numbers drinking and joining in the singing of *Waltzing Matilda*. There is really nothing quite like it in American sport.

The I.U.R.F.C. has always been a spirited lot. Many distinguished songsters have led the club through successful performances in the I.U. Sing, the annual Christmas party and many a gathering at Joe's Sportsman's Bar, the "Z Shop" and Positively Fourth Street. Who could ever forget performances by the "Z Men" (Randall, Fabian, Deniston and Horst), Jim Randall's inimitable rendition of *The Music Man*, and Scotsman Bernard Bentley's lead in *Sir Jasper*. Irishman Eddie Harper has recently added a series of ballads to the club's repertoire. Following are some of the club's old favorites:

- When Irish Eyes Are Smiling
- The Leaving of Liverpool
- There Was A Puritanical Lad
- The Gay Cabalero
- Little Sister Lily
- When I Was Only Seventeen
- Danny Boy
- The Mayor of Bayswater's Daughter
- Sir Jasper
- The Hedgehog
- The Valleys of Assam
- The Wild West Show
- These Foolish Things (Remind Me of You, Dear)
- Never Wed An Old Man
- Rule Britannia
- Sing Us Another One Do
- Strouling in A Meadow Green
- Rodriguez
- Bedtime Story
- There Was An Old Lady
- The Music Man
- I Love A Sun Burned Country.
- Waltzing Matilda
- Click Go The Shears

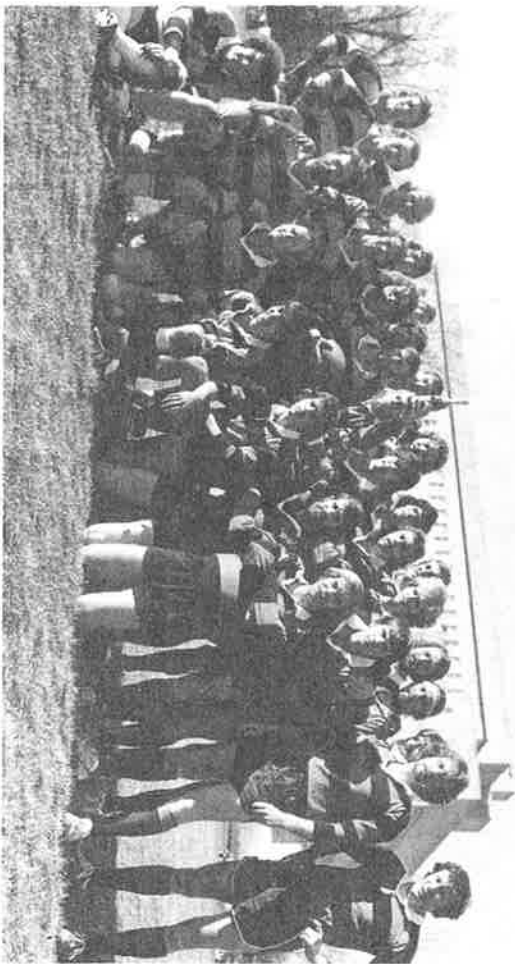


Photo courtesy of David Jay  
The classic battle for the Scrum Kettle: I.U. vs. Purdue—1974.

THE INTERNATIONALS (continued)  
CHICAGO LIONS SECOND TOUR—FALL 1971  
(ENGLAND, HOLLAND AND GERMANY)

- ★ DAVE ZIMMERMAN (hooker)
- ★ BOB BATCHELDER (prop forward)
- ★ ERIC SMITHBURN (second row forward)
- ★ PAUL VOGEL (second row forward)
- ★ MIKE KING (scrum half)
- ★ KIP BENNETT (scrum half)
- ★ KEITH HAMSHER (fly half)
- ★ TOM GREENE (wing)

Matches with Marlowe and Slough in England; the Hague R.F.C. in Holland; the 1880 Sport Club of Frankfurt, Germany (Jim Randall played for 1880 during military service in Germany), and Heidelberg R.F.C.

Smithburn suffered a broken sternum in the Marlowe contest, but still dominated lineout play throughout the tour and scored a try against the 1880 Club. Bennett had one of his finest performances against the Hague R.F.C., while Batchelder and Greene shined against Heidelberg.

NORTHAMPTON SAINTS R.F.C. (ENGLAND) U.S. TOUR—SPRING 1973  
Tri-State Union [Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky] Select XV v. Northampton Saints at Indianapolis, May, 1973:

- ★ ERIC SMITHBURN (Number 8)
  - ★ MOMOLU COOPER (back line alternate)
- Midwest All Stars v. Northampton Saints in Chicago, May, 1973
- ★ MIKE KING (scrum half)
  - ★ TOM GREENE (wing)
  - ★ ERIC SMITHBURN (second row forward—alternate)
  - ★ MOMOLU COOPER (center—alternate)

Kansas State University, Fort Riley [K.S.U.F.R.] v. 59th Independent Commando Squadron Royal Engineers—1973:

- ★ BOB HENSLEER (prop forward)
- CHICAGO LIONS SCOTLAND-ENGLAND TOUR—FALL 1973
- ★ DAVE ZIMMERMAN (prop forward)
  - ★ ERIC SMITHBURN (second row forward)
  - ★ TOM "TITS" McNALLY (second row forward)
  - ★ MIKE KING (scrum half)
  - ★ TOM GREENE (wing)

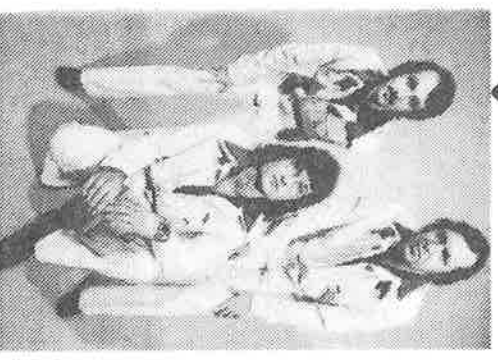
Matches against Edinburgh (Scotland) Wanderers at Murrayfield; Bingley R.F.C., Northampton Saints and Richmond R.F.C. in England. This touring side was the first American team ever to play in Murrayfield, the Scottish international stadium, seating 80,000. King dazzled the crowds in Bingley (Yorkshire) and Northampton with his talents at scrum half. Greene high stepped to a brilliant try against Bingley. McNally's outstanding play against Northampton was surpassed only by his comedy throughout the tour.

GREYSTONE (IRELAND) R.F.C. UNITED STATES TOUR—SPRING 1974  
Indianapolis Select XV v. Greystone R.F.C., Indianapolis, May 1974

- ★ ERIC SMITHBURN (second row forward)
- ★ TOM "TITS" McNALLY (wing forward)
- ★ MIKE PUGH (fly half)
- ★ JOHN BROOKS (wing)
- ★ LYNTON HAYES (fullback)
- ★ JEFF WEBSTER (scrum—alternate)

A much larger, more physical American side was out finessed by the Greystones. Hayes' 45 yard penalty goal was the Yanks' only score in a 7-3 loss to the Irish club.

Midwest All Stars v. Ontario, Canada Select XV, Fort Wayne, Summer, 1974  
★ TOM GREENE (wing)  
Greene played brilliantly, scoring two tries, in a comeback win for the U.S. side.



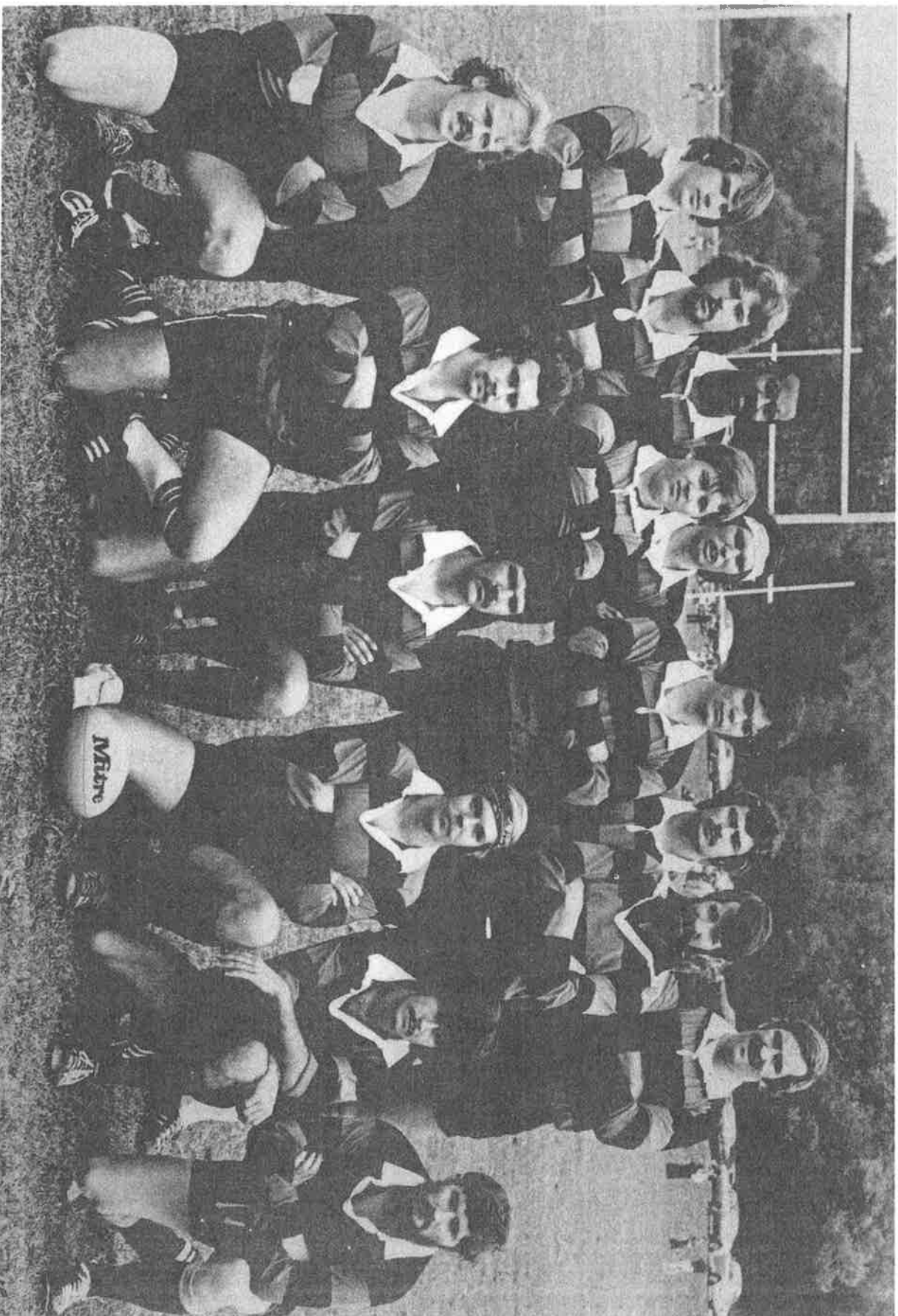
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TRI-STATE TOURNAMENT, OCTOBER, 1974



# INDIANA RUGBY

## A CLUB OF GREAT TRADITION



1966 Mid-America Cup Champions



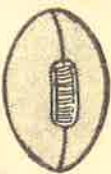
1967 Mid-America Cup Champions



1967 Big Ten Tournament Champions



1968 Big Ten Tournament Runner Up



1970 Big Ten Tournament Champions



1973 Mardi-Gras Tournament Champions