

GAMES AND SPORTS
IN
THE ARMY



Published by
THE ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD,
War Office.

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GWB. 52.

CALENDAR FOR 1933

January		February		March		April	
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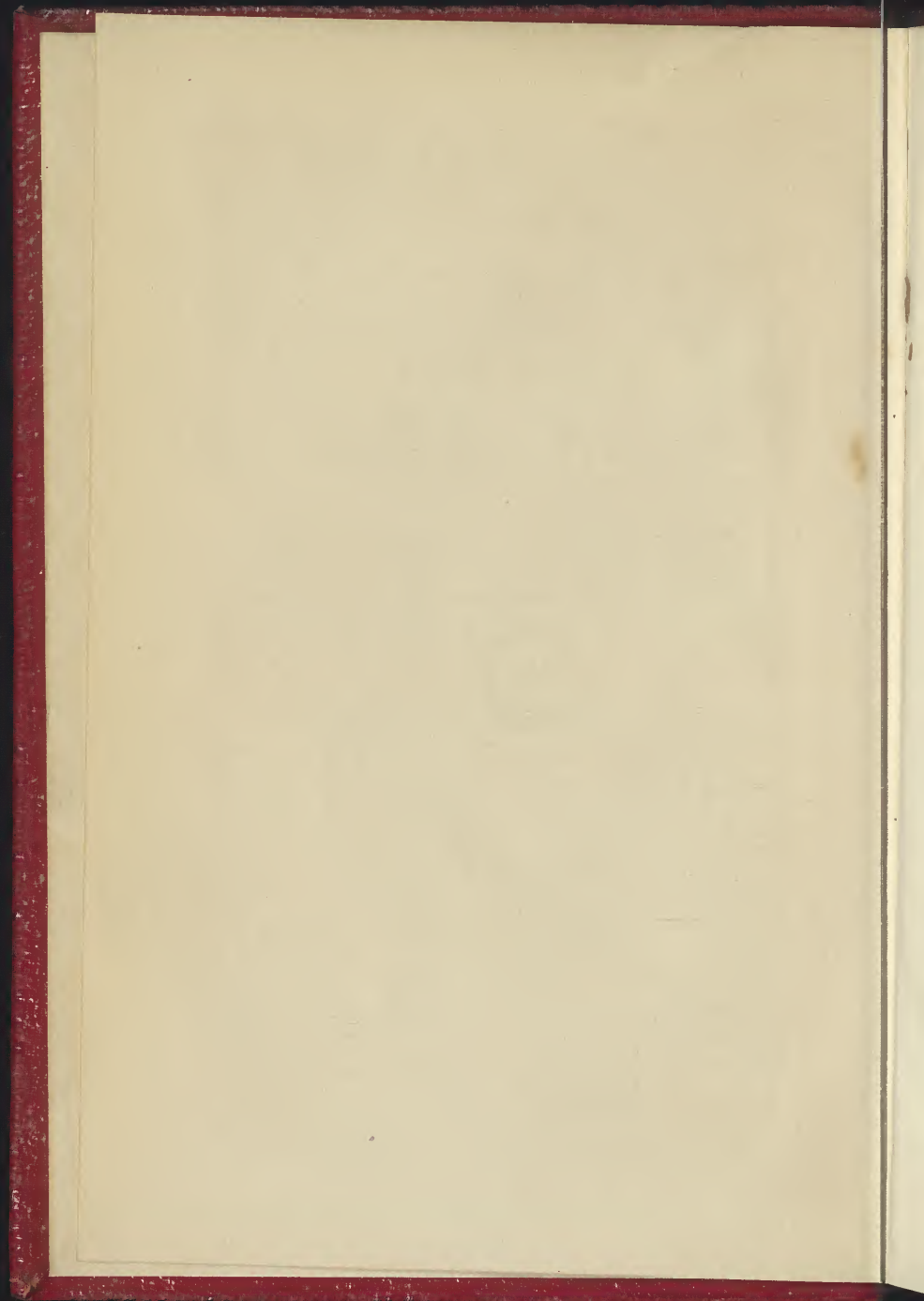
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 Monday, August 6th; Christmas Day, December 25th; Boxing Day, December
 26th.





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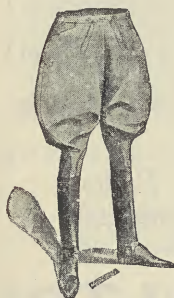
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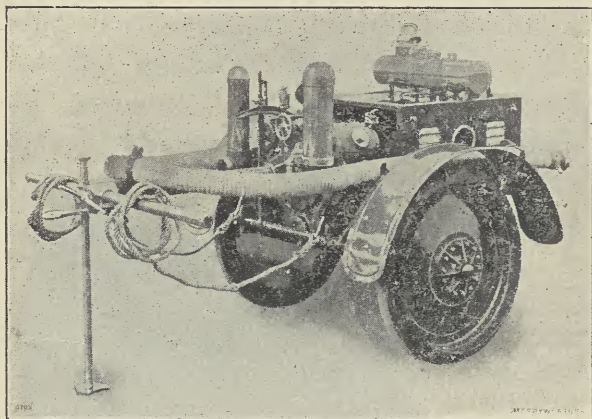
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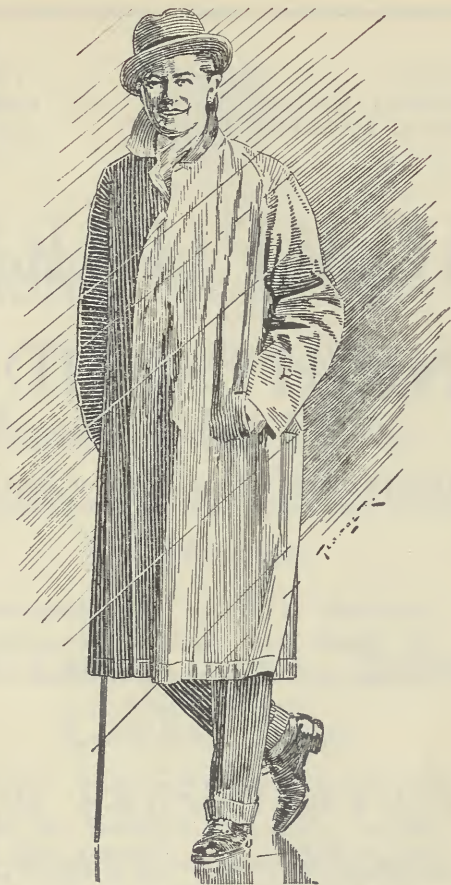
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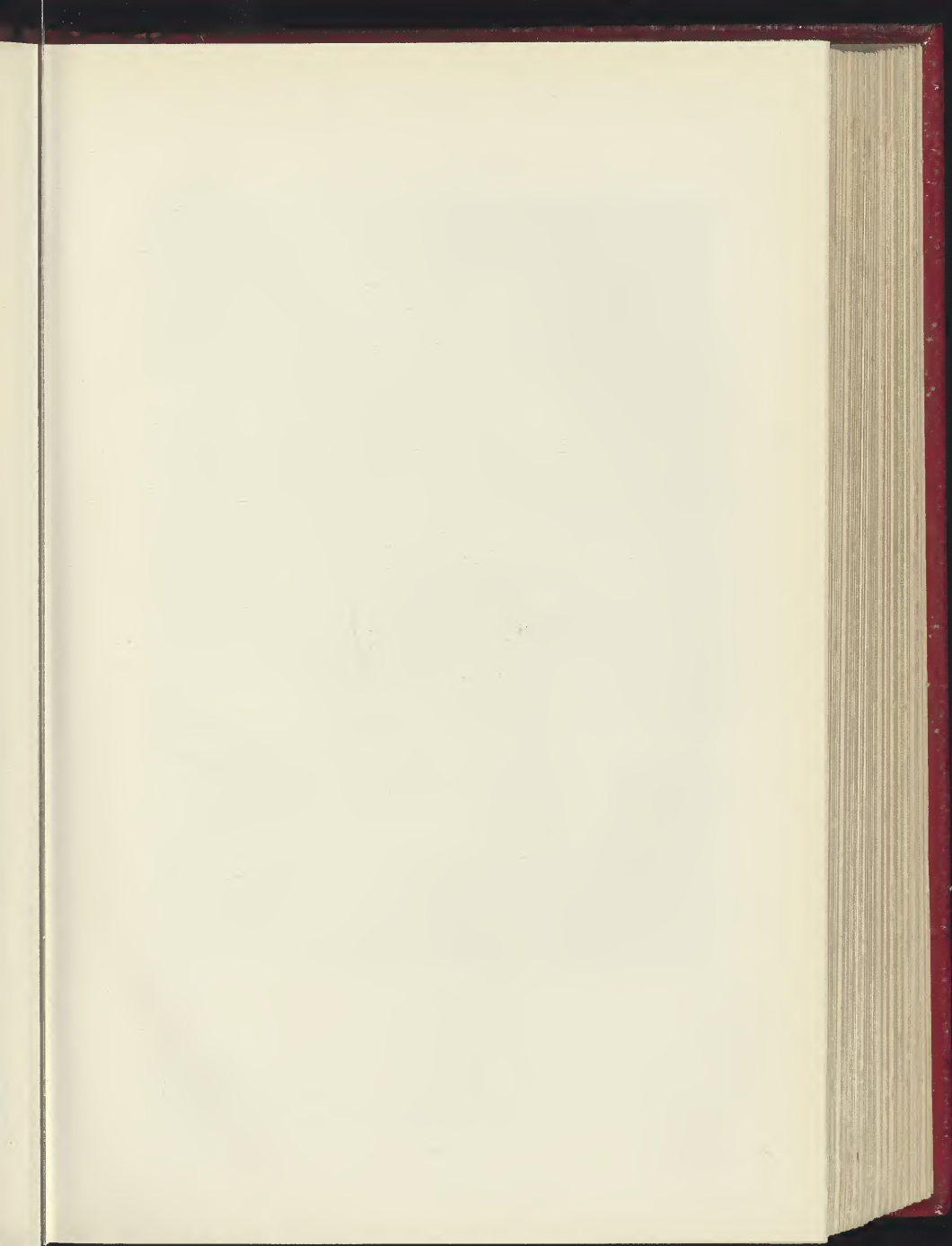




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PREFACE.

I appreciate very much the honour of having been asked to write a preface to this book. It will, I feel sure, prove most useful not only to sports secretaries, referees and judges, but also to players and competitors. Having spent 40 years trying to help forward games and sports in the Army, it is very pleasing to look back on the various stages through which we have passed in our endeavour to provide recreational facilities not only for the selected few, but for every officer and man in the Army.

My mind is so full of such happy memories. As I write, my thoughts go back to those days of regimental cricket, football and hockey matches, full of incidents which I remember as yesterday.

In pre-war days, though we had our regimental teams, of which we were very proud, we could do but little for the great bulk of the men, simply because we had neither the grounds nor the facilities. It is easy to realise what the lure of the canteen must have been for the soldiers before the days of grounds, games, cinemas, etc. The late General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, when G.O.C.-in-C. Aldershot, saw the value of games to the soldier, and it was he who first approved the use of picks and shovels for the valuable purpose of making grounds, combining the work with military training.

Captain (now Brig.-General) R. J. Kentish, a great enthusiast and one who also realised the value of games, ably supported him. Considerable progress was being made when the Great War intervened.

Many reasons were advanced on the cessation of hostilities to prove who or what won the War. No one could say for certain, but I am confident that "leather" played one of the greatest parts. Few have realised what we owe to the boxing glove and the football—the two greatest factors in restoring and upholding "moral."

How many times did one see a Battalion which had come out of the line in the Ypres Salient and elsewhere, battered to pieces and sad at heart at having lost so many officers and men, hold up its head again and recover in a few hours by kicking a football or punching with the glove? It had a magic effect on "moral" and was largely instrumental in suggesting to some of us who had always been enthusiasts for games for the men, that a time had come when games and sports in the Army should be efficiently organised and more grounds provided

A scheme was submitted to and approved by the Army Council, with the result that the Army Sport Control Board was formed in November, 1918. I had the honour to be the first President, and Major B. C. Hartley was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board recently celebrated its thirteenth anniversary, and wonderful progress has been made, a record of which the Army may well be proud.

In any garrison to-day you will see well-kept playing grounds. From the day a lad joins at the Depôt of his unit until the day he is discharged he has these splendid grounds on which to play.

The pre-war soldier enjoyed little or none of this. Grounds were few and far between, and were seldom available for any except the best players. Now in most stations the stage is approaching when each unit will have its own grounds; this is the ideal, as units will then be responsible that they are maintained in a first-class manner, and sufficient playing area should be available for all to play one game or another.

The Army's example proved useful to others, the R.N. and R.M. Sports Control Board and the Royal Air Force Sports Board being formed shortly afterwards.

A very close liaison between the three Boards was quickly established. For example, the Rectory Field, Devonport, was purchased by the Navy for a United Services Ground, in return for facilities that had been given them at Portsmouth and Chatham. Similar instances of co-operation are constantly occurring.

The aims and objects of the three Boards are identical, the main objective being to provide recreational facilities for as many as possible and maintain sports and games at a high standard, in accordance with the best principles of sportsmanship and amateurism.

Our inter-Services matches are a fine example; they are played in the very finest spirit. Can we not also go a little further and trust that our organisation of games and grounds has been a help to others?

The encouragement of games in Foreign Armies, the establishment of sports organisations by the Forces of the Dominions, the Territorial Army, the Civil Service, the Police, many of our business houses, and the formation of the National Playing Fields Association are all part of the same story.

The secret of command rests on gaining the trust and affection of all those under their respective commanders. That trust is best gained by working for and with every member of the team. Trust is gained by team work. Team work, in peace time, requires grounds for the teams to play on. That is why we make grounds. That is why the big employers of labour make grounds—to keep their people fit, happy and contented.

That is the whole story.

The majority of soldiers serving to-day never knew the Army without its grounds—when its football and hockey were played on the barrack square.

Those of us who remember those days will realise what has been done.

We are proud when we see officers and men of the Army and our sister Services gaining their International Caps at Rugby and Association Football and Hockey; representing England in the Olympic Games; distinguishing themselves in the athletic world, running, boxing, swimming, etc. We feel that if our methods have resulted in facilities having been afforded for all our men to play games and take part in every form of athletics, and if our methods have enabled some of our most proficient to rise to International standard, then we have not worked in vain.

Our definition of a Sportsman is one who—

- (1) *Plays the Game* for the game's sake.
- (2) *Plays for his Side* and not for himself.
- (3) Is a good winner and a good loser, i.e., modest in victory and generous in defeat.
- (4) Accepts all decisions in a proper spirit.
- (5) Is chivalrous towards a defeated opponent.
- (6) Is unselfish and always ready to help others to become proficient.

Service games and sports are modelled on the above. If we keep those six points always before us we shall not go far wrong.

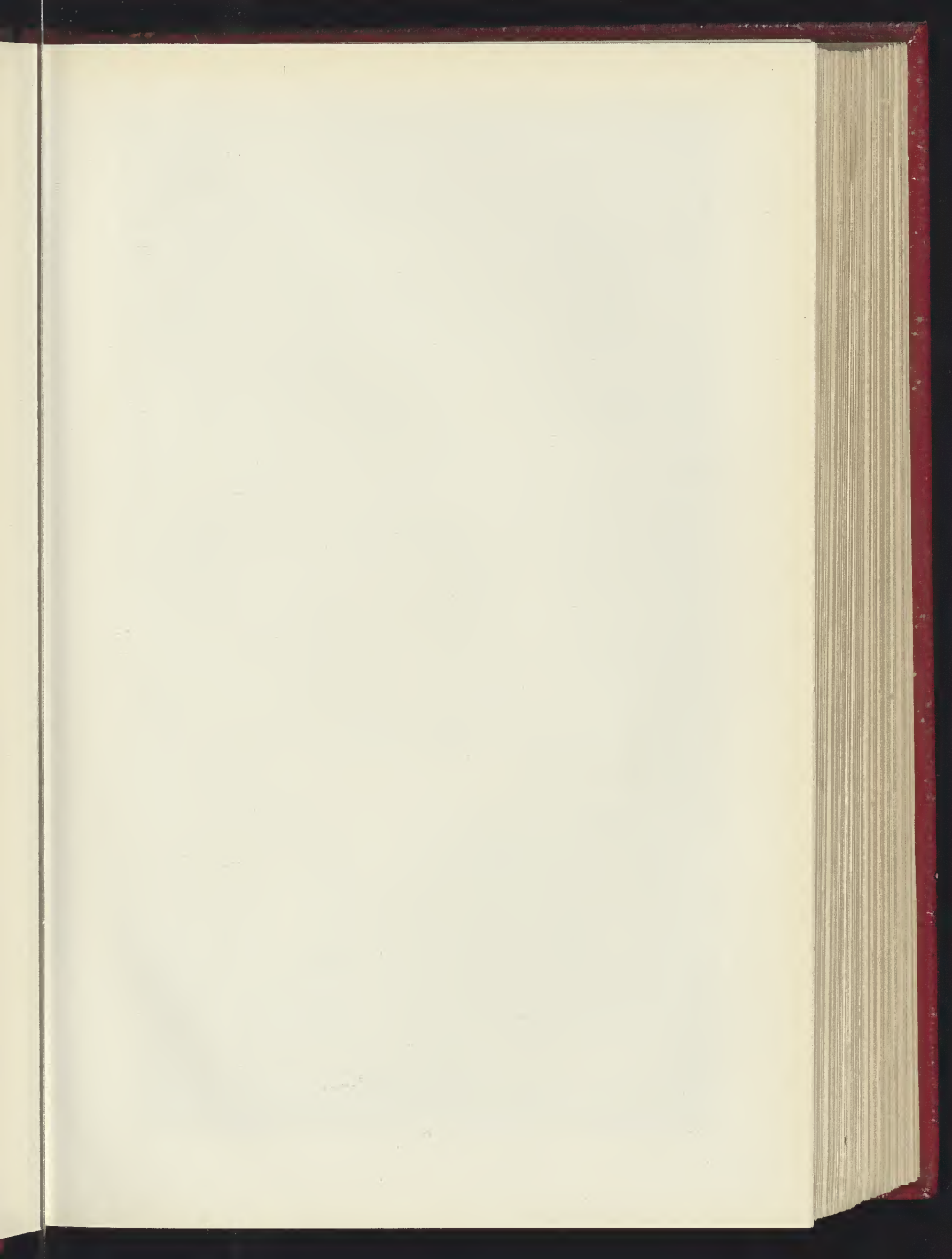
C. H. Hamilton
General

ALDERSHOT.

19th October, 1931

USEFUL ADDRESSES.

- All England Lawn Tennis Club,**
Wimbledon. WIMbledon 2550.
- Amateur Athletic Association,**
10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. TEMple Bar 4812.
- Amateur Boxing Association,**
22, Great James Street, W.C.1. HOLborn 9321.
- Amateur Diving Association,**
The Red House, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- Amateur Fencing Association,**
37, Birdhirst Rise, Croydon. CROydon 0177.
- Amateur Swimming Association,**
"Springhaven," Barnet, Herts.
- Army Rifle Association,**
Room 98, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1 WHItEhall 4466.
- British Olympic Association,**
71, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. VICtoria 2610.
- Football Association,**
22, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
- Hockey Association,**
131, Wool Exchange, E.C.2. METropolitan 7155.
- Hurlingham Club,**
Hurlingham. PUTney 3773.
- Lawn Tennis Association,**
28, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. CENTral 7541.
- M.C.C.,**
Lords Cricket Ground, N.W.1.
- National Cross Country Union,**
31/33, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
- National Playing Fields Association,**
71, Eccleston Square, S.W.1. VICtoria 9274.
- National Rifle Association,**
Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.
- Press Association, Ltd.,**
Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C.4. CENTral 7440.
- Prince's Club,**
197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7. KENSington 0662.
- Queen's Club,**
West Kensington, W.14. FULham 3421.
- Ranelagh Club,**
Barnes, S.W.13. PUTney 6864.
- R.N. & R.M. Sports Control Board,**
55, Whitehall, S.W.1. WHItEhall 9000. Extension 434.
- Roehampton Club,**
Roehampton Lane, S.W.15. PROspect 1161.
- Royal Air Force Sports Board,**
Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2. HOLborn 3434. Extension 572.
- Royal & Ancient Golf Club,**
St. Andrews, Fife.
- Royal Tournament,**
66, Victoria Street, S.W.1. VICtoria 4348.
- Rugby Union,**
Twickenham, Middlesex.
- Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs,**
Codrington House, 23, Water Lane, E.C.4. CENTral 6489.
- Squash Rackets Association,**
33, Earls Court Square, S.W.



PRESIDENTS
ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD



General Sir C. H. HARINGTON
G.C.B., G.R.E., D.S.O.
1918-1920



Field Marshal Sir P.W. CHETWODE Bt.
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1920-1923



General Sir
A.A. MONTGOMERY-MASSINGBERD
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1931-1933



General Sir R. D. WHIGHAM
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1923-1927



General Sir W. P. BRAITHWAITE
G.C.B.
1927-1931

PRESIDENTS
ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD



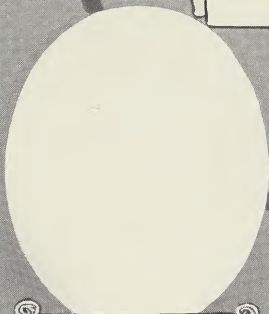
General Sir C.F. ROMER
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
1933-



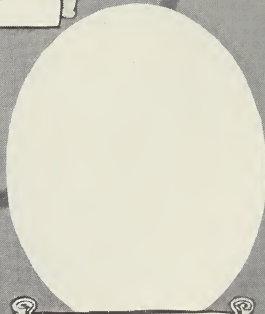
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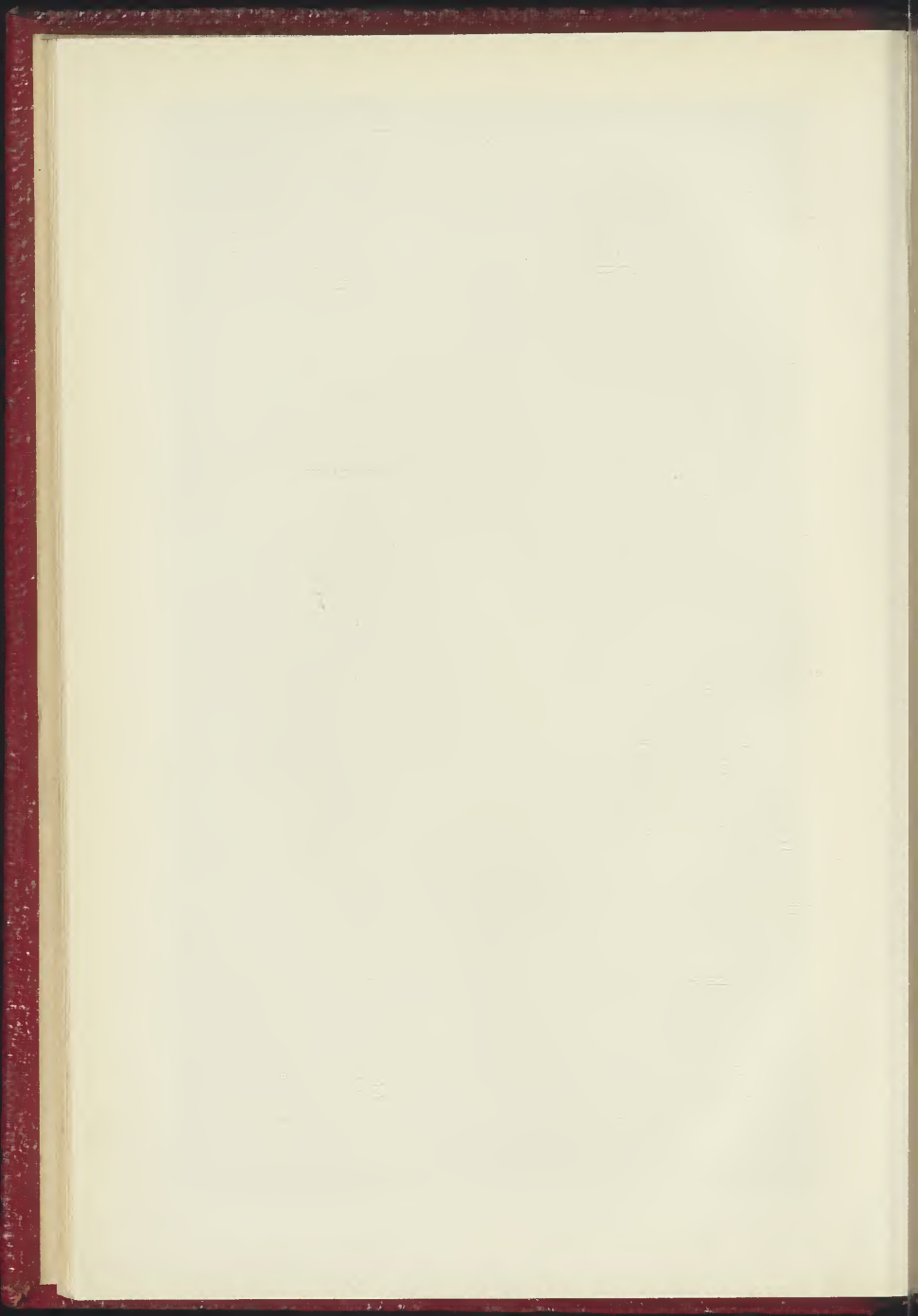
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ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD.

President:

GENERAL SIR CECIL F. ROMER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Adjutant-General to the Forces

Members:

MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. McNAMARA, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
* BT. LT.-COL. R. GURNEY, Suffolk Regt.
Representing Department of Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

* COLONEL A. P. Y. LANGHORNE, D.S.O., M.C.
Representing Department of Adjnt.-General to the Forces.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. N. BROADBENT, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
* MAJOR N. M. VIBART, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
Representing Department of Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

COLONEL B. A. HILL, D.S.O., R.A.O.C.
Representing Department of Master-General of the Ordnance.

A. R. MCBAIN, ESQ., O.B.E.
Representing Department of Permt. Under-Secy. of State for War.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. HENDERSON, D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P.
Representing Director-General, Army Medical Services.

COLONEL J. S. DREW, D.S.O., M.C.
Representing Director-General of the Territorial Army.

COLONEL G. N. DYER, D.S.O.
Inspector of Physical Training.

Special Members:

MAJOR-GENERAL B. D. FISHER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
BRIGADIER C. G. LIDDELL, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
* BRIGADIER R. H. HAINING, D.S.O.
* COLONEL H. W. TOMLINSON.
* BT. LT.-COL. D. G. WATSON, M.C., D.C.L.I.
* MAJOR G. STREETEN, M.C., R.E.
* *Member of Finance and Emergency Committee.*

Secretary and Treasurer:

MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E. (Ret.), War Office, London, S.W.1.
Telephone: WHITEhall 9400, Extension 616.
Telegrams: "Sportrolbo, London."

Assistant Secretary:

CAPTAIN L. H. CHURCHER (Ret.).

Bankers:

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS & Co.

Auditors:

MESSRS. WILLIAM S. OGLE, SONS & PORTER,
Chartered Accountants

THE ARMY SPORT

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

To CAPITAL ACCOUNT :	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as on the 31st December, 1931 ..	37,556	5	6			
<i>Add</i> : Balance of Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on the 31st December, 1932						
	543	7	3			
				38,099	12	9
„ PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT :						
Sundry Receipts in respect of the year ending on the 31st December, 1933 :				1,166	6	5
„ SUNDRY COMMITMENTS FOR GRANTS :						
Outstanding on the 31st December, 1932				390	0	0

Note.—Since the inception of the Board on 18th November, 1918, the following grants (exclusive of applications received and approved for future payment amounting to £390) have been made and paid to the 31st December, 1932:—

	£	s.	d.
Southern Command	56,193	12	2
Aldershot Command	30,305	5	3
Eastern Command	41,402	15	4
Northern Command	56,942	0	0
Ireland	18,771	18	0
India	10,758	6	9
Egypt	10,500	0	0
Western Command	18,261	7	3
Scottish Command	15,648	0	0
Malta	3,300	0	0
London District	5,438	1	3
Gibraltar	3,300	0	0
Channel Islands	1,185	0	0
Army of the Rhine	1,000	4	6
China	500	0	0
Inter-Theatre of War Championships, 1919	1,234	2	0
Miscellaneous : Army Sports Associations and Unions, Garrisons Overseas, etc.	14,357	7	1
Athletic Kit and Gear	3,183	0	0
	£292,280	19	7

£39,655 19 2

CONTROL BOARD

31st DECEMBER, 1932

				<i>Cr.</i>		
				ASSETS.		
By LOANS ACCOUNT:				£	s.	d.
Commands, etc.	..	..	..	15,012	16	4
Add: Interest accrued	..	..	..	194	6	8
				15,207	3	0
„ FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDINGS AND ACCESSORIES:						
As per last Balance Sheet	..	..	..	15,261	14	6
Less: Nett proceeds of Sale of 221, Hainault Road, Leytonstone				706	12	0
				14,555	2	6
„ CENTRAL FUND:						
For Balance of 1932 Grant (since received)				2,000	0	0
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS (since paid):	..	..			259	15
„ CASH AT BANKERS AND IN HAND:						
As on the 31st December, 1932.						
AT BANKERS:—						
On Deposit Account (General)	..	..		5,506	3	2
„ „ (Publications)	..	..		1,792	7	8
On Current Account	..	..	..	332	1	10
IN HAND	..	..	..	3	6	0
				7,633	18	8

We have examined the Balance Sheet dated the 31st December, 1932, of The Army Sport Control Board, as above set forth. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Board.

(Signed) WILLIAM S. OGLE, SONS & PORTER, *Auditors,*
GRESHAM HOUSE, *Chartered Accountants.*

OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.

8th March 1933.

£39,655 19 2

THE ARMY SPORT

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year

Dr.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE EXPENSES AND PUBLICATION				
ACCOUNT—Balance		320	4	9
AUDIT AND ACCOUNTANTY CHARGES (in respect of the Accounts of the Board and of Allied Organisations)		52	10	0
UNITED SERVICES TRUSTEE—Fees		6	5	0
INSURANCE—Leyton Property		7	3	0
PRESS CUTTINGS		4	4	0
GRANTS—GEAR, ATHLETIC KIT, ETC.		1,340	12	0
RENT OF BOXING HALLS		43	0	0
GRANTS TO COMMANDS, etc. (<i>See below</i>)				
Cash payments during the year	£15,664 11 4			
Deduct: Balance outstanding and unpaid at 31/12/1931	2,060 0 0			
Add: Balance outstanding and unpaid at 31/12/1932	13,604 11 4			
		13,994	11	4
To GRANTS TO ARMY SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS:				
(1) FOR CLERICAL ASSISTANCE—		£	s.	d.
Army Rugby Union		200	0	0
Army Football Association		125	0	0
Army Athletic and Cross Country Association		100	0	0
Army Lawn Tennis Association		25	0	0
Army Hockey Association		25	0	0
		475	0	0
(2) FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—				
Army Athletic and Cross Country Association		200	0	0
Army Boxing Association		200	0	0
Army Football Association		100	0	0
Army Cricket Association		100	0	0
Army Swimming Union		70	0	0
Army Fencing Union		20	0	0
Army Lawn Tennis Association		5	0	0
British Olympic Association		200	0	0
Modern Pentathlon Association		20	0	0
		915	0	0
Balance carried to Capital Account		543	7	3
		£17,695	1	7

GRANTS TO COMMANDS, ETC.—

Commands, etc.	Balance outstanding 31/12/31	Allotment for year ended 31/12/32.	Total.	Cash Payments during year ended 31/12/32.	Balance outstanding 31/12/32
Eastern	650 0 0	2,170 0 0	2,820 0 0	2,820 0 0	—
Southern	—	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	—
Northern	600 0 0	5,500 0 0	6,100 0 0	6,050 0 0	50 0 0
Western	—	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—
Scottish	—	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	—
London District	100 0 0	500 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	—
Northern Ireland	400 0 0	500 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	—
Miscellaneous, including Overseas Garrisons	310 0 0	574 11 4	884 11 4	544 11 4	340 0 0
	2,060 0 0	13,994 11 4	16,054 11 4	15,664 11 4	390 0 0

CONTROL BOARD

ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1932

INCOME.					Cr.
By INTEREST—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Loans	..	..	..	746 15 4	
On Deposit Account	..	..	..	28 18 7	
				<hr/>	775 13 11
„ RENTS RECEIVABLE	..	..	..	.. ..	569 7 8
„ GRANTS RECEIVED—					
Central Fund	..	..	..	..16,000 0 0	
N.A. & A.F.I.	..	..	..	.. 200 0 0	
Army Rugby Union	..	..	..	.. 150 0 0	
				<hr/>	16,350 0 0

£17,695 1 7

FORMATION OF THE BOARD.

The Board was formed on November 20th, 1918, by order of the Army Council (A.C.I. 1299). This instruction and subsequent ones were superseded by the issue of A.C.I. 150 in May, 1931.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

- (a) To control the conduct of sport in the Army, in accordance with the strictest amateur principles.
- (b) To administer such funds as may be available for the benefit of games and sports in the Army.
- (c) To assist the organisations existing in the Army for the various branches of sport at Home and Overseas.
- (d) To advise on the construction and maintenance of recreation grounds.
- (e) To publish such books as will assist in the efficient organisation and administration of games and sports.
- (f) To maintain the necessary co-operation in sport between the Army and the other forces of the Crown, both at Home and Overseas.
- (g) To deal with questions arising from organisations outside the Army with which sports in the Army may be connected.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Board meets twice yearly, in February and July, and at such other times as may be necessary.

The Finance and Emergency Sub-Committee, and Ground Committee, appointed by the Board, meet as and when required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence, except on matters relating to:

- (i) The Board's publications;
 - (ii) Questions affecting the control and administration of the games by the various Army Associations and Unions;
- should be addressed through the usual official channels to:—

The Secretary,
Army Sport Control Board,
War Office, S.W.1.

PRINCIPLES.

The Board lays down the following principles, which must be observed if success is to be achieved.

- (a) The provision of recreation so that all are given equal opportunity of taking part in some form of sport, in accordance with the strictest amateur principles. Specialisation, which results in the selected few only becoming players, should not be permitted, and the Victor Ludorum spirit should be discouraged.
- (b) Games should be varied as much as possible, in order that they may appeal to men of every type of physique and temperament.

Care, however, should be taken that they are not too highly organised or overdone, but encouraged sufficiently to assist in securing the necessary physical efficiency and contentment of mind.

- (c) Players should never be driven to sport. Games should be played in a voluntary spirit and not as a parade.
- (d) No one should be struck off duty in order to train for competitions.
- (e) Money prizes will not be given. They kill good sport and encourage selfishness. Trophies, medals, and similar souvenirs may be given.
- (f) The rules as to professionalism must be strictly enforced.
- (g) In such games and sports where the employment of professional trainers is permitted, careful supervision of the methods taught should be exercised, and every tendency towards sharp practice be rigidly suppressed.
- (h) It should be the aim of every Officer to take a personal and active interest both in playing and organising the games of the Army, and to encourage the true spirit of sportsmanship in every way.

Officers can thus gain an insight into the true character of their men, which they can obtain by no other means during times of peace; they will at the same time develop in themselves powers of leadership which are essential to success, military or otherwise.

- (i) Care should be taken that the all-round athlete is not over-played. The human frame is easily over-taxed. Cases have been known where individuals have been asked to do more than their constitution was capable of undertaking. This may have been caused by the natural desire to improve the standard of play. In many instances this can better be achieved by the expert player coaching and systematically instructing the less proficient players rather than by playing himself on all and every occasion, often to the detriment of his own efficiency and health.

FINANCE.

The Board's financial year begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st.

The accounts of the Army Sports Associations and Unions are audited by the Board's accountants, and presented at the Annual General Meeting of the respective bodies for reception and adoption by such meetings. A copy of the auditors' report and accounts in each case is forwarded to the Board for information.

Grants are made:—

- (a) To Commands at Home and Overseas for the construction of grounds and the purchase of ground and sports equipment.
- (b) To the Army Sports Associations and Unions for clerical assistance, and in certain cases the refunding of a proportion of the expenses incurred by Units in participating in Army Championships and general expenses.
- (c) For improving recreational facilities where the Royal Navy, Army, and the Royal Air Force are jointly interested.

The funds administered by the Board are derived from non-public sources. Care should, therefore, be taken to ensure that the accounts are kept clear and distinct from those for public services, especially in cases where services are financed from both sources.

The construction of grounds and pavilions, in accordance with the authorised scale, is an admitted liability against public funds, as and when money is available, maintenance of grounds being the responsibility of the Troops. Owing to more urgent demands, the money available from public funds in recent years has necessarily been very limited.

Since the inception of the Board, a sum of £292,280 19s. 7d. has been allocated in grants, mainly for the men's recreation, only a small proportion being devoted to Officers.

A large sum has also been loaned for various objects, for which grants could not be made, such as Officers' Clubs, Football Stands, Squash Courts, Tattoo, Polo and Horse Show Grounds, etc.

In order that the programme of equipping Stations at Home and Overseas with the necessary grounds should not be impeded, the Board have expended large sums on construction that originally it was hoped would be available for assisting maintenance. Up to the present, no money has been available for this purpose, but it is the policy of the Board, as soon as the construction programme is complete, that grants should be made to assist maintenance, as it is realised what a heavy liability this must necessarily be if the grounds are to be kept in a first-class condition.

WAR OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS, ETC., RELATING TO SPORTS AND GROUNDS.

Construction of Recreation Grounds.

1. See para. 72 and Tables B and J, Regs. for Engineer Services (Part I), 1930.

Public liability is confined to:—

- (a) Provision of grounds (as and when funds are available) in accordance with the authorised scale, *levelled* and *turfed*, suitable for recreation.
- (b) Laying on water.
- (c) Provision of:
 - (i) Boundary fencing.
 - (ii) Pavilions and latrines, in accordance with the authorised scale.

Grounds and pavilions are intended for all ranks. (Paras. 72 and 184 (vi), R.E.S.)

Maintenance.

2. The maintenance of recreation grounds is the responsibility of the Troops, *with the following exceptions*, which are admitted as a charge against the public:—

- (i) Boundary fencing.
- (ii) Water mains, pipes and fittings, and structure of pavilions and latrines.
- (iii) Sanitary services.
- (iv) Manure and water to a limited extent for grounds within authorised scale, Commands being asked to submit an estimate of their requirements annually. (Paras. 72 and 73 and Tables J and K, R.E.S.)

Technical Advice on Grounds, Construction and Maintenance.

3. In connection with the preparation of recreation grounds, whether from public or non-public funds, expert advice can be obtained from the Army Sport Control Board. (War Office Letter 118/General/845 (Q.M.G. 7), dated 25th January, 1930.)

Maintenance During Non-Occupation of Barracks.

4. Where Troops are temporarily absent through the exigencies of war, etc., their grounds will, under certain conditions, be maintained by the R.E., and the cost accepted as a charge against the public. (Para. 73 and Table J, R.E.S.)

Hire or Purchase of Grounds.

5. Para. 72, R.E.S., authorises as a charge against the public the cost of hire or purchase of recreation grounds within authorised scale.

War Office sanction must be obtained in every case. (Paras. 72, 143 and 151 and Table A, R.E.S.)

WAR OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS.

Trees, Etc.

6. The planting of trees, etc. (other than replacements), requires War Office authority. (Para. 71 and Tables A and J, R.E.S.)

Inspection of Grounds.

7. W.O. Letter 114/Gen/6480 (M.T.), 1925, directs inspecting Officers to inspect recreation grounds, and report on the condition in which they find them, and whether adequate care is taken of them by the Units responsible.

G.Os.C. to arrange for an inspection to be made annually.

Damage to Grounds.

8. K.R. (1928), Para. 1272, states: "Cricket grounds and places of outdoor recreation are part of the Barrack Establishment, and the expense of repairing injury done to them by the Troops is chargeable as Barrack Damages."

Grazing and Sale of Grass Crops.

9. Para. 183, R.E.S., lays down that the proceeds of any grazing lettings or of the sale of any grass crops on recreation grounds should be credited to Army Funds. Os.C. Units to be consulted as to such lettings or sales.

Military Labour.

10. Attention is drawn to Para. 74, R.E.S., regarding the construction of recreation grounds by the spare-time employment of military labour when public funds are not available.

W.D. Buildings Used for Entertainments, Boxing, Etc.

11. No cost attributable to the entertainment to fall on the public. Heat and light will, in all cases, be paid for by the Unit responsible for the entertainment. No rent need be charged in the case of entertainments given for the troops and only open to the public by individual invitation.

The above applies to the occasional use of a W.D. building appropriated for an authorised military purpose, but not to the continuous use of a W.D. building for regular entertainments, etc.

In the special case of boxing, no rent will be charged for W.D. land on which buildings for boxing have been built at private expense, whether civilians are admitted on payment or not, but the use of W.D. buildings for boxing events is subject to the same conditions as apply to other entertainments.

A fair commercial rent will be required for entertainments when the public are admitted on payment of an entrance fee. (See

WAR OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS.

para. 512 (c), S.T. and B. Regs., and War Office Letter 118/Aldershot/772 (Q.M.G.1), dated 26/7/29, and A.S.C.B. Letter 14/32/1408, dated 28th October, 1929.)

Transport.

12. Animal transport, if not required for other duties and provided no extra cost to the public is involved, may be used free of charge for the construction and maintenance of recreational facilities. Subject to certain conditions, mechanical transport may also be used free in cases where approved recreation grounds within the scale authorised by barrack synopsis are being constructed from private funds on account of the insufficiency of public funds, provided such vehicles are available and not required for other services. (See Rules for the Control and Use of W.D. Road Transport, published with A.C.I. 106 of 1933.)

Postage and Stationery.

13. The cost of these items incurred by Commands and Units in connection with Army Sports is *not* chargeable to Army Funds. (A.C.I. 366 of 1925.)

Travelling Expenses, Members Attending Meetings.

14. See A.C.I. 94 of 1920 and instructions issued by A.S.C.B.

Sunday Games.

15. No games of an organised nature are allowed—merely games of such a character as will not tend to attract spectators.

No sport necessitating the absence of men from Barracks, such as cross-country running.

No play before 1.30 p.m.

No working parties, advertising or taking of gate money.

Territorial Army: Use of W.D. Land for Recreation.

16. Para. 907a, T.A. Regs., 1929, and para. 181, R.E.S. (Part I), authorise W.D. land to be used free of rent by T.A. Units for recreation, provided the land is not required for other military or naval purposes.

Annual Return of Grounds.

17. An annual return, in triplicate, of all recreation grounds and pavilions will be rendered to the War Office. (W.O. Letter 119/Gen./33, Q.M.G. 1, dated 22/3/28.)

Compensation for Death or Injuries in Military Sports or Games.

18. See A.C.I. 445 of 1926.

This information is given for guidance only. The necessary authority will be found in the official regulations issued from time to time.

DEFINITION OF A UNIT.

(As agreed by a representative meeting of the Army Sports Associations and Unions, and approved by the Army Sport Control Board.)

Cavalry—By Regiments.

Royal Artillery—By single Brigades, or by stations when less than one complete Brigade is quartered at one place.

*The R.A. Depôt, Woolwich, divided into :—

(a) Depôt Brigade (including Riding Establishment).

(b) 1st Training Brigade (including R.A. Band).

(c) 2nd Training Brigade (including Depôt Headquarters).

*R.A., Shoeburyness (exclusive of any Brigade Unit quartered at that station).

*Training Battalion, Military College of Science.

*School of Artillery, Larkhill.

School of Anti-Aircraft Defence, Biggin Hill.

R.A. Survey Company.

* Only R.A. personnel borne on the strength of the authorised Establishment will be eligible to compete for these units, except that personnel borne on the strength of the Depôt Brigade for purely accountancy purposes, but who are undergoing training at, and are paid, rationed, clothed, and accommodated by, the Training Battalion, Military College of Science, will be eligible to play for the latter unit.

Royal Engineers.

1. Aldershot Command (exclusive of Divisions 2 and 3 below).
2. Railway Training Centre, Bordon, Longmoor, and Liss.
3. 1st A.A. Searchlight Battalion.
4. Depôt Battalion (Chatham).
5. Training Battalion (Chatham).
6. Eastern Command (exclusive of Divisions 4 and 5 above), London District, and War Office Establishment.
7. Northern Ireland District.
8. Northern Command.
9. Scottish Command.
10. Southern Command (including Channel Islands).
11. Western Command.

No combination of the above is permitted.

Except in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, any R.E. Troops, Company, Divisional Engineers, or similar unit can enter a single team, provided that in that Division no Command or District Team is entered.

DEFINITION OF A UNIT.

The Supernumerary Staff R.E. (Engineer Services) may play for their Command or District Team.

The School of Military Engineering cannot compete, but Officers (R.E.) under instruction may play for the Battalion to which they are attached.

Officers undergoing an undergraduate's course at Cambridge are ineligible to represent any R.E. Unit.

Royal Corps of Signals.

1. Training Battalion and Headquarters Signal Training Centre.
2. Depôt Battalion and Permanent Staff, School of Signals.
3. Aldershot Command divided into:—
 - "A" Corps Signals (including Air Defence Signals, "D" Troop Cavalry Divl. Signals, and Aldershot Signal Company).
 - 1st Divl. Signals (including No. 1 Artillery Signal Section).
 - 2nd Divl. Signals (including No. 6 Artillery Signal Section).
4. By Commands, excluding 1, 2, and 3 above.

Officers undergoing an undergraduate's course at Cambridge are ineligible to represent any Unit of the Royal Corps of Signals.

Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line—By Battalions.

Depôts.

The Guards Depôt, the Rifle Depôt, Infantry Regiments (including the Regular Establishment of their Special Reserve or Territorial Battalions) by Depôt Teams.

Where a Depôt does not enter a team for the competition, Officers and Other Ranks of the Depôt Establishment may play for the Home Battalion.

Royal Tank Corps.

- (a) By Battalions.
- (b) Royal Tank Corps Centre.
- (c) Mechanical Warfare Experimental Establishment, excluding personnel of the R.A., R.A.S.C., and R.A.O.C. who are not permanently posted or attached for a minimum period of 3 years. Officers seconded to the Mechanical Warfare Experimental Establishment are eligible to play for that unit.

The Small Arms School.

Royal Army Service Corps.

1. Woolwich.
2. Eastern Command (excluding Woolwich), London District and War Office Establishment.
3. Training College, Aldershot.
4. Service Companies, Aldershot Command.
5. Southern Command (including Channel Islands).

DEFINITION OF A UNIT.

6. Northern Command.
7. Western Command.
8. Scottish Command.
9. Northern Ireland District.

Royal Army Medical Corps (including Army Dental Corps).

1. Eastern Command, London District and War Office, Establishment.
2. Southern Command (including Channel Islands).
3. Northern, Scottish and Western Commands and Northern Ireland District.
4. Aldershot Command (including Depôt).

Royal Army Ordnance Corps—To be divided as follows:—

1. Aldershot Command.
2. Eastern Command (including London District and War Office Establishment).
3. Southern Command (North) (including Winchester and Salisbury and places north thereof).
4. Southern Command (South) (remainder of Southern Command and Channel Islands).
5. Northern Ireland District and Northern, Western and Scottish Commands.

Royal Army Pay Corps—One Corps Team.

Royal Army Veterinary Corps—One Corps Team.

Corps of Military Police—One Corps Team.

Army Educational Corps—One Corps Team.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) Players attached to units are not eligible to play for the units to which they are attached, except artificers belonging to the Royal Artillery Pool of Artificers are permitted to play for the Unit to which they are attached.

(b) Only personnel borne on the strength of the authorised establishment shall be eligible to compete for the following establishments, except as laid down for the Mechanical Warfare Experimental Establishment:—

R.A. Depôt, Woolwich.

R.A., Shoeburyness.

Training Battalion, Military College of Science (see footnote to Royal Artillery).

School of Artillery, Larkhill.

School of Anti-Aircraft Defence.

Royal Tank Corps Centre.

The Small Arms School.

R.A.O.C. Southern Command (South).

Survey Company, R.A.

DEFINITION OF A UNIT.

(c) "A" Cadets, whilst undergoing instruction at the Royal Military College or Royal Military Academy, are not eligible to compete for the unit to which they belonged before proceeding to R.M.C. or R.M.A.

(d) Officers on first appointment attached to the home battalion for 12 months may play for that battalion. Similarly, officers of the Royal Artillery attached to the School of Artillery may play for that School.

(e) Warrant and non-commissioned officers attached to the Army Physical Training Staff are not allowed to compete for the team of the unit to which they formerly belonged.

N.B.—Regulations are included in the rules of the various competitions regarding:—

- (i) Seconded Officers.
- (ii) Supernumerary W.O's., N.C.O's., and Men.
- (iii) Army Reserve.
- (iv) Transfer from one Unit or Corps to another Unit or Corps, etc.
- (v) Re-enlistments.

Where Associations find it necessary to deviate from the above definition, certain small amendments will be found in the Bye-laws and Rules of the various Associations.

ARMY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIALS.

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

President:

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHERN, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D.

Honorary Vice-Presidents:

BRIGADIER H. E. NEWENHAM, C.B.
THE PRESIDENT, ARMY SPORT CONTROL BOARD.
GENERAL SIR WALTER P. BRAITHWAITE, G.C.B.

Vice-Presidents:

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. P. PULTENEY, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. C. LOWTHER, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. FORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
GENERAL SIR C. H. HARRINGTON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., J.F.C.
MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. MARINDIN, C.B., D.S.O.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. McCALMONT, D.S.O.
REVEREND J. T. HALES, O.B.E.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. J. KENTISH, C.M.G., D.S.O.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR F. F. READY, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
COLONEL W. W. JELF, C.M.G., D.S.O.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Lieut.-Col. G. V. W. Hill, D.S.O. (Norfolk Regiment).
Lieut.-Col. A. C. L. Stanley-Clarke, D.S.O. (Royal Scots Fusiliers).
Lieut.-Col. S. P. KEYWORTH (Royal Horse Guards).
MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. DUGAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieut.-Col. R. S. PATON (East Surrey Regiment).
Capt. P. G. S. GREGSON-ELLIS (Grenadier Guards).
REV. N. G. RAILTON, M.A., C.F.
MAJOR R. M. W. GROSS (Royal Tank Corps).
BRIGADIER W. N. WHITE, D.S.O. (Representing R.A.S.C.).
Major H. D. Harrington, D.S.O., M.C. (West Yorkshire Regiment).
COLONEL W. J. CRANSTON, D.S.O.
COLONEL C. A. LYON, D.S.O. (Representing Royal Artillery).
Brigadier C. G. Ling, D.S.O., M.C.
MAJOR G. A. N. SWINEY, O.B.E., M.C. (Royal Army Ordnance Corps).
MAJOR M. C. DEMPSEY, M.C. (Royal Berkshire Regiment).
Lieut.-Col. G. K. Archibald, D.S.O., (Royal Army Service Corps).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

MAJOR J. C. O. MARRIOTT, D.S.O., M.C. (Scots Guards).
MAJOR C. F. DOUGLAS WHITE, M.B.E. (Royal Army Ordnance Corps)
(also representing Northern Command).
Major W. F. Todd (The Cameronians).
LIEUT.-COL. R. E. U. NEWMAN, O.B.E., M.C., M.B. (Representing
R.A.M.C.).
CAPT. H. A. GOLDEN (Royal Engineers).
(Representing Royal Military Academy).
CAPT. W. A. MASTERS, M.C. (Royal Engineers).
COLONEL A. F. G. PERY-KNOX-GORE, D.S.O.
CAPT. G. M. GAMBLE, The Sherwood Foresters (Representing Royal
Military College).
CAPT. K. E. HEGAN, R.A.S.C.
MAJOR R. L. SHEERBROOKE, D.S.O. (The Sherwood Foresters).
LIEUT.-COL. W. SHARPE, M.B.E. (also representing Aldershot Command).
CAPT. A. W. AUSTIN, M.C., M.M. (Royal Artillery).
BT.-LT.-COL. C. E. R. G. ALBAN, D.S.O. (The King's Regiment).
The Hon. Secs. Command Football Committees, who are *ex-officio*
Members of the General Committee.
(a) Officers on the Supernumerary List are shown in italics (*vide*
Rule IV).
(b) Names of members of the General Committee are entered in order
of seniority of service on the Committee.

Hon. Secretary.

MAJOR J. C. O. MARRIOTT, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Treasurers:

COLONEL C. A. LYON, D.S.O.

Secretary:

MAJOR A. WEBB, D.C.M.

Hon. Team Secretary:

THE HON. SECRETARY.

Hon. Secretary Army F.A. Referees' Committee:

CAPTAIN A. W. AUSTIN, M.C., M.M., R.A.

Army F.A. Representative on Council of the Football Association:

MAJOR J. C. O. MARRIOTT, D.S.O., M.C.

Army F.A. Representative on the Council of the Scottish F.A.:

CAPTAIN R. E. S. CLEPHAN, Royal Engineers.

Other Army F.A. Representatives to County Associations:

Devon—LIEUT. (Q.M.) J. S. STEER, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment.
Dorset—LIEUT. C. W. M. TIMMIS, Royal Tank Corps.
Hampshire—2ND LIEUT. N. S. SYKES, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.
Kent—CAPTAIN E. C. MILLER, O.B.E., Royal Artillery.

Command Hon. Secs. will, if possible, represent the Army F.A. on
the Councils of the various County Football Associations in their
respective Commands.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(a) For the Army F.A., or in connection with the Army Cup, should be addressed:—

The Hon. Sec., Army Football Association,
Room 446,

WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

and Telegrams:—

"ARMYFA, LONDON."

Telephone No.:—Whitehall 9400 (Ex. 491).

(c) For the Hon. Secretary, Referees' Committee:—

Hon. Secretary, Army F.A. Referees' Committee,
Room 446,

War Office,
London, S.W.1.

ARMY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

1881 to 1932.

The writer finds it extremely difficult, some 44 or 45 years after the event, to give an accurate account not only of the formation of the Army Football Association but of the inauguration of the Challenge Cup competition, and he has therefore decided to include an extract from the minutes of the first meeting held in connection therewith, and of those of the newly-elected Committee which followed.

There is no indication as to how and when the idea originated, but there is no doubt that Harry McCalmont, then in the Scots Guards, and F. E. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, took a prominent part not only in the formation but in the actual working of the newly-formed body.

PROSPECTUS OF ARMY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Vice-Presidents:

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR A. ALISON, G.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL GODFREY CLERK, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. GIPPS, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. MONCRIEFF.

COLONEL HARRISON, R.E., C.B., C.M.G.

COLONEL ONSLOW, 20th Hussars.

MAJOR MARINDIN, C.M.G.

MAJOR HUTTON, K.R. Rifles.

Hon. Secretary:

H. McCALMONT, Esq., 9, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

A proposal having been made to start an Army Football Association Challenge Cup, the following circular was issued—copies being sent to all those Regiments likely to be interested, then stationed within a convenient distance of London:—

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

April 10th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

A proposal having been made to start an Army Association Football Challenge Cup, to be competed for by Regiments, Battalions, etc., etc., quartered in the United Kingdom, a meeting to discuss the matter will take place at No. 1, Whitehall, on Friday next, at 3.30 p.m. Major Marindin, C.M.G., the President of the Football Association of England, has kindly consented to take the chair, and has lent his offices for the meeting. It is requested that all officers who take an interest in football will attend, and aid in forming a Committee to draw up rules, etc., for the Competition.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

H. McCALMONT,	} Acting Honorary Secretaries.
Scots Guards,	
F. E. LAWRENCE,	
Rifle Brigade.	

THE MEETING referred to in the foregoing circular was accordingly held by kind permission of Major Marindin, C.M.G., at his Offices, No. 1, Whitehall, when the following officers were present:—

MAJOR MARINDIN (*Chairman*).

COLONEL HANDLEY (19th Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regt.).

MAJOR EYRE CRABBE (Gren. Guards).

MAJOR HUTTON (K.R.R.).

CAPTAIN COCKBURN (R.B.).

CAPTAIN EYRE (late 6th Foot).

LIEUT. WINN (R.E.).

„ COLLINS (R.E.).

„ MACMAHON (Gren. Guards).

„ BRADSHAW (Scots Guards).

„ McCALMONT (Scots Guards).

„ WHATMAN (13th Somersetshire L.I.).

„ CROWTHER (R.M.L.I.).

„ LAWRENCE (R.B.).

„ ACLAND HOOD (R.B.).

It was proposed and seconded that Lieut. McCalmont, Scots Guards, be appointed Secretary. This was duly carried. Lieut. McCalmont agreed to accept the appointment for such time as he was able.

It was then proposed and seconded that a working committee be formed, to consist of members representative of the various branches of the Service, and after some discussion it was decided to form a committee of the undermentioned officers, those not present at the meeting to be communicated with, and asked if they would serve.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Working Committee.

COLONEL HANDLEY (*Chairman*).

Members:

MAJOR EYRE CRABBE (Gren. Guards).
CAPTAIN V. J. FERGUSON (R.H.G.).
LIEUT. J. CRABBE (Scots Greys).
,, H. L. A. JENKINSON (R.A.).
,, WINN (R.E.).
,, J. H. R. BAILEY (Gren. Guards).
,, CROWTHER (R.M.L.S.).
,, F. E. LAWRENCE (R.B.).
,, L. COWPER COLES (C. & T. Corps).

LIEUT. H. MCCALMONT (Scots Guards),

Hon. Sec.

Of the above a Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up rules and conditions, consisting of:—

COLONEL HANDLEY (*Chairman*).

LIEUT. WINN } *Members.*
,, LAWRENCE }
,, MCCALMONT, *Hon. Sec.*

It having been decided that a competition for a challenge cup would be feasible, a discussion ensued as to how such a cup should be obtained, and it was finally agreed to call for subscriptions.

It was also decided that medals should be given to the winning team, to be provided from the funds; to meet this and other expenses, an entrance fee of £1 for each team competing should be charged.

Regiments, Battalions, and Corps need not be confined to one representative team, but might enter as many teams as desired.

The following are declared eligible to compete:—

Royal Artillery by Brigades.

Royal Engineers to be divided as under:—

Aldershot Division.
Submarine Miners.
Service Battalion (Chatham).
Training Battalion (Chatham).
Rest of England.
One Division (Ireland).
One Division (Scotland).

The School of Military Engineering (Chatham) cannot compete.

All Cavalry by Regiments.

Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line by Battalions.

Royal Marine Artillery (One Division).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Royal Marine Light Infantry (Four Divisions), viz. :—
Chatham.
Portsmouth.
Plymouth.
Walmer.

Army Medical Department (Three Divisions), viz. :—
Aldershot.
Netley.
Rest of United Kingdom.

Commissariat and Transport Corps (Three Divisions), viz. :—
Aldershot.
Woolwich.
Rest of United Kingdom.

Ordnance Store Corps (One Division).

Depôts to play separately under certain restrictions to be hereafter decided upon.

It was decided for the purpose of a competition that teams be arranged in such geographical districts as might be convenient, such divisions to be decided by the Committee after the entries have been received.

For places where gate money can be obtained, such money, after deducting all necessary expenses, must be sent to the general fund. This fund will be applied by the Committee to aid the expenses of teams travelling from a distance.

In places where such gate money is charged, soldiers in uniform are invariably to be admitted free.

A vote of thanks to Major Marindin for his kindness was proposed by Colonel Handy and seconded by Lieut. McCalmont. This was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

A MEETING of the Sub-Committee was held in April, 1888.

There were present :—

H. L. B. McCALMONT (Scots Guards).

F. E. LAWRENCE (R.B.).

J. WINN (R.E.).

The following primary conditions were proposed and adopted :

1. That this cup be called the " Army Football Association Challenge Cup."
2. That the laws of the game under which it is to be played for be the laws, for the time being, of the " Football Association." (Football rules only here referred to.)
3. That the competition be limited to representative teams of the Regular Forces (in such divisions as arranged in the Bye-Laws). Depôts to play by Regiments.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

4. That the cup be competed for annually during the period between October 1st and March 30th. The cup to be held by the winners for one year. Presentation medals will be given to the winning team.
5. That entries are to be made in writing to the Hon. Sec. before 1st September in each year. Each entry to be accompanied by the regulated entrance fee.
6. No individual to play for more than one team in the competition. But members of representative teams may be changed during the competition if thought necessary. Men at Depôt may play for Regiment or Depôt, but not for both.
7. The Committee, after receiving the entries, will sub-divide the competing teams into such geographical districts as may be deemed convenient.
The ties will be drawn and played off in the various districts (the first club drawn having the choice of ground) until eight (8) clubs be left in; after that, these clubs will be drawn indiscriminately and the matches played off at such places as the Committee may appoint.
8. Two umpires and one referee will be appointed by mutual agreement for each match; but in the matches between the last eight clubs these will be appointed by the Committee.
9. Clubs will play each tie by the date appointed; if not, they will be struck out unless some valid excuse be given.
10. Each match to last 1½ hours. In case of a draw, the match may be re-played or an extension of time given, as mutually arranged beforehand.
11. Notification of the result of any match is to be sent by the winning team to the Hon. Sec.
12. If any of two teams, who may be in dispute, have a member of Committee, such member is not eligible to sit in Committee while the dispute is being discussed.
13. As Rule 26 of the Association Challenge Cup competition.
14. Army Reserve and discharged men are not eligible to compete in any team.
15. All questions as to qualification of competitors, or interpretation of the rules, or disputes during the matches, shall be referred to the Committee, whose decision shall be final. No objection as to play, state of ground, etc., will be entertained unless made at the time to the referee.

It was further resolved at this meeting to ask His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge if he would be graciously pleased to act as President to this Association, and the following to act as Vice-Presidents:—

Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, G.C.B.

Major-General Godfrey Clerk, C.B.

Major-General Sir R. Gipps, K.C.B.

Colonel Harrison, R.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Colonel Onslow, 20th Hussars.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Major Marindin, C.M.G.
Major Hutton, K.R. Rifles.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having graciously consented to accept the Presidency, the Association was formed as under:—

President:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Vice-Presidents:

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR A. ALISON, G.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL GODFREY CLERK, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. GIPPS, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. MONCRIEFF.

COLONEL HARRISON, R.E., C.B., C.M.G.

COLONEL ONSLOW, 20th Hussars.

MAJOR MARINDIN, C.M.G.

MAJOR HUTTON, K.R. Rifles.

Committee as before.

In the first year the Challenge Cup competition received an entry of 44.

The first final tie took place on the 27th March, 1869, the game being played at Kennington Oval between teams representing 2nd Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Curragh) and 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment (Devonport), the former winning the match by two goals to nil.

Immediately on the conclusion of the match the cup and silver medals were presented to the winners by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, the losers receiving, at the same time, bronze medals of a similar pattern to the silver ones.

H.R.H., in presenting the cup, spoke in terms approving of the institution of what promised to be so popular a competition, remarking that he considered all sports and recreations of that nature as beneficial to the Army at large and to the men individually. He congratulated the Association on the success of the first year and wished it future prosperity.

Here it might be stated that the Challenge Trophy, a silver Vase, was obtained by means of unit and individual subscriptions. The following is a description of the trophy:—

The Army Football Association Challenge Trophy is a silver replica of the famous Warwick Vase, made in the year 1838, being the work of one Paul Storr, a famous silversmith of that time.

The Vase was purchased in 1888, and the following is a description, together with various particulars as to the origin, etc., of the original Vase:—

This grand antique Bacchanalian Vase is now in possession of the Earl of Warwick, and stands at Warwick Castle in a conservatory specially built to contain it.

The Vase is of white marble and of massive proportions, measuring 5 feet 7 inches in height and about 8 feet across from handle to handle. The body is draped with a lion's skin, and is enriched on the one side with four Satyrs' heads and on the reverse with the heads of three Satyrs and one Bacchante. The Vase stands

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

on a square foot, whilst underneath the body and springing from the foot is a beautiful piece of acanthus leaf work. The handles are formed of twisted vine branches, which are carried round the mouth, and at various intervals are suspended clusters of grapes and vine leaves.

The Vase is of Roman origin and evidently of the early part of the Second Century, being probably made during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117 to 138), who is noted as a great patron of the arts and literature. It was discovered in 1770 (whilst draining the Lake of Pantanello) in the precincts of the Villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, that celebrated storehouse of treasures of art.

It appears to have been discovered and brought to this country by Sir William Hamilton, foster-brother of George III, friend of Lord Nelson, and husband of the celebrated Lady Hamilton, and for thirty-six years Ambassador at Naples. Sir William died in 1803 without male issue, but his eldest daughter married the first Earl of Warwick, and by this means the Vase evidently came into possession of the Warwick family.

The following inscription is carved on the Vase:—

Hoc Pristine Artis
Romanæ Q Magnificentiae Monumentum
Ruderibus Villæ Tiburtinae
Hadriano Aug. In Deliciis Habitæ Effosum
Restitui Curavit
Eques Gulielmus Hamilton
A Georgio III. Mag. Brit. Rege
Ad Sicil Regem Ferdinandum IV. Legatus
Et in Patriam Transmissum
Patrio Bonarum Artium Genio Dicavit
An. Ac. N. CICDCCLXXIV

In 1893-94 the number of entries reached the half-century, and this increase continued up to 1900, when the entries naturally fell and remained at a low level during the South African War. On the return of units from South Africa, the upward tendency was resumed, and at the outbreak of the Great War the number of 91 had been reached.

The competition remained in abeyance during the years 1914-1919, and in 1919-20 the highest total of 142 entries was recorded.

With the natural decrease in the number of units, and the later disbandment of the Irish battalions, the numbers gradually fell, until the present average of about 110 was attained.

In 1907 a proposal that a replica of the Challenge Trophy should be presented to the winning team was approved; it was also agreed that the proposal should be retrospective, issues to be made as and when funds became available.

About 1911-12 it became evident that the work of the Association demanded more time than it was possible for the Honorary Secretary to devote to it, and in 1913-14 proposals were put forward amending the rules of the Association in an endeavour to lighten the work of the Honorary Secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

On the conclusion of the Great War the Association resumed its activities, and it was quickly found that the appointment of a whole-time Assistant Secretary had become a necessity, and in 1919-20 the General Committee gave approval for the appointment of a whole-time official.

In 1919 it was also decided to form an Army Referees' Committee, and Captain G. J. Ross kindly undertook the duties of Hon. Secretary in connection therewith.

A Committee was appointed to draw up rules, and these being submitted to the General Committee, were approved and published in the handbook for season 1920-21.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Impey, D.S.O., was the first Chairman of the new Committee, and Lieut. A. E. Edwards, Royal Artillery, the Hon. Secretary, the other members being Lieut.-Colonel D. Burges, V.C., D.S.O., the Gloucestershire Regiment, Major W. C. Clover, the Leicestershire Regiment, Captain P. E. Walton, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. J. A. Old, Royal Artillery.

Since its formation, the Army Referees' Committee has examined and registered over 2,100 individual referees. The number of yearly registrations, including promotions, exceeds 1,000.

There are records of an Army team being got together as far back as the season 1893-94, but it was not until the year 1905, with the institution of the annual match between the Royal Navy and The Army, that the existence of a real Army team became a necessity.

In 1920 The Army v. The Royal Air Force match came into existence, and in 1921 the Triangular Tournament between the British, the Belgian and the French Armies was instituted.

In these games the results have been as follows:—

The Royal Navy v. The Army.

Played 24.		
Won	The Royal Navy	6
	The Army	10
Drawn		8
Goals	The Royal Navy	40
	The Army	48

The Army v. The Royal Air Force.

Played 14.		
Won	The Army	6
	The Royal Air Force	7
Drawn		1
Goals	The Army	41
	The Royal Air Force	34

The Army v. The French Army.

Played 13.		
Won	The Army	8
	The French Army	4
Drawn		1
Goals	The Army	32
	The French Army	22

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Army v. The Belgian Army.

Played	12.	
Won	The Army	4
	The Belgian Army	5
Drawn		3
Goals	The Army	23
	The Belgian Army	22

(ii) ENLISTED BOYS' CUP.

The Enlisted Boys' Challenge Cup competition was commenced in season 1922-23, the rules of the competition being approved by the General Committee on 23rd October, 1922, when 50 teams entered the competition.

No trophy was available during the first season of the competition, but on 27th February, 1924, an intimation was received that His Royal Highness the Duke of York would present one, and Messrs. Carrington and Co. received instructions to supply a Silver Replica of the original Army Challenge Cup.

Commencing with season 1925-26, the competition was divided into two sections:—

Section "A." Comprising units with an establishment not exceeding 25 in number.

Section "B." Units with an establishment exceeding 25 in number.

The winners of each Section to meet in the Final Tie.

The winners to receive the Challenge Cup, and the losers a Runners-up Cup.

On the 4th June, 1929, the General Committee considered the generally expressed wish of units taking part in the competition and decided that, commencing with season 1929-30, Gold Medals should be presented to the winners and Silver Medals to the losers in the Final Tie.

Interest in the competition was from its inception extremely keen, the number of entries rising from 50 in 1922-23 to 87 in 1929-30.

In 1929 Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E., General Officer Commanding the late 5th Division, kindly offered the Curragh Sports Cup, a trophy formerly belonging to the 5th Division, as a Runners-up Cup, and this offer was gratefully accepted by the General Committee on 4th June, 1929. On the re-formation in 1930 of the 5th Division, this Cup was returned to the Division, being replaced by the Army Sport Central Board, who generously provided a copy of the Cup.

RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

I.—The Association be called "The Army Football Association." The funds shall be vested in the name of the Army Football Association.

II.—The Army Football Association is affiliated to the Football Association and the Irish, Scottish and Welsh Football Associa-

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tions. No League, Association or combination of clubs, which consists purely of Regular Army Teams, shall be permitted without the sanction of the Army Football Association (*vide* F.A. Rule 21, on page 16, F.A. Handbook and Regulations and Bye-Laws for the sanction and control of all Leagues and Competitions pp. 63 to 69).

III.—(a) There shall be no subscription, every Officer, W.O., N.C.O. and Other Rank of the Regular Army being *ipso facto* a member of the Association.

NOTES:

A black line in the margin denotes a new Rule, or an alteration to a rule of the previous season.

Extracts from Rules, etc., of the Football Association, Ltd.:—

Rule 3. "A Club shall not withdraw its Membership or Associate Membership from an Affiliated Association without the consent of this Association."

From Rule 38:—

"No club, or any person, shall attempt to induce any player serving in any branch of His Majesty's Force to play for another Club, during the current season without at least fourteen days' notice."

A County or other Association League or Competition can only accept entries from Army Clubs, provided the consent of the Army Football Association has been given to such entry.

(b) Every Regular Army Club, not entered for the Army Cup, which enters for any competition not under the sole jurisdiction of the Army Football Association must be registered with the Army F.A. through the Command Football Committee concerned, and shall pay an annual registration fee of 5s. before competing.

(c) Wherever the word player occurs in these rules, it includes officers and other ranks.

IV.—(a) There shall be a President, Honorary Vice-Presidents, and not more than 10 Vice-Presidents elected from those officers who have rendered good service to the Association.

(b) A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be appointed annually by the General Committee. Two members of the General Committee shall be appointed Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively, at the Annual General Meeting or at such other time as an occasion may demand.

(c) For purposes of general management, the Army F.A. shall be governed by a body of thirty selected officers, which shall be known as the General Committee of the Army Football Association. On this General Committee each of the following must be represented:—Cavalry, R.A., R.E., Infantry, R.A.S.C., R.A.M.C. The Hon. Secretaries of each Command Football Committee shall be ex-officio members of the General Committee, and the Secretary of the Army Sport Control Board shall be entitled to attend the meetings of that Committee.

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(d) An officer ceases to be a member on proceeding on Foreign Service or on his removal from the Active List, but may be retained, if nominated by three members of the General Committee, as a Supernumerary Member.

(e) The General Committee may fill any vacancy that occurs in their body, appoint officials and make such regulations for the management of the Association as from time to time may be necessary. Only honorary officials shall be entitled to vote at General, Committee or other meetings.

(f) In every Command there shall be established a Branch of the Army Football Association, which shall be called "The Command Football Committee." The Command Committee shall have the same relation to the Command Sport Board as the Army F.A. has to the Army Sport Control Board.

(g) In those Commands in which the units are spread over a wide area, there shall be established branches of the Command Committee, which shall be called "The Garrison, or Area Football Committee."

(h) The general functions of the Command Football Committees are to organise, encourage and control the game in each Command, and thereby to assist the General Committee of the Army Football Association in their efforts to preserve the game at a high standard of excellence.

V.—(a) An Annual General Meeting shall be held. The General Committee also have power at any time to convene a Special General Meeting for the purpose of submitting to the meeting any alterations or additions to these Rules that the General Committee may deem expedient.

(b) Notice of any business to be submitted at either the Annual or Special General Meeting shall be given to the Honorary Secretary thirty days before the date of meeting, and a copy of such notice, with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be sent to all clubs who have competed in the Army Cup or have paid a registration fee (*vide* Rule III), at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the meeting; notice of any amendments to the business so submitted shall be given to the Hon. Secretary seven days before the meeting. In both cases the said notice or notices shall be forwarded direct by the clubs to the **Hon. Secretary of the Command Committee**, who will in turn tabulate them, see that they are in order, and forward the same to the Hon. Secretary as above stated.

(c) Each unit entitled, when at home, to enter a team for the Army Competition may send one representative to a General Meeting, and each unit represented shall have a vote at a meeting. Any W.O. or N.C.O. may represent his unit at the written request of the officer in charge of his Club.

(d) Each member of the General Committee as outlined in Rule IV (c) shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting irrespective of whether his unit is represented under Rule V (c) or not.

(e) In the case of any important matter affecting the whole Army, the General Committee may take a postal vote.

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VI.—(a) The General Committee shall appoint :

(i) An Emergency Committee (to consist of five members of the General Committee, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer).

(ii) A Referees' Committee (the constitution and duties are set out in page 79).

(iii) Such other Committees as they may deem necessary.

They shall also appoint a Chairman to such Committees. Failing such appointment, each Committee shall elect a Chairman.

(b) The duties of the Emergency Committee are "To meet whenever necessary and to deal on behalf of the General Committee with any matter which may be placed before it, and its decisions shall be accepted as those of the General Committee, subject to confirmation of the next General Committee Meeting."

VII.—No alterations in or additions to the Rules are to be made without the sanction of a General Meeting or a Postal Vote. No such alteration will be valid unless supported by at least a two-thirds majority.

VIII.—A Selection Committee shall be appointed by the General Committee for choosing Army Teams. No player who is debarred from the Army Cup, under Cup Rule 17, or who has been suspended for misconduct during the current or previous season, shall be eligible for the Army Team, except by permission of the General Committee.

Any player selected to attend a match arranged by this Association and refusing to comply with the arrangements of the Committee for playing the match, or failing to attend such match, shall be called upon for an explanation. Similarly, any club or official who encourages any player to commit a breach of this rule shall also be called upon for an explanation. A breach of this rule shall be dealt with as the Committee may determine.

IX.—(a) The Hon. Secretary will, in the case of players selected for Army matches, arrange for those players who come from out-stations to be accommodated, and he is authorised to remit to such players any necessary expenses (*vide* Rule IX (b)) that they may have incurred during the time they have been accommodated. Players for whom accommodation has been provided, but who elect to stay elsewhere, will do so at their own expense.

(b) Any player receiving, directly or indirectly, remuneration of any sort in addition to his third-class railway fare and necessary hotel expenses actually paid shall be considered to be a professional and excluded from the Army F.A., and any club paying such player shall be excluded from the Army F.A. A professional shall not play for any Army team in a match or competition without a permit from the F.A., which must be obtained through the Army Football Association General Committee. Training expenses not paid by the players themselves will be considered as remuneration beyond necessary travelling and hotel expenses. Amateur players receiving any payment must give a written receipt for the same, stating particulars of such expenses, and

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Hon. Secretaries must produce such receipt to the General Committee at any time if required to do so.

X.—(a) In the event of any affiliated association, committee, club, player, official or member being proved to the satisfaction of the General Committee to have been guilty of any breach of the rules, or of misconduct, the General Committee shall have the power to order the offending association, club, player, official or member to be removed from the Army F.A., suspended for a stated period, *finéd*, or otherwise dealt with as the General Committee may deem fit.

(b) A player who has been sent off the field of play shall not be permitted to play or take part in football management in connection with any competition or match under the jurisdiction of the Army F.A. until his case has been dealt with, except with the special permission of the General Committee.* Players who are sent off the field of play for misconduct in matches entirely under the jurisdiction of the Army F.A. are dealt with by a Sub-Committee assembled by the Hon. Secretary, Command F.C. (see Appendix VIII, Army F.A. Handbook, pp. 50, 51 and 52).

* Under F.A. Rule 45, a player suspended by the Association is ineligible to take part in Football or Football Management of any kind.

XI.—Clubs are held responsible that they immediately bring to notice of the Hon. Secretary of their Command Football Committee any notice under Rule 38, para. 4, of the F.A. Rules (*which prevents any civilian club from approaching a Service player without 14 days' notice to the Officer Commanding his unit*) and any violation of this rule must be similarly notified. The Hon. Secretary of the Command Football Committee will see that the report of violation, which must be in duplicate, is in order, and will forward the same without delay to the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A. *Clubs are responsible that this Rule and Rule 33 (re players purchased from the Service) are explained to all players.**

XII.—The General Committee may at any time call upon associations, committees, clubs, individuals or players to produce any books, letters or documents which the Committee may think fit to call for. All Army Clubs shall keep properly vouched accounts of all expenditure incurred in connection with football.

XIII.—Officers, soldiers, sailors and airmen may be charged admission to all matches which are under jurisdiction of the Army F.A.

XIV.—All determinations and decisions arrived at, resolutions passed, penalties imposed or arbitrations made by the Army F.A., or Army F.A. Committees, shall be **final and conclusive**, but it is at the discretion of the General Committee to re-open any case in the event of further evidence being forthcoming.

*N.B.—Ruling of Army F.A. Committee 13/6/12—"It may be deemed misconduct for a player to assist any Club to break F.A. Rule 38."

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XV.—All Army F.A. correspondence shall be conducted by Officers. Letters from the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A., will be addressed:—"The Officer i/c. Football Club, Regt.," or in special circumstances to "The Officer Commanding Regt. or Corps," and *Telegrams*—"Football Officer."

RULES OF THE CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

1.—The Cup shall be called "The Army Football Association Challenge Cup," and can never be won outright. The Cup shall be held by the winning team and returned to Messrs. Carrington & Co., 130, Regent Street, London, W., by 1st March following the season of winning. The Cup will be insured annually by the General Committee.

The Cup will not be taken out of the British Isles, but sent to the Hon. Secretary when the unit leaves for abroad.

2.—The laws of the game under which it is to be played for shall be the laws for the time being of the International Board (Football Rules only are here referred to).

The entire control and management of the Competition shall be vested in the Army Football Association General Committee, who shall have power, subject to confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting, to amend the rules as may be necessary.

3.—The Competition shall be limited to representative teams of the Regular Forces, as under (*vide* Rules 19, 20 and 21 and the Definition of a Unit as laid down in pages 38 to 41).

4.—The Cup shall be competed for annually during the period between September 1st and April 30th. Presentation medals will be given to the winning and losing teams in the final tie. A silver miniature of the Cup will also be presented to the winning team.

5.—(a) Entries to be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary by the 1st October in each year, or by such date as the General Committee may direct. Each entry to be accompanied by the entrance fee of £2 10s. The General Committee reserves the right to refuse or accept entries.

(b) Officers entering teams are responsible that Cup Rule 3 is observed, and that all changes of station are notified to the Hon. Secretary as soon as they are ordered.

6.—**There shall be an Officer in charge of every Club entering for the Army Cup, and arrangements between Clubs for the playing of ties shall be conducted through Officers.** (See Rule XV re correspondence.)

7.—(a) The General Committee, after receiving the entries, will sub-divide the competing teams into such geographical districts as may be deemed convenient, which districts may be grouped at the discretion of the General Committee, at any period during the competition. The ties will be drawn and played off in such districts, the club first drawn having choice of ground and providing the ball, until four (4) clubs are left in, after which these clubs will be drawn indiscriminately, and the matches will be played off at such place or places, and on such dates, as the General Committee may appoint.

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(b) Previous to the Semi-Final round, the General Committee may, in the event of two clubs which are stationed 100 or more miles apart being drawn together, decide that the match shall be played on a neutral ground,* which shall be selected by the Emergency Committee, or the Hon. Secretary if deputed, who will fix the date and make all arrangements for the match, including officials.

(c) No team shall, unless unavoidable, have more than one bye during the season's competition and, when possible without undue expense, no byes shall be given after the third round.

8.—(a) Clubs will play each tie or replayed tie by the date appointed by the General Committee, if not they may be struck out. Each match to last $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In case of a draw, an extra half-hour **must** be played. Matches are to be commenced at such a time as may be appointed by the General Committee.

(b) Should a match be replayed, the choice of ground is to rest with the visiting team, provided that at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' play be completed, and that neither club was at fault; but if a match be abandoned before completion, it shall be replayed on the same ground.

(c) In the event of a third game being necessary (after two completed drawn games), the match shall be played on neutral ground selected by the General Committee (or the Hon. Secretary if deputed), unless the teams shall mutually agree to the ground.

(d) When teams cannot mutually agree to a date, the match must be played on the date fixed for the completion of the round.

(e) Clubs shall not mutually arrange to play a match in lieu of a cup tie; if a match is played to a conclusion it must be a cup tie.

(f) **Visiting teams shall not quit their home stations until the day before that fixed for the match without special permission from the General Committee.**

(g) The playing pitch must be roped or fenced off in such a way that the spectators cannot encroach.

9.—Notification of the result of any match, accompanied by a list of the players, giving regimental number, rank and name of each member of the team, is to be sent by **each** team to the Hon. Secretary within two days after the match (not including Sunday). Notification of a draw and the result of a replayed tie must be sent by the home team (and in the semi-final ties by both teams) to the Hon. Secretary by **wire**. Clubs failing to comply with this rule shall be liable to a fine of 10s.

10.—(a) All questions as to qualifications of players or interpretation of the rules, or disputes during the matches, must be referred to the Hon. Secretary of the Command Football Committee, who will, if necessary, refer the same at once to the General Committee, and their decision shall be final.

(b) Any protest relating to the ground, goal posts or bars, or other appurtenances of the game, shall be lodged with the Referee before the commencement of the match, and must be communi-

* A neutral ground shall be any ground which is not the normal home ground of either team. (Para. 6 (b).)

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cated to the opposing club at the earliest possible moment. The Referee shall require the responsible club to remove the cause of objection if this is possible without unduly delaying the progress of the match. When an objection has been lodged with a Referee, a protest with a fee of 1 guinea must be made to the General Committee, and neither objection nor protest shall be withdrawn except by permission of the General Committee.

(c) For cup ties, the following shall be the dimensions of the ground and goal lines:—

	Length	Breadth
Maximum	120 yards	80 yards
Minimum	110 yards	70 yards

Goal nets must be used in all cup ties.

There must be a provision made for at least three yards' clear space between the spectators and the touch and goal lines.

11.—Referees will be appointed by the Army F.A. Referees' Committee. Linesmen will be selected by mutual agreement for each match. All officials must be selected from the Army F.A. Referees' List. All these officials must be neutral. The home club shall, within seven days of the receipt of the notification of the draw for any round in the competition, submit to the visiting club a list of linesmen suggested for their tie. The visiting club shall, in turn, within three days, acquaint the home club with the names of the officials selected from this list. In the matches between the last four clubs, Referees and Linesmen will be appointed by the General Committee or by the Hon. Secretary if deputed. The Referee shall have power to decide as to the fitness of the ground in all matches. The Referee's decision as to the fitness of the ground for play shall be made one hour before the time fixed for the start of play (except where either of the teams or the referee has to travel a long distance, when a decision by the Hon. Secretary of the Local Referees' Committee may be come to earlier). During actual play the Referee shall also decide as to the fitness of the ground. The scale of fees for those officials who require payment will be found in the Army F.A. Handbook.

12.—Every protest, except as defined in Rule 10 (b), must be made in writing, and must contain the particulars of the grounds upon which it is founded. Two copies of the protest must be lodged with the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A., within seventy-two hours of the termination of the match to which it relates (Sundays not included), accompanied with the fee of five guineas before the match and ten guineas after the match. This fee shall, at the discretion of the General Committee, be forfeited to the Association in the event of the protest not being sustained.

13.—In the event of a dispute between two teams being settled by the General Committee or by the Emergency Committee, should an officer belonging to either unit which these teams represent be present as a member of the General or Emergency Committees, such member is not eligible to sit in committee while the dispute is being discussed.

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14.—(a) **Gate money may be taken and Officers, Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen may be charged admission to the grounds.** The Home Club shall re-imburse the visiting club to the extent of half the cost of 14 third-class railway and/or boat fares at the lowest obtainable rate.

(b) The whole of the proceeds of home matches after paying therefrom the advertising, ground and other expenses of the matches and 14 third-class railway and/or boat fares as above, shall be divided equally between the two Clubs. (a)

(c) In matches on grounds selected by the General Committee, after paying for the ball, ground and other expenses, the only charge against the proceeds shall be the railway fares, not exceeding 14 third-class at the lowest obtainable rate and second-class boat fares, of the competing teams. (a)

15.—**In every cup tie an Officer of each Regiment playing must be present throughout the match,** and he shall be responsible to the Referee for the good behaviour of his team; his name shall be added to the lists exchanged by competing teams under Rule 22 (a).

16.—Any team playing an ineligible player under these Rules shall be disqualified, unless the General Committee shall otherwise determine.

17.—(a) No player may be excused duty for training purposes, and on no account may a club employ a trainer other than one borne on the strength of the unit. Any club found transgressing this rule will be disqualified.

(b) Except by special permission of the General Committee, any Regular Officer or Soldier playing for or training with a professional team shall be ineligible to compete in the Army Cup competition, unless reinstated by the Army F.A. General Committee on application.

(c) **No team shall be permitted to live together in one room in its barracks for purely football purposes. Any Club permitting its team to do so will be disqualified from competing in the Army Cup.**

18.—(a) No individual is to play for more than one team in the competition, but members of representative teams may be changed during the competition. Recruits at a Depôt may only play for a Depôt (vide Rule 3).

(b) In the case of postponed, drawn or replayed ties, only those players shall be allowed to play who were eligible on the date fixed for the completion of the round in which the match was originally fixed. Any player ordered off the field shall be ineligible to play in such postponed, drawn or replayed tie, unless in the meantime his case has been dealt with under Rule X (b).

(a) When teams proceed by motor coach, the cost of hire, not exceeding fourteen third-class railway fares, may also be refunded. Ground and other expenses referred to are:—Printing, posting, advertising, police and gatemen's charges, referees' and linesmen's charges, and hire of ground.

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19.—(a) No man shall be eligible to play for any team until he has been attested and has served for two calendar months (inclusive of recruit service in his Depôt or at an Army Technical School) on the strength of the unit which that team represents, and provided no application for his discharge by purchase has been made at the time of play.

(b) A Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer borne on the supernumerary list of his Corps or Regiment, or an Officer who is seconded, may continue to play for the unit for which he last played, unless he is posted to another Corps or Unit which is eligible under Rule 3 to enter for the Army Cup. When the unit for which he last played proceeds abroad, he may elect to play for either the Home Battalion or the Depôt of his unit.

(c) Notification of a decision under (b) must be sent to the Hon. Sec., Army F.A., so as to reach him at least 7 days before so playing.

(d) An Officer may play for his unit from the date of his appointment to that unit, but an Officer ordered abroad may continue to play for his unit pending embarkation.

(e) Officers on first appointment attached to the Home Battalion for 12 months may play for that Battalion.

20.—(a) Army Reserve men, unless mobilised, are not permitted to compete.

(b) A Reservist rejoining the Colours, or a re-enlisted man who has not been registered as a professional, is eligible (subject to the conditions of Rule 21) to compete in a team, provided he is actually rejoining the Regiment or Corps in which he last served prior to transfer to the Army Reserve or discharge from the Service. It must be conclusively shown that during the time he has been away from the Colours he has not been registered as a professional.

(c) A professional, on rejoining the Colours, provided he has received a permit from the Football Association to play without remuneration, may, at the discretion of the General Committee, be granted permission to play in the Army Cup Competition.

21.—(a) Any soldier who is transferred to, re-enlists or re-engages in another corps, is ineligible to play in the Army Cup team of the said corps for one complete year from the date of such transfer, re-enlistment or re-engagement, except by permission of the General Committee.

(b) Two months must elapse from date of joining a new unit to qualify the following to play. Application may be made to the General Committee for this rule to be in abeyance in exceptional cases. Such cases should be forwarded with full explanation to the General Committee, who will duly consider the same.

- (i) Regimental transfers to and from Depôts (except recruits who may play under Rule 19 (a)).
- (ii) Transfers between Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of a Regiment of Infantry.
- (iii) Transfers in Corps (other than Cavalry and Infantry) between the Divisions laid down in Rule 3 or from abroad.
- (iv) Re-enlisted men joining any portion of their former regiment.

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22.—(a) Previous to the commencement of a cup tie the Officer in charge of each team shall hand to the Officer in charge of the opposing team a certificate signed by the Commanding Officer to the effect that each player in his team is in every way eligible, in the form shown in Appendix I.

(b) Every Club playing in the competition shall, within seventy-two hours of the receipt of the draw, send to the opposing club a list of players from which the team for such match must be selected; and no objection to the qualification of any player mentioned in such list shall be entertained unless notice of objection, stating particulars, is given to the opposing team at least seventy-two hours before the commencement of the tie. Lists of objections must be sent by registered letter. In the case of a postponed, drawn or replayed match, the above periods of time shall be observed so far as circumstances will permit.

23.—When the colours of two competing teams are similar, the home team must change.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

(vide Army Cup Rules 15 and 22).

I hereby certify that all players in the team representing the
..... are eligible under the Rules
of the Army Football Association and of the Army Challenge Cup
Competition to compete in the match against
....., and I have satisfied myself particularly as
regards Rules 3 and 17 to 21.

The officer to be present at the match, in accordance with Rule
15, will be

(Signature of Commanding Officer).

.....

..... Regt.

....., 19

Rules of the Boys' Army Challenge Cup Competition.

1.—Name of, &c.

This competition shall be called the Boys' Army Football Association Challenge Cup Competition. The Cup shall be held by the winning team. A Challenge Cup will also be held by the runners-up. The winning team of each section (*vide* Rule 4 (b)) shall play off to decide which team shall become the holders of the Challenge Cup and the Runners-up Cup. Presentation medals will be given to the winning and losing teams in the final tie. Both Cups shall be returned to Messrs. Carrington & Co., 130, Regent Street, London, W.1, by the 1st March following the season of winning, and can never be won outright. The cups shall not be taken out of the British Isles, but will be sent to the Hon. Secretary when the unit leaves for foreign service.

2.—Management.

The entire control and management of the competition shall be vested in the General Committee of the Army Football Association or in such other Committees as they may direct.

3.—Special Conditions applicable to this Competition.

The following special instructions are issued regarding the competition, and the Officer in charge of each team is earnestly requested to do his utmost to see that they are observed:—

(a) Each team must be in charge of, and looked after by, an Officer.

(b) Each boy will go on to the field of play imbued with the true ideals of sportsmanship and consequently with his mind made up that unfair action either on his part or on the part of his opponent is unthinkable.

(c) Every kind of unsportsmanlike action, such as a player intentionally handling the ball, tripping, kicking or striking an opponent, sulking if the ball is not constantly passed to him, or taking a mean advantage of an opponent, is to be rigorously excluded from the game.

(d) No appeal of any sort or kind, except by the Captains, is to be made by any player, on either side, from start to finish of the game.

(e) During the progress of the game the Captain alone will give directions to the team. Only in exceptional circumstances should it be necessary for any other player to speak.

(f) The decisions of the Referee and Linesmen are absolutely final, and every boy must loyally accept their decision when given.

(g) The spirit of modesty in the hour of victory to be a feature of the play throughout the matches, and consequently those unseemly exhibitions of players rushing to congratulate the scorer of a goal should be rigorously excluded.

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(h) The delaying and stopping of the game when a player goes down with a slight injury, and the appearance on the field of trainers, etc., to be avoided at all costs. It should be a point of honour with every boy to show a spirit of manliness and consequently to get up unaided and to continue playing as soon as possible.

(j) Leaving the field of play at half-time should be discouraged.

(k) The old custom of teams cheering each other at the conclusion of the game should be encouraged.

4.—Eligibility.

(a) The competition shall be open to the Enlisted Boys of all units of the Regular Army. Each member of a team must be a bona-fide boy and enlisted as such. A boy who is under 18 years of age on the 1st October will be permitted to play as a boy in the competition throughout the remainder of the current season.

(b) The competition will be divided into two sections—

(i) Section A—Units with an authorised establishment not exceeding 25;

(ii) Section B—Units with an authorised establishment exceeding 25.

(c) Every unit which has Enlisted Boys on its establishment is entitled to enter a team or teams, the definition of a unit being the same as for the Army Cup Competition (except as provided in Rule 4 (d).

(d) (i) Depôts and Establishments where there are large numbers of boys will be divided into Groups, alphabetically, or, in the case of Depôts or Establishments where they are grouped by Sections, Squads, or Divisions, they may be entered by these Sections, Squads, or Divisions.

(ii) A Group may consist of not more than 39 boys, each Group will be entitled to enter a team. When the number of boys in a Group, Section, Squad, or Division exceeds 39, 59, or 79, it will be alphabetically divided by 2, 3, or 4, and so on. Each Group, etc., so arrived at will be entitled to enter a team.

(iii) Where sub-division is necessary, alphabetical rolls will be prepared and teams will be selected commencing with the first letter in the alphabet; thus, if the roll commences with A, the first team will be selected commencing with that letter; if with B, they will be selected commencing from that letter, and so on. It will not be permissible to select by beginning otherwise than with the earliest letter of the alphabet.

The second and following teams will be selected commencing at the next name after the number required for the first team or second team has been selected, and so on.

Except when Groups, etc., consist of less than 20 boys a combination of two or more Groups, etc., will not be permitted.

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- (iv) Casualties in any Group, etc., may be replaced by newly-enlisted boys or transfers from another unit. Transfers between units of the same Regiment or Corps, or between units of different Regiments or Corps, will be dealt with as laid down in Army Cup Rule 21. A transfer may not replace a casualty if a newly-enlisted boy is available.
- (v) Internal transfers between Groups, etc., during the current football season will not be permitted. Nominal rolls of all boys on strength will be rendered at the time of entry. These rolls will show the proposed Groups into which boys will be divided, and must account for all boys on strength of the unit entering a team or teams in the competition. Names of newly-enlisted boys or transfers added to any Group, etc., must be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Army Football Association, as they occur. The nature of the casualty, together with the name of the boy concerned, must also be forwarded.
- (vi) A boy who attains the age of 18 years after 1st October, and is thereupon posted to another unit of the same Regiment or Corps, may continue to be a member of, and to play for, the Group of which he was a member immediately prior to attaining 18 years of age, and provided he has already played in the current season's competition.

Entrance fee 10s. per team, with an additional 20s. per unit for a unit which has not already paid an entrance fee for the Army Cup during the current season. In no case shall the total amount of entrance fees exceed £2 10s., any number of teams being permitted to enter for this amount.

(e) Previous to the commencement of a match, the Officer in charge of each team shall hand to the Officer in charge of the opposing team the following certificate, which shall be signed by the Commanding Officer :—

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

Vide Rule 4 (e).

I hereby certify that every player in the team representing the
.....
is under 18 years of age, or was under 18 years of age on
1st October, 19.....

I also certify that each boy is, in every way, eligible to compete
in this Competition. The Officer in charge of the team to be
present at the match will be

(Sgd.)

Commanding Regt.

Station

Date

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5.—

(a) The rules of the Army Challenge Cup Competition, with the following exceptions, shall apply to this competition:—

1.—

4.—The last two lines, *i.e.*, from "A Silver" to "team," not to apply.

5 (a).—

11.—Referees and Linesmen (except in the Semi-Final and Final ties) shall be appointed by mutual arrangements.

14.—

19 (a, b, c, d & e).—

20.—

21 (a & b).—

22 (b).—

(b) The ties shall, as far as possible, be played off by Geographical Areas and all unnecessary travelling expenses be avoided.

6.—Expenses.

Units must bear all expenses of teams in this competition. Team travelling expenses are subject to the conditions of Army Cup Rule 14.

7.—Duration.

The duration of each match shall be 1 hour, *e.g.*, 30 minutes each way, with 5 minutes' interval at half-time.

In the case of a drawn match, an extra 10 minutes each way must be played.

8.—General.

If any of the foregoing rules or part of the foregoing rules is not clear, or if any unit desires further information regarding this competition, application should be made through Commands to the Hon. Secretary, Army Football Association, Room 446, War Office, London, S.W.1.

The Committee shall have power to modify these rules should any exceptional circumstances arise.

9.—Entries.

Entries, accompanied by entrance fee (cheques or postal orders only), must reach the Hon. Secretary, Army Football Association, not later than the date laid down for entries for the Army Challenge Cup.

N.B.—Except where otherwise stated, all dates refer to the current playing season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Extracts from the Rules of the Football Association especially applicable to Soldiers.

The following extracts from the Rules of "*The Football Association*," to which the Army F.A. is affiliated, are published for guidance:—

Rule 3.—A club shall not withdraw its Membership or Associate Membership from an affiliated Association without the consent of this Association.

Rule 23.—Clubs and players under the jurisdiction of this Association, or an affiliated Association, shall not play with or against any club which is not a member of this Association or some other recognised Association.

Rule 24.—Clubs and players shall not compete in any match or competition the proceeds of which are not devoted to a recognised Football Club or Football Association or some other object approved by this or by an affiliated Association. Six-a-side and similar irregular competitions at which gate money is taken are forbidden, unless the consent of the affiliated Association concerned has been obtained (a) (b). Where two affiliated Associations cover the same area, the permission must be obtained from the senior Association.

(a) A player (except under provisions of Rule 29) is not entitled to take the proceeds of a benefit match until he has been registered as a professional.

(b) Six-a-side and similar irregular competitions must not be played in the close season.

Rule 25.—Matches shall not be played on Sundays. A person who takes part in Sunday football in the United Kingdom shall not be recognised by this Association.

Rule 26.—A playing season commences on the last Saturday in August in one year and ends on the first Saturday in May of the following year. The remainder of the year shall be known as the close season. Matches are prohibited during the close season, with the following exceptions and conditions:—Army, Navy and Royal Air Force teams and teams of the Auxiliary Forces may play in competitions in the close season whilst in camp, and professional players may take part therein. The competitions shall be strictly confined to the units concerned and gate money must not be taken.

Rule 29.—A player competing for any money prize in a football contest shall be a professional.

Rule 33.—A player, whilst serving in any branch of His Majesty's Forces, shall not be registered as a professional player. A soldier, sailor or airman whose discharge is obtained by purchase shall not

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be entitled to be registered as a professional player until the expiration of twelve months from the date of his discharge, and he shall not be allowed to play as an amateur during that period unless he has obtained the permission of this Association.

*Rule 38.—(3) No Club nor any person shall attempt to induce any player of a Club of any branch of His Majesty's Forces to play for another Club during the current season without at least fourteen days' notice—in the case of the Army to the Officer commanding the Unit, in the case of the Royal Air Force to his Commanding Officer, and in the case of the Royal Navy direct to the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Football Association. The notice must be forwarded by registered post, or a written acknowledgment otherwise obtained. This rule shall not be applicable to a player of a Club of one of the Auxiliary Forces (e.g., the Territorial Force or the Auxiliary Air Force). (a), (b), (c).

- (a) The signing of a League or other Registration Form or Notice is not a notification of Membership within this rule. The rank of a Service player must be stated in League or other Registration Forms, and Service players are required to inform Civilian Clubs of their rank.
- (b) Registration Forms signed on a Sunday are not valid. It is an offence for a club to induce a player to sign on a Sunday.
- (c) Notices affecting Army players must be addressed as follows:—

Officer Commanding,

..... (Name of Unit).

..... (Address).

Rule 39.—An amateur player may be insured by his club against accidents which occur during play. The insurance must be effected with a recognised Assurance Company.

Rule 42.—Players, officials and spectators are only allowed to take part in or attend matches on condition that they observe the Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws of this Association, and every affiliated Association or Club is required to observe and enforce such Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws.

* Also vide Rule 58, Scottish F.A.; Rule 44, Irish F.A.; Rule 26 (b) (3), Welsh F.A. to the same effect.

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Rule 43.—Every Association or Club is responsible for the action of its players, officials and spectators, and is required to take all precautions necessary to prevent spectators threatening or assaulting officials and players during or at the conclusion of matches. Clubs are also required to prevent betting and the use of objectionable language, etc.

Rule 49.—Any complaint or claim made by a club or a player shall be in writing, and duplicate copies shall be sent to the Secretary, accompanied by a deposit of twenty shillings, which deposit may be forfeited if the complaint is not sustained, etc.

FOOTNOTES :—

Any player leaving the field during the progress of a game (except through accident) without the consent of the referee will be deemed guilty of misconduct and will render himself liable to be penalised under Rule 45.

Without permission of the referee, no person shall be allowed on the field of play during a match other than the linesmen and players. Referees and trainers who do not observe this Regulation are liable to be dealt with by the Council.

The suspension of a ground prohibits the Club from playing within a radius of 6 miles of its ground.

PAYMENTS TO AMATEUR PLAYERS.

IMPORTANT.

An amateur player may have paid for him, or have refunded to him :—

- (a) Railway, motor, tram, boat, etc., fares, or other necessary expenses, actually incurred by him in travelling from, and to his home or work, for the purpose of playing in a match.
- (b) Hotel expenses, i.e., necessary meals during the day and sleeping accommodation, if absent for more than the day, during the actual and necessary absence from home, for the purpose of playing in a match.

Extravagant or unnecessary expenses must not be paid by a club, and every amateur player must give the Secretary of his club a detailed statement of expenses incurred, with a receipt for the sums paid to him. It is the duty of the Club Secretary to ask for such statement and receipt, and to keep the same for production at any time, if required.

Payment for loss of time, compensation, consideration or remuneration of any kind, other than the items included in (a) and (b), automatically makes a player a professional, and renders both him and his club liable to punishment.

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AMATEUR PLAYER'S EXPENSES.

MATCH.

..... v.

at on 19.....

	£	s.	d.
Fare from..... to			
from..... to			
OTHER EXPENSES—			
Details {		
		
		
TOTAL			

Received this...day of.....19....., the sum of £ : :

Signature.....

**Permit to enable a Professional to play without Remuneration
or as an Amateur.**

I.—The English F.A., Scottish F.A. and Irish F.A. have signified their willingness to refer to the Army F.A. all applications they receive from soldiers for permits to play without remuneration or for reinstatement as amateurs subsequent to enlistment.

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(a) **The English Football Association.**—A professional may be granted a permit immediately on application, but shall not again be registered as a professional until he has received the consent of the Football Association.

A fee of 5s. required to accompany the application for a permit in the case of soldiers serving in England.

(Rule 32, Football Association.)

(b) **Irish Football Association.**—Applications for reinstatement of soldiers serving in Ireland shall be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Army F.A., accompanied by a fee of 5s.

(Rule 44, Irish F.A.)

(c) **Scottish Football Association.**—Applications for reinstatement of soldiers registered as professionals in Scotland shall be addressed to the Secretary, Scottish F.A., 6, Carlton Place, Glasgow. No fee is required to accompany the application. A notification of all such applications shall, at the same time, be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A.

(Rule 59, Scottish F.A.)

(d) **Football Association of Wales.**—Applications for reinstatement of professionals must be forwarded to the Secretary, Football Association of Wales, 3, High Street, Wrexham, accompanied by a fee of 5s. A notification of all such applications shall, at the same time, be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Army Football Association.

(Rule 27, Football Association of Wales.)

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Application for Permission to Play without Remuneration.

1. Name (in full)
2. Address (in full)
3. Occupation
4. Place of Birth
5. Age last Birthday
6. Date when applicant became a Professional
7. Clubs with which applicant has
played as a Professional, and
time played with each Club)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

8. Club for which the applicant last played as a Professional and when
9. If the player has been granted a Permit, state for what Club and the year when granted.....
10. Club for which the player desires to play
11. Reasons for desiring a Permit

To THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

I desire to cease playing as a Registered Professional, and apply for permission to play without remuneration. I enclose 5s. for fee on application.

Signature of Player

Date

The Club desires a Permit to be granted on the above conditions.

Signature of Secretary

Date

LAWS OF THE GAME.

1.—The game shall be played by not more than eleven players on each side. By arrangement made before the commencement of a match (but not in a match played under the Rules of a Competition), substitutes may be allowed in place of injured players. The field of play shall be as shown in the plan at the end of these Laws, subject to the following provisions:—The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length 130 yards, minimum length 100 yards; maximum breadth 100 yards, minimum breadth 50 yards. The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal lines, and the lines at the side are the touch lines. The touch lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal lines (a). A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field of play shall be indicated by a suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it. The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal lines, equidistant from the corner flag staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet

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from the ground. The maximum width of the goal posts and the maximum depth of the cross bar shall be 5 inches. Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, 12 yards from the goal line; this shall be the penalty kick mark. The circumference of the ball shall not be less than 27 inches nor more than 28 inches. The outer casing of the ball must be of leather, and no material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players. (b) In International matches, the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.

DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD:—

Law 1. (a) An International Match is deemed to be a match played under the rules of a Competition. This decision is binding only on the four British Associations with regard to International matches.

(b) The touch- and goal-lines must not be marked by a V-shaped rut.

2.—The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. The winners of the toss shall have the option of the kick-off or the choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place kick from the centre of the field of play in the direction of the opponents' goal line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off (a).

3.—Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored, the side losing the goal shall kick-off, and after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked-off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; but always as provided in Law 2.

Law 2. (a) Decision of the International Board:—If this Law is not complied with the kick-off must be taken over again.

4.—Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked-on, nor carried by any player of the attacking side. A game shall be won by the team scoring the greater number of goals. If no goals have been scored, or the scores are equal at the end of the game, the game shall be drawn. If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the Referee shall have power to award a goal if, in his opinion, the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not

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been displaced. The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal post, cross bar, or a corner flag staff into the field of play. The ball is in play if it touches the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play. The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal line or touch line, either on the ground or in the air (a).

5.—When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the point on the touch line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball must stand on both feet on or outside the touch line, facing the field of play, and shall throw the ball in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player (a).

6.—When a player plays the ball, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing is nearer to his opponents' goal line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent or with the play, until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing at least two of his opponents nearer their own goal line. A player is not out of play when the ball is kicked-off from goal, when a corner kick or a throw-in is taken, when the ball has been last played by an opponent, or when he himself is within his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is played by any player of the same side (a).

Law 4. (a) Decision of the International Board:—The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal-line or touch-line before it is out of play.

Law 6. (a) Decision of the International Board:—A flag may be placed opposite the half-way line, on each side of the field of play, but it must be at least one yard from the touch-line and must have a staff not less than 5 feet high.

It is not a breach of the Law for a player to be in an off-side position, but only when in that position he interferes with an opponent or with the play. If a player who is in an off-side position advances towards an opponent, or the ball, and in so doing causes the play to be affected, he should be penalised.

7.—When the ball is played behind the goal line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball left the field of play; but if played behind by any one of the side whose goal line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within 1 yard of the nearest corner flag staff (a). In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked-off, and the kicker shall not again play the ball until it has been played by another player.

8.—The goal-keeper may, within his own **penalty area**, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball. The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball, or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area. The goal-

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keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee (a).

Law 7. (a) Decision of the International Board:—The corner flag must not be removed when a corner kick is taken.

Law 8. (a) Decision of the International Board:—If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and a new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, the penalty kick must be awarded.

9.—Neither tripping, kicking, striking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed. A player (the goal-keeper within his own penalty area excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball. A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous. A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent (a) (b).

10.—When a free kick has been awarded, the kickers' opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until the kick is taken unless they are standing on their own goal line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played—i.e., it must take a complete circuit or travel the distance of its circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been played by another player. The kick-off (except as provided by Law 2), corner kick and goal kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this Law.

11.—A goal may be scored direct from a corner kick, and if a free kick is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, a goal may be scored direct from such free kick against the offending side, but not from any other free kick.

12.—A player shall not wear any nails, except such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or metal plates or projections, or gutta percha, on his boots, or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boots are used, they shall not project more than half-an-inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven in flush with the leather. Bars shall be transverse and flat, not less than half-an-inch in width, and shall extend from side to side of the boot. Studs shall be round in plan, not less than half-an-inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed (a). Any player whose boots are found not conforming with this Law shall be sent off the field of play and not allowed to return without first reporting to the Referee, who will satisfy himself that the boots are satisfactory. A player having left the field of play through this or any other cause may only return when the ball has ceased to be in play, and must report to the Referee.

Law 9. (a) Decision of the International Board:—Cases of handling the ball and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent and charging an opponent from behind, may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so *no offence is committed*.

(b) If a player turns so as to face his own goal when he is tackled, or obviously aware that he is about to be tackled by an opponent, he is intentionally obstructing, and may be charged from behind.

Law 12. (a) Decision of the International Board:—Wearing soft indiarubber on the soles of boots is not a violation of this law.

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13.—A Referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the Laws and decide all disputed points; and his decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final, **so far as the result of the game is concerned.** He shall also keep a record of the game and act as timekeeper. In the event of any ungentlemanly behaviour on the part of any of the players, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if any further offence is committed, or in case of violent conduct without previous caution, the Referee shall order the offending player or players off the field of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or players to his or their National Associations, who shall deal with the matter (a) (b) (c) (d) (e). The Referee shall allow for time wasted, lost through accident or other cause (f), suspend or terminate the game whenever by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause he may deem necessary; but in all cases in which a game is so terminated he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the game is played, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall have power to award a free kick in any case in which he thinks the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him. The power of the Referee extends to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended and when the ball is out of play.

Law 13. (a) Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the game is ungentlemanly conduct within the meaning of this Law.

(b) A player may enquire from a Referee as to his decision, but is not entitled by word or action to show dissent from any such decision. A Referee is required to treat the breach of this instruction as ungentlemanly behaviour.

(c) Decision of the International Board:—All Reports of Referees to be made within two days after the occurrence (Sundays not included) and reports will be deemed to be made when received in the ordinary course of the post.

(d) Referees may in certain circumstances send their reports to the affiliated Association concerned. (See Agreement dated June 17th, 1895.)

(e) A player guilty of using foul or abusive language to the Referee shall be liable to be treated as guilty of violent conduct.

(f) Decision of the International Board:—If in the opinion of the Referee a player has been seriously injured, the game shall be stopped, the player at once removed from the field of play, and the game resumed. If a player is slightly injured the game shall not be stopped until the ball has ceased to be in play.

14.—Two Linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw-in; and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws (a). In the event of any undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the Referee shall have power to order him off the field of play and appoint a substitute, and report the circumstances to the National Association having jurisdiction over him, who shall deal with the matter.

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15.—In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.

16.—In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal line, the Referee shall **drop the ball** where it was when play was suspended, and the ball shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal line before it is played by a player, the Referee shall again **drop it**. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground. A free kick shall be given for an infringement of this Law.

Law 14. (a) Decision of the International Board:—Linesmen, where neutral, should call the attention of the referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in a proper manner.

17.—In the event of any infringement of Laws 6, 8 or 10, or of a player being sent off the field under Law 13, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the Referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick, which shall be taken from the penalty kick mark under the following conditions:—All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal-keeper, shall be within the field of play but outside the penalty area, and at least 10 yards from where the kick is being taken. The opponents' goal-keeper must stand on his own goal line until the ball is kicked (b). The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick until it has been played by another player. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If, when a penalty kick is taken, the ball passes between the goal posts under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

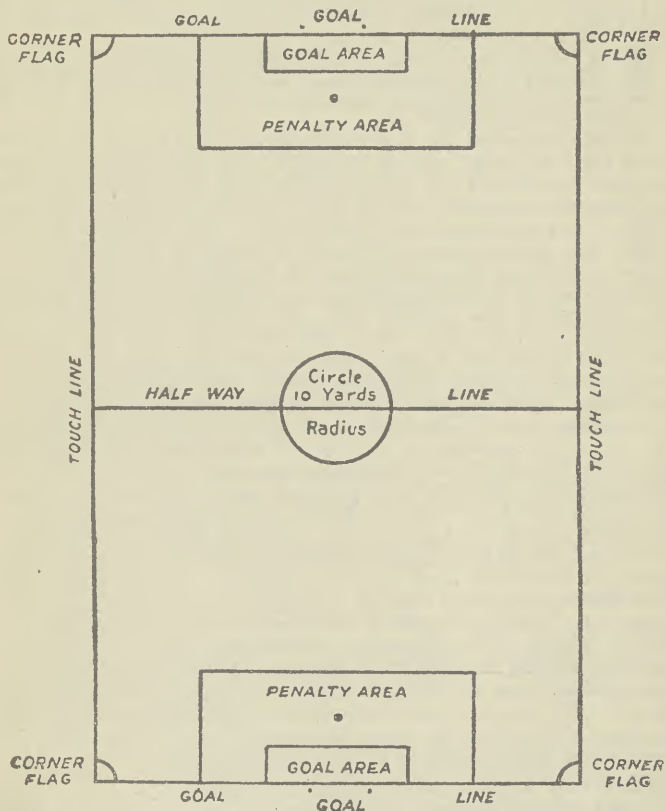
Law 17. (a) Decision of the International Board:—A penalty kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball if in play at the time the offence is committed. In the event of the ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty kick is being taken at the expiry of time, a goal is scored.

(b) Decision of the International Board:—The word "stand" means that the goalkeeper must not move his feet until the penalty kick has been taken.

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PLAN OF THE FIELD OF PLAY.

Referred to in Law 1 of the Game.



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DEFINITION OF TERMS.

A **PLACE KICK** is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the centre of the field of play.

A **FREE KICK** is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground.

A **PLACE KICK**, Free Kick or Penalty Kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for same.

CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than four steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand.

KNOCKING-ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.

HANDLING AND TRIPPING.—Handling is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm, and Tripping is intentionally throwing or attempting to throw an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him.

HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.

TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.

REFEREES' COMMITTEE.

Rules of the Army F.A. Referees' Committee.

1.—By order of the General Committee of the Army F.A., the control of referees and refereeing in the Army shall be vested in the Army F.A. Referees' Committee, subject to and under the authority of the Army Football Association.

2.—The affairs of the Army F.A. Referees' Committee shall be managed by a specially appointed Committee of EIGHT members, two officers of which shall be appointed Chairman and Hon. Secretary respectively, and Command Sub-Committees. Where circumstances arise that Referees' Sub-Committees cannot be formed, a Referees' Representative will be appointed.

The duties of the Army F.A. Referees' Committee shall be generally to control and supervise all matters connected with referees and refereeing in the Army.

3.—Sub-Committees shall be appointed, in the various Commands, by the Command Football Committee. These Sub-Committees shall be so constituted that they can deal with such local referee questions as may arise.

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An officer (if possible, a qualified referee) shall be appointed Chairman and Referees' Representative). A Honorary Secretary (who must be a qualified referee) may also be appointed.

All appointments, and changes therein, shall be notified to the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A. Referees' Committee, as they occur. An officer vacating the appointment of Referees' Representative must take all necessary steps to see that a successor is available to take over the duties; similarly, he will arrange for the appointment of Hon. Secretary to be filled when a vacancy arises.

A member of a Referees' Sub-Committee (except the Referees' Representative) must be a qualified referee. Where Class I referees are available, a member of a lower class should not be appointed.

The duties of these Sub-Committees shall be:—

(a) To generally assist the Army F.A. Referees' Committee by supervising referees and refereeing in their respective Areas or Garrisons.

(b) To arrange for experienced referees to give instruction in the laws of the game to candidates who wish to qualify as referees.

(c) To ascertain by examination the competency of all officer and soldier applicants in their district to undertake the duties of referee and classify them in CLASS III, and report results of same to the Hon. Sec., Referees' Committee. No certificate will be issued unless the candidate satisfies the Sub-Committee in a practical test on the field of play.

(d) To hear all complaints and reports respecting the conduct and efficiency of serving Army Referees in their Commands, Areas or Garrisons, etc., and deal with the same, subject to confirmation by the Army F.A. Referees' Committee in accordance with Rule 15.

(e) Any complaint or report concerning civilian referees affiliated with the Army F.A. is not to be investigated by the Sub-Committee, but the correspondence is to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Army F.A. Referees' Committee, who will arrange for the matter to be taken up with the civilian association concerned.

(f) To notify immediately the Hon. Sec., Army F.A. Referees' Committee, of all promotions and reductions made in their respective Commands, Areas or Garrisons in accordance with Rules 4 and 12.

4.—Referees on the List shall be classified as follows:—

(a) CLASS I shall consist of efficient and well-known referees who are considered capable of officiating in Army Cup Ties and Senior League Games and any other important matches.

(b) CLASS II shall consist of referees who must have completed at least 1 year's service in CLASS III—this period may be shortened on reference to the Army F.A. Referees' Committee, in cases specially recommended by the Command F.C. Referees' Sub-Committee—and who are considered in every respect competent and suitable for promotion.

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(c) CLASS III shall consist of all other referees who have passed their test.

5.—The Hon. Secretary, Referees' Committee, shall keep a register of all qualified referees according to classification, and issue lists as required.

6.—The following forms will be used :—

Form " 1/A."—Application for registration or for promotion from Class III to Class II.

Form " 2/A."—Application for examination.

Form " B."—Application for promotion to Class I.

Form " R."—A re-registration form, to be sent to each registered referee in April or May of each year.

Form " T."—A form containing the particulars of each referee. This form is to be held and kept up-to-date by the Referees' Representative, and when a referee changes station it will be forwarded to his new station.

7.—The annual registration fee shall be :—At Home : Class I, 5s. ; Class II, 3s. ; Class III, 2s. Abroad : All Classes, 1s.

8.—Applicants for examination will be required to pay a fee of 2s. 6d., which, in the event of a candidate's success, shall not include his registration fee. If unsuccessful, the candidate shall be entitled to one subsequent re-examination without further fee, but this examination must not be earlier than **three** months after previous failure to qualify. A candidate shall not be examined more than **twice** in the same season.

9.—None but serving officers and other ranks shall be examined or classified by any Committee under the authority of the Army F.A. All referees must register with their Parent Association (i.e., in the case of serving Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s or Other Ranks with the Army Football Association).

10.—The Referees' Committee alone shall have power to promote referees to CLASS I. Names shall be submitted on Form " B " by Referees' Sub-Committee to the Hon. Sec., Referees' Committee, together with recommendations. The greatest care must be taken that referees whose names are submitted for promotion to CLASS I are fully qualified, and no applicant's name will be considered, except by a resolution of the Army F.A. General Committee, unless he has had 2 years' experience in CLASS II and is certified as efficient and desirable for promotion by his Sub-Committee, who have satisfied themselves as to his efficiency by seeing him officiate in matches.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

11.—The Referees' Committee or Referees' Sub-Committees may require an Army referee to be re-examined when deemed desirable. Should any serving referee fail to register for two or more consecutive seasons, he will be liable to be dealt with under this Rule and Rule 12.

12.—The Referees' Committee may at any time reduce a referee from CLASS I to CLASS II, and the Command F.C. Referees' Sub-Committee from CLASS II to CLASS III, should they consider he falls below the required standard.

13.—A referee who has been reduced in class shall not be eligible for reinstatement until at least 12 months have elapsed from the date of such reduction.

14.—The power to remove any referees from the List for misconduct, inefficiency, or any other reason, will be exercised by the Referees' Committee. An appeal against their decision may be made to the General Committee of the Army F.A. on a deposit of £1, which must accompany the appeal, and will be forfeited if the appeal is not upheld. Such an appeal must be lodged with the Hon. Sec., Army F.A., within **seven** days of the decision having been notified.

15.—All complaints against referees will be investigated and dealt with by the Referees' Sub-Committee concerned, who will forward their findings to the Hon. Sec., Referees' Committee, for confirmation. A member of the Referees' Committee may, if required, be present at these enquiries.

16.—The minimum age for a candidate for examination shall be **twenty-one**, and the maximum **forty**.

17.—All candidates for examination will be required to pass a test for eyesight and colour-blindness, and any person compelled to wear glasses shall not be registered as a referee by the Referees' Committee.

18.—Any Ex-Soldier or Civilian who produces evidence of being registered by any recognised Association may be registered by the Referees' Committee on payment of the annual subscription according to their classification. They will be required to fill in and forward FORM "1/A" to the Hon. Sec., and will be classified according to their previous classification. They can only claim fees and expenses as laid down by that Committee.

19.—Referees and linesmen will only claim fees and travelling expenses as laid down in the rules of the competitions in which they officiate. If no scale of fees is laid down, a fee will neither be asked for nor accepted, but actual out-of-pocket expenses may be claimed.

20.—Any point not provided for in these rules will be dealt with by the Referees' Committee, whose decision, subject to the authority of the General Committee of the Army F.A., shall be **final**.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ARMY F.A. REFEREES' COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Colonel C. A. Lyon, D.S.O.

Members:

Capt. (Bt. Major) H. C. J. Yeo, Royal Tank Corps.
 Capt. S. J. Griffin, The Gloucestershire Regt.
 Capt. A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., Royal Artillery (Hon. Secretary)
 Rev. E. M. M. Bright, C.F.
 Lieut. W. R. George, Royal Army Medical Corps.
 Major A. Webb, D.C.M.

Honorary Referees:

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Impey, D.S.O., late Royal Sussex Regt.
 Major R. L. Rowley, late The Loyal Regt.
 Major J. W. West, late Army Educational Corps.
 Major F. G. Syrett, late Royal Artillery.
 Capt. F. Corke, late Royal Engineers.

ALDERSHOT.

Hon. Secretary, Aldershot Command Referees' Committee,
 Steele's Road, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	587	Sergt. A. W. Archer, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E., Blackdown.
1	981	Corpl. A. A. Caddington, R.A.S.C., Barracks Transport Office, Bordon.
1	968	Sergt. F. J. Cripps, 11th Field Co., R.E., Gibraltar Barracks, Aldershot.
1	1071	S.Q.M.S. J. E. Gouge, R.A.S.C., Room 63, Command Headquarters, Aldershot.
1	540	B.S.M. C. J. V. Granville, R.A., 5, Quetta Houses, Ewshott Camp, near Aldershot.
1	54	C.S.M. A. H. Hill, 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., 55, Inkerman Barracks, Woking.
1	35	Mr. G. S. Kerswell, 69, York Road, Aldershot.
1	608	L/Sergt. W. J. Leckie, R.A.O.C., 16, Md. Qtrs, Bramley, near Basingstoke
1	1102	C.S.M. W. Machin, 38th Field Co., R.E., Aldershot.
1	769	Mr. J. H. Nixon, 47, Wyke Avenue, Ash, near Aldershot.
1	311	Lieut. W. E. Pope, R.E., R.E. Office, Marlborough Lines, Aldershot.
1	533	C.Q.M.S. W. B. Rainey, R.E., 62, Cowie Square, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.
1	2065	Mr. C. J. Read, 2, Anstey Terrace, Alton, Hants.
1	1883	Corpl. G. R. Read, No. 4 (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., South Farnborough.
1	1014	B.Q.M.S. J. C. Spencer, 17th Field Battery, R.A., Bordon.
1	1594	Mr. M. Varney, Pendower, Station Road, Frimley, Surrey.
1	2	B.S.M. J. J. Wallace, 82nd Field Battery, R.A., North Camp, Aldershot.
2	1998	Sergt. H. W. Betts, No. 1 Coy. "A" Corps Signals, Mons Barracks, Aldershot.
2	1897	C.S.M. J. H. Brown, 24th Coy., R.A.S.C., Aldershot.
2	778	Sergt. G. P. Bushby, 3rd Carabiniers, Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot.
2	1543	L/Bdr. B. G. Clark, 33rd Field Battery, R.A., 2, Manchester Quarters, Waterloo Barracks, Alder- shot.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

- 2 1971 Bdr/Sdlr. J. Cottrell, "M" Battery, R.H.A., 10, Jersey
Quarters, Waterloo Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1839 C.Q.M.S. G. Curtis, 8th Co., R.A.S.C., 6, Wyndham
Street, Waterloo Road, Aldershot.
- 2 1686 Pte. J. Dickens, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.,
Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1555 L/Corpl. R. B. Dimond, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.,
Dettingen Barracks, Deepcut, Blackdown.
- 2 1561 Sergt. W. A. Hayball, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.,
Dettingen Barracks, Deepcut, Blackdown.
- 2 1672 Sergt. A. H. Holness, "A" Corps Signals, 55, Grant
Square, North Camp, Aldershot.
- 2 1286 B.S.M. F. W. T. Hurley, 8th Field Battery, R.A., Lille
Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1950 Sergt.-I/M. E. C. Jerram, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers,
Guadaloupe Barracks, Bordon.
- 2 1938 Corpl. S. J. Jones, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., 149,
Lamerton Md. Qtrs., Bordon.
- 2 389 Gnr. C. F. Leat, "M" Battery, R.H.A., 12, Oxford
Quarters, Waterloo Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1631 L/Corpl. M. F. W. Lucas, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps,
Farnborough.
- 2 817 Pte. T. W. Marrow, 1st Bn. Duke of Wellington Regt.,
Aldershot.
- 2 1390 Sergt. T. F. Matthews, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.,
St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon.
- 2 1716 Mr. A. Oldridge, 27, Cross Street, South Farnborough.
- 2 1796 L/Sergt. J. V. Patterson, 12th Field Coy., R.E., Gibraltar
Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1506 Corpl. C. T. K. Raymond, Royal Signals, Mons
Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1629 Bdr. J. R. Redding, Headquarters R.A., 2nd Division,
Marlborough Lines, Aldershot.
- 2 1701 Corpl. S. F. Taylor, Depot Co., Training Bn., R.A.S.C.,
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.
- 2 1598 B.Q.M.S. V. Usher, 10th Field Bde., R.A., Deepcut,
Blackdown.
- 3 2142 Dvr. F. Baillie, 3rd Bde. R.H.A., 63, St. George's Road,
Aldershot.
- 3 2335 Pte. A. Bamford, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.,
Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 2182 Sergt. F. E. Barker, 7th Field Bde. R.A., 37, Belvoir
Quarters, Bordon.
- 3 2272 Corpl. A. J. Bishop, Mechanical Warfare Experimental
Establishment, Pinehurst Barracks, Farnborough.
- 3 1877 Pte. A. Briggs, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., St. Lucia
Barracks, Bordon.
- 3 2273 Bdr. S. C. Burton, 10th Light Battery, 1st Light Bde.,
R.A., Ewshott Camp.
- 3 2148 Corpl. A. J. Clarke, 2nd Bn. The King's Regt., Aldershot.
- 3 2175 Pte. S. Fidoek, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., St. Lucia
Barracks, Bordon.
- 3 2289 C.Q.M.S. F. C. Green, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.,
Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 1205 Corpl. H. E. Greeves, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders,
Malplaquet Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 2287 L/Sergt. J. Hobbs, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.,
Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 2183 C.Q.M.S. H. A. V. Hunt, 1st Bn. Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I.,
No. 76, Hambledon Qtrs., Bordon.
- 3 2338 Pte. R. Jones, Training Coy., R.A.S.C., Buller
Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 2194 Spr. V. J. Lea, 38th Field Co., R.E., Gibraltar Barracks,
Aldershot.
- 3 2337 Corpl. J. T. Lester, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.,
Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3 2064 Signm. D. MacDougall, No. 2 Coy., "A" Corps Signals,
Mons Barracks, Aldershot.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2280	Sergt. G. E. Marsh, 6th Light Battery, R.A., No. 14 Hut, Md. Qtrs., Ewshott Camp.
3	2209	Corpl. C. Moore, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Guadaloupe Barracks, Bordon.
3	2204	Corpl. G. R. Newman, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I., Dettingen Barracks, Deepcut, Blackdown.
3	2336	Pte. A. Peers, 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Tournay Barracks, Aldershot.
3	2176	Corpl. J. Prendergast, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon.
3	2208	Sergt. J. H. Rodgers, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Bordon.
3	2293	L/Bdr. J. A. Russell, 11th Field Bde., R.A., Aldershot.
3	2181	Sigmn. I. R. Simmons, 29th/19th Field Bde., R.A., Bordon.
3	2339	Pte. G. H. Spencer, R.A.M.C., Crookham Camp, Aldershot.
3	2205	Drum-Major W. J. Strawbridge, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Bordon.
3	1939	L/Corpl. W. Taylor, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., 126, Kildare Qtrs., Bordon.
3	2241	L/Sergt. J. Walker, 3rd Carabiniers, Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot.
3	1892	L/Bdr. H. Williams, 8th Medium Battery, 2nd Medium Bde., R.A., Longmoor.
3	2242	Dvr. M. Williams, 8th Light Battery, 1st Light Bde., R.A., No. 2, Punjab Md. Qtrs., Ewshott Camp.
3	2206	Band-Sergt. J. H. Wilson, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, No. 1, Fernie Qtrs., Bordon.
3	2143	Sergt. C. F. Wright, "J" Battery, R.H.A., No. 8, Jersey Qtrs., Waterloo Barracks, Aldershot.
3	2192	L/Sergt. H. Wylie, 12th Field Co., R.E., Gibraltar Barracks, Aldershot.

BOVINGTON CAMP.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. C. W. M. Timmis, Royal Tank Corps, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.

Hon. Secretary: L/Sergt. G. W. King, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, 80a, Swinton-avenue, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.

Regd.		
Class	No.	
1	631	S/Sergt. R. M. Beisley, Royal Tank Corps, 41, Plateau Road, Bovington Camp.
1	844	Sergt.-Instr. C. Cashmore, Gunnery School, Royal Tank Corps, Lulworth.
1	1047	Sergt. H. W. Freeman, 1st Bn. Green Howards, Verne Citadel, Portland.
1	1020	L/Sergt. G. W. King, No. 3 Section, R.A.O.C., 80a, Swinton Avenue, Bovington Camp.
1	763	C.Q.M.S. J. W. Nicholson, 1st Bn. Green Howards, Verne Citadel Barracks, Portland.
1	1015	Sergt. R. W. Thompson, Royal Tank Corps Depot, 66a, Md. Qtrs., Hollebeke Road, Bovington Camp.
2	2139	L/Sergt. W. G. A. Giles, R.A.P.C., Braemar, Westport Road, Wareham.
2	1664	Sergt. G. A. Hampton, Royal Tank Corps Depot, 88a, Hooe Road, Bovington Camp.
2	1268	L/Sergt. H. E. Lemon, Royal Tank Corps Depot, Bovington Camp.
3	2282	L/Corpl. V. E. Dennis, D. & M. School, Royal Tank Corps, Bovington Camp.
3	2138	Pte. J. O'Kane, D. & M. School, Royal Tank Corps, Bovington Camp.
3	2281	L/Corpl. F. H. Vincent, D. & M. School, Royal Tank Corps, Bovington Camp.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CATTERICK.

Referees' Representative: Rev. E. M. M. Bright, C.F., St. Oswalde's Hutte, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Hon. Secretary: R.S.M. W. J. Marks, 1st Bn. Durham L.I., Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	569	Sergt. T. P. Barratt, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt., Aisne Lines, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
1	691	Capt. J. Dean, R.A., Attd. No. 26 (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., Catterick, Yorks.
1	1190	L/Corpl. H. Lowe, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., Menin Lines, Catterick Camp.
1	1894	R.S.M. W. J. Marks, 1st Bn. Durham L.I., Catterick Camp.
1	222	L/Sergt. E. H. Ward, 55th Field Co., R.E., Catterick Camp.
2	1920	Sergt. E. Brierley, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt., Md. Qtrs., 29, Aisne Lines, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
2	698	Rev. E. M. M. Bright, C.F., St. Oswalde's Hutte, Catterick Camp.
2	1831	L/Corpl. P. Freedman, 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, Gaza Lines, Catterick.
2	1816	L/Sergt. C. P. Knight, R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Catterick Camp.
2	1599	C.Q.M.S. A. S. Mitchell, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., 29, Menin Lines, Catterick Camp.
2	1995	Sergt. W. W. Page, Headquarters, Signal Training Centre, Royal Signals, Catterick Camp.
2	1031	Sergt. H. A. Palmer, Royal Signals, 12, Suvla Lines, Md. Qtrs., Catterick Camp.
2	2062	Corpl. H. B. Powell, Royal Signals, 69, St. Quentin Lines, Catterick Camp.
2	1679	S/Sergt. C. C. Tidman, 34th Co., R.A.S.C., Catterick Camp, Yorks.
3	2269	L/Corpl. W. Burrows, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Hooge Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2327	B.S.M. R. E. Carroll, "Y" Battery, 21st Field Bde., R.A., Somme Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	1999	Sergt. G. Cowley, 19th Coy., R.A.S.C., Catterick Camp.
3	1918	L/Sergt. F. Crompton, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt., Md. Qtrs., 21, Aisne Lines, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
3	2322	L/Bdr. R. C. Douglas, 67/20th Field Bde., R.A., Marne Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	1993	Sergt. G. F. Finch, R.A.P.C., c/o Headquarters, 21st Field Bde., R.A., Somme Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2323	L/Bdr. A. J. A. Gascoigne, 45/20th Field Bde., R.A., 42, Helles Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2326	Corpl. D. R. Green, "E" Coy., Training Bn., Royal Signals, Catterick Camp.
3	2321	2nd Lieut. A. E. G. Haig, 21st Field Bde., R.A., R.A. Mess, Somme Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2334	Sergt. T. O'Neill, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt., Aisne Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2325	L/Corpl. I. Taylor, 1st Bn. Durham L.I., Mons Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2328	Corpl. E. W. Wales, 1st Bn. Durham L.I., M6ns Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2324	Corpl. S. L. Washburn, Training Bn., Royal Signals, Vimy Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2340	Sergt. H. Whittaker, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Hooge Lines, Catterick Camp.
3	2341	Corpl. S. A. Wilson, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Hooge Lines, Catterick Camp.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHATHAM.

Referees' Representative: Army F.A. Referees' Representative,
Chatham Area, Sports Office, Training Bn., R.E., Chatham.

Hon. Secretary: Corpl. H. H. Gilbert, Training Bn., R.E., Chatham.
Regd.

Class	No.	
1	1166	L/Corpl. M. H. Crooks, c/o O.C., R.A.S.C., Southill Barracks, Chatham.
1	1097	Spr. E. A. Lambert, R.E., No. 1, B. Block, Md. Qtrs., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
2	1959	Spr. D. W. B. Dunn, "L" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
2	1963	Corpl. H. H. Gilbert, Training Bn. R.E., 4, "K" Md. Qtrs., St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham.
2	1958	Spr. F. W. Hill, "L" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
2	1116	Spr. G. W. Hughes, Training Bn. R.E., Brompton Barracks, Chatham.
2	1949	Corpl. W. Martin, 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles, 18, "B" Md. Qtrs., Milton Barracks, Gravesend.
2	1466	Sergt. W. Townsend, R.E., 64, King Edward Road, Gillingham.
3	2378	L/Corpl. A. E. Burrows, R.A.S.C., 30a, Md. Qtrs., Milton Barracks, Gravesend.
3	2046	L/Corpl. F. G. Deer, R.A.S.C. 10 "A" Block, Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
3	2030	C.S.M. J. Doherty, 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles, Gravesend.
3	2300	W.O.-Instr. S. Donaldson, Army Educational Corps, Brompton Barracks, Chatham.
3	2306	L/Corpl. K. S. Edwards, "M" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
3	2304	Sergt. L. Houghton, Depot Bn. R.E., 28, Church Road, Gillingham.
3	2303	L/Corpl. C. H. Ingram, Depot Bn. R.E., 82, Saxton Street, Gillingham.
3	2301	L/Corpl. E. C. Kelly, "B" Coy., Training Bn. R.E., 5 E., Md. Qtrs., St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham.
3	2298	L/Corpl. S. G. L. Moore, "L" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
3	2305	L/Sergt. W. Robinson, "M" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
3	2302	Corpl. G. H. Slack, "M" Coy., Depot Bn. R.E., Kitchener Barracks, Chatham.
3	2320	Sergt.-Instr. T. Thorp, Army Educational Corps, 18 B., Md. Qtrs., Milton Barracks, Gravesend.

COLCHESTER.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. E. M. G. Wray, D.S.O., 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.

Hon. Secretary: C.Q.M.S. G. Carlier, 2nd Bn. King's Shropshire L.I.,
Sobraon Barracks, Colchester.

Class	No.	
1	25	C.Q.M.S. G. Carlier, 2nd Bn. King's Shropshire L.I., Sobraon Barracks, Colchester.
1	1340	Fus. W. Y. Carter, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Goojerat Barracks, Colchester.
1	948	Sergt. A. W. Chapman, 7th Field Co., R.E., Reed Hall Camp, Colchester.
1	1380	Spr. M. J. Sullivan, D.C.M., R.E., 19, Cambridge Block Md. Qtrs., Colchester.
1	2079	C.Q.M.S. A. W. Wiggins, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Goojerat Barracks, Colchester.
2	1844	Sigmn. R. W. V. Blackburn, 4th Divisional Signals, Colchester.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

2	1024	Bdsmn. J. C. Cameron, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch, Colchester.
2	1843	Sergt. J. R. Gough, 21 (T) Coy., R.A.S.C., Reed Hall Camp, Colchester.
2	2137	Sergt. J. E. Greenall, Royal Signals, 4th Divisional Signals, Reed Hall Camp, Colchester.
2	403	Pte. L. J. Gromm, 2nd Bn. The Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
2	1901	Sdlt. S/Sergt. V. E. T. Lane, 4th Q.O. Hussars, Cavalry Barracks, Colchester.
2	1287	L/Corpl. H. D. Mansfield, R.A.S.C., Headquarters, 4th Division, Colchester.
2	1900	Corpl. H. Purvis, 4th Q.O. Hussars, Cavalry Barracks, Colchester.
2	1929	L/Corpl. J. H. P. Wilbraham, 4th Divisional Signals, Colchester.
3	2257	Dmr. L. W. Course, 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
3	2254	Pte. J. Crossthwaite, 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.

LONDON.

Referees' Representative: London District, Room 44, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Hon. Secretary: Corpl. G. H. Allen, R.A.S.C., Room 44, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	348	Corpl. G. H. Allen, R.A.S.C., Room 44, Horse Guards, S.W.1.
1	616	C.S.M. O. G. T. Berry, Depot, Essex Regt., Warley Barracks, Brentwood.
1	37	Mr. F. G. Brind, 6, High Street, Caterham-on-the-Hill.
1	47	Mr. A. W. Chapman, Verulam, Long Lane, Bexley Heath, Kent.
1	318	Armr. S/Sergt. T. G. Chapman, R.A.O.C., Attd. 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1.
1	823	Major G. M. Coombs, R.A.O.C., T.A., 67, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1	834	Mr. H. G. Cross, 3, Victoria House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
1	1089	W.O.II H. Fisher, A.E.C., Depot, Essex Regt., Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex.
1	749	R.S.M. N. W. J. Grant, M.M., Royal Signals, 51, Calthorpe Street, W.C.1.
1	257	Mr. W. H. Hill, The Lodge, Draper's Houses, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, N.17.
1	1136	Mr. H. E. Hutchinson, 146 Kingston Road, Staines, Middlesex.
1	623	Mr. T. E. Lardner, Sanatorium, The College, Epsom.
1	2317	Mr. J. J. Matthews, 23, Derwentwater Road, Acton, W.3.
1	1369	B.S.M. S. A. Morrison, 63rd Field Bde., R.A. (T.A.), 105, Holland Road, Brixton, S.W.9.
1	1884	Mr. W. F. Neale, 210, Homesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.
1	1451	B.S.M. F. K. Poole, 65th Field Bde., R.A. (T.A.), Beechdale, 43, Eltham Road, Lee Green, S.E.12.
1	63	S.S.M. S. A. Rose, R.A.S.C., Room 165, War Office, S.W.1.
1	454	Mus. W. E. Ross-Gower, Scots Guards Band, 1, Brodrick Grove, Plumstead, S.E.18.
1	777	Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, 178, Tressillian Road, Brockley, S.E.4.
1	638	Tpr. V. P. West, Royal Horse Guards, Knightsbridge Barracks, S.W.7.
1	1775	Clr. Sergt. W. Yates, Headquarters, Grenadier Guards, Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.
2	1279	Mr. J. E. Aylott, 164, Winchester Road, Highams Park, E.4.
2	1847	Mr. H. J. Brown, 80, Lancaster Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

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|---|------|---|
| 2 | 1730 | L/Corpl. S. Carter, 14th Coy., Coldstream Guards, Guards Depot, Caterham. |
| 2 | 2346 | Mr. J. Cook, 24, Church Road, Bromley. |
| 2 | 2318 | Mr. H. G. G. Couchman, 10, Madeira Road, Streatham, S.W.16. |
| 2 | 1615 | Mr. J. B. Cox, 105, Somerset Avenue, Hook, Surbiton. |
| 2 | 1211 | Mr. G. T. Crafts, 51, Cedar Avenue, Whitton, Twickenham. |
| 2 | 2116 | Mr. W. G. Cresswell, 55, St. Mary Grove, Chiswick, W.4. |
| 2 | 1329 | Mr. A. E. England, 157, Tachbrook Street, S.W.1. |
| 2 | 1366 | R.S.M. C. S. Fairbairn, R.A., The Drill Hall, Market Square, Aylesbury, Bucks. |
| 2 | 1737 | Pte. F. J. Fenwick, R.A.M.C., Reception Station, Guards Depot, Caterham. |
| 2 | 1738 | Corpl. W. H. Foster, No. 18 Coy., R.A.M.C., Millbank Barracks, S.W.1. |
| 2 | 2092 | Major G. M. Haslam, R.A. (T.A.), 16, Adolphus Road, W.4. |
| 2 | 1690 | Sergt. M. Jones, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards, Chelsea Barracks, S.W.3. |
| 2 | 1004 | Mr. P. J. Kavanagh, 84, Tamworth Street, Fulham, S.W.6. |
| 2 | 1229 | Mr. S. G. Kingham, 17, Bessborough Place, S.W.1. |
| 2 | 2008 | Mr. H. G. Little, 33, Sherwood Road, St. Mary Cray, Kent. |
| 2 | 1821 | Corpl. E. Lunt, 18th Coy., R.A.M.C., 13, Md. Qtrs., Millbank, S.W.1. |
| 2 | 1726 | L/Corpl. A. H. L. Pritchard, Scots Guards, 5 "A" Block, Md. Qtrs., Guards Depot, Caterham. |
| 2 | 2015 | L/Corpl. W. Reynolds, B. Supply Co., R.A.S.C., Kensington Barracks, W.8. |
| 2 | 1930 | Sergt. G. W. Sharrad, R.A.S.C., Kensington Barracks, W.8. |
| 2 | 1447 | Sergt. C. F. Sobey, Royal Fusiliers, 209, Harrow Road, W.2. |
| 2 | 2294 | Mr. A. H. Pope, 142, Portobello Road, Notting Hill, W.11. |
| 2 | 935 | L/Sergt. T. Stedman, 1st Bn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers, Attd. Army Vocational Training Centre, Hounslow. |
| 2 | 2004 | Corpl. W. S. Sweby, No. 18 Coy., R.A.M.C., Room 24, Headquarters, Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.W.1. |
| 2 | 1823 | L/Corpl. J. F. Walker, 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1. |
| 3 | 2319 | Mr. A. F. Akerman, 58, Mildmay Street, N.1. |
| 3 | 2224 | Corpl. J. Burgess, Depot, The Middlesex Regt., Mill Hill, N.W.7. |
| 3 | 2165 | Corpl. H. Clarke, Depot, The Middlesex Regt., Mill Hill, N.W.7. |
| 3 | 2111 | Mr. C. R. Clifford, 59, Durban Road, West Ham, E.15. |
| 3 | 1904 | Mr. W. G. A. Grant, 25, Millfields Avenue, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, E.17. |
| 3 | 2166 | C.S.M. J. N. Hart, Depot, The Middlesex Regt., Mill Hill, N.W.7. |
| 3 | 2233 | L/Sergt. C. H. Hitchcock, R.A.P.C., Eastern Command Pay Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.1. |
| 3 | 2168 | Pte. G. Knight, Depot, The Middlesex Regt., Mill Hill, N.W.7. |
| 3 | 2347 | Mr. W. McKellar, 120, Carr Road, E.17. |
| 3 | 2258 | Sergt. J. Pearce, Depot, The Essex Regt., Warley Barracks, Warley, Essex. |
| 3 | 2295 | Mr. W. L. F. Rogers, 9, Raveley Street, Tufnell Park, N.W.5. |
| 3 | 1787 | Mr. C. Roman, 33, Clewer Avenue, Windsor. |
| 3 | 2082 | Mr. F. J. Weidner, 59, Brettenham Road, E.17. |
| 3 | 2077 | L/Corpl. E. L. White, R. Depot Coy., R.A.S.C., Feltham. |

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. E. A. R. Porch, The East Surrey Regt.,
Command Central Gymnasium, Victoria Barracks, Belfast.

Class	No.	Regd.
1	1495	Mr. F. J. Begley, 5, Frank Street, Belfast.
1	1067	C.Q.M.S. T. Harper, M.M., 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt., Ballykinlar Camp.
1	368	G.S.M. J. W. McGerr, M.B.E., Garrison Staff, Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
1	510	Lieut. E. A. R. Porch, The East Surrey Regt., Command Central Gymnasium, Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
2	1600	L/Sergt. R. F. Hinton, 26th (T.) Coy., R.A.S.C., Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
2	1640	Dr.-Major J. R. Smith, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt., Ballykinlar Camp.
2	1887	R.Q.M.S. J. W. Smith, 1st Bn. The Border Regt., Palace Barracks, Holywood.
2	1970	L/Corpl. A. W. Staff, 26th (T.) Coy., R.A.S.C., Victoria Barracks, Belfast.
3	1497	Mr. J. Martin, c/o Recruiting Office, Alexandra Gardens, Portadown.
3	2219	Pte. F. Maskery, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt., Londonderry.

PLYMOUTH.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. J. S. Steer, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., North Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

Class	No.	Regd.
1	293	L/Corpl. J. Bryan, Military Foot Police, Granby Barracks, Devonport.
1	1152	Sergt. G. S. Lill, R.A.S.C., Headquarters, 8th Infantry Brigade, Devonport.
2	1896	L/Corpl. A. R. May, 23rd Coy., R.A.S.C., Devonport.
2	1207	Corpl. G. Weller, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., North Raglan Barracks, Devonport.
3	2144	Corpl. J. J. Shaw, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., North Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

PORTSMOUTH.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. H. G. Terrey, R.A., R.A. Mess, Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth.

Class	No.	Regd.
1	160	L/Corpl. W. Beesley, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
1	230	Sergt. H. E. Boanas, R.A.P.C., 79, Lovett Road, Copnor, Portsmouth.
1	1457	L/Corpl. W. D. Goss, R.A.O.C., Ordnance Depot, Portsmouth.
1	859	S.Q.M.S. J. Hart, R.A.O.C., c/o D.A.D.O.S. Office, Ordnance Depot, Hillsea.
1	1238	Capt. C. E. Higgins, R.A., 45, Balfour-road, North End, Portsmouth.
1	751	Q.M.S. Art. W. H. Tambling, 1st Medium Bde., R.A., E. 10, Md. Qtrs., Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth.
2	1767	Sergt. T. H. Hill, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	2198	L/Sergt. J. H. Arnett, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	1777	Sergt. W. J. Kelly, Headquarters, 1st Medium Bde., R.A., Portsmouth.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2283	Corpl. C. McLaughlin, R.A.P.C., Army Pay Office, Hilsa Barracks, Portsmouth.
3	2195	L/Corpl. A. E. Powell, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	2390	L/Bdr. E. Rixon, 5th Medium Battery, R.A., 13; "B" Block, Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.
3	2196	L/Sergt. C. H. B. Rule, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	2200	Sergt. C. A. Stears, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	2199	Drum Major W. P. Wedge, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.
3	2197	L/Corpl. G. Whitfield, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Albany Barracks, Parkhurst, I. of W.

SALISBURY PLAIN.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. W. R. George, R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Tidworth.

Class	Regd. No.	
	1350	C.Q.M.S. J. W. Barnes, 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Perham Down, Ludgershall, Wilts.
1	746	S/Sergt. J. F. Crump, R.A.O.C., 11, Delhi Md. Qtrs., Tidworth.
1	30	Lieut. W. R. George, R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Tidworth.
1	607	L/Corpl. W. H. Guest, Corps of Military Police, 3, Hartington Road, Salisbury.
1	463	Sergt. V. F. W. Mainwaring, 23rd Medium Battery, R.A., Larkhill.
1	1357	Sergt. W. H. Martin, 20/9th Field Bde., R.A.
1	1449	L/Bdr. S. Robson, 23/6th Medium Bde., R.A., Larkhill Camp, Wilts.
1	722	Corpl. J. Rush, R.A.S.C., Tidworth.
1	419	S.Q.M.S. B. E. L. Tozer, R.A.P.C., 3, Md. Qtrs., Delhi Barracks, Tidworth.
1	185	S.S.M. J. W. Whelan, R.A.S.C., Headquarters, 3rd Division and Salisbury Plain Area, Bulford.
2	711	Sergt. J. G. C. Blake, Royal Tank Corps, 20, Md. Qtrs., Perham Down, Ludgershall, Wilts.
2	2009	Corpl. H. W. Corke, D/C. R.E. Office, Stables Yard, Jagdalik Road, Tidworth.
2	2010	Sergt. R. Dugdale, Headquarters, 2nd Field Bde., R.A., Larkhill.
2	2012	Sergt. A. Gunnill, 11th Hussars, Candahar Barracks, Tidworth.
2	2041	Sergt. E. E. Harman, M.M., 2nd Field Bde., R.A., 31, Bingham Road, Larkhill.
2	2037	Sergt. A. T. Jarman, 18th (M.) Battery, R.A., 6th Medium Bde., R.A., Larkhill.
2	1933	R.S.M. J. W. Lockwood, R.A.M.C., c/o A.D.M.S. Office, Headquarters, 3rd Division, Bulford.
2	1953	Sergt. G. W. Martin, 1st Survey Co., R.A., Larkhill.
3	973	Bdr. Farrier J. T. Nelson, 35th Field Battery, R.A., Larkhill.
2	1956	S.Q.M.S. H. A. Thompson, 2, Md. Qtrs., R.A.S.C., Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth.
2	2022	C.Q.M.S. W. Tubby, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, No. 8, Bhurtpore Qtrs., Tidworth.
2	402	Sergt. L. H. Wareham, R.E., 69, Messines Lines, Bulford Camp.
2	1952	Sergt. M. E. Wilkinson, 1st Survey Coy., R.A., Larkhill.
3	2253	Sergt. M. Batty, 1st Bn. King's Own Yorkshire L.I., 39, Lucknow Barracks, Tidworth.
3	2024	L/Corpl. S. Baxendale, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, 27, Md. Qtrs., Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2156	L/Bdr. A. J. Beasley, 13th Light Battery, R.A., Bulford Camp, Wilts.
3	2274	Arm.-S/Sergt. E. F. Bussey, R.A.O.C., 53, Bingham Road, Larkhill.
3	2277	Gnr. J. T. Carr, 1st Survey Coy., R.A., Larkhill.
3	2025	Sergt. A. Cheetham, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth.
3	2251	R.S.M. E. G. Coventry, 4/7th Dragoon Guards, Alliwail Barracks, Tidworth.
3	2011	L/Corpl. R. W. Ellis, No. 2 Section, R.A.O.C., Tidworth.
3	1250	Sergt. F. Fawe, 3rd Divl. Signals, Royal Signals, Bulford Camp.
3	1569	Pte. J. P. Hall, R.A.O.C., 37, Md. Qtrs., Assaye Barracks, Tidworth.
3	2299	L/Corpl. C. J. Dennis, 58th Coy., R.E., Porton.
3	2275	Gnr. J. McCarron, 23/6th (M.) Bde., R.A., Larkhill.
3	2278	B.S.M. F. B. McGuire, School of Artillery, No. 7, Packway Qtrs., Larkhill Camp.
3	2167	Sergt. M. Minihan, 36th Coy., R.A.S.C., Bulford.
3	2154	S.Q.M.S. W. A. Offord, Military Provost Staff Corps, No. 7, Delhi Md. Qtrs., Tidworth.
3	1784	Capt. A. D. Pelling, R.A., Experimental Station, Porton, Wilts.
3	2374	L/Sergt. W. J. Rogers, 19th Field Battery, R.A., Bulford Camp, Wilts.
3	2779	Bdr. F. S. Stanlake, 1st Survey Coy., R.A., Larkhill.
3	2276	Gnr. R. S. T. West, 1st Survey Coy., R.A., 24, Forriana Road, Larkhill.
3	2028	L/Corpl. F. Whelan, H.Q. Wing, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, Bhurtpore Barracks, Tidworth.
3	2155	Bdr.-Sdr. J. W. Wellbourne, Headquarters, 9th Field Bde., R.A., Bulford.

SCOTLAND.

Referees' Representative: Capt. R. E. S. Clephan, R.E., Headquarters, Scottish Command, Edinburgh.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	1148	Sergt. R. Bunting, Depot, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Berwick-on-Tweed.
2	1972	S/Sergt. H. A. Crowder, R.A.S.C., Headquarters, Scottish Command, Edinburgh.
2	1407	C.S.M. J. B. Marshall, 4th Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers (T.A.), Drill Hall, Jedburgh, Scotland.
2	1234	Sergt. W. J. Parker, Depot, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Stirling.
2	1013	T/C. S.M. W. M. S. Singlehurst, R.E., Renfrewshire (Fortress), R.E., Fort Matilda, Greenock.
2	1224	Sergt. A. Thornton, Scots Guards, Drill Hall, Wick, Caithness.
3	2113	Sergt. C. Clarke, R.A., 110, Victoria Road, Glasgow.
3	2130	Gnr. T. Dabbs, 34th Field Battery, R.A., Castle Park Barracks, Dunbar, East Lothian.
3	2377	Sergt. A. Houltram, P.S., 7th Bn. Highland L.I. (T.A.), Main Street, Glasgow.
3	2014	Corpl. R. R. Spence, Depot, Gordon Highlanders, Castlehill Barracks, Aberdeen.
3	1651	Sig. J. Summers, R.A., Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh.
3	2160	L/Bdr. G. H. V. Wilcox, 34th Field Battery, R.A., Castle Park Barracks, Dunbar, East Lothian.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SHOEBURYNESS.

Referees' Representative: Capt. A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A.,
R.A. Mess, Shoeburyness.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	367	Capt. A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A., R.A. Mess, Shoeburyness.
1	161	Armr.-Q.M.S. J. J. Gilbert, R.A.O.C., Coast Artillery School, Shoeburyness.
1	1467	Gnr. A. Siddons, Experimental Establishment, R.A., Shoeburyness.
2	2017	Sergt. G. A. Easton, A.D.R.A., 41, New Md. Qtrs., Shoeburyness.
2	2003	L/Bdr. W. H. Page, R.A., 47, New Md. Qtrs., Shoeburyness.
2	2018	B.S.M. R. W. Smith, R.A., Coast Artillery School, Shoeburyness.
2	2118	Sergt. G. T. A. Spencer, 6th Medium Battery, R.A., Shoeburyness.
2	1567	Sergt. F. S. West, Royal Artillery, Shoeburyness.
3	2260	L/Bdr. W. J. Burgwyn, Headquarters, 3rd Medium Bde., R.A., Shoeburyness.
3	2259	B.Q.M.S. A. J. Cherriman, 10th Medium Battery, R.A., 44, "D" Block, New Md. Qtrs., Shoeburyness.

SHORNCLIFFE.

Referees' Representative: Capt. A. W. Dolby, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Secretary: Sergt. W. Owen, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	342	Mr. W. C. Coates, 46, St. John's Street, Folkestone.
1	1905	Marine W. J. Goodchild, R.M., 14, Granville Street, Deal.
1	140	Rev. S. Hinchliffe, C.F., Duke of Yorks' Royal Military School, Dover.
1	1101	S.S.M. A. L. H. Wilson, R.A.P.C., 1, W.O.'s Qtrs., Buff Barracks, Canterbury.
1	34	Mr. W. B. Macgowan, 7, Beachborough Villas, Folkestone.
2	514	Sergt. J. H. Allwood, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 11, Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe.
2	2043	C.S.M. A. J. Castle, 1st Bn. Highland L.I., Citadel Barracks, Dover.
2	1834	L/Sergt. T. A. Matthews, 22nd (T.) Coy., R.A.S.C., Shorncliffe.
2	1771	C.S.M. C. R. Ricketts, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 41, Md. Qtrs., Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe.
2	1810	Corpl. F. C. Sheward, R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Shorncliffe.
2	747	C.S.M. F. Sidwell, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe.
3	2117	Pioneer-Sergt. E. W. J. Puleston, 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Connaught Barracks, Dover.
3	1992	2nd Lieut. M. C. Russell, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe.
3	2329	Spr. R. J. Sparkes, 59th (Fld.) Coy., R.E., Canterbury.

SOUTH IRISH COAST DEFENCES.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. A. G. Munn, R.A., Sports Officer, Headquarters, S.I.C.D., Spike Island.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	437	B.Q.M.S. P. E. Todd, 8th Heavy Battery, R.A., No. 1, Coast Guard Quarters, Bere Island, South Ireland.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

- 2 1271 Spr. P. C. Perkins, R.E., Fort Camden, near Crosshaven,
Co. Cork, South Ireland.
- 2 1120 Corpl. G. W. Richardson, Royal Signals, S.I.C.D. Signal
Section, Spike Island, Co. Cork.

WOOLWICH.

Referees' Representative: Woolwich Garrison, Headquarters, 1st
Training Bde., R.A., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.

Hon. Secretary: Q.M.S. Middleton, R.A., Headquarters, 1st Training
Bde., R.A., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	321	Sergt. J. Ferguson, 1st Training Bde., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
1	803	Capt. G. H. Jones, late R.A., R.A. Mess, Woolwich, S.E.18.
1	1150	Q.M.S. S. Middleton, Headquarters, 1st Training Bde., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
1	1114	L/Sergt. F. R. Nuttall, R.A., Military College of Science, Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich, S.E.18.
1	1397	Sergt. L. E. Slater, Depot Bde., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
1	1302	L/Sergt. H. T. Sutton, Headquarters, Woolwich Garrison, R.A. Barracks, Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1785	Mus. F. J. Bear, R.A., 51, Abbots Walk, Bexley Heath.
2	706	Mr. E. H. Birchall, 15, Tuscan Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.
2	1967	Sergt. E. E. Blake, R.A., Depot Bde., R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1832	Sergt. P. J. Cairns, R.A., 87, East Block Md. Qtrs., Brookhill Road, Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1968	Bdr. T. Eaton, R.A., Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1966	L/Sergt. J. Handley, R.A., 6, West Block, Brookhill Road, Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1873	Capt. E. C. Miller, O.B.E., R.A., R.A. Mess, Woolwich, S.E.18.
2	1461	Sergt. D. Shaw, R.A., 3rd Training Battery, Depot R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.
3	2222	L/Sergt. Art. J. B. Esland, R.A., Military College of Science, Woolwich.
3	2211	Sergt. C. H. G. Lane, R.A., 23, Frances Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
3	2223	Gnr. F. J. Roberts, R.A., Depot Bde., R.A., Woolwich, S.E.18.

YORK.

Referees' Representative: Major C. F. Douglas White, M.B.E., Royal
Army Ordnance Corps, Headquarters, Northern Command, York.

Hon. Secretary: Q.M.S. R. Coleman, Royal Engineers, Fishergate
House, Fishergate, York.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	1232	Q.M.S. R. Coleman, R.E., Fishergate House, Fishergate, York.
2	1456	Corpl. R. Cunningham, R.E., 27, Ambrose Street, Fulford Road, York.
2	1153	Sergt. W. H. Stone, R.E. Stores Office, Infantry Barracks, York.
2	1806	Mr. J. Thompson, No. 7, Chelmsford Place, Fulford Road, York.
3	2228	Drum-Major F. Evans, 2/5th Fusiliers, Fulford Barracks, York.

MISCELLANEOUS (HOME).

Class	Regd. No.	
1	490	Mr. A. E. Barnes, Oundle School O.T.C., near Peterborough.
1	479	C.S.M. H. M. Clayton, North Staffordshire Regt., Drill Hall, Uttoxeter, Staffs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

1	78	Capt. H. A. Dix, R.A., Artillery Barracks, Park Street, Hill, E. Yorks.
1	9	Mr. A. C. Farthing, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
1	969	Mr. T. Friend, Clonmel, Holbrook, near Horsham, Sussex.
1	449	Capt. S. J. Griffin, Depot, The Gloucestershire Regt., Horfield Barracks, Bristol.
1	1210	B.S.M. M. W. Hatcher, 18th Light Battery, R.A., Nelson Barracks, Norwich.
1	169	R.S.M. F. Higbee, 18th Field Bde., R.A., Preston Barracks, Brighton.
1	989	B.S.M. W. H. Jordan, R.A., Artillery House, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
1	721	Capt. A. V. Kerrison, R.A., Coolinge, Tatsfield, Surrey.
1	1336	L/Corpl. W. H. Lumb, Corps of Military Police, Seaforth Barracks, Seaforth, Liverpool.
1	1133	Sergt. S. Mackenzie, Central Flying School, R.A.F., Wittering, near Peterborough.
1	2036	Pte. T. H. Phillips, Depot, Norfolk Regt., Britannia Barracks, Norwich.
1	285	Capt. R. W. Smith, Sailors' Homes and Institute, 92, St. Mary's Road, Garston, Liverpool.
1	1714	C.S.M. F. Wheelock, Prince of Wales's Vols., Drill Hall, Mill Street, St. Helens, Lancs.
2	1610	Gnr. A. T. Bligh, 56/24th Field Bde., R.A., 15, A.A. Block, Md. Qtrs., Fenham Barracks, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2	2016	B.Q.M.S. J. J. Clavell, 53rd Field Bde., R.A. (T.A.), Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancs.
2	1499	Sergt. A. Dyer, 1st Bn. Essex Regt., Llanion Barracks, Pembroke Dock.
2	813	C.S.M. A. A. Fitter, Duke of Wellington's Regt., Attd. Army Technical School (Boys), Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Mon.
2	1498	Sergt. A. W. Nice, R.A.S.C., Militia Buildings, Nicholas Street, Chester.
2	1292	B.Q.M.S. H. V. Ruddy, 59th Field Bty., R.A., Preston Barracks, Brighton.
2	2044	C.Q.M.S. G. Williams, Depot, Lincolnshire Regt., 46, Md. Qtrs., New Barracks, Lincoln.
3	2316	Bdr. T. Armstrong, 18th Field Bde., R.A., 50, Nesbitt Road, Brighton.
3	2226	Sergt.-Instr. H. C. Bloomfield, A.E.C., Preston Barracks, Brighton.
3	2170	Corpl. A. J. Burrell, Depot, The Norfolk Regt., 8 "B" Block, Britannia Barracks, Norwich.
3	2238	Lieut. C. Collingwood, R.A. Mess, Preston Barracks, Brighton.
3	2262	L/Sergt. F. Carr, R.E., Attd. A.T.S. (Boys), Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Mon.
3	2343	A/R.S.M. J. A. Chaloner, 5th Bn. The Lancashire Fusiliers (T.A.), Castle Armoury, Bury.
3	2288	Sergt. J. A. Coleman, Depot, South Staffordshire Regt., Whittington Barracks, Lichfield.
3	2235	Sergt. O. Cullen, 18th Field Bde., R.A., Preston Barracks, Brighton.
3	1301	Pte. R. R. Drew, Depot, The Norfolk Regt., Britannia Barracks, Norwich.
3	2135	Corpl. W. M. Foster, R.A.S.C. Office, Britannia Barracks, Norwich.
3	2236	L/Sergt. A. S. Gray, 94th Field Battery, R.A., Preston Barracks, Brighton.
3	2177	Sergt. D. K. Pedder, Depot, Devonshire Regt., Higher Barracks, Exeter.
3	1977	Corpl. F. J. Perry, R.E., Garrison Engineers Office, Kinnersley House, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury.
3	2263	Corpl. H. W. Price, R.E., Attd. A.T.S. (Boys), Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Mon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

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| 3 | 2265 | L/Sergt. F. G. L. Squibb, R.A.S.C., Attd. A.T.S. (Boys),
Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Mon. |
| 3 | 2264 | T/Sergt. G. H. Tarling, R.E., Attd. A.T.S. (Boys),
Beachley Camp, Chepstow, Mon. |
| 3 | 2284 | Sergt. T. L. Wollin, 1st Bn. The Essex Regt., Pembroke
Dock. |

BERMUDA.

Referees' Representative:

Class	Regd. No.	
1	1235	W.O.II. C. G. Waite R.E., Stores Office, Prospect Bermuda.

CEYLON.

Referees' Representative:

CHINA—HONG KONG.

Referees' Representative: Capt. C. E. E. Heywood, R.A.P.C., Command
Headquarters, China Command, Hong Kong.

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 1 | 442 | Art/L/Sergt. G. S. Brown, R.A., H.K.S. Bde, R.A., Hong
Kong. |
| 2 | 1635 | Sergt. E. D. Malpas, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Hong
Kong. |
| 2 | 1634 | Sergt. J. L. Marshall, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Hong
Kong. |
| 2 | 1632 | Capt. F. R. Williams, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Hong
Kong. |
| 3 | 1856 | Corpl. R. P. M. Hackford, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.,
Hong Kong. |
| 3 | 1697 | Corpl. W. Harris, 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, Hong
Kong. |
| 3 | 1985 | C.Q.M.S. B. Hyde, 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, Hong
Kong. |
| 3 | 1982 | Sergt. W. H. Joynson, 20th Heavy Battery, R.A., Hong
Kong. |
| 3 | 1855 | Sergt. J. H. Reeks, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regt., Hong
Kong. |
| 3 | 1987 | Corpl. J. W. Troy, R.A.S.C., Hong Kong. |

CHINA—SHANGHAI.

Referees' Representative:

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| 1 | 1280 | Sergt. W. H. Hymns, No. 12 Coy., R.A.S.C., c/o A.P.C.,
Shanghai. |
| 1 | 1378 | Capt. H. G. Reed, H.Q. Fire Dept., Municipal Council,
Shanghai. |
| 1 | 978 | M.S.S. R. R. Renney, No. 12 Coy., R.A.S.C., Shanghai. |

CHINA—TIENSIN.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. H. G. Duncombe, 1st Bn. Queen's
Royal Regt., Tientsin Area, Field Post Office No. 1, North China.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	1405	Lieut. H. G. Duncombe, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., Tientsin Area, Field Post Office No. 1, North China.
1	1189	L/Corpl. F. Farnsworth, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
2	1267	L/Sergt. B. McCormack, R.A.O.C., Tientsin.
3	2353	Sergt. N. J. Godwin, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2313	Pte. R. Gray, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2314	Pte. G. Ham, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2240	L/Corpl. C. W. Litton, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2311	Sergt. J. McCoy, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2291	L/Corpl. P. Millard, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2312	L/Sergt. P. F. Ryan, R.A.O.C., British Legion Guard, Peking.
3	2252	Pte. L. Waite, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2290	Pte. F. W. White, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.
3	2315	L/Corpl. S. Willmott, 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., British Barracks, Tientsin.

EGYPT.

Referees' Representative: Capt. G. L. Weeks, Royal Ulster Rifles, Headquarters, British Troops in Egypt, Cairo.

Hon. Secretary: Sergt. A. E. Wells, Royal Signals, Headquarters, British Troops in Egypt, Cairo.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	399	C.S.M. G. H. Anderson, 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regt., Citadel, Cairo, Egypt.
1	18	Lieut. C. E. Bull, M.B.E., D.C.M., R.A.M.C., Military Hospital, Citadel, Cairo, Egypt.
1	687	Sergt. A. H. Folley, R.A.P.C., Army Pay Office, 1911 Buildings, Abbassia.
1	1335	Q.M.S. P. A. P. Webberley, R.A.M.C., Citadel Military Hospital, Cairo.
1	423	Sergt. A. E. Wells, Royal Signals, Headquarters, British Troops in Egypt, Cairo.
2	1975	Sergt. R. G. Corlass, 25th Coy., R.A.S.C., Abbassia, Cairo.
2	1671	Corpl. E. W. Crooks, 12th Royal Lancers, Helmieh, Cairo.
2	1547	C.S.M. M. Darkes, 1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt., 68, Md. Qtrs., Abbas Hilmi Barracks, Abbassia.
2	2234	C.S.M. E. Fanning, 2nd Bn. The Manchester Regt., Gebeit, Sudan.
2	1667	Sqn. Sergt.-Major A. E. Fuller, 12th Royal Lancers, Helmieh, Cairo.
2	1888	Sergt. W. Hamilton, 1st Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, Nelson Lines, Moascar, Ismailia.
2	2078	C.S.M. S. Humphreys, 1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt., Abbas Hilmi Barracks, Abbassia.
2	1538	L/Sergt. V. G. J. D. Jones, "B" Battery, R.H.A., Gymnasium Barracks, Abbassia, Cairo.
2	2345	Sergt. P. Kilcoyne, 2nd Bn. The Manchester Regt., Khartoum, Sudan.
2	1537	R.Q.M.S. F. Layton, 12th Royal Lancers, Helmieh, Cairo.
2	1804	L/Corpl. H. A. Morrison, No. 1 Coy. Egypt Signals, Abbassia, Cairo.
2	1835	Armr.-S/Sergt. G. F. W. Palmer, R.A.O.C., Attd. 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., Moascar, Egypt.
2	1618	L/Sergt. N. Thompson, 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., No. 12 "B," Md. Qtrs., Moascar, Egypt.
2	1540	L/Corpl. T. G. Warren, M.M.P., Babel-Hadid, Cairo, Egypt.
3	1619	Sergt. J. T. Aspinall, 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., Kitchener Lines, Moascar, Egypt.
3	2141	L.A.C. J. W. Beeby, R.A.F., Heliopolis, Egypt.
3	1960	Spr. C. J. Brown, 42nd (Fld.) Coy., R.E., Moascar, Ismailia, Egypt.
3	2095	Pte. G. W. Brown, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt., Citadel Barracks, Cairo.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2376	Dmr. H. Carr, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, Haifa, Palestine.
3	2033	Rfmn H. P. Castle, 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles, Jerusalem.
3	2375	Corpl L. C. Jackson, R.A.S.C., Gymnasium Barracks, Abbassia.
3	2121	Pte. A. R. Middlehurst, R.A.O.C., 30, "B" Block, Md. Qtrs., Abbassia, Cairo.
3	2348	L.A.C F. W. Young, No. 45 (B.) Sqdn., R.A.F., Helwan, Egypt.

GIBRALTAR.

Referees' Representative: Capt. W. J. Bradley, M.C., Army Educational Corps, Headquarters, Gibraltar.

Hon. Secretary: S.Q.M.S. C. E. Lowder, R.A.O.C., Grand Stores, Gibraltar.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	2080	Leading Seaman A. G. Baker, R.N., H.M.S. "Cormorant," Gibraltar.
1	28	Sergt. G. Caswell, Headquarters, 3rd Heavy Bde., R.A., Europa, Gibraltar.
1	1033	Q.M.S. H. P. Greethurst, R.E., No. 7, Spanish Pavilion, Main Street, Gibraltar.
1	625	Mr. J. Hayward, Command Sports Ground, Gibraltar.
1	67	S.Q.M.S. C. E. Lowder, R.A.O.C., Grand Stores, Gibraltar.
1	1453	Sergt. W. F. M. Palmer, R.A., Fore Station, Gibraltar.
1	12	R.Q.M.S. C. J. Pound, 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., South Barracks, Gibraltar.
2	1793	Sergt. T. Casson, 2nd Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, Buena Vista Barracks, Gibraltar.
2	1318	C.S.M. W. D. Hampton, 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., South Barracks, Gibraltar.
2	1644	Corpl. F. A. Kenyon, R.M., H.M.S. Cormorant, Gibraltar.
3	1870	L/Sergt. R. Bowery, 1st (Fld.) Coy., R.E., St. Jago's Barracks, Gibraltar.
3	1298	Corpl. H. Ferdinando, 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I., South Barracks, Gibraltar.
3	2379	Corpl. J. Searis, R.E., Gibraltar.

INDIA.

Hon. Secretary: Army Sport Control Board (India), Army Headquarters, India.

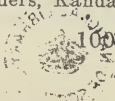
Class	Regd. No.	
1	1349	Sergt. W. H. Blakemore, Army Dental Corps, British Military Hospital, Bangalore.
1	1035	C.Q.M.S. F. H. Broad, 2nd Bn. Green Howards, Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona.
1	1170	Sergt. W. M. Bruce, 2nd Bn. Highland L.I., Peshawar.
1	1659	Sergt. A. J. Dixon, 31st Coy., R.A.M.C., c/o British Military Hospital, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
1	2342	S/Cdr. M. M. Finn, I.A.O.C., Rawalpindi District, India.
1	233	S.S.M. N. Fletcher, I.A.S.C. (M.T.), Chaklala, Rawalpindi.
1	1460	C.Q.M.S. R. Froude, 2nd Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Napier Barracks, Karachi.
1	941	Capt. J. S. Hewick, The Dorset Regt., The A.G.'s Branch, Army Headquarters, India.
1	1092	Sergt. R. B. Holder, 1st Bn. Somerset L.I., Wellington, Nilgiris, S. India.
1	838	L/Corpl. C. L. Jones, R.A.O.C., Attd. 6th Armoured Car Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Peshawar.
1	905	Sergt. C. W. J. Lewis, 1st The Royal Dragoons, Gillespie Barracks, Meerut.
1	66	S.S.M. A. D. Lowe, I.A.S.C., Heavy Repair Shops, Deolali, India.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

1	977	Bdr. W. E. Mock, 25th Medium Battery, R.A., Muttra.
1	1388	Sergt. J. Pidgeon, 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt., Roberts Barracks, Quetta.
1	850	Lieut. R. P. O. Poole, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., Wanowrie Barracks, Poona.
1	33	S/Cdr. H. W. Samson, I.A.O.C. M.G.O. Branch, Army Headquarters, India.
1	1108	Capt. D. Stevens, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
1	1109	Sergt. T. J. Watson, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
2	1534	Sergt. H. G. Ayres, 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., Quetta.
2	938	Lieut. A. V. Ball, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Ramna, Dacca, Bengal.
2	1663	Sergt. J. H. Biggs, 2nd Light Tank Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Peshawar.
2	1818	C.S.M. H. T. Challinor, 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt., Landi-Kotal.
2	2050	Clr/Sergt. R. H. Coxhead, 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt., Roberts Barracks, Quetta.
2	960	Bugle-Major W. Dungleison, 2nd Bn. Highland L.I., Razmak.
2	1965	L/Sergt. L. J. Dyer, 1st I.D.A.C., R.A., Campellpur.
2	1341	Sergt. S. Edge, 1st Bn. King's Shropshire L.I., Victoria Barracks, Rawalpindi.
2	2373	Sergt. H. Filkins, R.A.F., India.
2	2331	Sergt. S. A. Fitzgerald, 11th Armoured Car Co., Royal Tank Corps, Lahore.
2	597	Sergt. J. J. Gazzard, 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regt., H.Q. Wing, Wellesley Barracks, Mhow.
2	2074	W.O.I. E. C. Green, I.A.O.C., Hastings, Calcutta.
2	1241	Bdr. P. J. Gregory, 8th A.A. Battery, R.A., No. 3, Khyber Barracks, Peshawar.
2	1134	B.Q.M.S. W. Harrington, 2nd Divl. Ammun. Column, R.A., Hyderabad Sind.
2	1875	Sergt. L. B. Harvey, 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt., Roberts Barracks, Quetta.
2	2057	Signm. H. Humphreys, Royal Signals, Kohat District Signals, Kohat.
2	788	C.Q.M.S. H. V. Lamb, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
2	1662	S/Sergt.-Instr. M. Ludlow, A.F. (I.), Attd. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
2	1436	Lieut. L. Moore, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Ramna, Dacca, Bengal.
2	1911	S/Sergt. C. E. Nesbitt, Indian Corps of Clerks, H.Q. Presidency and Assam District, Fort William, Calcutta.
2	1183	Sergt. W. H. Newell, 2nd Bn. The Essex Regt., Inkerman Barracks, Nasirabad, Rajputana.
2	2247	Sergt. W. J. Pike, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt., Napier Barracks, Lahore.
2	2127	Q.M.S. J. V. Pratt, 2nd Bn. York & Lancaster Regt., Delhi.
2	1559	Sergt. H. J. Rich, 1st Bn. Somerset L.I., Attd. S.I. Rly. Bn., A.F. (I.), Trichenopoly.
2	1652	Sergt. G. T. Ronald, 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders, Roberts Barracks, Peshawar.
2	1947	L/Sergt. H. J. Scott, No. 2 Cavalry Bde., Signal Troop, Sialcot, Punjab.
2	1338	Corpl. W. S. Smith, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Ramna, Dacca, Bengal.
2	2349	Q.M.S. E. E. Spring, R.A.M.C., British Military Hospital, Bangalore.
2	1194	S.S.M. G. H. Swallow, 14th/20th Hussars, Risalpur.
2	1925	Bdsman. E. G. H. Tomlin, 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders, Roberts Barracks, Peshawar.

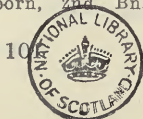
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

2	2333	Corpl. E. Trolan, 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Wellington.
2	2056	S/Cdr. E. Twigg, Indian Corps of Clerks, Headquarters, Kohat District, Kohat.
2	184	Major F. Ward, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
2	920	Sergt. A. W. Waterman, 1st Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt., Gough Barracks, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
2	502	Lieut. E. C. Watson, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., Baird Barracks, Bangalore.
3	2159	Pte. R. J. Bland, 1st Bn. Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regt., Assaya Barracks, Jhansi.
3	2126	Sergt. P. Bluck, 2nd Bn. York & Lancaster Regt., Delhi Cantonment, Delhi.
3	2286	Pte. A. W. Elliott, 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt., Quetta.
3	2266	L/Corpl. E. Bradley, 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt., Ambala.
3	2230	Pte. P. Brown, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Ramna, Dacca, Bengal.
3	1928	Sergt. R. H. Bryant, 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Ahmednagar.
3	1546	Sergt. B. T. Burch, 2nd Light Tank Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Peshawar.
3	2083	Lieut. G. W. S. Burton, 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F.F.), Abbottabad.
3	2119	Sergt. R. Calas, 17th/21st Lancers, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
3	2047	Bdr. C. C. Cato, 57/28th Field Bde., R.A., Ferozepore Cantts, Punjab.
3	2129	Gnr. A. Carnall, 2nd Divl. Ammun. Column, R.A., Hyderabad Sind.
3	2070	Sigmn. L. V. Clifford, Royal Corps of Signals, Kohat District Signals, Kohat.
3	2330	Pte. F. Cole, 11th Armoured Car Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Lahore Cantt, Punjab.
3	2120	L/Corpl. G. E. Conning, 17th/21st Lancers, Allenby Barracks, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, Deccan.
3	2086	Pte. J. W. Curwood, 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt., King Edward Barracks, Ambala.
3	2128	Dvr. G. W. Dray, 2nd Indian Divl. Ammun. Column, R.A., Hyderabad Sind.
3	2285	R.S.M. A. Drummond, 1st Bn. The Black Watch, Meerut.
3	1717	L/Sergt. Farrier J. Dyer, 74/6th Field Bde., R.A., Lucknow.
3	1304	Sigmn. A. F. E. Giles, Royal Signals, Headquarters, Waziristan District Signals, Dera Ismail, Khan, India.
3	2246	L/Corpl. B. C. Gooderham, 11th Armoured Car Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Lahore Cantt, Punjab.
3	2090	Corpl. W. Gould, 1st Bn. Black Watch, Connaught Barracks, Meerut.
3	2132	L/Bdr. B. Griffiths, 52/1st Field Bde., R.A., Sclater Barracks, Quetta.
3	1908	Corpl. F. C. Griffiths, 1st Bn. King's Shropshire L.I., Victoria Barracks, Rawalpindi.
3	2124	Pte. J. R. Hale, 2nd Bn. York & Lancaster Regt., Delhi Cantonment, Delhi.
3	2161	L/Corpl. J. R. Hamilton, 1st Bn. Norfolk Regt., Napier Barracks, Sialkot, India.
3	2268	Fus. M. Heslop, 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Gough Barracks, Ferozepore.
3	2071	Sigmn. E. Husband, Royal Corps of Signals, Kohat District Signals, Kohat.
3	2100	Sigmn. J. Hyslop, 49th Field Battery, R.A., Barielly, U.P. India.
3	2099	C.S.M. A. G. Kelly, 1st Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Kandahar Barracks, Fyzabad.



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

- 3 1923 Sergt. J. W. Lankford, The Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, Simla Hills.
- 3 2296 L/Corpl. J. C. Mann, Royal Signals, 2nd Indian Divl. Signals, Quetta.
- 3 2098 C.Q.M.S. J. W. Marchant, 1st Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Kandahar Barracks, Fyzabad.
- 3 2085 L/Sergt. F. Morrison, 1st Bn. The Loyal Regt., Cawnpore.
- 3 2215 L/Corpl. A. H. Mowat, A.D.C., British Military Hospital, Bangalore.
- 3 2103 Sigm. C. V. Oates, Royal Signals, Waziristan District Signals, Razinall.
- 3 2270 Sergt. S. H. Parker, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Ramna, Dacca, Bengal.
- 3 1879 Sergt. R. H. L. Philipin, 2nd Bn. Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., Mingaladon, near Rangoon.
- 3 2075 Corpl. W. Pinder, 1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt., Dalhousie Barracks, Fort William, Calcutta.
- 3 2220 Sergt. F. Reynolds, Indian Corps of Clerks, Station Staff Office, Rawalpindi.
- 3 2133 Sergt.-Instr. P. N. Reynolds, Army Educational Corps, 14, E.I. Lines, Karachi.
- 3 1798 Corpl. P. A. Robins, Royal Corps of Signals, Kohat District Signals, Kohat.
- 3 2297 Gnr. S. J. Roy, "H" Field Battery, R.A., 8th Field Bde., R.A., Mhow.
- 3 2152 Sergt. W. G. Scott, 1st Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Victoria Barracks, Dinapore, Bihar and Orissa, India.
- 3 2134 L/Bdr. R. B. Smith, 6th Field Bde., R.A., Lucknow.
- 3 2267 L/Corpl. S. Smith, 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Gough Barracks, Ferozepore.
- 3 2131 L/Bdr. M. Stemp, 52nd/1st Field Bde., R.A., Sclater Barracks, Quetta.
- 3 1925 Bds. E. G. H. Tomlin, 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders, Peshawar.
- 3 2323 M/S/Sergt. F. C. Voke, 11th Armoured Car Coy., Royal Tank Corps, Lahore Cantt, Punjab.
- 3 2245 Corpl. H. L. Wade, Headquarters, Aircraft Park, R.A.F., Lahore Cantonment, Punjab.
- 3 1833 Lieut. R. L. D. Weber, 7th Medium Bde., R.A., Muttra.
- 3 1782 Sergt. H. J. West, 1st Bn. The Buffs, Alexandra Barracks, Maymye, Burma.
- 3 2020 Sergt. A. White, 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Ahmednagar.
- 3 2061 Corpl. J. E. H. Whybrow, 2nd Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Napier Barracks, Karachi.
- 3 2060 L/Corpl. F. J. Wilson, 2nd Bn. Essex Regt., Nasirabad.
- 3 1654 Sergt. G. Wilson, 2nd Bn. Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., Rawlinson Barracks, Mingaladon.
- 3 2051 S/Cdr. C. W. Worland, I.A.O.C., Arsenal, Quetta.
- 3 2122 Sergt. L. E. Foote, 17th/21st Lancers, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
- 3 2354 Bdr. H. Thornhill, "R" Field Battery, R.A., Secunderabad.
- 3 2355 Far/Bdr. T. Joseph, "R" Field Battery, R.A., Secunderabad.
- 3 2356 Pte. W. Rae, 31st Coy., R.A.M.C., Deolali.
- 3 2357 Pte. H. Hughes, 31st Coy., R.A.M.C., Deolali.
- 3 2358 Pte. F. Hook, 31st Coy., R.A.M.C., Deolali.
- 3 2359 Pte. W. Nelson, 31st Coy., R.A.M.C., Deolali.
- 3 2360 Lieut. E. W. W. Parkinson, 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regt., Trimulgherry.
- 3 2361 L/Sergt. C. C. Stiff, 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regt., Trimulgherry.
- 3 2362 L/Corpl. A. Perry, 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regt., Trimulgherry.
- 3 2363 Pte. G. W. Osborn, 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regt., Trimulgherry.



ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

3	2364	L/Corpl. H. Parkes, 1st Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Dinapore.
3	2365	Pte. P. Harris, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt., Lahore.
3	2366	Fus. G. Fiddaman, 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Ferozepore.
3	2367	Dmr. T. Seymour, 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt., Jullundur.
3	2368	Pte. H. Dicks, 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt., Jullundur.
3	2369	L/Corpl. P. Allen, 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt., Jullundur.
3	2370	L/Corpl. J. Barnes, 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt., Jullundur.
3	2371	Lieut. J. M. Saunders, 1st Bn. 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, India.
3	2372	Sergt. E. Hawxwell, 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, Calcutta.
3	1227	Pte. J. B. Parker, 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, Connaught Barracks, Poona.
3	2244	Sergt. W. Thomas, 1st Bn. King's Shropshire L.I., Rawalpindi.
3	2389	Corpl. T. W. Gough, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Chakrata.
3	2388	Corpl. C. Rowles, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Chakrata.
3	2387	Corpl. L. R. Bramwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Bombay.
3	2386	Lieut. J. L. G. Marjoribanks-Egerton, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Bombay.
3	2385	Sigmn. G. Goldsworthy, Kohat District Signals, Kohat.
3	2384	L/Sergt. F. Light, "G" Battery, R.H.A., Sialkot.
3	2383	Sergt. J. S. Miles, "G" Battery, R.H.A., Sialkot.
3	2382	Gnr. G. McNicholl, "G" Battery, R.H.A., Sialkot.
3	2381	Bdr. G. Morris, "G" Battery, R.H.A., Sialkot.
3	2380	Sergt. J. Fairclough, 1st Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Dinapore.

JAMAICA.

Referees' Representative: Lieut. A. F. Wyncoll, R.A.S.C., Jamaica Regd.

Class	No.	
1	2391	Mr. J. S. Wickers, 15, Tower Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
3	2307	S/Sergt. W. G. Dyer, R.A.P.C., Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3	2308	Sergt. P. M. Miller, R.A.P.C., Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3	2309	Sergt. G. C. A. Ross, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
3	2310	Sergt. S. R. T. Turnbull, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

MALTA.

Referees' Representative: Command Sports Officer, Fortress Headquarters, Valletta, Malta.

Class	Regd. No.	
1	1007	Sergt. W. G. Babb, R.E., 7, St. Frances Ravelin, Floriana, Malta.
1	526	R.S.M. V. D. Chiddy, M.P.S.C., Detention Barracks, Corradino, Malta.
1	1744	Sergt. F. Case, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., St. George's Barracks, Malta.
1	794	Mr. H. E. Miller, 75, Strada Dolori, Pieta, Malta.
1	1196	Sergt. A. E. Munson, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde., St. Andrew's Barracks, Malta.
1	675	C.Q.M.S. A. Ross-Gower, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde., St. Andrew's Barracks, Malta.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

1	677	Capt. A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde., St. Andrew's Barracks, Malta.
1	1212	Mr. C. G. Shead, c/o A. Fleming & Co., 10 A, Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.
1	258	Sergt. C. H. Tibbenham, H.Q. & D.E., & A.A., R.A., Tigne Barracks, Malta.
2	1339	Sergt. F. C. Callegari, Royal Signals, Malta Signal Section, Malta.
2	1621	B.Q.M.S. F. G. Hollebon, R.A., Tigne Barracks, Malta.
2	1203	A/C. S.M. F. Martell, The Gordon Highlanders, Attd. King's Own Malta Regt., Malta.
2	1432	Sergt. W. Wade, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde., St. Andrew's Barracks, Malta.
3	1608	Gnr. G. H. Hook, 6th (H.) Battery, 4th (H.) Bde., R.A., Tigne Barracks, Malta.
3	2344	L/Corpl. W. J. Newman, Military Foot Police, Marsamuscetto Barracks, Valletta, Malta.
3	2136	Corpl. C. E. Robottom, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde., St. Andrew's Barracks, Malta.

SINGAPORE.

Hon. Secretary: Sergt. W. R. Betts, R.E., Command Headquarters, Sergeants' Mess, Fort Canning, Singapore, Malaya, S.S.

Regd.		
Class	No.	
2	1807	Sergt. W. R. Betts, R.E., Command Headquarters, Sergeants' Mess, Fort Canning, Singapore.
2	1627	Bdr. R. Perry, 11th (S.) Heavy Battery, R.A., Blakaw Mati, Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS (ABROAD).

Regd.		
Class	No.	
2	1763	Sergt. V. G. Friend, 25th Heavy Battery, R.A., Mauritius.
2	1363	Sergt./Art. E. W. J. Tribe, R.A., No. 2, Md. Qtrs., Abercromby Barracks, Vacoas, Mauritius.
2	2005	R.S.M. W. Verona, Scots Guards, Attd. Fiji Defence Force, Suva, Fiji Islands.
3	2350	Spr. R. J. Kitson, 20th Fortress Coy., R.E., Aden.
3	2352	Corpl. J. W. Wiles, 20th Fortress Coy., R.E., Aden.
3	2351	L/Bdr. A. V. Wright, 9th (H.) Battery, R.A., Aden.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- England.* Sir Frederick Wall, 22, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2.
Scotland. G. G. Graham, 48, Carlton Place, Glasgow, C.5.
Ireland. C. Watson, 18, Wellington Place, Belfast.
Wales. T. Robbins, 3, High Street, Wrexham.
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WINNERS OF THE ARMY CUP.

- 1888-9—2nd Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders *beat* 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment [2-0]
1889-90—2nd Bn. Black Watch *beat* 2nd Bn. Scots Guards [3-1]
1890-1—2nd Bn. Scots Guards *beat* 2nd Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders [2-0]
1891-2—2nd Bn. Scots Guards *beat* 1st Bn. Scots Guards [2-1]
1892-3—2nd Bn. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) *beat* 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters [1-0] (after a drawn match 0-0)
1893-4—2nd Bn. Black Watch *beat* Royal Artillery, Gosport [7-2]
1894-5—Royal Artillery (Portsmouth) *beat* 2nd Bn. Black Watch [2-0]
1895-6—1st Bn. Royal Scots *beat* 2nd Bn. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) [3-1]
1896-7—Royal Artillery (Portsmouth) *beat* 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers [1-0]
1897-8—2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders *beat* Royal Artillery (Portsmouth) [2-0]
1898-9—1st Bn. South Lancashire Regiment *beat* Army Service Corps (Aldershot) [3-0]
1899-1900—No Competition.
1900-1—2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry *beat* 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards [1-0]
1901-2—Details Black Watch *beat* 4th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers [1-0] (after a drawn match 0-0)
1902-3—Service Bn. R.E. *beat* 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment [2-0] (after a drawn match 1-1)
1903-4—Royal Marine Artillery *beat* Service Bn. R.E. [1-0]
1904-5—2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards *beat* Service Bn. R.E. [2-1]
1905-6—Depot and District Bns. R.E. *beat* 1st Bn. Cheshire Regiment [1-0]
1906-7—Depot Bn. R.E. *beat* 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment [3-0]
1907-8—4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps *beat* 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers [1-0]
1908-9—2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles *beat* R.A. (Shoeburyness) [1-0]
1909-10—Royal Marine Light Infantry (Gosport) *beat* 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers [2-0]
1910-11—2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters *beat* 2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry [3-1]
1911-12—2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters *beat* 4th Bn. Middlesex Regiment [5-1]
1912-13—2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry *beat* 1st Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment [1-0]
1913-14—Army Service Corps (Woolwich) *beat* 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment [1-0]

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ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

- 1914-15 }
to } No Competition owing to the War
1918-19 }
- 1919-20—R.A.M.C. (Aldershot) *beat* 1st Bn. Hamp. Regt. [1-0]
1920-21—R.A.M.C. (Aldershot) *beat* 4th Res. Bde. R.F.A. [1-0]
1921-22—1st Bn. Wiltshire Regiment *beat* 2nd Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers [3-1]
1922-23—R.A.S.C. (T.E.) (Aldershot) *beat* 2nd Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders [1-0]
1923-24—1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt. *beat* Royal Artillery (Shoeburyness) [1-0]
1924-25—1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey) *beat* 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry [3-0]
1925-26—2nd Bn. South Staffs Regt. *beat* 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt. [2-1]
1926-27—2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt. *beat* R.A.O.C. (Cosham) [2-1]
1927-28—R.A.O.C. (Southern Command, South) *beat* 1st Bde., R.H.A. [2-1]
1928-29—1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers *beat* 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment [3-2]
1929-30—1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters *beat* 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade [5-2]
1930-31—1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters *beat* 4th Divisional Signals [2-1]
1931-32—1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters *beat* 1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. [3-1]
1932-33—2nd Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders *beat* 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade [3-2] (after a draw 2-2)

WINNERS OF THE ENLISTED BOYS' ARMY CUP.

- 1922-23—Depot, R.A.O.C. *beat* R.A.M.C. (Aldershot) [2-0] (after a draw 1-1)
1923-24—Artillery College Personnel *beat* Royal Army Service Corps (Aldershot) [5-1]
1924-25—Depot, R.A.O.C. *beat* Depot Bn., R.E. [1-0]
1925-26—Boys' Technical School (Chepstow) *beat* 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. [1-0]
1926-27—Depot, R.A.O.C. *beat* 2nd Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders [4-1]
1927-28—Boys' Technical School *beat* 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers [1-0]
1928-29—Training Bn. Military College of Science *beat* 7th Queen's Own Hussars [3-0]
1929-30—Depot, R.A.O.C. *beat* 2nd Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders [2-1]
1930-31—1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles *beat* Boys' Technical School [3-2]
1931-32—R.A.O.C. (Depot) *beat* 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles [4-0]
1932-33—Army Technical Schools (Boys) *beat* 1st Bn. Irish Guards [3-2]

CAVALRY CUP.

Year.	Winners.	Year.	Winners.
1896	8th Hussars.	1913-14	12th Lancers.
1896-97	2nd Life Guards.	1919-20	1st Life Guards.
1897-98	Royal Horse Guards.	1920-21	Inniskilling Dragoons.
1898-99	11th Hussars.	1921-22	17th Lancers.
1902-03	Inniskilling Dragoons.	1922-23	10th Hussars.
1903-04	17th Lancers.	1923-24	10th Hussars.
1904-05	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1924-25	10th Hussars.
1905-06	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1925-26	10th Hussars.
1906-07	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1926-27	7th Hussars.
1907-08	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1927-28	11th Hussars.
1908-09	19th Hussars.	1928-29	17th/21st Lancers.
1909-10	21st Lancers.	1929-30	1st K.D. Guards.
1910-11	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1930-31	16th/5th Lancers.
1911-12	3rd Dragoon Guards.	1931-32	1st K.D. Guards.
1912-13	18th Hussars.	1932-33	5th Inniskilling Dragoons.

2ND BATTALION THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS WINNERS OF THE ARMY CUP, 1932-33.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTER-SERVICE MATCHES.

(i) ROYAL NAVY v. ARMY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Score.</i>
1905	The Army	2-0
1906	The Army	5-2
1907	Drawn	1-1
1908	The Royal Navy	1-0
1909	The Army	3-1
1910	The Army	4-1
1911	Drawn	2-2
1912	The Army	4-1
1913	Drawn	1-1
1914	The Army	4-1
1915-1919	No Match	
1920	Drawn	1-1
1921	The Army	3-0
1922	Drawn	0-0
1923	The Army	1-0
1924	The Army	4-0
1925	Drawn	2-2
1926	Drawn	1-1
1927	The Royal Navy	6-2
1928	The Royal Navy	3-2
1929	The Army	2-1
1930	The Royal Navy	4-0
1931	Drawn	3-3
1932	The Royal Navy	1-0
1933	The Royal Navy	6-0

(ii) ARMY v. ROYAL AIR FORCE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Score.</i>
1920	The Army	7-3
1921	The Royal Air Force	4-2
1922	The Army	2-1
1923	The Army	6-1
1924	The Royal Air Force	4-1
1925	The Royal Air Force	3-1
1926	The Royal Air Force	4-3
1927	The Army	5-3
1928	The Army	6-1
1929	The Army	3-1
1930	The Royal Air Force	4-2
1931	Drawn	2-2
1932	The Royal Air Force	1-0
1933	The Royal Air Force	2-1

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

(i) France.

1919	Paris	British Army	1-0
1919	London	British Army	3-2
1920	Paris	British Army	1-0
1921	Woolwich	British Army	5-1
1922	Paris	Drawn	1-1
1923	Shorncliffe	French Army	1-0
1924	Paris	British Army	3-1
1925	Aldershot	British Army	3-0
1926	Paris	British Army	2-0
1927	London	British Army	5-2
1928	Paris	British Army	4-3
1929	London	British Army	5-4
1930	Paris	French Army	2-1
1931	London	British Army	2-1
1932	Paris	French Army	2-0
1933	London	French Army	4-1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(ii) Belgium.

1919	Brussels	British Army	4-2
1919	London	Belgian Army	2-1
1921	Brussels	Drawn	2-2
1922	Woolwich	British Army	1-0
1923	Brussels	British Army	1-0
1924	Woolwich	Belgian Army	3-1
1925	Liege	Belgian Army	4-2
1926	London	Drawn	2-2
1927	Brussels	Belgian Army	2-0
1928	Woolwich	British Army	6-2
1929	No match		
1930	London	Belgian Army	4-2
1931	Brussels	British Army	4-2
1932	London	Belgian Army	1-0
1933	Brussels	Drawn	1-1

ROLL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE ARMY.

(N) v. Royal Navy. (A) v. Royal Air Force.
(B) v. Belgian Army. (F) v. French Army.

NOTE.—The year shown is that of the second half of the season in which the games were played, i.e., 1907 refers to 1906-07.

* Captain of Team.

A.

Allen, Lieut. R. H., Royal Artillery. (N) 1907*.
Allen, Corpl. D., The Sherwood Foresters. (N), (A), (F) 1930. (N) 1932.
Anderson, C.S.M. H., The Middlesex Regiment. (N) 1920.
Anderson, Sergt. F., King's Own Scottish Borderers. (N), (A), (B) 1923.
Appleby, Pte. G., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt. (A), (B) 1931.
Aries, S/Sergt. A., R.A.O.C. (N), (F) 1927.
Arrowsmith, Corpl. J., South Staffordshire Regt. (N), (A), (B) 1927.
Atkey, Gnr. R. T., Royal Artillery. (N), (F), (B) 1921.
Austin, Pte. G., R.A.O.C. (A), (F) 1933.

B.

Baird, Pte. W., R.A.M.C. (B), (F) 1930.
Banks, Sergt. E., Scots Guards. (A) 1921.
Bates, Corpl. J., Leicestershire Regiment. (N) 1927.
Beazley, Gnr., Royal Artillery. (N) 1907, 1908.
Bell, Corpl., 13th Hussars. (A) 1920.
Bell, L/Corpl. A., Northumberland Fusiliers. (A) 1929. (F), (B) 1930.
Bell, L/Corpl. A., The Border Regiment. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1932.
Benfield, L/Corpl., Leicestershire Regiment. (N) 1909, 1910.
Bennett, Corpl. H., The King's Regiment. (N) 1933.
Bentham, Pte. A., Leicestershire Regiment. (N), (A), (F) 1926, 1927.
Bewley Bull, Corpl., Somerset L.I. (F) 1924.
Blackwell, Pte., The Hampshire Regt. (N) 1913. (L/Sergt.) (N) 1914.
Bloss, Pte., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. (N) 1931.
Bodsworth, Tpr. F., 17th/21st Lancers. (A), (F), (B) 1928.
Bolton, Corpl., Royal Fusiliers. (A) 1920.
Bolton, L/Corpl. A., R.A.S.C. (N), (A), (F) 1929. (B) 1930.
Bord, L/Corpl., Royal Fusiliers. (N) 1910.
Bowman, Pte., The Hampshire Regiment. (N) 1912.
Bowlle, Corpl. H. G., R.A.S.C. (F), (B) 1928.
Briggs, Lieut. T. M. R., R.A.S.C. (N) 1927, 1923, 1929, 1930*, 1931.
(A) 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930*, 1931*. (F) 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931*.
(B) 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931*.
Broadley, Corpl. A., 17th/21st Lancers. (N), (A), (B) 1923.
Brown, Corpl. C., R.A.O.C. (A) 1920.
Brown, Corpl. G., Leicestershire Regiment. (B) 1930.
Buckley, Pte. A., The Sherwood Foresters. (N), (F), (B) 1933.
Burlton, Lieut. T., Worcestershire Regiment. (B) 1924.
Burgoyne, Gdsmn. A., Grenadier Guards. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1922.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

C.

Callow, Pte., Lancashire Fusiliers. (N) 1909.
 Carter, L/Corpl. R., The Loyal Regiment. (N) 1925. (A), (F) 1928.
 Carney, Corpl. G., King's Own Royal Regiment. (N) 1930.
 Cartledge, Corpl. A., Royal Engineers. (N) 1924, 1926. (A) 1924, 1925, 1926. (F) 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926. (B) 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.
 Chapman, Pte. D. V., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1907.
 Chapman, S/Sergt. T. G., R.A.O.C. (A), (F), (B) 1925.
 Charlton, L/Corpl. E., Northumberland Fusiliers. (A) 1929.
 Claque, Sergt., Lancashire Fusiliers. (N) 1910.
 Cooper, Lieut. A. E., Royal Artillery. (A) 1922.
 Cooper, Corpl., 4th Hussars. (N) 1920.
 Cooper, C.Q.M.S., R.A.S.C. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1923.
 Cooper, Corpl. W., Royal Engineers. (N), (A), (F), (B), 1926.
 Coome, Pte. E. L., R.A.M.C. (A) 1922.
 Couchman, Lieut. R. H., Worcestershire Regiment. (N) 1924, 1926. (A) 1924, 1925, 1926. (F) 1924, 1925, 1926. (B) 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927.
 Craig, Lieut. D., Grenadier Guards. (N), (A) 1920.
 Creech, Corpl., Dorsetshire Regiment. (N) 1913.
 Crompton, Corpl. A., South Staffordshire Regiment. (B) 1927.
 Crowther, Pte. A. W., R.A.M.C. (N) 1920.
 Cross, Corpl. C., King's Shropshire L.I. (N), (A), (F) 1924.
 Curtis, Fus. A., Royal Fusiliers. (N), (A), (B) 1933.

D.

Dadswell, Spr. R., Royal Engineers. (N) 1907.
 Daffern, L/Corpl. W., Royal Engineers. (N) 1907, 1908.
 Dallas, Pte. A., R.A.S.C. (N) 1932. (B) 1933.
 Dalloway, Corpl. A., Worcestershire Regiment. (B) 1930.
 Davies, Pte., Royal Welch Fusiliers. (N) 1908.
 Davies, S/Sergt. T. G., R.A.O.C. (N), (A) 1920. (A), (F) 1927.
 Davies, Gnr. H., R.H.A. (B) 1927.
 Davis, Pte., R.A.S.C. (A) 1920.
 Dennis, Pte. W., R.A.O.C. (F) 1933.
 Dexter, Pte. J. H., The Wiltshire Regiment. (A) 1930.
 Dickie, Pte. W., Royal Tank Corps. (A), (F), (B) 1922. (A), (F) 1923.
 Dixon, Gdsmn. A., Coldstream Guards. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1933.
 Doggrell, Lieut. D., The Wiltshire Regiment. (A), (F), (B) 1931.
 Duckworth, Gnr., R.H.A. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1931.
 Dudley, Bdr. A., Royal Artillery. (N), (B) 1923.
 Dunn, Bdsman. R. V., Dorsetshire Regiment. (N) 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930. (A) 1928, 1929, 1930. (F) 1927, 1928, 1930. (B) 1928, 1930.
 Dunn, Musician, Royal Horse Guards. 1930.

E.

Emery, Pte., Royal Irish Fusiliers. (N) 1912.
 England, L/Corpl. R., King's Shropshire L.I. (A) 1930.
 Eggleton, Gnr. J., Royal Artillery. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1921.
 Evans, Tpr. A., 17th/21st Lancers. (F), (B) 1925. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1926.

F.

Ferguson, Pte. A., King's Own Scottish Borderers. (N) 1930.
 Fieldhouse, Pte., Leicestershire Regiment. (N) 1910, 1911.
 Filby, Pte., Royal Irish Fusiliers. (N) 1908.
 Fitzgerald, Corpl. J., Rifle Brigade. (N) 1925. (A), (F), (B) 1926.
 Fleckney, Sergt. J. R., Worcestershire Regiment. (N) 1924.
 Fleckney, Bandmaster J. R., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N), (A) 1929.
 Fletcher, Pte., Cheshire Regiment. (N) 1907.
 Flint, Pte., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. (N) 1908.
 Foster, L/Sergt. W. B., 14th/20th Hussars. (F) 1929.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

G.

Gallacher, Spr. P., Royal Engineers. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1932.
Gerrard, Corpl. E., Royal Tank Corps. (N), (A) 1930. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1931. (A), (F), (B) 1932.
Gibson, Pte., The Manchester Regiment. (N) 1908.
Giles, Sergt. C., The Wiltshire Regiment. (N) 1922.
Godfrey, Cpl/Sergt. F., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1908*.
Green, Sergt. G. A. C., Scots Guards. (N), (F), (B) 1921. (N), (A), (B) 1924.
Green, Capt. M. A., Northamptonshire Regiment. (N) 1930*.
Gregory, Corpl., Rifle Brigade. (N) 1909.
Griffiths, Pte. E., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1907.

H.

Hambleton, Lieut. H. A., Royal Artillery. (N), (A*), (F*), (B) 1922.
Hannible, Corpl. C., The Cheshire Regiment. (N), (F), (B) 1930.
Harbottle, Corpl. H., The Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1911, 1912.
Harrison, Corpl. J., Royal Tank Corps. (N) 1926.
Hart, Corpl. B., R.A.P.C. (A) 1932.
Hartill, Bdr. W., R.H.A. (F), (B) 1928.
Hawthorn, Pte. M., Duke of Wellington's Regiment. (N) 1932.
Hegan, Lieut. K. E., R.A.S.C. (N) 1922, 1923*, 1924*, 1925*, 1926*, 1927*, 1928*, 1929*, 1931*, 1932*. (A) 1923*, 1924*, 1926*, 1927*, 1928*, 1929*, 1929* (F) 1922, 1923, 1924*, 1925*, 1926*, 1927*, 1928*, 1929*, 1932*. (B) 1922, 1923*, 1924*, 1925*, 1926*, 1927*, 1928*, 1932*.
Henderson, L/Sergt. P., Royal Engineers. (A) 1930.
Herrington, Sergt. H., The Hampshire Regiment. (N) 1920.
Hill, L/Sergt. F., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N) 1925.
Hill, Sergt. T. J., Royal Artillery. (B) 1930.
Hitchin, Sergt. F., Prince of Wales's Volunteers. (B) 1927.
Holding, Pte., Royal West Kent Regiment. (N) 1910.
Hormill, Gnr. G., Royal Artillery. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1932-33.
Hushar, Pte. W. S., R.A.S.C. (N) 1914. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1922.

I.

Ireland, Pte., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. (N) 1908.
Izzard, Pte. W. G., Royal Tank Corps. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1931, 1932, 1933.

J.

Jack, L/Corpl., R.M.L.I. (N) 1909.
Jacques, Lieut. E., Army Educational Corps. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1921. (N), (A), (B) 1922.
James, Pte. H., King's Shropshire L.I. (F) 1930.
Jennings, Pte., The Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1912.
Jones, Corpl. J., King's Own Scottish Borderers. (N), (A) 1928. (N), (F) 1929. (F), (B) 1930.
Joyce, L/Corpl. S., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. (A) 1929.

K.

Keeble, C.S.M., Army Physical Training Staff. (A) 1920. (N), (A), (B) 1921.
Kemp, Pte., King's Royal Rifles. (N) 1913.
King, Corpl. J., East Surrey Regiment. (A), (B) 1925.
King, Pte. G., King's Own Royal Regiment. (A) 1930.
Kirkby, L/Corpl. W., R.A.O.C. (N) 1928.
Knight, Sergt. S. W. J., R.A.P.C. (A) 1932*.

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L.

Larkin, Pte. W., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N) 1926.
 Latchford, L/Corpl., Dragoon Guards. (N) 1907.
 Leach, Sergt. J., Coldstream Guards. (A) 1920, 1921.
 Leese, L/Sergt., Coldstream Guards. (N) 1911.
 Lewis, Spr. T. H., Royal Engineers. (N) 1907.
 Lindsell, Lieut. J., Middlesex Regiment. (N) 1913.
 Littler, Pte., King's Royal Rifles. (N) 1913.
 Long, Corpl. J. P., Lancashire Fusiliers. (A), (B) 1925.

M.

Macey, Fus. F., Royal Fusiliers. (N), (A), (B) 1923. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1924, 1925.
 Marks, B.S.M. W. J., Royal Artillery. (N), (A) 1923. (N), (A), (F) 1929.
 Marsden, Pte. E., The Buffs. (N), (A), (F) 1930.
 Martyn, Lieut. R. V., Coldstream Guards. (A) 1921*.
 McAvoy, Sergt. J., R.A.S.C. (N), (A), (B) 1923.
 McCarthy, Gdsmn. J., Irish Guards. (B) 1932.
 McGlinchy, Sergt. R., Royal Welch Fusiliers. (F) 1923.
 McKeer, Corpl., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N) 1909.
 McGowan, Sergt/Dmr. J., King's Own Scottish Borderers. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1923. (N), (A), (F) 1929, 1930. (B) 1930*.
 McPhun, Sergt. W., The Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1930, 1933.
 McTavish, Sergt/Dmr., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. (A) 1920. (N), (B) 1922. (N), (A), (B) 1923.
 Mitchell, Rfmm., King's Royal Rifles. (N) 1912. (Sergt.) (N) 1914.
 Mitchell, Corpl., The Loyal Regiment. (B) 1927. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1923.
 Mordey, Rfmm. A., Rifle Brigade. (A) 1933.
 Morgan, L/Corpl. F., King's Own Scottish Borderers. (F) 1923.
 Morris, Pte., R.A.M.C. (N) 1914.
 Morris, Q.M.S. F., R.A.O.C. (N), (A), (B) 1923. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1924.
 Morrison, Sergt. A., Highland L.I. (N), (F) 1927.
 Mortimer, Pte. E., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1911.
 Mudford, Corpl. R., Royal Engineers. (A), (F), (B) 1933.
 Murphy, Pte., The Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1912, 1914.
 Murray, Lieut. H., The Cameronians. (N) 1925, 1926. (A) 1925*. 1926. (F) 1925, 1926. (B) 1925, 1926.

N.

Nicol, Pte., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. (N) 1908.
 Newland, Bdr., Royal Artillery. (N) 1909.
 Nicholas, Lieut. F. W. H., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. (N) 1920, 1921*, 1922*. (F) 1921. (B) 1921*, 1922*.

O.

Osborne, Corpl. R., R.A.M.C. (N), (F), (B) 1921.

P.

Payne, Sigmn. R., Royal Signals. (A), (F), (B) 1925. (B) 1927.
 Pearce, Pte. J., Royal Tank Corps. (F), (B) 1932.
 Pearson, L/Corpl., Royal Engineers. (N) 1908, 1909.
 Penston, Rfmm., Royal Irish Rifles. (N) 1909, 1910.
 Perks, Rfmm., King's Royal Rifles. (N) 1912, 1913, 1914.
 Pettitt, L/Corpl. C. A. W., Grenadier Guards. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1933.
 Philpin, Gnr., R.G.A. (A) 1921.
 Pope, Gdsmn. G., Scots Guards. (A), (F), (B) 1926.
 Powell, Corpl., Royal West Kent Regiment. (N) 1910.
 Poyntz, Lieut. H. S., Bedfordshire Regiment. (N) 1907*.
 Prestidge, Pte. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. (N), (A), (F) 1927.
 Preston, Pte. G., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. (A), (F) 1927.
 Price, Bdsman. W., 10th Royal Hussars. (B) 1924. (N) 1926.
 Prince, L/Corpl. H. M., R.A.M.C. (N) 1913. (Corpl.) (N) 1914. (Sergt/Major) (N) 1920, 1921. (F) 1921. (B) 1921.
 Puddefoot, Pte., South Lancashire Regiment. (N) 1914.

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Q.

Quelch, Pte. F. G., R.A.M.C. (N) 1913. (Q.M.S.) (N) 1921, 1922, 1924.
(A) 1920, 1922, 1924. (F) 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924. (B) 1921, 1922, 1924.

R.

Roberts, L/Bdr. W., Royal Artillery. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1931, 1932.
Robertson, Corpl. Life Guards. (A) 1921.
Rogers, Sergt. B. O., Royal Engineers. (N) 1932, 1933*. (A) 1933*.
(F) 1931, 1933*. (B) 1931, 1933*.
Ross, Pte. A., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. (F) 1930.

S.

Sammon, Corpl. F., Middlesex Regiment. (B) 1924.
Seagrott, Pte., Royal Fusiliers. (N) 1911.
Sergeant, S/Sergt. A. J., Royal Engineers. (N), (A), (F) 1929.
Sharman, Pte., The Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1912.
Sheeran, Pte., Royal Fusiliers. (N) 1910, 1911.
Shenton, Sergt. A. C., Royal Signals. (N), (F), (B) 1921.
Shepley, Pte. J. W., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1909.
Sims, Pte., Royal Fusiliers. (N) 1910, 1911.
Sims, Sergt. J. R., R.A.M.C. (N) 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923. (A) 1921, 1922,
1923. (F) 1922, 1923, 1924. (B) 1921, 1922, 1923.
Smith, Pte. J., Grenadier Guards. (N) 1907.
Smith, Gnr., Royal Artillery. (N) 1910.
Smith, L/Sergt. W. G., Royal Artillery. (N), (A) 1927.
Smith, S/Sergt. W. G., R.A.O.C. (N), (A), (F) 1929.
Spittle, Corpl., R.A.S.C. (N), (F) 1925.
Stafford, Pte. P., Leicestershire Regiment. (N) 1926.
Stanley-Clarke, Lieut. A. C. L., The Cameronians. (N) 1910.
Stanley-Clarke, Capt. A. C. L., D.S.O., The Cameronians. (N) 1920*.
(A) 1920*. (F) 1921*.
Stevenson, Corpl., Sherwood Foresters. (N) 1913.
Stockton, Pte. G., Leicestershire Regt. (N), (A), (F) 1927. (N), (A) 1928.

T.

Thorne-Thorne, Lieut. R. J., The Buffs. (A), (F) 1922. (N), (F) 1924.
Tilling, Tpr. A., Life Guards. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1922.
Timmins, S/Sergt. J., R.A.O.C. (A), (B) 1927.
Trew, Corpl. J., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N) 1925.
Twine, Corpl. F., Royal Welch Fusiliers. (N), (A), (B) 1923.
Twine, Sergt. F., Royal Welch Fusiliers. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1924, 1925,
1926. (A), (B) 1927.

V.

Vance, Corpl. J., R.A.S.C. (N), (A), (F) 1929.
Vidler, Corpl. S., The Hampshire Regt. (N), (A), (B) 1931. (N) 1932.
Voas, Pte. J., Royal Welch Fusiliers. (F) 1923.

W.

Walden, Corpl. H., Cheshire Regiment. (N) 1910, 1911.
Walker, Pte., Leicestershire Regiment. (N) 1912.
Wallace, Pte. A. A., R.A.S.C. (A), (F), (B) 1932.
Warboys, Corpl., The Middlesex Regiment. (N) 1912.
Warrington, Gdsmn. A., Grenadier Guards. (A), (F) 1922.
Waite, Pte. S. G., R.A.S.C. (A) 1932.
Wearn, Corpl. F., Royal Engineers. (N) 1913.
Weatherhead, Rfmn. A., Rifle Brigade. (A), (F) 1930. (N), (A) 1933.
Webb, L/Corpl., The Essex Regiment. (N) 1908.
Webber, L/Corpl., Royal Engineers. (N) 1908.

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Weeks, Lieut. G. L., Royal Ulster Rifles. (A) 1921.
Wensley, Sergt. A. C., Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (F), (B) 1928.
Westmoreland, L/Bdr. W., Royal Artillery. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1931.
(A), (F), (B) 1932. (N), (F), (B) 1933.
Wharton, Tpr. A., 10th Royal Hussars. (B) 1924.
White, 2nd Lieut. W. G., King's Royal Rifle Corps. (A), (F), (B) 1933.
Wilde, Pte. W. C., Royal Tank Corps. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1926. (N), (A),
(F) 1927. (N), (A), (F), (B) 1928.
Williams, L/Corpl., King's Shropshire L.I. (F) 1931, 1932.
Winfield, Pte. G., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L.I. (N), (A), (F),
(B) 1931.
Wood, Pte., R.A.S.C. (A) 1921.
Woodards, Bdsmn. C., Queen's Royal Regiment. (N), (A), (F) 1925.
(B) 1926.
Woods, L/Corpl. C., Royal Irish Fusiliers. (F) 1923.
Woolridge, Corpl. F., Royal Signals. (F) 1925.

Y.

Yates, Lieut. H. W. M., Royal Irish Fusiliers. (N) 1909*, 1910*, 1911*,
1912*, 1913*, 1914*.

NAMES OF PLAYERS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THEIR COUNTRY WHILST SERVING IN THE ARMY.

ENGLAND.

Full Internationals.

Lieut. H. H. Barnet, Royal Engineers, v. Ireland, 1882.
Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, Royal Engineers, v. Scotland, 1873.
Lieut. K. E. Hegan, R.A.S.C., v. Ireland, 1924; v. Belgium, 1923-24;
v. France, 1923.
Capt. W. S. Kenyon Slaney, Grenadier Guards, v. Scotland, 1875.
Lieut. H. E. Rawson, Royal Engineers, v. Scotland, 1875.
Lieut. B. B. Russell, Royal Engineers, v. Wales, 1883.
Lieut. C. V. L. Wingfield-Stratford, Royal Engineers, v. Scotland, 1877.
Lieut. P. G. Von Donop, Royal Engineers, v. Scotland, 1873-1875.

Amateur Internationals.

Corpl. A. Cartlidge, Royal Engineers, v. Ireland, 1927; v. Wales, 1927.
Corpl. W. Daffern, Royal Engineers, v. Sweden, 1909.
Lieut. H. A. Hambleton, Royal Artillery, v. Ireland, 1922.
Lieut. K. E. Hegan, R.A.S.C., v. France, 1920; Olympic Games, 1920;
v. Ireland, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1932; v. Wales, 1922, 1923, 1924,
1926, 1927, 1932; v. Belgium, 1923; v. South Africa, 1925 (2); v.
Scotland, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932.
C.S.M.I. W. Keeble, Army P.T. Staff, v. Ireland, 1921.
Corpl. F. Leese, Coldstream Guards, v. France, 1910.
Pte. Littler, King's Royal Rifle Corps, v. Holland, 1913.
Corpl. F. Macey, Royal Fusiliers, v. Ireland, 1924, 1926.
Capt. F. W. H. Nicholas, Bedfs. and Herts. Regiment, v. Wales, 1920;
v. Belgium, 1920; v. France, 1920; Olympic Games, 1920; v. Ireland,
1921.
Corpl. Osborne, R.A.M.C., v. Ireland, 1922; v. Wales, 1922.
Sergt.-Major H. M. Prince, R.A.M.C., v. Sweden, 1914 (2); v. Ireland,
1920, 1921; Olympic Games, 1920; v. France, 1921.
Sergt. F. Twine, Royal Welch Fusiliers, v. Ireland, 1924, 1926, 1927;
v. Wales, 1924, 1925, 1926; v. Scotland, 1927.
Lieut. R. J. Thorne-Thorne, The Buffs, v. Wales, 1922.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

IRELAND.

Full International.

Corpl. J. Jones, King's Own Scottish Borderers, v. Wales, 1930;
v. Scotland, 1930.

Amateur Internationals.

Corpl. J. Vance, R.A.S.C., v. England, 1925.

Corpl. J. Jones, King's Own Scottish Borderers, v. England, 1928, 1929;
v. Scotland, 1929.

Boy J. Martin, 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles, v. England, 1932; v.
Scotland, 1932.

Fus. A. Galway, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, v. England, 1932.

SCOTLAND.

Full Internationals.

Lieut. H. W. Renny Tailour, Royal Engineers, v. England, 1873.

Lieut. G. Blackburn, Royal Engineers, v. England, 1873.

Amateur Internationals.

Lieut. T. M. R. Briggs, R.A.S.C., v. England, 1928.

Pte. A. Ross, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, v. Ireland, 1929.

Lieut. C. A. Harvey, Highland Light Infantry, v. Wales, 1932, 1933;
v. Ireland, 1933; v. England, 1933.

WALES.

Amateur Internationals.

L/Bdr. W. Roberts, Royal Artillery, v. England, 1932.

Pte. J. Pearce, Royal Tank Corps, v. England, 1932.

ARMY ATHLETIC AND CROSS COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Patron:

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

President:

LIEUT.-GENERAL H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF CORNWALL,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C.
Personal A.D.C. to the King.

Vice-Presidents:

GENERAL SIR C. H. HARINGTON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., A.F.C.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. H. K. BUTLER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
BRIG.-GENERAL R. J. KENTISH, C.M.G., D.S.O.
BRIG.-GENERAL R. MCCALMONT, D.S.O.
LIEUT.-GENERAL C. BONHAM CARTER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

(a) OFFICIALS.

Chairman:

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR IVO. L. B. VESEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman:

COLONEL THE HON. H. R. L. G. ALEXANDER, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Secretary:

BT. LIEUT.-COLONEL A. R. SELBY, The Royal Ulster Rifles.

Hon. Treasurer:

MAJOR J. S. DAVENPORT, M.C., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.

(b) MEMBERS.

A Representative from each Command (Hon. Sec., Command Athletics).
A Representative from Army School of Physical Training.
The Secretary, Army Sport Control Board.

(c) TECHNICAL MEMBERS.

MAJOR HON. W. S. P. ALEXANDER, D.S.O., Irish Guards.
CAPTAIN E. G. W. PEARSE, Royal Corps of Signals.
CAPTAIN L. F. E. WIELER, King's Own Yorkshire L.I.
LIEUT. J. P. A. GRAHAM, Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
LIEUT. A. A. GOODWIN, The Suffolk Regt.
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. F. B. NAYLOR, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Signals.
CAPTAIN J. C. PHILLIPPO, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. S. TILLARD O.B.E., M.C., Royal Signals.
2ND LIEUT. S. T. L. HILL, Royal Fusiliers.
CAPTAIN I. E. F. CAMPBELL, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

Assistant Secretary: MAJOR A. WEBB, D.C.M.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY

Army Representative on Amateur Athletic Association:

THE HON. SECRETARY.

CAPTAIN E. G. W. PEARSE, Royal Signals.

Army Representatives on National Cross Country Union:

CAPTAIN J. C. PHILLIPS.

THE HON. SECRETARY.

Members are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of any changes in their Address.

CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed:—

The Hon. Secretary,
Army Athletic & Cross Country Association,
Room 446, War Office,
London, S.W.1.

And Telegrams:—

" Athletics,
c/o Sportrolbo,
London."

Telephone No.:—

Whitehall 9400, Ext. 491.

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In giving a short history of the Association, it is as well to say here that prior to 1914 no Association existed; but an Army Athletic Meeting was held each year, a special Committee being formed, usually under the chairmanship of the Inspector of Gymnasia.

In 1914 steps were taken to form an Athletic Association, and a Committee was duly elected. This Committee met on 23rd June, 1914, but, owing to the War, its members automatically disappeared and the Association lapsed.

In 1919 (January 13th) a meeting was held, at which an Army Athletic Association and an Army Cross Country Association were formed under a joint Committee; this joint Committee remained in office until December, 1920, when the two Associations were merged into one, and the present Association came into being. Captain H. M. Heppel, O.B.E., who had been Hon. Secretary of the two Associations, carried on until January, 1921, when Major J. S. Davenport, M.C., became the first Hon. Secretary of the newly-formed Army Athletic and Cross Country Association, and a rearrangement of the Committee was carried out with a full-time Assistant Secretary appointed. The Association has since carried on the work in connection with athletics and cross country running, together with the administration of the sport in the Army, and the consequent institution of an organised system of Army Team and Individual Championships.

As a matter of history, an event called the Unit Relay Championship was first run in 1908, and, with the exception of the years 1914-1918, was run under varying conditions until 1921. In 1920 a Unit Championship, based on the results achieved by individual competitors, was instituted; but in 1922 this system

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was superseded by the present one of both Team and Individual Championships. The institution of the Unit Championship in 1920 was helped by the Army Sport Control Board, who provided a very handsome Challenge Shield for competition.

In 1920 a Team and Individual Cross Country Championship was instituted, and the Association was fortunate in that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously gave a trophy for the Team Championship, and General Lord Horne a trophy for the Individual event.

RULES OF THE ARMY ATHLETIC AND CROSS COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

I.—Name.

The Association be called the "Army Athletic and Cross Country Association."

II.—Funds.

The funds be vested in the name of the Army Athletic and Cross Country Association.

III.—Property.

The Army Athletic and Cross Country Association are the trustees for the property of the Association.

IV.—Objects.

The objects of the Association shall be as follows:—

(a) To work in accordance with the policy of the Army Sport Control Board in the encouragement of Athletics and Cross Country Running in the Army.

(b) To promote Amateurism amongst all ranks.

(c) To arrange Army Individual and Unit Championship competitions.

(d) To ensure the correct conduct of Athletic Sports and Cross Country Running in the Army.

(e) To encourage generally and assist Athletics and Cross Country Running.

V.—Affiliation.

The Army Athletic and Cross Country Association is affiliated to the Amateur Athletic Association and to the National Cross Country Union and their Committees.

VI.—Affiliation Fee.

Every Unit serving in the United Kingdom shall pay annually to the Association an affiliation fee as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Units with an establishment of 300 and over	1	0	0
Units with an establishment of 100 and under 300	0	10	0
Units with an establishment of under 100 ...	0	5	0

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This fee entitles a unit to enter teams and individuals serving therein at Army and Amateur Meetings and promote events open to the Services.

This fee is to be paid to Honorary Secretaries of the Command Sport Boards of the Command in which the unit is serving on or before the 1st March each year.

Honorary Secretaries of Command Sport Boards will remit the total amount due from their Command to the Honorary Treasurer of the Association by **March 10th of each year.**

VII.—President, Vice-Presidents and Committee.

(a) There shall be a President and not more than 10 Vice-Presidents.

(b) For purposes of general management, the Army Athletic and Cross Country Association shall be governed by a body of selected officers composed as follows:—

A Chairman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A Vice-Chairman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
An Hon. Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
An Hon. Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
An Emergency and Technical Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
A Representative from each Command and District at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
A Representative of the Army School of Physical Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A Representative of the Army Sport Control Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								24

(c) Representatives on this Committee will cease to be members on removal from the Active List, proceeding on Foreign Service, ceasing to be employed at the A.S.P.T., or to be nominated by a Command Sport Board, or by the Army Sport Control Board.

(d) The General Committee may fill any vacancy that occurs in their body, appoint officials, and make such regulations for the management of the Association as may from time to time be necessary. Only honorary officials shall be entitled to vote at Committee or other meetings.

(e) The General Committee will appoint officials, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, at the Annual General Committee Meeting, or at such other time as occasion may demand.

(f) The General Committee will meet twice yearly and at such other times as may be necessary.

VIII.—Annual General Meeting.

(a) An Annual General Meeting shall be held. The General Committee also have power at any time to convene a Special General Meeting for the purpose of submitting to the meeting any alterations or additions to these rules that the Committee may deem expedient.

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(b) Alteration of Rules.

No alteration in the rules of the Association shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting, called by the Hon. Secretary and authorised by the Committee for that purpose. No alteration shall be valid unless supported by at least two-thirds of those voting at the Meeting.

Notice of any business to be submitted at either the Annual or Special General Meeting shall be given to the Hon. Secretary 30 days before the date of the meeting, and a copy of such notice, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be sent to each member of the Committee and to each Command Sport Board at least 14 days before the date of the meeting. Notice of any amendment to the business so submitted shall be given to the Hon. Secretary seven clear days before the meeting.

(c) Representation.

Each unit entitled, when at home, to enter a team for the Army Competition may send one representative to a General Meeting, and each unit represented shall have a vote at a meeting. Any Officer, Warrant Officer or N.C.O. may represent his unit at the written request of the Officer in charge of his unit.

(d) Committee Votes.

Each member of the General Committee, as outlined in Rule VII (b), shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting irrespective of whether his unit is represented under Rule VIII (c) or not.

IX.—Postal Vote.

In the case of any important matter affecting the whole Army, the General Committee may take a postal vote.

X.—Emergency and Technical Committee.

The Chairman shall appoint an Emergency and Technical Committee of not more than 10 members. The four officials of the Association shall be additional to this Committee.

XI.—Duties of Emergency and Technical Committee.

The duties of the Emergency and Technical Committee are "To meet whenever necessary and to deal on behalf of the General Committee with any matter which may be placed before it, and its decisions shall be accepted as those of the General Committee subject to confirmation at the next General Committee Meeting (five to form a quorum). Meetings of this Committee shall be called by the Hon. Secretary whenever necessary."

XII.—Finance.

The control of all finance shall be vested in the General Committee.

XIII.—Selection Committee.

A Selection Committee for choosing Army Teams shall be appointed by the General Committee.

XIV.—Prizes.

By virtue of the principles laid down by the Army Sport Control Board, and by the fact that the Association is affiliated to Amateur bodies only, competitions must be carried out on purely amateur lines.

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No money prize may be competed for.

Any infringement of this rule will render the unit or individual liable to be debarred from competing in Army or Amateur Competitions. The rules of the Amateur Association regarding an Amateur are given for information.

In connection with the above, it is pointed out that:—

(a) Soldiers who give instruction in athletics, as part of their Military duties, do not thereby forfeit their Amateur status.

(b) Military efficiency competitions embrace such competitions as are not considered games and sport and controlled by the Army Sport Control Board.

(c) The value of prizes given in kind can and should be stated in competitions, facilities being offered for useful articles to be provided for those winning such prizes. This requires careful supervision and cases of abuse must be closely guarded against.

XV.—Professionals.

It is incumbent on all units in the Army to report direct to the Hon. Secretary, Army Athletic and Cross Country Association, on 1st January each year, and from time to time as occurring, the numbers and names of those Officers and other ranks who are professionals, similarly cases for consideration of re-instatement must be submitted to this Association. (Forms can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary).

An athlete who is not an Amateur, as defined by the Amateur Athletic Association, shall neither be eligible to compete at an Army Championship Meeting or to be included in an Army Team.

XVI.—Civilian Competitions.

Members of the British Army wishing to compete in civilian meetings held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association must make their entry on the A.A.A. Form (forms can be obtained direct from The A.A.A., 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2). These forms should normally be supplied by the Hon. Secretary of the Athletic Meeting at which it is desired to make an entry. Every serving soldier shall state his Regt., No., Rank, Name and Unit on his entry form when making his entry. (Officers will state their Rank and Unit.)

XVII.—Committee Voting.

Every question at meetings of the General Committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes, except questions affecting the conditions of the Championships Meetings, when a two-thirds majority shall be necessary. At meetings of the General Committee each member of the General Committee (except Command Representatives) has one vote. Command Representatives shall have voting power equal to twice the number of votes possessed by the remainder of the Committee. The total of the voting power of Command Representatives shall be allotted in proportion to the number of units in each Command which pay an annual affiliation fee to the Association in accordance with Rule 6.

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In calculating this proportion, units with an establishment of 300 and over will count as one "unit" and those with an establishment of under 300 as half "unit."

The actual number of votes allotted to each Command for the ensuing year shall be calculated by the Hon. Secretary as soon as the affiliation fees have been received, and notified to Commands not later than the 31st March.

In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman has an extra casting vote.

XVIII.—Standard Medals.

The Association will give Standard Bronze Medals for certain competitions at the Army Individual Athletic Meeting.

XIX.—Minute and Record Book.

The Hon. Secretary shall keep a Minute and Record Book. Such Minutes shall be brought up at meetings of the General Committee and read. Once passed, the Minutes will be signed by the Chairman.

Records of all Army Athletic and Cross Country Championships shall be placed in a book provided for the purpose by the Hon. Secretary. The Record Book shall contain a list with addresses of present holders of all cups, medals, etc., that are the property of the Association.

XX.—Challenge Trophies.

All Challenge Trophies are the property of the Association. Winners may only hold them subject to the conditions of the agreement entered into by them. Units are responsible for their safe custody and safe return at least one month before they are due to be next competed for, to the Hon. Secretary, A.A. & C.C.A., c/o Mr. H. Phillips, Wellington Street, Aldershot.

No Challenge Cup shall be taken out of the British Isles without the permission of the General Committee.

XXI.—Insurance of Trophies.

The Hon. Secretary will arrange for the insurance of all trophies, and the drawing up, signing and custody of the necessary agreements referred to in the previous paragraph.

XXII.—Accounts.

Books of accounts shall be kept by the Honorary Treasurer. At the Annual General Meeting a detailed statement of the audited accounts of the Association, made up to the 30th September previous, shall be laid before the meeting, such accounts to include all property of the Association.

XXIII.—Command Meetings.

The conditions under which Eliminating Competitions are held in Commands should conform as nearly as possible to those of the Army Championships Meetings.

XXIV.—Training.

No Officer or other rank may be struck off military duties for the purpose of training specially for athletics or cross country running.

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XXV.—Cadets: R.M.C. and R.M.A.

A Gentleman Cadet under instruction at the Royal Military College or the Royal Military Academy shall not be eligible to represent the Army or to compete in any Army Championship.

XXVI.—Army Records.

An Army Record can only be made at (a) Army Individual Championships; (b) Army Inter-Unit Team Championships; (c) Inter-Services Athletic Championships.

DEFINITION OF A UNIT.

The Championship shall be limited to individual representatives and Teams of the Regular Forces (see pages 38 to 41).

ARMY UNIT TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A.—Date.

(i) The Unit Team and Individual Athletic Championships will be held annually.

B.—INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

(i) The following shall be the events for the Individual Championships :—

100, 220, 440, 880 Yds., One Mile, Three Miles, 120 Yds. Hurdles, High Jump, Long Jump, Putting the Weight, Throwing the Javelin, Throwing the Hammer, Throwing the Discus, Pole Jump, Boys' 220 Yds. (every competitor in the latter event to be under 18 years of age on 31st December following the date of the meeting).

The 100, 220 and 440 Yds. will be run in Lanes. Where necessary the start shall be staggered.

(ii) Entrance Fees. 5/- per individual entry for each event.

(iii) Entries. Entries limited to :—

(a) The holder of the previous year. (A Free Entry.)

(b) One entry per unit for each event.

In the event of a unit having two competitors who have a chance of success, a special entry may be allowed. Applications to be made to the Hon. Sec., giving the competitor's best performance of the season.

(c) Officer instructors and staff will enter through and compete in the Command Championships (if held) of the Command in which the School or Establishment is situated (except that the staff of the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot, may enter direct). Where no Command Championship Meeting is held, entries may be accepted as special entries under para. (d).

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- (d) Other special entries to be accepted at the discretion of the Committee.
- (e) In the event of abnormal circumstances, the Committee shall have power to vary the number of entries specified in para. (b).

(iv) **Entry Forms.** *All entry forms must reach the Honorary Secretary fourteen clear days before the first day of the Meeting. Under no consideration whatever will entries received after this date, or unaccompanied by entrance fees, be accepted.*

(v) **Prizes.** Winner to receive Challenge Cup and an Army Athletic Association Gold Medal.

2nd. Silver Medal.

3rd. Bronze Medal.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd in each event will also receive an Army Athletic Badge.

(vi) Any competitor shall be awarded a Standard Medal for doing Standard Time or under or Standard Distance.

Standard Medals shall only be given for a performance at the Individual Athletic Championship.

A Standard Medal shall not be given to a competitor who gains a 1st, 2nd or 3rd place.

No individual shall be given more than one Standard Medal in any year.

(vii) **Standard Times.**

The Standard Times and Distances to be as follows:—

	mins.	secs.
220 Yards ... ..	...	23
440 Yards ... ..	...	52
880 Yards	2	1
One Mile	4	30
Three Miles	15	0
120 Yards Hurdles	16	2/5
	ft.	ins.
High Jump	5	8
Long Jump	21	0
Putting the Weight	38	0
Throwing the Javelin	150	0
Pole Jump	10	0
Throwing the Hammer	110	0
„ „ Discus	105	0

C.—INTER-UNIT TEAM ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP. (EVENTS.)

(i). **Unit Championship.**

(a) Events:—440, 880 Yards, One Mile, Two Miles, 480 Yards Hurdle (Relays), One Mile and Three Miles (Teams).

(b) High Jump, Long Jump, Putting the Weight, Pole Jump, Throwing the Javelin, Throwing the Discus and Throwing the Hammer.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(ii). Composition of Teams.

(a) 4 Competitors for each event.

(b) 2 Competitors for each event.

There shall be no limit to the number of events in which a Competitor may take part.

(iii). Method of Conducting.

(a) The competitions are conducted under the laws of the A.A.A.

(b) In the event of a team lodging a protest, they will be required to deposit the sum of £1. In the event of the protest being upheld, the deposit will be refunded. If the protest is not upheld, the deposit will be forfeited.

(c) The decision of the Judges shall be final.

(d) All questions as to the starting of a race shall be in the absolute discretion of the starter, whose decision shall be final.

(e) In the event of any matter arising which is not dealt with in the regulations, it shall be decided by the Committee. The decision of this Committee shall be final.

(h) Judges will be placed at each end of the starting and finishing lines to ensure that the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th relays do not start before the previous relay has finished.

(i) Any team reported to have infringed these rules will be liable to be disqualified on the Judges' report.

(j) In the event of a tie for second place in a heat (except finals) and the time being better than that of the third team in the other heat, both teams which tie will run in the final. If the time is slower, the tie will be run off. If a tie for second place occurs in both heats, ties must be run off.

(k) All events will be run on cinders.

(l) Teams will be denoted by Colours and Letters.

(m) In the Mile and Three Miles Team Races competitors will also be numbered, back and front.

(n) Teams for any Track event must be chosen from the list sent in. Teams may be changed at the discretion of the team captain. It is not necessary for the same team to run in the heat and the final of any Track event.

Should two or more competitors tie, the points that would have been allotted to the places in question will be added together and divided by the number of competitors tying for that place.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

- (g) *Places*.—In the heats places will be taken in the order shown in the programme. Places in finals will be drawn for.

Letters and numbers must be worn front and back.

- (r) *Field Events*.—The best effort of each competitor will be counted, and the team with the highest total will be declared the winning team, the team with the next highest total second, and so on. If two teams tie, the points for their positions will be added together and divided, i.e., if two teams finish equal second the points for second and third positions will be added together and divided. If three teams finish equal second the points for second, third and fourth positions will be added together and divided. The same system will apply to ties in track events

(iv). Scoring.

- (a) The winning team in each event will score twice the number of points as the number of competing teams. 2nd will score two points less, and so on.

- (b) The winning team in each event will score half points as in (a).

2nd will score one point less, and so on.

The unit with the highest number of points in the fourteen events will become the holder of the Unit Team Championship Shield.

In the event of a tie, the Shield shall be held by two or more units for equal periods.

(v). Disqualification.

- (a) A team disqualified either in the preliminary heats or finals will not score points for the event in which disqualified.

- (b) In the finals, if a team is disqualified, all teams finishing behind the disqualified team will automatically be given extra points, i.e., if there are seven teams, the highest points in the track events will be 14; thus, if two teams are disqualified, the points for 6th and 7th positions will not be awarded.

- (vi) Entries. Open to Unit Teams (see Definition of a Unit).

Entrance fee, £2 per Unit Team.

Vacancies are allotted to Commands as under:—

Aldershot Command	...	...	...	2 vacancies.
Eastern Command	...	...	...	1 vacancy.
London District	...	...	...	1 "
Northern Command	...	...	...	1 "
Northern Ireland District	...	...	...	1 "
Scottish Command	...	...	...	1 "
Southern Command	...	...	...	1 "
Western Command	...	...	...	1 "

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(vi) **Prizes.** The winning team to receive Challenge Shield and Replica. Each member of the winning team to receive an Army A. & C.C.A. Team token.

Running-up team to receive a Silver Challenge Cup (The Bisset Cup).

RULES FOR CONDUCT OF ARMY ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

TRACKS AND MEASUREMENTS.

The inner edge of all tracks must be distinctly marked, cinder tracks preferably by a border of board not more than 2 inches in height, grass tracks by a chalk line or white tape.

The track must be measured 12 inches outwards from the inside edge. *In measuring the lanes for distances up to and including 440 yards, the inner lane shall be measured as previously stated, the outer lanes 8 inches from their respective inner borders.*

It is recommended that the direction of running be left hand inside.

Races up to 120 yards must be run on a straight course, stringed, or in lanes, so as to allow a separate course for each competitor (pages 126 to 128). The width between the strings or lanes must be not less than 4 feet, and the stakes should not be less than 20 feet apart.

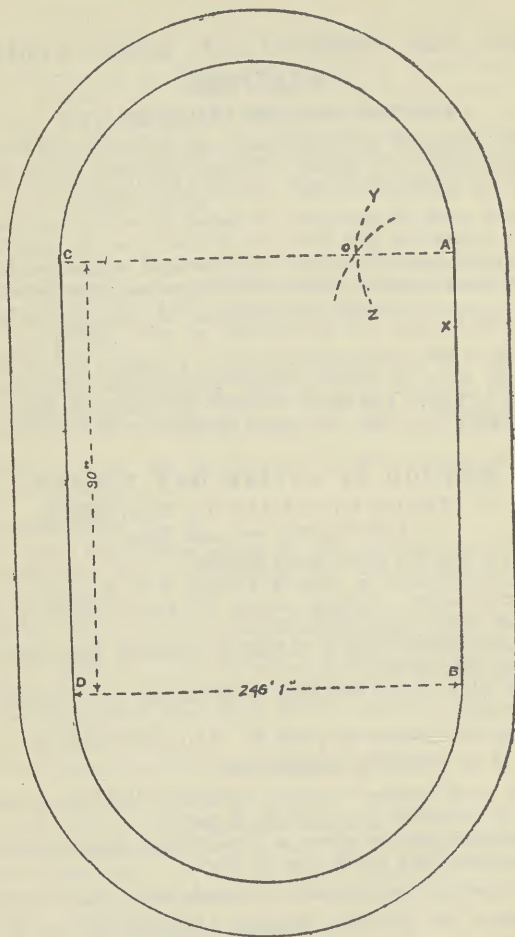
METHOD OF LAYING OUT TRACKS.

I.—TRACK OF 4 LAPS TO THE MILE.

(See diagram on page 126.)

1. Trace a line AB of 90 yards length.
2. On line AB mark a point X 3 yards from A.
With A as centre, describe an arc YZ with a radius of 4 yards in direction of the opposite straight.
With X as centre and a radius of 5 yards, draw another arc intersecting YZ at point O.
- From A trace a line through O of 246 ft. 1 in. length. This fixes point C.
3. Repeat the process at point B. This fixes point D.
4. Join C to D with a straight line.
5. Fix a point half-way between A and C, and with a radius of 128 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. describe a semi-circle A to C.
6. Repeat the process given in paragraph 5 from B to D.
This completes the inside line of track.
7. The standard track should be 8 yards wide. Lanes 4 ft. wide.
8. To check the distance, measure track 12 ins. out from the inner edge.
9. Start and finishing point half-way between A and B or C and D (finishing point on opposite side of track for 220 yards).

1.—QUARTER MILE TRACK.

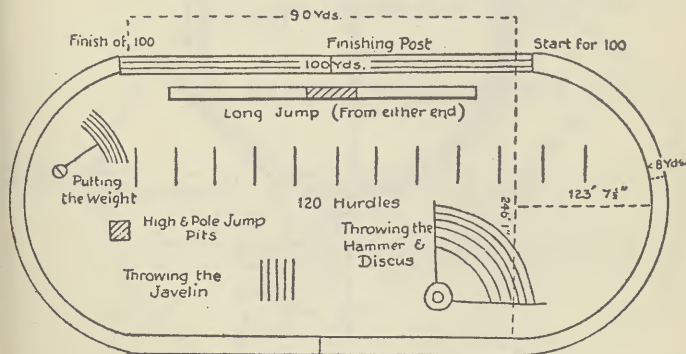


ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

The following figures show the varying dimensions which will produce four laps to the mile; of these, number *2 is the "Ideal Track" :—

	Length of Parallels.		Width Apart.		Radius of Semi-Circle.	
	Yards.		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
1.	80	...	265	2	...	182 7
*2.	90	...	246	1	...	123 0½
3.	100	...	227	0	...	113 6
4.	110	...	207	11	...	103 11½
5.	120	...	188	10	...	94 5
6.	130	...	169	9	...	84 10½
7.	140	...	150	8	...	75 4
8.	75	...	Base line	...	...	187 5¼
			225	0		

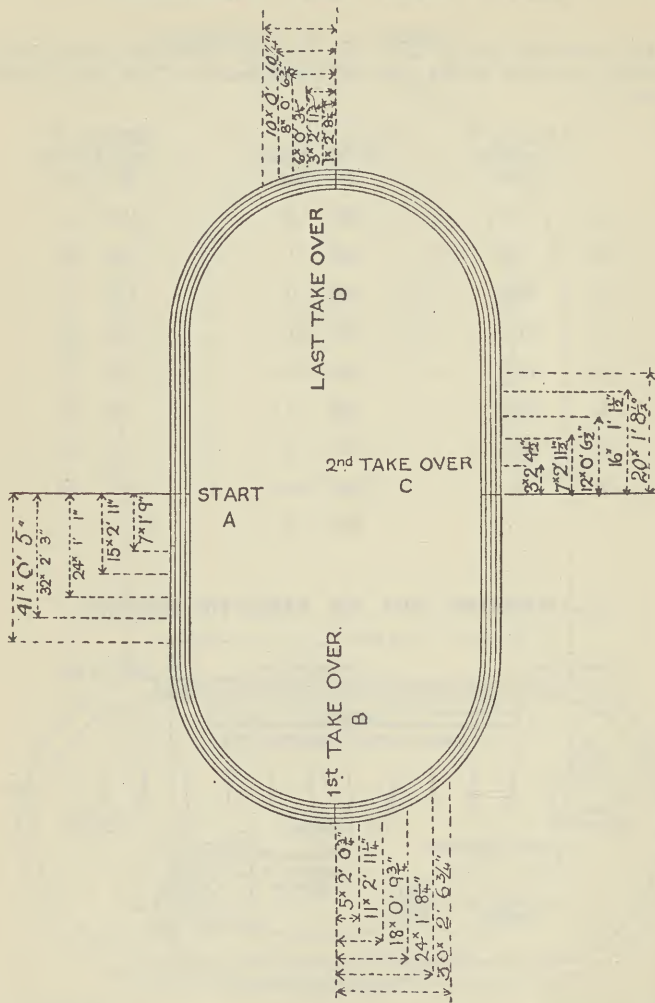
2.—MARKING OUT AN ATHLETIC GROUND.



ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

9.—DIAGRAM SHOWING RELAY TAKE-OVERS FOR 4 x 110 YARDS AND FIRST TWO RELAYS 4 x 220 YARDS.

Dimensions of Track:—4 laps to 1 mile.



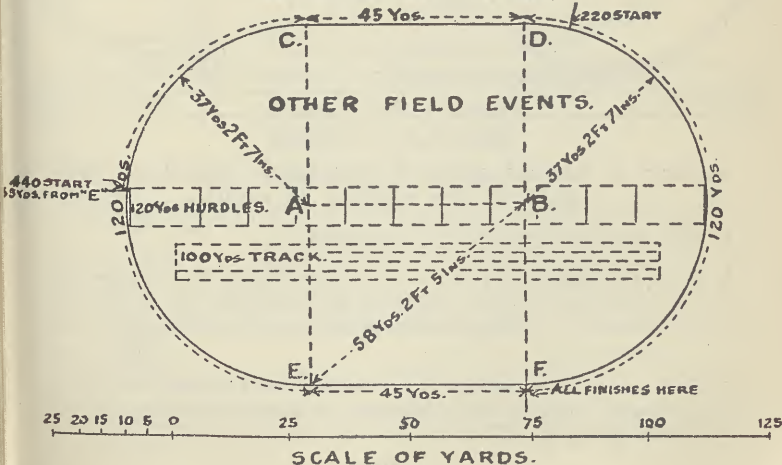
LANES are measured: INNER LANE, 12 inches from inner edge. REMAINDER, 8 inches from inner edge of each lane.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Start.		4 x 110 YARDS.				Yds. Ft. Ins.		
	Inside team	...	...	...	...	Normal.		
	Second	...	...	...	...	7	1	9
A	Third	...	...	...	...	15	2	11
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	24	1	1
	Fifth	...	...	...	...	32	2	3
	Sixth	...	...	...	...	41	0	5
<i>1st Take Over.</i>								
	Inside team	...	...	...	...	Normal.		
	Second	...	...	...	...	5	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
B	Third	...	...	...	...	11	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	18	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Fifth	...	...	...	...	24	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sixth	...	...	...	...	30	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>2nd Take Over.</i>								
	Inside team	...	...	...	...	Normal.		
	Second	...	...	...	...	3	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
C	Third	...	...	...	...	7	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	12	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fifth	...	...	...	...	16	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sixth	...	...	...	...	20	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Last Take Over.</i>								
	Inside team	...	...	...	...	Normal.		
	Second	...	...	...	...	1	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
D	Third	...	...	...	...	3	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Fourth	...	...	...	...	6	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fifth	...	...	...	...	8	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Sixth	...	...	...	...	10	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF LAYING OUT A TRACK.

TRACK OF 330 YARDS.

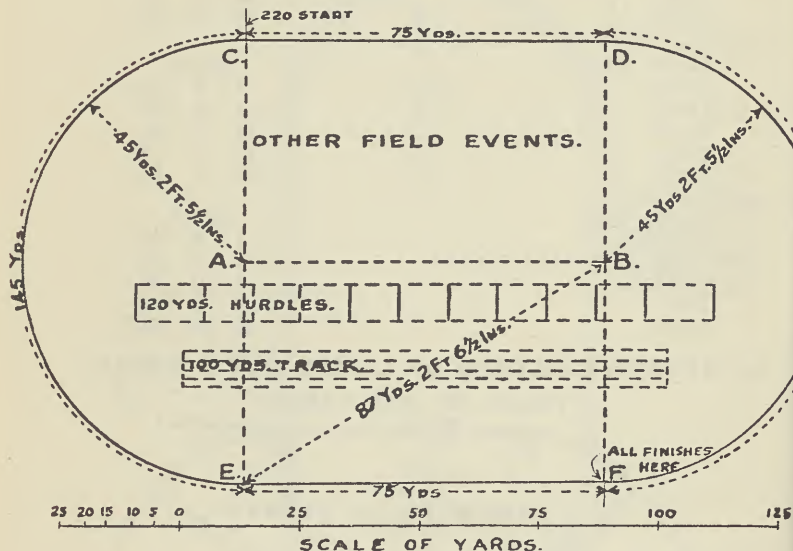


ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

METHOD OF LAYING DOWN A TEMPORARY TRACK OF 330 YARDS.

1. Lay down base line A-B 45 yards long.
2. Form rectangles A.B.D.C. and A.B.F.E. on either side of base line A-B and test for true rectangle by measuring E-B or A-F and A-D or B-C. These measurements should be 58 yards 2 feet 5 inches.
3. With centre A. describe a semi-circle on E.C. with radius of 37 yards 2 feet 7 inches, similarly describe semi-circle on D-F with centre B.

TRACK OF FOUR LAPS TO THE MILE.



METHOD OF LAYING DOWN A TEMPORARY TRACK OF FOUR LAPS TO THE MILE OR 440 YARDS.

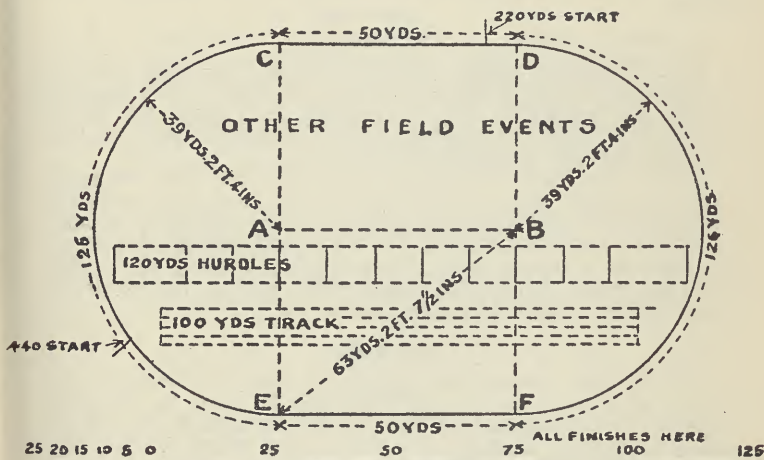
1. Lay down base line A-B 75 yards long.
2. Form rectangles A.B.D.C. and A.B.F.E. on either side of base line A-B and test for true rectangle by measuring E-B or A-F and A-D or B-C. These measurements should be 87 yards 2 feet 6 1/2 inches.
3. With centre A. describe a semi-circle on E.C. with radius of 45 yards 2 feet 5 1/2 inches, similarly describe a semi-circle on D-F with centre B.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

METHOD OF LAYING DOWN A TEMPORARY TRACK OF FIVE LAPS TO THE MILE TO THE MILE.

1. Lay down base line A-B 50 yards long.
2. Form rectangles A.B.D.C. and A.B.F.E. on either side of base line A-B and test for true rectangle by measuring E-B or A-F and A-D or B-C. These measurements should be 63 yards 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. With centre A. describe a semi-circle on E-C with radius of 39 yards 2 feet 4 inches, similarly describe semi-circle on D-F with centre B.

TRACK OF FIVE LAPS TO THE MILE.



1. This Plan is for Races run left-hand inside.
2. The 120 Yards Hurdles, 100 Yards Flat, are laid down inside track. Other field events take place where convenient inside track.
3. The inner edge of the track must be distinctly marked either by a chalk line or white tape.
4. Races up to 120 yards must be run on a straight course, stringed so as to allow each competitor a separate course of at least 4 feet wide, the stakes for the strings to be not less than 20 feet apart.
5. Finishing points should be marked by a white line across the track at right angles to it.
6. All track measurements allow for the running track to be 12 inches outside the line as laid down, no adjustments are therefore necessary

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

COMPETITION RULES.

(The numbers of each paragraph are those of the Amateur Athletic Association Handbook.)

Clothing.

57. A tight-fitting vest and loose knickers must be worn. The vest may be sleeveless. In any event in which a water jump is included the knickers must be dark in colour. Any competitor will be excluded from taking part in an event unless properly attired.

58. Spiked shoes may be worn in Steeplechases comprising hurdles and water jumps only, but shall not be allowed in Obstacle Races.

Stations.

60. In handicap sprint races stations at the start shall be assigned to the competitors according to the order of their handicap starts, the competitor with the shortest start taking the station on the left facing the winning post, the competitor with the next shortest start the second station, and so on.

61. In level races competitors shall draw for their respective stations at the start. In straight sprint races the competitor drawing No. 1 shall take the station on the left facing the winning post, the competitor drawing No. 2 the next station, and so on. In races on a circular track, the competitor drawing No. 1 shall take the station nearest the centre of the ground, the competitor drawing No. 2 the next station, and so on.

The Start.

62. All races (except time handicaps) shall be started by the report of a pistol, and a start shall only be made to the actual report. It is recommended that the Starter shall fire in the air after ascertaining that the Timekeepers are prepared. The time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol.

63. All questions concerning the start shall be in the absolute discretion of the Starter, whose decision shall be final. If, in his opinion, the start is not a fair one he shall recall the competitors.

64. The Starter shall place competitors on their respective marks in their respective stations, and shall for this purpose have the assistance of such marksmen as he may require.

65. The Starter shall give competitors two warnings:

1. "Get to your marks," then, when competitors are ready—
2. "Set,"

and fire when all competitors are "set," *i.e.*, steady on mark.

If any competitor is unsteady or, for any other reason, the Starter has to warn a competitor, he shall order all competitors to stand up and then repeat warnings 1 and 2.

66. No competitor shall touch the ground in front of his mark with any part of his body.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Penalties for Getting Over the Mark.

67. In level races any competitor touching the ground in front of his mark with any part of his body shall be cautioned and for a third offence shall be disqualified.

Winners of Preliminary Heats.

68. In handicap sprint races run in strings or lanes with more than one round of preliminary heats, the winners only of the first round of the heats shall be entitled to take further part in the competition. Not more than six competitors shall take part in the final heat.

69. Those qualified in trial heats must compete in succeeding rounds or finals unless the consent of the Judges to their abstention has been obtained, or they become liable to suspension.

The Race.

70. Any competitor wilfully jostling or running across or obstructing another competitor so as to impede his progress shall forfeit his right to be in the competition, and shall not be awarded any position or prize to which he would otherwise have been entitled. No competitor shall cross in front of another until he is at least two yards in front of that competitor. In all races run in lanes each competitor shall keep in his allotted lane from start to finish.

71. No competitor shall be allowed to rejoin a race after leaving the track, either for the purpose of gaining a place or to pace or assist another competitor.

72. No attendant shall accompany any competitor on the mark or in the race, nor shall any competitor be allowed, without the permission of the Referee or Judges, to receive assistance or refreshment from anyone during the progress of a race. In no case may such permission be given in a race of 10 miles or less.

The Finish.

73. The finishing point shall be a line drawn across the track at right angles to the inner edge.

Worsted shall be stretched over this line four feet from the ground and fastened to a post fixed at each side of the finishing line, for the express purpose only of assisting the Judges and Referee in placing the competitors.

The competitors shall be placed in the order in which any part of the body, *i.e.*, "torso" (as distinguished from the head, arms, hands or feet) reaches such line.

In the event of a competitor falling, he shall not be considered to have finished until his entire body (head, arms and feet included) has crossed the line.

FIELD EVENTS.

General Rules.

79. Competitors shall take their trials in the order in which their names are printed on the programme, unless the Judges decide to alter that order. A competitor cannot hold over any of his trials to a subsequent round.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Ties.

80. Should two or more competitors tie, their order shall be decided as follows:—

In jumping for height, three additional jumps shall be allowed at a height, in the case of the High Jump, one inch, and the Pole Jump, three inches, above that which the competitors last cleared, and, if they still tie, the competition shall be declared a tie.

In those field events where the result is determined by distance, two additional trials shall be allowed and the performances in these trials shall only decide the competition when the competitors exceed the distance at which they tied; otherwise the competition shall be declared a tie.

In the case of a tie, the subsequent performances decide only the relative position of those who are competing to decide the tie.

High Jump.

81. (a) Any style or kind of uprights or posts may be used. They should be at least 12 feet apart, and shall not be moved during a competition, unless the Judges consider the take-off or landing ground has become unsuitable. A change may only be made after a round is completed.

The cross-bar shall be entirely of wood and of uniform thickness, and may be circular with square ends, provided it is uniform section throughout, the diameter not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Each peg supporting the cross-bar shall be flat and square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and extending to $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. from the upright in the direction of the opposite upright. The end of the cross-bar shall rest on the pegs in such a way that the cross-bar easily falls to the ground, either forwards or backwards, if touched by a competitor.

(b) The ground round the take-off must be level.

(c) Unless a particular height is specified on the prospectus or entry form, the Judges shall decide the height at which the competition shall start and the extent to which the bar shall be raised after each round, and shall inform the competitors of their decision.

(d) All measurements shall be made perpendicularly from the ground to the upper side of the cross-bar where it is lowest.

(e) Three jumps are allowed at each height, and a competitor failing at the third attempt shall forfeit the right to compete further.

(f) A competitor may commence at any height above the minimum height, and may jump at his own discretion at any subsequent height until he has forfeited his right according to (e) to compete further. A competitor failing in a jump at any height shall not be allowed, by foregoing the remaining jump or jumps at that height, to re-enter the competition at any subsequent height.

(g) A competitor is entitled to continue jumping at successive heights until he has failed three times at one height, even if all other competitors have failed, and his best jump shall be recorded as the winning height.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(h) Neither diving nor somersaulting over the bar shall be permitted.

A fair jump is one where the head of the contestant does not go over the bar before the feet and is not below the buttocks in clearing the bar.

(j) As soon as a competitor makes a spring in order to jump this shall be counted as a trial jump.

(k) If a competitor passes under the bar without making an attempt to jump it shall not be counted against him as a jump, but three such runs will be counted as one jump.

(l) The employment of weights or grips of any kind is forbidden.

(m) A competitor may place a mark for his take-off and a handkerchief on the cross-bar for sighting purposes.

N.B.—In Army Competitions a competitor can come in at any height. Provided he clears the height at which he comes in, he need not jump the next height, but may come in at a later height, and so on. A competitor failing at any height will be credited with clearing the last height at which he succeeded. A competitor failing will not be allowed to jump at any height lower than his failure.

Pole Vault.

82. (a) The pegs supporting the cross-bar shall extend horizontally not more than 3 inches from the face of the uprights and shall be without notches or indentations of any kind. The pegs shall be round, of a uniform thickness throughout and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

(b) A competitor may have the uprights moved at any time, but, if they are moved, it must not be more than 2 feet in any direction.

(c) Only one hole in which to plant the pole at the take-off shall be dug and shall not be more than 1 foot across.

(d) As soon as a competitor has left the ground for the purpose of making a jump, the jump is counted as a trial. If the competitor makes a run without completing the jump it is not counted as a jump, but three such runs are counted as one jump.

(e) A competitor must not, in the moment that he makes a jump, or after leaving the ground, place his lower hand above the upper one or move the upper hand higher up on the pole.

(f) If a competitor clears the cross-bar, but the pole removes the cross-bar, the attempt shall be considered as a failure to clear. No attendant is allowed to touch the pole unless it is falling away from the bar or uprights. If in making an attempt the competitor's pole is broken it shall not be counted as a jump.

(g) Competitors may use their own poles. No competitor shall be allowed to use another's private pole except with the consent of the owner.

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(h) The pole shall be of either wood or bamboo, and may be of any length or diameter. It may be wound or wrapped by adhesive tape. The wrapping must be of uniform thickness. The pole shall have no other assistance or device. The lower end of the pole may terminate in a single metal spike or a wooden peg.

In other respects the rules for the High Jump apply.

Long Jump.

83. (a) A take-off board shall be fixed in the ground, flush therewith. It should be made of wood not less than 4 feet long, 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, and painted white.

(b) The ground in front of the take-off board must not be trenched or dug out, but should be sprinkled with fine sand to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to take an impression and so assist the Judges in deciding if a competitor has gone over the take-off line.

(c) The length of the run up is unlimited.

(d) Each competitor is allowed three jumps; the best three competitors at the end of the first round should be allowed three more jumps. A promoting body may, however, decide a competition by the result of the first round; in such case it must be stated on the programme. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps.

(e) If any competitor swerves aside at the take-off line, or the line extended, or touches the ground in front of the take-off board with any part of his foot, such jump shall not be measured, but it shall be counted against the competitor as one jump.

(f) The measurement of the jumps shall be made at right angles from the front (*i.e.*, the edge further from the run up) of the take-off board or scratch line to the nearest break in the ground made by any part of the body of the competitor.

(g) The employment of weights or grips of any kind is forbidden.

Hop, Step and Jump.

84. The competitor shall first land upon the foot with which he shall have taken off, the reverse foot shall be used for the second landing, and both feet shall be used for the third landing.

In all other respects the rules for the Long Jump shall apply.

Standing Jumps.

85. The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position, but shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt to jump. When the feet are lifted from the ground twice, or two springs are made in making the attempt, it shall count as one trial jump without result. A competitor may rock forward and backward, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but he may not lift either foot clear from the ground or slide it along in any direction on the ground.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

With these exceptions the rules for the High Jump and Long Jump apply.

Throwing and Putting for Distance.

General Rules.

86. The circle or scratch line must be clearly marked on the ground by chalk, or otherwise, and all measurements made from the first mark in the ground made by the implement (in the hammer and javelin throw the head of the implement) to the inner edge of (a) the circle along a line drawn from the mark to the centre of the circle, or (b) at right angles to the scratch line or that line extended. A steel tape should be used for measurement, and that part of the tape showing the feet and inches held by the official at the circle or scratch line.

A foul throw or letting go of the implement in an attempt shall be reckoned as a trial. If an implement break in a fair throw it is not reckoned as a trial.

87. Each competitor is allowed three trials; the best three competitors at the end of the first round should be allowed three more trials. A promoting body may, however, decide a competition by the result of the first round; in such case it must be stated on the programme. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his trials.

88. In all throwing events from a circle it shall be a foul throw if the competitor, after he has stepped into the circle and started to make the throw, touches with any part of his body or clothing or the implement the ground outside the circle or if he steps on the circle. The competitor must not leave the circle until the implement has touched the ground, and he shall then from a standing position leave the circle from the rear half, which shall be indicated by a chalk line extended outside the circle.

Putting the Weight.

89. (a) The weight shall be put from the shoulder with one hand only, and it must never be brought behind the shoulder.

(b) The put shall be made from a circle 7 feet interior diameter.

(c) In the middle of the circumference at the front half should be placed a stop-board 4 feet long, 4 inches high and firmly fastened to the ground. In making his puts, the competitor may rest his feet against but not on top of the stop-board.

(d) A fair put shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the top of the stop-board, the circle, or the ground outside the circle, until the weight has touched the ground.

(e) The weight shall be of iron or a brass shell filled with lead, and spherical in shape and shall weigh 16 pounds.

Throwing the Hammer.

90. (a) The hammer shall be thrown from a circle 7 feet interior diameter.

(b) All throws to be valid throws must fall within a 90 degree sector marked on the ground.

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(c) The competitor may adopt any position he chooses and use one or both hands.

(d) The head of the hammer shall be of lead or a brass shell filled with lead or cast gray iron and spherical in shape.

The handle shall be a single unbroken and straight length of spring steel wire not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, or No. 36 piano wire, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. The handle may be looped at one or both ends as a means of attachment.

The grip may be either of single or double loop construction, but must be rigid and without hinging joints of any kind. A competitor can submit a single or a double loop different from the official grip, and, if legal, the Referee can allow the use of same. Any competitor may use such hammer.

The handle shall be connected to the head by means of a swivel, which may be either plain or ball bearing. The grip shall be connected to the handle by means of a loop. A swivel may not be used.

The weight shall be not less than 16 pounds, and the length not more than 4 feet complete as thrown.

Throwing the Discus.

91. (a) The discus shall be thrown from a circle 8 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches interior diameter.

(b) The discus shall be composed of a smooth metal rim, permanently attached to a wood body, brass plates set flush into the sides of the wood body and, in the exact centre of the discus, a means for securing the correct weight. The brass plates shall be circular in form, having a diameter of not less than 2 inches nor more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each side of the discus shall be a counterpart of the other side and shall have no indentations, projecting points or sharp edges. The sides shall taper in a straight line from the beginning of the curve of the rim to a line a distance of 1 inch from the centre of the discus.

The largest dimension shall be a circle not less than $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The thickness through the exact centre, on a line perpendicular to the diameter, shall be not less than $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The thickness at 1 inch from the centre shall be exactly the same as at the centre. The thickness of the rim at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the edge shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The edge shall be rounded on a true circle.

The weight of the discus shall be not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. complete as thrown.

A metal discus complying with the official measurements, conditions and weight may be used.

In other respects, the rules for Throwing the Hammer apply.

Throwing the Javelin.

92. (a) The javelin shall be thrown from behind a scratch line marked on the ground, at least 12 feet in length.

(b) The javelin must be held at the grip.

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(c) It is a foul throw if the point of the javelin does not touch the ground before any part of the shaft, or if the competitor crosses the scratch line before the javelin reaches the ground.

(d) The javelin shall be of wood with a sharp iron or steel point. It shall be constructed in such way that the space between the foremost point and the centre of gravity is not longer than 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches or shorter than 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It shall have, about the centre of gravity, a grip formed of a binding $6\frac{3}{10}$ inches broad, of whipcord, without thongs or notches in the shaft, and shall have no other holding than the above-mentioned binding, whose circumference at either edge shall not exceed the circumference of the shaft by more than 1 inch.

The length shall not be less than 8 feet 6 inches, the weight not less than 1 lb. $12\frac{1}{4}$ oz. complete as thrown.

RULES FOR PARTICULAR EVENTS.

Hurdle Races.

94. A hurdle should consist of two wood uprights, or standards, supporting a rectangular wood frame or gate. The hurdle may be adjustable in height, but must be rigidly fastened at the required height for each event. The width of the hurdle must be not less than 4 feet.

95. Hurdle races should be over ten flights of hurdles. A competitor knocking down three or more hurdles or any part of three or more hurdles, or trailing his leg or foot alongside any hurdle, shall be disqualified.

120 Yards.

The hurdle should be 3 feet 6 inches in height and have level top rails. The first flight of hurdles should be 15 yards from the scratch line and the hurdles should be 10 yards apart. Each competitor must have his own line of hurdles and keep to that line throughout.

Relay Races.

97. Stations for teams shall be drawn for and each team retain its station throughout the race. Lines parallel to the side of the track shall be drawn to denote stations. A flag or baton must be carried and exchanged between lines drawn at right angles to the side of the track 10 yards on each side of the starting line. Failure to exchange between these lines entails disqualification.

In sprint relay races, run up and down a track, the take-over is by touch, contact being made within a clearly-defined area of 1 yard beyond, and at each end of the relay distance.

No competitor may run two sections of one race.

The composition of the team must not be changed after a trial heat has been run, but the members of the team may change their order of running.

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Team Races.

98. The composition of a team must not be changed after a trial heat has been run and only competitors finishing the full distance are eligible to compete in the final.

The team scoring the least number of points, according to the positions in which the members of the team finish whose positions are to count, shall be the winner.

In the case of a tie between two or more individual competitors, each of them shall score for his team a number of points obtained by dividing the total sum of their position numbers, reckoned as if they had, instead of being tied, finished regularly in a file, with the number of such competitors (thus, for instance, if two competitors finish tied for second place, each of them shall score two and a half points).

TRACK EVENTS.

440 Yards, One Mile and Two Mile Relays.

(Four Competitors.)

Two Miles, One Mile, and 440 Yards Relays.—The handing-over will be by Baton.

All races round the track will be run left-handed—*i.e.*, counter-clockwise.

At each hand-over place:—

A line will be drawn 10 yards each side and parallel to the starting or handing-over line. The hand-over must be carried out between these two lines.

Lines will be drawn parallel to the side of the track to denote stations. Each team will retain its station for taking-over and handing-over throughout the race.

It must be noted that, except in the 440 Yards Relay, this does not affect running *between* the handing-over places, where any competitor may take the inside berth, provided he does not foul or impede another runner.

The 440 Yards Relay will be run in lanes.

The start and hand-overs will be staggered as necessary.

Lines to be drawn at all hand-overs 10 yards either side of the handing-over lines; the baton must be exchanged between these lines.

880 Yards Relay and 440 Yards Hurdles Relay.

(Four Competitors.)

To be run on the Shuttle System.

(a) 880 Yards Relay.—This event will be run in double-width strings or lanes.

(b) 480 Yards Hurdles Relay.—One line of hurdles will be allotted to each team. Orderlies will be posted to put up hurdles immediately they may be knocked down.

Any team will be disqualified should a member of such team knock down more than two hurdles.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Each competitor will be required to toe the starting line and to run the full distance.

The One Mile and Three Miles Team Races. (Three or Four Competitors.)

In the Mile and Three Miles Team Races the first man home will score one point, the second man two points, and so on. The team scoring the lowest number of points will win. A competitor failing to finish will score the same number of points, plus one, as there are starters. Each team must finish at least three competitors.

In the event of two or more teams finishing with an equal score, the position of the teams in the race will be decided by the finishing position of the last man in each team—i.e., the team which finishes its last man first will take the higher position in the race.

FIELD EVENTS.

The best jump, throw or put of each competitor to be recorded, and the team with the highest total to be declared the winning team.

In the Long Jump, Javelin, Discus, Hammer and Weight, each competitor to be allowed only three jumps, throws or puts.

PROGRAMME.

The following details have been prepared in order to assist officers and others who are called upon to undertake any or all of the varied duties connected with the running of a Command, etc., Athletic Meeting. They are not laid down as hard and fast rules but in the hope that they will be useful as a guide.

PREPARATION OF PROGRAMME.

1. Arrange that entries are received in sufficient time to allow of the programme being prepared; at least seven days is required.

In arranging the programme it is impossible to cater for the man who has a "shot" at everything, but as far as possible the convenience of each competitor must be studied. Divide track events into Short and Long distances.

SHORT.—100 Yards, 220 Yards, 440 Yards, 120 Yards Hurdles.

LONG.—880 Yards, One Mile and Three Miles.

Commence track events with the shortest of the short distances and continue with shortest of the long—i.e., 100 Yards, 880 Yards, 220 Yards; One Mile, etc., etc.

Field events can be inserted where one thinks most suitable.

It is as well to remember that in a small meeting competitors will enter for many events and it will nearly be impossible to run field events and track events concurrently.

2. The following are specimen Time Tables:—

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

TIME TABLE.

TEAM EVENTS.

First Day.

EVENT NO.	STARTING TIME	EVENT.
1.	2.30 p.m.	440 Yards Relay (Heats).
2.	2.35 p.m.	Pole Jump (Final).
3.	2.40 p.m.	Two Miles Relay (Heats).
4.	2.50 p.m.	Throwing the Discus (Final).
5.	3.5 p.m.	880 Yards Relay (Heats).
6.	3.15 p.m.	Three Miles Team Race.
7.	3.35 p.m.	480 Yards Hurdles Relay (Heats).
8.	3.45 p.m.	Putting the Weight (Final).
9.	4.0 p.m.	One Mile Relay (Heats).
10.	4.15 p.m.	Long Jump (Final).

Second Day.

11.	11.0 a.m.	High Jump (Final).
12.	11.30 a.m.	

INTERVAL.

13.	2.30 p.m.	Throwing the Javelin (Final).
14.	2.35 p.m.	880 Yards Relay (Finals)— Heat 1 (Places 1 to 4). Heat 2 (Places 5 to 7).
15.	2.45 p.m.	Two Miles Relay (Final)— Heat 1 (Places 1 to 4). Heat 2 (Places 5 to 7).
16.	3.5 p.m.	480 Yards Hurdles Relay (Final)— Heat 1 (Places 1 to 4). Heat 2 (Places 5 to 7).

17.	3.15 p.m.	
18.	3.20 p.m.	Throwing the Hammer (Final).

TEA INTERVAL.

19.	4.30 p.m.	440 Yards Relay (Final)— Heat 1 (Places 1 to 4). Heat 2 (Places 5 to 7).
20.	4.40 p.m.	One Mile Team Race (Final).
21.	4.50 p.m.	One Mile Relay Race (Final)— Heat 1 (Places 1 to 4). Heat 2 (Places 5 to 7).

P.S.—An open event could be included at 12 and 17.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

TIME TABLE.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

First Day.

EVENT NO.	STARTING TIME	EVENT.
1.	2.15 p.m.	Throwing the Discus (Final).
2.	2.30 p.m.	One Mile (Heats).
3.	2.45 p.m.	220 Yards (Heats).
4.	3.0 p.m.	220 Yards Enlisted Boys (Heats).
5.	3.10 p.m.	High Jump (Final).
6.	3.30 p.m.	120 Yards Hurdles (Heats).
7.	3.40 p.m.	880 Yards (Heats).
8.	3.55 p.m.	100 Yards (Heats).
9.	4.15 p.m.	Three Miles (Final).
10.	4.35 p.m.	Long Jump (Final).
11.	5.0 p.m.	440 Yards (Heats).

Second Day.

12.	2.30 p.m.	Throwing the Hammer (Final).
13.	2.40 p.m.	Pole Jump (Final).
14.	2.45 p.m.	220 Yards (Final).
15.	2.55 p.m.	220 Yards Enlisted Boys (Final).
16.	3.0 p.m.	Putting the Weight (Final).
17.	3.10 p.m.	880 Yards (Final).
18.	3.20 p.m.	100 Yards (Final).
19.	3.30 p.m.	Throwing the Javelin (Final).
TEA INTERVAL.		
20.	4.30 p.m.	120 Yards Hurdles (Final).
21.	4.35 p.m.	One Mile (Final).
22.	4.45 p.m.	440 Yards (Final).

If it is desired to combine Team and Individual events, the One Mile and Three Miles races can be run as both Team and Individual events.

In arranging a programme, the following scale may be taken as general guide.

100 Yards	...	...	...	2 heats per minute.
220 Yards	...	...	...	1 heat in 1½ minutes.
440 Yards	...	...	...	1 heat in 2 minutes.
120 Yards Hurdles	...	...	...	2 heats per minute.
880 Yards	...	...	...	1 heat per 4 minutes.
One Mile	...	...	...	6 minutes.
Three Miles	...	...	...	20 minutes.
High Jump and Pole Jump	...	...	...	5 minutes per competitor.
Long Jump	...	...	...	2 minutes per competitor.
Weight	..	...	...	} 2½ minutes per competitor.
Hammer	...	...	...
Javelin	...	...	...
Discus	...	...	...

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Relay Race (teams of 4):—

100 Yards	...	...	1 heat in 4 minutes.
220 Yards	...	...	1 heat in 5 minutes.
440 Yards	...	...	1 heat in 6 minutes.
880 Yards	...	...	1 heat in 10 minutes.

The time allowed for each event must depend on the number of entries and the number of heats.

Put the Army Records and Standards for each event in the programme.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

A.—INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

Referee.

The Referee shall preside over the meeting and deal with any disputed points as provided by the rules. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Judges, the Referee shall decide; his decision shall be final.

Judges.

The Judges are responsible for seeing that the proper distance of a race is covered (for which purpose they may, if necessary, have the assistance of a lap scorer or scorers) and for deciding the order in which the competitors finish. If in their opinion the conduct of any competitor or competitors has prevented a race from being properly contested, they have the power of ordering the race to be re-run, with or without the offending competitor.

Corner Judges.

Umpires or Course Judges should watch the running, especially on bends, and report immediately to the Judges any infringement of the rules of racing.

Timekeepers.

The Timekeepers must time each event independently, and in the event of a difference between their returns should exhibit their watches to the Referee, who will decide which time shall be returned. Unless he is satisfied that a mistake has been made, the Referee should return the slower time.

Starter.

The Starter has complete control over the starting (see Rule 63).

Stewards, Etc.

The Competitors' Stewards will take charge of the competitors while in the dressing-room. They are responsible for seeing that all competitors are correctly attired (see Rule 57, page 132) and are wearing the number allotted to them on the programme for each particular event. They must produce the competitors for each race at the marshalling point at the time required by the Chief Steward and furnish him with a list of starters.

The Chief Clerk of the Course must see that the course is correctly marked, the finishing post is in its proper position, the starts for each event are clearly set out, and the course is kept perfectly clear.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

The Chief Whip will receive all competitors from the Chief Competitors' Stewards and place them under the Starter's orders. The responsibility for running the events off to time rests with him, and he must keep in close touch with Competitors' Stewards and keep them advised of the progress of the events, of the names of competitors in heats who qualify for a further round or final, and of any alteration in the programme.

Lap Scorers.

To see that each runner completes the correct number of laps.

B.—RELAY AND TEAM RACING AND TEAM FIELD EVENTS.

A.—RACING EVENTS.

1. Starter.

Ascertain that all hand-over stations know the order of positions and are ready before starting the race.

2. Chief Judge.

START.—Ascertain that all hand-over stations are ready and give the Starter the "all clear."

FINISH.—Ascertain if there are any reports of irregularities from Hand-over and Corner Judges.

Report result on Report Card.

3. Hand-over Judges.

Ascertain that each relay is ready and that they know their stations before reporting "all clear."

Track Events.

To see that the baton is handed over within the prescribed limits.

Shuttle Events.

To see that no relay starts before the previous relay has crossed the line.

"Judges are recommended to see that each relay in finishing has one foot over the line and practically on the ground before the next relay rises to start."

To report any irregularity to Chief Judge.

4. Corner Judges.

To see that no jostling or impeding of another competitor takes place.

To report any irregularity to Chief Judge.

5. Hurdles (Page 139).

Judges watching the number of hurdles knocked down must also see that they are replaced with the least possible delay; quickness especially applies to the two rows of hurdles at each end. To report if any member of a team knocks down more than two hurdles.

6. Controllers (Team Races).

Controllers must see that each runner enters the pen in the correct order of finish.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

C.—FIELD EVENTS.

Chief Judge.

To see that all events are correctly carried out and judged.

High and Pole Jumps (Pages 134 and 135).

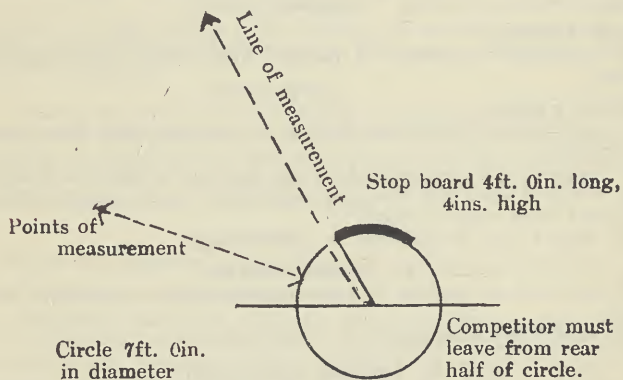
- 1 Judge to record each attempt of all competitors.
- 2 Judges at standards to replace laths and move pegs as necessary.
- 1 N.C.O. or Orderly to keep pit in condition.
- 1 Megaphone Steward to announce competitor's number and height being jumped.

Long Jump (Page 136).

- 1 Judge to watch take-off.
- 1 " " measure jumps at break in pit.
- 1 " " record each jump.
- 1 N.C.O. or Orderly to keep pit and take-off board in condition.
- 1 Megaphone Steward to announce competitor's number and distance jumped.

Weight (Page 137).

- 1 Judge to watch competitor at circle and see rules are observed.
- 1 Judge to mark point where implement falls.
- 1 Judge to assist in measuring the distance put.

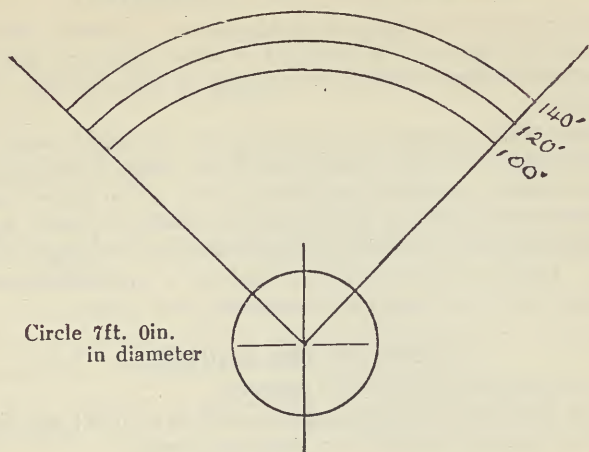


Measurement to be made from point of impact in a direct line to centre of circle and from the former to inner edge of circle.

Hammer (Page 137).

- 1 Judge to watch the throwing at circle.
- 1 " " mark point where implement falls.
- 1 " " assist in measuring distance.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.



Circle 7ft. 0in.
in diameter

2 Orderlies to return implement.

1 Megaphone Steward to announce distance thrown. Measurements to be made as for Hammer.

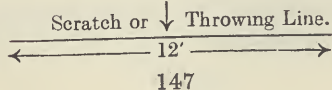
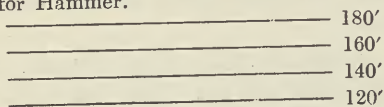
Measurement to be made from point of impact in a direct line to centre of circle and from the former to inner edge of circle.

Discus (Page 138).

As for hammer, except circle is 8 ft. 2½ ins. in diameter.

Javelin (Page 138).

1 Judge at scratch line to watch throwing. Remainder of officials as for Hammer.



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Measurements are made at right angles to scratch line (if necessary the line may be extended at either end) from point of impact to the edge of scratch line nearest to the competitor when throwing.

NOTE.—When measuring any distance one official with the one-inch end of the tape places that on the break in the ground, another Judge places the tape on the centre of the circle, except for the Javelin when the measurement is made at a right angle, and the third Judge reads off the distance on the edge of the circle. If the opposite method is employed a subtraction sum is necessary after each distance is measured.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

1. See that course is correctly measured.
2. See that all lanes are the correct width (4 ft. 0 in.) and where necessary correctly marked for a staggered start.
3. To see that all necessary equipment is available (pages 163-164).
4. To see that all field event implements are placed at the appointed spot, and the throwing areas correctly marked out.
5. To see that the hurdle track is correctly measured and marks for hurdles accurately made.
6. To see that 100 yards track is correctly measured and strings correctly spaced.
7. Long, high and pole jumps (pages 134-136). See that the run up is in all cases level and well rolled, and in the case of the long jump the take-off board is level with both sides of the ground. To see that the pits are well dug, and any lumps broken up. Pole Jump: To see that the base is correctly made and to the proper measurements. In the case of the long jump, sand should be used and the necessary earth taken out.
8. Team Races. To see that the pen is prepared at the side (outer edge) of the track for the finish of all team races.
9. To see that the centre of the field is kept clear of everyone except officials and necessary competitors.
10. Megaphone Stewards. To see that Megaphone Stewards are allotted to duties as required.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

COMPETITORS.

1. See that you are ready at the appointed time for any event in which you are competing.
2. See that your running number is fastened in a conspicuous position both back and front if the conditions demand that two numbers be worn.
3. Do not wander or stand about in the field, if you are waiting the start of your event. Sit down and avoid obstructing the view of spectators.
4. In running avoid jostling or interfering with other runners.
5. Do not run across the track, especially in relay racing, avoid interfering with other runners.
6. If you are a prize-winner be ready to receive it at the appointed time, and avoid keeping other prize-winners waiting.

—

The following are specimen forms which will be found useful.

LAP SCORER'S CARD.

THREE MILES (INDIVIDUAL).

No on Chest.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Last Lap.	Laps completed.
	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	Last Lap.		Laps to complete
10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
12			Etc.										
41													

(Sd.)

Lap Scorer.

NOTE.—It is seldom necessary to have a lap scorer for a One Mile race. In a team Three Mile race it is considered advisable to give an official a lap scorer's chart for each team—*i.e.*, four competitors. One lap scorer can only supervise six or seven competitors at the most.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.
RECORDER'S CARD.
**INDIVIDUAL ORDER OF FINISH—ONE MILE AND
 THREE MILES.**

Order of Finish.	Runners Number.	
1	9	
2	7	
3	8	
4	5	
5	4	
6	6	
7	2	
8	3	
9	1	
10	Etc.	
11	Etc.	
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

RECORDER'S CARD.
One Mile, Three Miles.

Unit.	Competitors.				Total Pts.	Order of Merit.
	1	2	3	4		
1st Blankshires	1	9	10	15	35	3rd
2nd Wessex	2	7	11	14	34	2nd
1st Southshires	3	8	12	13	36	4th
2nd Fusiliers	4	5	6	17*	32	1st

* NOTE.—The fourth competitor of the 2nd Fusiliers scored 17 points. This was due to his last man not finishing. Under the A.A. and C.C.A. Rules it is seen that:—(a) Although the 1st Southshires got their **team** in first they are not the winners; (b) The 2nd Fusiliers are not necessarily disqualified because one member of the team fails to finish.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

THROWING THE JAVELIN, DISCUS AND HAMMER.

RECORDER'S CARD.

Name and Unit.	THROW.			Best Throw.
	First Ft. Ins.	Second Ft. Ins.	Third Ft. Ins.	
INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.				
Name of Competitor is entered, i.e., 168 Pte. J. BLACK, Border Regt.				
TEAM EVENTS.				
Name of Unit is entered, i.e., BORDER REGT.—1st String .. 2nd String ..				
Forms are prepared in triplicate, one for each string and one for Chief Judge.				

POLE JUMP AND HIGH JUMP.

RECORDER'S CARD.

Name and Unit.	Height.										Best Jump
	Feet.					Inches.					

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

RECORDER'S CARD.

Name and Unit.	PUT.			Best Put.
	First Ft. Ins.	Second Ft. Ins.	Third Ft. Ins.	

LONG JUMP.

RECORDER'S CARD.

Name and Unit.	JUMP.			Best Jump.
	First Ft. Ins.	Second Ft. Ins.	Third Ft. Ins.	

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

RECORDING SLIP.

CHIEF JUDGE (TRACK).

Judge.	RESULT.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
No. 1 Judge ..				
No. 2 Judge ..				

RECORDING SLIP (JUDGE).

Order of Finish.	Competitor's No.
1	
2	
3	
4	

RESULT CARD.

Event No. Heat No.

EVENT (e.g., 100 yards, one mile, etc.).	COMPETITOR'S NAME (Not required for Preliminary Rounds in Team Events).	COMPETITOR'S No.	PLACING	TIME OR DISTANCE.
			1	
			2	
			3	
			4	
			5	
			6	

..... Chief Judge { *Track.*
Field.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

ARMY ATHLETIC AND CROSS-COUNTRY
ASSOCIATION.

Patron: His Majesty The King.

ARMY INDIVIDUAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Place

Date

Competitor's Card (not Transferable).

Rank and Name

Unit

Events for which entries have been received.

Event..... Event.....

Event..... Event.....

Event..... Event.....

Event..... Event.....

REPORTING AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO
COMPETITORS.

1. **Reporting.**—Competitors must report at the marshalling point ten minutes before the time each event is due to start. Any competitor not reporting by this time may be scratched.

2. **Dressing Accommodation.**—Competitors may change in the and are responsible for making arrangements for the safe custody of their clothes and valuables. The Committee will accept no responsibility whatever for any loss that may occur.

3. **Number Cards.**—Every Competitor must wear the number allotted to him. Two of these numbers (for back and front), with pins, will be issued to each Competitor.

4. **Clothing.**—The following is an extract from the A.A.A. Laws:—"56.—A tight-fitting vest and loose knickers must be worn. The vest may be sleeveless. Any competitor will be excluded from taking part in an event unless properly attired."

5. **Programmes.**—Heats will be given on the programme, the name and number of each Competitor being shown. Programmes or Time Tables will be given to Competitors.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Although every endeavour will be made to follow the times given on the programme, the Committee reserve the right to change the order of events and times without any further notice.

6. **Competitors' Enclosure.**—Competitors should remain in the special enclosure, in the event of any alteration in the programme; their event may be called earlier than scheduled. Any man not answering his name when called will be scratched. *Competitors must leave the Arena and return to the Competitors' Enclosure immediately their event is completed.*

7. **Instructions.**—The Hon. Secretary, Chief Whip and Clerk of the Course only are authorised to give instructions to Competitors regarding alterations in the programme, etc.

8. **Refreshments.**—Light refreshments can be obtained on the Ground on payment.

9. **Prize Winners.**—Prize Winners must be ready at the Marshalling Point by on

10. **The First Event** will be run at..... p.m. on

ARMY ATHLETIC AND CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OFFICIALS' DUTIES.

NOTICE TO OFFICIALS.

1. Will officials not actually on duty please sit in the seats provided in the Stand, and so avoid obstructing the view of spectators.

2. All officials should report to the Chief Track or Field Judge 10 minutes before an event is due to start.

3. *Anyone unable to attend please arrange to send a substitute. He should report at the Hon. Secretary's Office on the ground.*

4. A whistle will be blown when a Track Event is about to start.

5. Events will commence Friday, 2.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Referee:

Major-General BROWN.

Assistant Referee:

Colonel JONES.

Chief Track Judge:

Lieut.-Colonel JACK,

The

Regiment.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Chief Field Judge:

Major JAMES,

The

Regiment.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

TAKE OVER JUDGES. 4 × 110 Yards. Events 1 and 19.

- 1st Take Over ... 2/Lt. Walker, 2/Lt. Butler, Lt. Dollar,
Lt. Usher, i/c.
- 2nd Take Over ... 2/Lt. Macdonald, Lt. Taunton, Lt. Twiss,
i/c, 2/Lt. Daubent.
- 3rd Take Over ... Lt. Foster, i/c, 2/Lt. Tryon, 2/Lt.
Harmer, 2/Lt. Herbert.

Senior Judge will signal to Chief Judge when all is ready by waving a flag. He will also watch the corner following take over.

A Judge at finish will watch first corner.

CORNER JUDGES. Events 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21.

- 1st Corner ... 2/Lt. Walker. 3rd Corner ... 2/Lt. Tryon.
2nd Corner ... 2/Lt. Macdonald. 4th Corner ... 2/Lt. Butler.

TAKE OVER JUDGES. 880 Yards. 4 × 220 Yards. Events 5 and 14.

- 1st and 3rd Take Over ... Capt. Phillips, i/c, Lt. Taunton,
Lt. Twiss, Lt. Fuller.
- 2nd Take Over will be supervised by Judges for finish.

TAKE OVER JUDGES. Hurdles (4 × 120). Events 7 and 16.

- 1st and 3rd Take Over ... Capt. Phillips, i/c, Lt. Taunton,
Lt. Twiss, Lt. Fuller.
- 2nd Take Over will be supervised by Judges for finish.

Judges to watch number of hurdles knocked down (Events 7 and 16):—

- No. 1 Team ... Lt. Usher. No. 3 Team ... 2/Lt. Macdonald.
No. 2 Team ... 2/Lt. Butler. No. 4 Team ... 2/Lt. Walker.

Judges at finish and all take overs which coincide (Events 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21):—

Major Arnold.

Major Mason.

Capt. Campbell (also Recorder, Events 6 and 20).

Capt. Pease (also Recorder, Events 6 and 20).

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

ONE MILE AND THREE MILES. Events 6 and 20.

Lap Scorers ... Capt. Phillips, A; Lt. Usher, B; Lt. Fuller,
 (1 for each team) C; Lt. Taunton, D.
 Controller ... Lt. Twiss.
 Recorders ... Capt. Campbell, Capt. Pease.

FIELD EVENTS.

Events 2 and 11.

1st String ... Capt. Mardall, 2/Lt. Herbert, C.S.M. Dargi.
 2nd String ... Lt. Foster, 2/Lt. Daubent, C.S.M. Hollings.

Events 10 and 18.

Capt. Mardall, Lt. Foster, C.S.M. Dargi.

Events 4, 8 and 13.

Major Mason, Lt. Dollar, 2/Lt. Harmer.

EVENTS.

FIRST DAY.

Afternoon, 2.30 p.m.

1. 4 x 110 Relay.
2. Pole Jump.
3. 4 x 880 Relay.
4. Discus.
5. 4 x 220 Relay.
6. Three Miles Team.
7. 4 x 120 Hurdles Relay.
8. Weight.
9. 4 x 440 Relay.
10. Long Jump.

SECOND DAY.

Afternoon, 2 p.m.

11. High Jump.
- 12.
13. Javelin.
14. 4 x 220 Relay.
15. 4 x 880 Relay.
16. 4 x 120 Hurdles Relay.
- 17.
18. Hammer.
19. 4 x 110 Relay.
20. One Mile Team.
21. 4 x 440 Relay.

12 and 17 Non-Championship Events.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Events on Duty.</i>
Major Arnold	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
Major Askew	4, 8, 13.
Major Mason	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
Capt. Campbell	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
Capt. Pease	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Capt. Phillips	...	...	...	5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20.
Lt. Usher	...	...	...	1, 6, 7, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20.
Lt. Fuller	...	...	...	5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20.
Lt. Twiss	...	...	...	1, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, 20.
Lt. Taunton	...	...	...	1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20.
2/Lt. Butler	...	...	...	1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
2/Lt. Tryon	...	...	...	1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21.
2/Lt. Macdonald	...	...	...	1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
2/Lt. Walker	...	...	...	1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21.
Capt. Mardall	...	...	...	2, 10, 11, 18.
Lt. Foster	...	...	...	1, 2, 10, 11, 18, 19.
Lt. Dollar	...	...	...	1, 4, 8, 13, 19.
2/Lt. Herbert	...	...	...	1, 2, 11, 19.
2/Lt. Daubent	...	...	...	1, 2, 11, 19.
2/Lt. Harmer	...	...	...	1, 4, 8, 13, 19.
C.S.M. Dargi	...	...	...	2, 10, 11, 18.
C.S.M. Hollings	...	...	...	2, 11.

ARMY ATHLETIC AND CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OFFICIALS' DUTIES (JUDGES).

NOTICE TO OFFICIALS.

1. Will officials not actually on duty please sit in the seats provided in the Stand, and so avoid obstructing the view of spectators.

2. All officials should report to the Chief Track or Field Judge 10 minutes before an event is due to start.

3. *Anyone unable to attend please arrange to send a substitute. He should report at the Hon. Secretary's Office on the ground.*

4. A whistle will be blown when a Track Event is about to start.

5. Events will commence Friday, 2.15 p.m.; Saturday, 2.30 p.m.

Referee:
Major-General BROWN.

Assistant Referee:
Colonel JONES.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Chief Track Judge:
Lieut.-Colonel JACK,
The Regiment.

Chief Field Judge:
Major JAMES,
The Regiment.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

(Summary of Events on opposite page.)

TRACK EVENTS.

JUDGES AT FINISH. Events 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15,
17, 18, 20, 21, 22.

Major Arnold.
Major Mason.
Capt. Pease.
Capt. Phillips.

CORNER JUDGES. Events 2, 7, 9, 11, 17, 21, 22.

Lieut. Goodwin 1st corner from start.
Lieut. Fuller 2nd " " "
Lieut. Twiss 3rd " " "
Lieut. Shipley 4th " " "

**JUDGES TO WATCH NUMBER OF HURDLES KNOCKED
OVER.** Events 6 and 20.

Lieut. Goodwin.
Lieut. Fuller.
Lieut. Twiss.
Lieut. Shipley.

LAP SCORERS, ONE-MILE AND THREE-MILE RACES.

Capt. Phillips.
Capt. Pease.

FIELD EVENTS.

Events 1, 12 and 19.

Colonel Cockburn.
Capt. Smelt.
2/Lieut. Hamilton.

Events 5 and 13.

Major Hartley.
2/Lieut. Hamilton.
C.S.M. Brown.

Events 10 and 16.

Major Gadd.
2/Lieut. Macdonald.
C.S.M. Robertson.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

EVENTS.

FIRST DAY.		SECOND DAY.	
1. Discus	2.15 p.m.	12. Hammer	2.30 p.m.
2. One Mile	2.30 p.m.	13. Pole Jump	2.40 p.m.
3. 220 Yards	2.45 p.m.	14. 220 Yards	2.45 p.m.
4. 220 Yards, Boys	3.0 p.m.	15. 220 Yards, Boys	2.55 p.m.
5. High Jump	3.10 p.m.	16. Weight	3.0 p.m.
6. 120 Yards		17. 880 Yards	3.10 p.m.
Hurdles	3.30 p.m.	18. 100 Yards	3.20 p.m.
7. 880 Yards	3.40 p.m.	19. Javelin	3.30 p.m.
8. 100 Yards	3.55 p.m.	20. 120 Yards	
9. Three Miles	4.15 p.m.	Hurdles	4.30 p.m.
10. Long Jump	4.35 p.m.	21. One Mile	4.35 p.m.
11. 440 Yards	5.0 p.m.	22. 440 Yards	4.45 p.m.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Events on Duty.</i>
Major Arnold	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
Major Mason	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
Capt. Pease	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
Capt. Phillips	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.
Colonel Cockburn	1, 12, 19.
Major Hartley	5, 13.
Major Gadd	10, 16.
Capt. Smelt	1, 12, 19.
Lieut. Goodwin	2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22.
Lieut. Fuller	2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22.
Lieut. Twiss	2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22.
Lieut. Shipley	2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 21, 22.
2/Lieut. Hamilton	5, 13.
2/Lieut. Macdonald	10, 16.
2/Lieut. Hamilton	1, 12, 19.
C.S.M. Robertson	10, 16.
C.S.M. Brown	5, 13.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

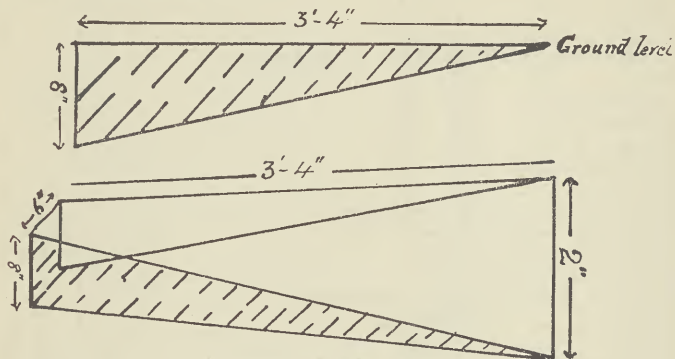
ORGANISATION. DETAILS OF OFFICIALS REQUIRED. EVENTS.

Official.	100	220	440	880	One Mile events.	Three Miles.	120 Hurdles	Weight.	High Jumps.	Long Pole	Ham-Jave- mer.	Discus	Remarks.
Referee	N.B.—Officials should not be detailed. Volunteers with a knowledge of the duties are much to be preferred.
Chief Judge	
Judges...	
(a) Track	
(b) Field	
Corner Judges	
Starters	
Timekeepers	
Ditto Standards	
Clerk of the Course	
Competitors' Stewards	More can be detailed if required. (Only where a Loud Speaker is in use).
Whips	
Recorders	
Lap Scorers	
Press Steward	
Stewards for Field Events, Flags, Discs, Bats, Hammers, Javelins, etc., etc.—	
Medical Officer	
Announcers	
Megaphone	
Orderlies or Runners	
Handover Judges	N.B.—Judges at Finish supervise all takeovers which coincide.
Hurdle Judges	
Orderlies to replace Hurdles knocked over—	
Orderlies to replace Hurdles 20 are required with an additional 10 for each extra line.	

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Score Board in the case of Team events, with names of Teams and identifying number or letter, including the necessary numbers No. 1
Recording Slips (Track Events), Chief Judge and Judges as req'd
Field Event Recording Forms

* It is recommended in order to facilitate correct measurements these laths should be made in T piece form with the cross piece at the commencing end.



POLE JUMP BOX.

A wooden box made of 2-in. planking, measuring 3 ft. 4 ins. in length and 2 ft. wide at the front, tapering to 6 ins. in width at the stop board, which should be 8 ins. deep. The box should be so placed that the sides and stop board are flush with the ground and the stop board at right angles to the ground. If the base of the box is made for more than one length of wood the planks should run longitudinally from back to front of the box and be firmly screwed together. There should be three small holes in the bottom of the box to allow for drainage, and for vaulting purposes three or four handfuls of earth should be placed at the base of the stop board as a shock absorber to the point of the pole. The figures given for length, width and depth are inside measurements.

CROSS COUNTRY.

INTER-UNIT, TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(i) **The Army Unit Team and Individual Championships** will be held annually about the end of March. Distance approximately seven miles over varied country with natural obstacles.

(ii) Teams from Units as defined on pages 38 to 41, to consist of:—

15 of any rank.

First 12 of each team will score for Unit.

(iii) The Unit with the lowest score will win the Championship.

First man home scores 1 point.

No time limit.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(iv) Each team can have two reserve or spare men, who will not compete in the race.

Entries.—Each Command may enter two or more teams, according to the number of teams in the Command, at the discretion of the General Committee.

(v) **The Individual Championship** will also be run in conjunction.

Aldershot Command ... 9 entries.

Other Commands ... 6 entries each.

These entries are additional to members of competing Unit Teams.

The holder of the Individual Championship shall also be entitled to compete. (A free entry.)

(vi) Entrance Fees :—

	£	s.	d.	
Unit Team Championship ...	2	0	0	per team.
Individual Championship ...	0	5	0	per individual entry.

(vii) In the event of any abnormal circumstances, the Committee shall have power to vary the number of entries specified in (iv) and (v).

(viii) Prizes :—

(a) Unit Championship.

1st Team. A Silver Challenge Cup. 15 Silver Medals.

2nd Team. 15 Bronze Medals.

(b) Individual Championships.

1st. Silver Challenge Cup and Gold Medal.

2nd. Silver Medal.

3rd. Bronze Medal.

N.B.—The first fifteen home will also receive the A.A. & C.C.A. Cross Country Badge.

(E). MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Officers Commanding Units must forward a certificate that all competitors from the Unit under their command are medically fit to compete in an Army Championship.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

CONDUCT OF COMPETITION.—This can be split up under the following sub-heads :—

START.—A flag can be used for starting, the starter standing well away and on a flank from the competitors, and visible to all. Markers should be used for large fields, the teams forming up on these. The first landmark of the course should be pointed out from the start. Great care should be taken that competitors are not kept waiting at the starting point.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

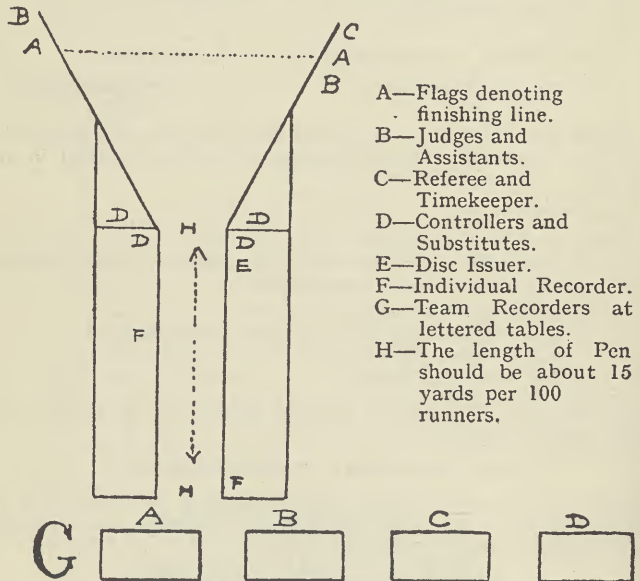
COURSE.—Variety is the keynote. Plough, rough going, road, heath should be included in the course. The course should be *walked over* by the person who intends placing the markers and places for markers should be decided by him from the runners' point of view. Obstacles must be double flagged—bottle necks must be avoided and a clear start of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile must be found. Paper can be used to show the course through woods or thick country.

FINISH.—The "pen and table" system is the most satisfactory. The number of officials depends on the nature of the competition.

Usually the following will be necessary:—

- (a) Referee.
- (b) Timekeeper.
- (c) Judges (2) and Chief Judge.

DIAGRAM OF FINISHING PEN.



- A—Flags denoting finishing line.
- B—Judges and Assistants.
- C—Referee and Timekeeper.
- D—Controllers and Substitutes.
- E—Disc Issuer.
- F—Individual Recorder.
- G—Team Recorders at lettered tables.
- H—The length of Pen should be about 15 yards per 100 runners.

The best plan is to arrange the tables in an arc or a semi-circle near the end of the Pen.



ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(d) **Recorders.**

(1) One Chief Recorder assisted by a Recorder to each team at the team's table.

(2) One Individual Recorder when an Individual race is being run in conjunction with a team race.

(e) **Controllers** to keep competitors in the proper order in the pen and to keep the competitors moving towards the table.

(f) **Substitutes** to take the place of exhausted competitors who would, if left in the pen, cause a stoppage.

(g) **Starter.**

(h) **Clerk of the Course** with sufficient marksmen.

METHOD OF RECORDING:—

(a) **Team—**

Bn. or Unit Team	numbered	A1 to A15.	}	(BLACK letters and numbers)
" "	" "	B16 to B30.		
" "	" "	C31 to C45.		
etc., etc., etc.				

(b) **Individuals** lettered A, B, C, etc., etc., etc. (RED letters).
A distinction must be made between team and individual.

The Judges with their Assistants are posted at the two points marked B (see Diagram) as competitors finish. It is the duty of Judges and Controllers to see that each individual enters the pen H in the order of finishing past the post, and that no competitor leaves the pen before his number as an individual is recorded, or, if a member of a team, he is handed a numbered disc corresponding to his order of finishing. (Individuals are ignored when discs are issued, i.e., do not receive a disc.)

EXAMPLES OF RECORDER'S CARDS.

(a) **INDIVIDUAL.**

ORDER OF FINISHING.	COMPETITOR'S No.
1	A7
2	A11
3	X
4	E16
5	A9
6	Y
7	A12

Up to 25

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(b) TEAM:—

**Army Athletic and Cross Country Association.
GROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

Letter A

Unit A

Nos. Allotted 1-15

Running No. i.e., on Chest.	Team Order of Finish.	Race Order of Finish.	
A7	1	1	
A11	2	2	
A9	3	5	
A12	4	7	
Etc.	5	Etc.	
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
			Total score.
	13		
	14		
	15		

(SIGNED.....Recorder.
Rank.
Unit.

Each member of a team receives a numbered Disc before leaving the pen; he will take this Disc to the Table marked with the letter of his team and hand it to the Recorder.

The Recorder will enter on the recording form the number of each Disc handed to him, i.e., if the first man of a team hands in Disc No. 21, this number will be entered against the figure 1 on the card in the column headed "Race order of finish." The Recorder will also enter the competitor's running number in the column headed "Running number."

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

As each team finishes its twelfth man, Recorders will add up the race order of finish column, and after inserting the records of the 13th, 14th and 15th men, hand the form to the Chief Recorder.

The Chief Recorder will check each form, place them in order of merit and hand them to the Officer deputed to announce the result. He will also, if necessary, obtain the result of the Individual Race from the Individual Recorder and hand this over at the same time.

Ties.

Should any competitor tie, the points that would have been allotted to the places in question will be added together and divided by the number of competitors tying for that place.

Disqualification.

Should a competitor be disqualified, the first competitor of the three not to count will be inserted. If there are none the team is disqualified.

INTER-SERVICES CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

CONDITIONS.

Distance of race : 6 miles.

Teams : 8 to run, 6 to count.

Each Service takes it in turn to arrange the race and to provide the Medals.

The date of the race is usually about the middle of April.

The venue is selected by the Service responsible for running the race.

INTER-SERVICES ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Date.

The last Wednesday in July.

Events.

100 Yards.

220 Yards.

440 Yards.

880 Yards.

One Mile.

Three Miles.

120 Yards Hurdles.

High Jump.

Long Jump.

Putting the Weight.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

A.—Racing Rules as laid down by A.A.A. Laws.

Each event shall be run or carried out as an individual event.

B.—Entries.

Each Service may enter two competitors, also one Reserve for each event.

C.—Scoring.

1st	in each event	will score	6	points.
2nd	„ „ „ „ „	5	„	„
3rd	„ „ „ „ „	4	„	„
4th	„ „ „ „ „	3	„	„
5th	„ „ „ „ „	2	„	„
6th	„ „ „ „ „	1	point.	„

D.—Winner of Championship.

The winner of the Championship to be decided by the highest aggregate number of points scored by the competitors of each Service in all events.

E.—Medals.

The winner of each event to receive a Silver Inter-Services Athletic Championship Medal. All other competitors to receive a Bronze Inter-Services Athletic Championship Medal.

Medals to be engraved with the name of the event, also the order of finish of each competitor, i.e., the winner's medal of each event to be engraved "First" and the runner-up "Second," and so on.

The following are the conditions governing the award of the Army Blazers, Army Colours and Army Badges.

A.—Army Blazer.

(i) An Army Blazer may be issued on payment to all ranks entitled to wear the Athletic or Cross Country Badge.

(ii) An Army Blazer shall be presented to any serving athlete who is selected to represent Great Britain as a member of a representative team.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

(iii) An athlete who, while serving in the Regular Army, represents or has represented his country (i.e., England, Scotland or Ireland) in any Athletic or Cross Country event shall be eligible, at the discretion of the General Committee, to wear the Army Athletic Blazer.

The Blazer must be provided at his own expense.

B.—Army Colours.

Army Colours shall be given free of charge to competitors who represent the Army. No one shall receive more than one set of Colours for Athletic and one for Cross Country per year, i.e. (1st June to 31st May).

N.B.—The prices of Colours and Badges are:—Vests, $4/4\frac{1}{2}$ each; Shorts, 5/- each; Athletic Badge, $7/8$ each; Cross Country Badge, 5/- each.

C.—Army Badges.

The Army Athletic or Army Cross Country Badge shall be awarded as under:—

- (a) To every individual who represents the Army in a Service Championship, i.e., against the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and the Royal Air Force.
- (b) To every individual who finishes 1st, 2nd or 3rd in an Individual Athletic Championship event.
- (c) To the first fifteen individuals in the Cross Country Championships.
- (d) To every individual who represents the Army in a Cross Country Race, and who finishes as one of the numbers to score in such race.

N.B.—No individual shall be awarded more than one Army Athletic and one Army Cross Country Badge. The year shall be embroidered on a separate bar in any subsequent year on which the holder:—

- (i) Represents the Army in (a) and (d) above.
- (ii) Gains a 1st, 2nd or 3rd place in (b) above.
- (iii) Or a place in the first fifteen in (c) above.

Competitors should wear their badges when representing the Army, and at other times whenever possible on any Army or Unit running vest.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

**AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
COUNTY QUALIFICATION.**

Rules.

102 (1) A County qualification may be acquired as follows:—

- (a) Birth.
- (b) Two years' continuous bona fide residence in the County immediately prior to the date of competition.
- (c) Twelve months' service in a unit of H.M. Forces stationed in the County for twelve months immediately prior to the date of the competition. In the case of anyone serving in the R.N. or Royal Marines, his residential qualification is determined by his Depot: Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth or, for the Royal Marines, Deal.

Temporary absence on duty shall not break a qualification acquired under Clause (c).

NOTE.—A Regimental Depot affiliated to a County Association may include in its team any duly-qualified member of a Service Battalion.

- (d) A competitor who has qualified and competed under Clauses (b) and (c) retains his qualification until he has acquired residential qualifications and competed for another county.
2. A student at school, college or university does not acquire a residential qualification by residence during term.
 3. No one may compete in the Championships of more than one County in any one year of two seasons extending from October 1st to the ensuing September 30th.
 4. A County may at its discretion relax the residential qualification in the case of events for youths under 18, but competition in any such events shall not be deemed to have established a County qualification.
 5. County Championships are open to any amateur under A.A.A. Laws possessing a County qualification.

6. County Inter-Team (including relay and tug-of-war) Championships are open to:—

- (a) Any club having its headquarters in the County.
- (b) Any unit of H.M. Services stationed in the County.
- (c) Any school, college or business house in the County.

(Every member of a team must hold a County qualification.)

These rules do not interfere with the right to refuse any entry under A.A.A. Law XXXIV, and a County may, at its discretion, limit team championships to affiliated Clubs.

7. Competition Rule 15 applies as amongst clubs eligible to compete in a County Inter-Team Competition. Subject to the application of this rule, an athlete, provided he possesses the necessary county qualification, may represent a club from the date of his election.

8. Competitors in Inter-County Championships must possess a County qualification for the County they represent.

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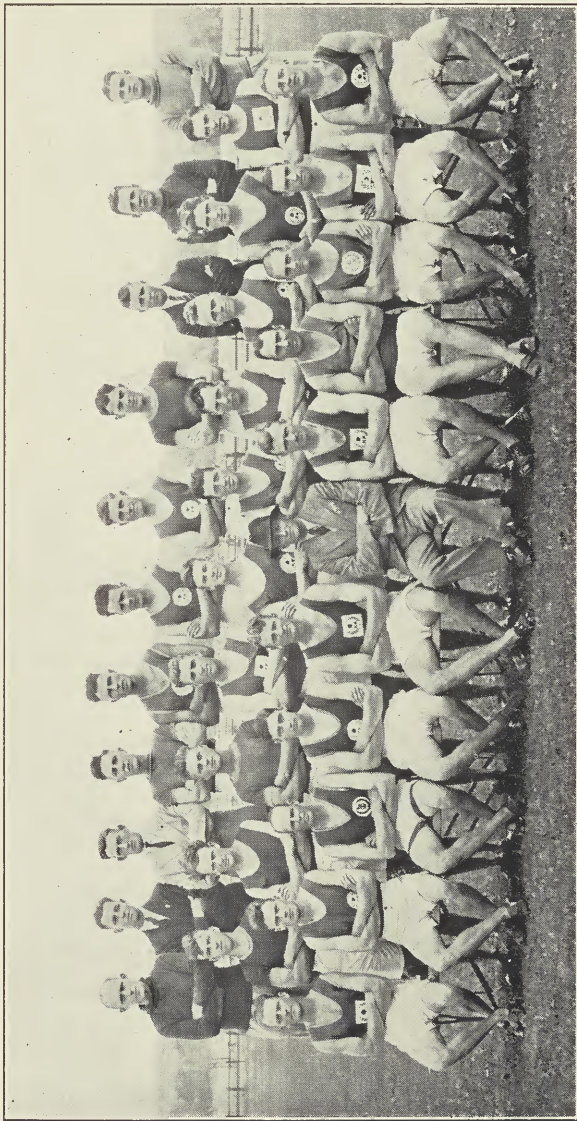
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[Gale and Foulden, Ltd., Aldershot.]

**1ST BATTALION THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.
WINNERS OF THE ARMY INTER-UNIT ATHLETIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.**

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

UNIT TEAM ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Points.
1922—2nd Bn. The Green Howards	20
1923—Training Bn. Royal Corps of Signals	22
1924—Training Bn. Royal Corps of Signals	30
1925—Training Bn. Royal Corps of Signals	27½
1926—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	40
1927—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	29
1928—1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt.	33
1929—1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt.	56
1930—1st Bn. Oxford and Pucks. L.I.	171
1931—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	100
1932—1st Bn. Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	110
1933—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	89

INDIVIDUAL

NOTE: Prior to 1922, the Championships were decided on grass.

In each event, the record first shown is either that of the year in which the event became a championship, or the earliest record available.

100 Yards.

Army Record:

2nd Lieut. W. H. Summers, Duke of Wellington's Regt., 9⁵/₁₆ secs., 1932-1933.

British Amateur Record:

E. H. Liddell, 9⁷/₁₆ secs., 1923

	Secs.
1908—Corpl. Parr, 2nd Somerset L.I.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1909—L/Sergt. Graves, 1st Royal Berks. Regt.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1910—Pte. Vickers, 2nd Durham Light Infantry	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1911—Sergt. Usher, 2nd York and Lancaster	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1912—L/Corpl. Mawby, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1913—Sergt. Kezzler, Royal Flying Corps	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1919—Sergt. J. Lindsay, N.Z. Expeditionary Force	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1920—Lieut. L. C. Royle, R.F.A.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1921—Lieut. D. V. Black, Tank Corps	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1922—Capt. W. H. Anderson, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1923—Lieut. W. H. Rowe, 2nd Bn. The Buffs	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1924—Lieut. H. G. M. Evans, 1st Bn. The Queen's R. Regt.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1925—L/Corpl. T. K. Jones, R.E.,	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1926—L/Sergt. P. Reed, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1927—Sergt.-Instr. H. C. Hunt, A.P.T.S.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1928—Sergt.-Instr. H. C. Hunt, A.P.T.S.	10
1929—2nd Lieut. A. D. Ward, 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt.	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1930—L/Corpl. A. Pells, 3rd Divl. Signals	10 ⁵ / ₁₆
1931—Lieut. P. D. ff. Powell, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.,	10
1932—2nd Lieut. W. H. Summers, Duke of Wellington's Regt.	9 ⁹ / ₁₆
1933—2nd Lieut. W. H. Summers, Duke of Wellington's Regt.	9 ⁵ / ₁₆

220 Yards.

Army Record:

2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling, 3rd M. Bde., R.A., 22 secs., 1931.

British Amateur Record:

W. R. Applegarth, 21⁵/₁₆ secs., 1914.

	Secs.
1919—Sergt. J. Lindsay, N.Z.E.F.	22 ⁵ / ₁₆
1920—Capt. D. V. Black, Tank Corps	23 ⁵ / ₁₆
1921—Lieut. D. V. Black, Tank Corps	23 ⁵ / ₁₆
1922—Q.M.S. E. B. Abbey, 1st Scots Guards	23 ⁵ / ₁₆
1923—Lieut. W. H. Rowe, 2nd Bn. The Buffs	23 ⁵ / ₁₆
1924—Lieut. H. G. Evans, 1st Bn. The Queen's R. Regt.	23 ⁵ / ₁₆
1925—L/Sergt. H. C. Hunt, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards	22 ⁵ / ₁₆

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

1926—L/Corpl. T. R. Jones, R.E.	23
1927—Sergt.-Instr. H. C. Hunt, A.P.T.S.	23
1928—L/Corpl. T. R. Jones, R.E.	24 ³ / ₁₀
1929—2nd Lieut. A. D. Ward, 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt.	22 ³ / ₅
1930—2nd Lieut. P. D. ff. Powell, 1st Middlesex	23
1931—2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	22
1932—2nd Lieut. F. H. Bowen, Lancashire Fusiliers	22 ¹ / ₁₀
1933—2nd Lieut. F. H. Bowen, Lancashire Fusiliers	22 ⁷ / ₅

220 Yards (Enlisted Boys).

Army Record:	
A/T. K. Munt, Army Technical School (Boys), 24 ⁷ / ₁₀ secs.,	1932.
	Secs.
1922—Boy Dunn, Royal Corps of Signals	26 ⁷ / ₅
1923—Boy Aucott, 1st Bn. Leicester Regt.	27 ⁵ / ₅
1924—Boy A. V. Searle, R.T.C.	25 ⁵ / ₅
1925—Tpr. K. D. Morrison, R.A.	24 ⁵ / ₅
1926—Boy A. T. Edwards, R.E.	24 ⁵ / ₅
1927—Tpr. C. McGovern, R.A.S.C.	24 ⁵ / ₅
1928—Boy Bradbear, B.T. School	25
1929—Boy Kimberley	24 ⁹ / ₁₀
1930—A/T. E. Garrish, Army Technical School (Boys)	25 ⁵ / ₁₀
1931—A/T. R. Lewis, Army Technical School (Boys)	24 ⁹ / ₁₀
1932—A/T. K. Munt, Army Technical School (Boys)	24 ¹ / ₁₀
1933—A/T. E. Erends, Army Technical School (Boys)	25 ⁵ / ₅

440 Yards.

Army Record:	
2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling, 3rd Med. Bde., R.A.,	50 secs., 1930.
2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley, Royal Signals,	1932.

British Amateur Record:	
W. Halswelle, 48 ³ / ₅ secs.,	1908.

British Amateur Record:	
	Secs.
1908—Bndr. Newland, Royal Garrison Artillery	53
1909—2nd Lieut. A. Patterson, Royal Field Artillery	52 ⁵ / ₅
1910—Lieut. F. A. Bowring, 1st East Surrey	52 ⁵ / ₅
1911—Sergt. Usher, 2nd York and Lancaster	51
1912—Lieut. A. Patterson, 97th Battery, R.F.A.	51 ⁵ / ₅
1913—Lieut. E. B. Greer, Irish Guards	51 ⁹ / ₅
1919—Dvr. L. J. Hume, Aust. Imperial Forces	52 ⁵ / ₅
1920—Sergt. Nolan, Irish Guards	53 ⁵ / ₅
1921—Sergt. A. W. Slade, R.A.S.C.	53 ⁵ / ₅
1922—Sergt. K. Smith, 2nd North Staffs. Regt.	52 ⁵ / ₅
1923—L/Corpl. H. Hunt, Coldstream Guards	51 ⁵ / ₅
1924—Lieut. R. W. C. Martin, 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers	53 ⁵ / ₅
1925—L/Sergt. H. C. Hunt, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards	52 ⁵ / ₅
1926—Sergt. W. Daniells, 1st Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers	51 ⁵ / ₅
1927—Lieut. H. C. Partridge, 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt.	51 ⁵ / ₅
1928—Sergt.-Instr. H. C. Hunt, A.P.T.S.	52 ⁵ / ₅
1929—Pte. R. Dolan, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	50 ⁷ / ₁₀
1930—2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	50
1931—2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley, R. Signals	50;
1932—2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley, R. Signals	50
1933—Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, Oxforas. and Bucks. LI.	50 ⁵ / ₅

880 Yards.

Army Record:	
Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps, 1 min. 57 ⁷ / ₁₀ secs.,	
	1933.

British Amateur Record:	
O. Peltzer, 1 min. 51 ³ / ₅ secs.,	1926.

British Amateur Record:	
	Mins. Secs.
1880—Lieut. A. D. Bulpitt, 45th Regt.	—
1881—Lieut. A. D. Bulpitt, 45th Regt.	—
1882—No Record.	
1883—Lieut. C. S. Maloney, 1st Yorkshire Regt.	—
1884—Lieut. C. S. Maloney, 1st Yorkshire Regt.	—

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

1885—Lieut. Goodwyn, Devon Regt.	—
1886—Hon. E. B. Stopford, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers	—
1887—Sergt. Furr, 1st King's R. Rifles	2 8 ³ / ₈
1888—Lieut. L. L. R. Samson, 1st Lincs. Fusiliers	2 15
1889—Sergt. Cancellor, 1st Devon Regt.	—
1890—Lieut. T. T. Pitman, 11th Hussars	—
1891—Sergt. Donlay, 1st Royal Irish Regt.	—
1892—Lieut. F. H. Fernie, 1st Dragoon Guards	2 5
1893—Lieut. T. T. Pitman, 11th Hussars	—
1894—Sergt. Archer, 2nd Rifle Brigade	2 4 ¹ / ₂
1895—Sergt. Archer, 2nd Rifle Brigade	2 4
1896—Lieut. C. King, R.E. (short course)	—
1897—Pte. Conroy, 1st Yorks. Regt.	2 5 ⁵ / ₈
1898—Sapper Lessiter, R.E.	2 5 ⁵ / ₈
1899—Lieut. Reichwald, R.G.A.	2 5 ⁵ / ₈
1900—2—No Race.	—
1903—Pte. Ince, Scots Guards	2 4 ¹ / ₈
1904—Lieut. Halswelle, Highland Light Infantry	2 0 ¹ / ₈
1905—Lieut. Halswelle, Highland Light Infantry	2 3 ¹ / ₈
1906—Lieut. Halswelle, Highland Light Infantry	2 5 ⁵ / ₈
1907—Pte. Willis, Grenadier Guards	2 2 ⁵ / ₈
1908—2nd Lieut. A. Patterson, Royal Field Artillery	2 2 ⁵ / ₈
1909—2nd Lieut. A. Patterson, Royal Field Artillery	2 7 ⁵ / ₈
1910—Corpl. Heaver, 2nd Lincoln	2 1 ⁵ / ₈
1911—Sergt. Heaver, 2nd Lincoln	2 5 ⁵ / ₈
1912—Lieut. A. Patterson, 97th Battery, R.F.A.	2 0 ⁵ / ₈
1913—Corpl. Prince, Royal Army Medical Corps	2 1
1919—Sergt. W. L. Mason, N.Z.E.F.	2 0 ¹ / ₈
1920—Sergt. A. W. Slade, R.A.S.C.	2 2 ⁵ / ₈
1921—Sergt. A. W. Slade, R.A.S.C.	2 4 ⁵ / ₈
1922—Sergt. R. Smith, 2nd North Staffs. Regt.	2 1 ⁵ / ₈
1923—Lieut. R. N. Christie, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders	1 59 ⁵ / ₈
1924—Sergt. E. Day, 2nd Green Howards	2 2
1925—Lieut. J. P. A. Graham, 1st Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	2 0
1926—2nd Lieut. E. A. MacPherson, 2nd Bn. A. and S. Highlanders	2 0 ⁵ / ₈
1927—2nd Lieut. F. Francis, Royal Horse Guards	2 1 ⁵ / ₈
1928—L/Sergt. J. Owens, R.T. Corps	2 0 ⁵ / ₈
1929—2nd Lieut. R. P. Walter, R.A.	2 0 ⁵ / ₈
1930—2nd Lieut. G. L. Kampling, R.A.	1 57 ⁵ / ₈
1931—2nd Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, R.T. Corps	1 58 ⁵ / ₈
1932—2nd Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, R.T. Corps	2 0 ⁵ / ₈
1933—Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, R.T. Corps	1 57 ⁵ / ₁₀

One Mile.

Army Record:

Tpr. A. A. Harris, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 4 mins. 24⁵/₈ secs., 1931.

British Amateur Record:

J. G. Lovelock, 4 mins. 12 secs., 1932.

Year	Winners	Min. Secs.
1907—Lieut. H. C. Hawtrey, R.E.	4	30 ⁵ / ₈
1908—L/Corpl. Heaver, 2nd Lincoln	4	37
1909—L/Corpl. Sleet, 2nd Northampton	4	34 ⁵ / ₈
1910—Corpl. Heaver, 2nd Lincoln	4	34
1911—Pte. Love, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	4	35 ⁵ / ₈
1912—Sergt. O'Neill, 2nd Connaught Rangers	4	28 ⁵ / ₈
1913—Corpl. Hutson, 2nd Royal Sussex	4	30 ⁵ / ₈
1919—Pte. H. F. Thomas, No. 1 Dep. M.T., R.A.S.C.	4	39 ⁵ / ₈
1920—Corpl. E. Slater, R.A.S.C.	4	32 ⁵ / ₈
1921—Corpl. E. Slater, R.A.S.C.	4	37 ⁵ / ₈
1922—Sig. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	4	31 ⁵ / ₈
1923—L/Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	4	27 ⁵ / ₈
1924—Lieut. J. J. Abbott, 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	4	36
1925—Lieut. J. P. Graham, 1st Bn. Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	4	34 ⁵ / ₈
1926—Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	4	29 ⁵ / ₈
1927—L/Corpl. R. B. Sutherland, 3/6th Dragoon Guards	4	31 ⁵ / ₈
1928—Spr. A. Farthing, R.E.	4	30 ⁵ / ₈

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

1929—L/Corpl. A. Farthing, R.E.	4	32 $\frac{3}{5}$
1930—L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	4	26 $\frac{5}{5}$
1931—Tpr. A. A. Harris, 7th Q.O. Hussars	4	24 $\frac{5}{5}$
1932—Tpr. A. A. Harris, 7th Q.O. Hussars	4	26 $\frac{10}{10}$
1933—Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, Army Physical Training Staff	4	30 $\frac{5}{5}$

Three Miles.

Army Record:

L/Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals, 14 mins. 33 $\frac{5}{5}$ secs., 1926.

British Amateur Record:

A. Shrubbs, 14 mins. 17 $\frac{5}{5}$ secs., 1903.

	Mins. Secs.
1910—Sergt. O'Neill, 2nd Connaught Rangers	15 10 $\frac{5}{5}$
1911—Pte. Love, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	15 30
1912—Sergt. O'Neill, 2nd Connaught Rangers	14 46
1913—Corpl. Hutson, 2nd Royal Sussex	16 46 $\frac{5}{5}$
1919—Pte. H. F. Thomas, No. 1 Dept., R.A.S.C.	15 14 $\frac{5}{5}$
1920—Sergt. Perry, 1st S.W. Borderers	15 31 $\frac{5}{5}$
1921—Sig. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	15 20 $\frac{5}{5}$
1922—Sig. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	15 0 $\frac{5}{5}$
1923—L/Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	14 40 $\frac{5}{5}$
1924—Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	15 34 $\frac{5}{5}$
1925—Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	15 12 $\frac{5}{5}$
1926—Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	14 33 $\frac{5}{5}$
1927—Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	14 59 $\frac{5}{5}$
1928—Sergt. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	14 41 $\frac{5}{5}$
1929—Pte. W. Elwin, 2nd R.T. Corps	15 18
1930—L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	15 2 $\frac{5}{5}$
1931—L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	14 58
1932—Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	14 52 $\frac{5}{5}$
1933—Lieut. E. W. Denison, R.E.	14 37

Putting the Weight.

Army Record:

2nd Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt., 44 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1932 (at Inter-Services Championships).

British Amateur Record:

J. Daranyi, 49 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 1931.

	ft.	ins.
1919—Sergt. Colhoun, Nth. Irish Horse	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920—Sergt.-Instr. R. K. Starkey, P.T. Staff	41	2
1921—Sergt.-Instr. R. K. Starkey, P.T. Staff	41	5
1922—Sergt.-Instr. R. K. Starkey, P.T. Staff	40	3
1923—Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fusiliers	41	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1924—Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fusiliers	42	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1925—L/Sergt. G. Laidlaw, 1st Pack Brigade, R.A.	38	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1926—Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers	41	2
1927—Capt. J. A. Ross, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	43	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1928—Capt. J. A. Ross, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	42	4
1929—Sergt. F. Foley, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	39	10
1930—L/Corpl. A. Strang, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	38	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1931—L/Corpl. A. Strang, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	38	8
1932—2nd Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, The Queen's Royal Regt.	41	8
1933—2nd Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, The Queen's Royal Regt.	40	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

120 Yards Hurdles.

Army Record:

2nd Lieut. O. G. W. White, Dorset Regt., 15 secs., 1933.

British Amateur Record:

S. J. Atkinson, 14 $\frac{7}{10}$ secs., 1928.

	Secs
1908—Capt. C. E. Kinahan, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers	16 $\frac{5}{5}$
1909—Capt. G. E. Painton, R.A.M.C.	16 $\frac{5}{5}$
1910—Capt. C. E. Kinahan, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers	16 $\frac{5}{5}$
1911—Major E. O'Brien, Indian Army	16

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

1912—Lieut. H. E. H. Blakeney, 2nd Royal Sussex	15 $\frac{5}{8}$
1913—Lieut. H. J. I. Walker, 1st Royal Warwick	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1919—Sergt. H. E. Wilson N.Z.E.F.	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1920—Lieut. Dunbar, A.I.F.	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1921—Lieut. F. W. H. Nicholas, 1st Bedfs. and Herts. Regt.	16 $\frac{5}{10}$
1922—L./Corpl. R. L. Cole, Tank Corps	17 $\frac{5}{8}$
1923—L./Corpl. R. L. Cole, Tank Corps	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1924—Major E. G. W. W. Harrison, R.A.	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1925—Pte. R. F. Cole, 3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
1926—Lieut. O. F. M. Tudor, 3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	15 $\frac{5}{8}$
1927—Lieut. J. Biddulph, 1st Bn. Gloucester Regt.	16
1928—Lieut. Lord Burghley, 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards	15 $\frac{5}{8}$
1929—Lieut. Lord Burghley, 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards	15 $\frac{5}{10}$
1930—Sergt. F. A. Foley 1st Bn. Scots Guards	15 $\frac{5}{10}$
1931—Capt. I. N. McC. Tubbs, Coldstream Guards	15 $\frac{5}{10}$
1932—Capt. I. N. McC. Tubbs, Coldstream Guards	15 $\frac{5}{8}$
1933—2nd Lieut. O. G. W. White, Dorset Regt.	15

High Jump.

Army Record:

Sergt.-Boy W. A. Land, Trng. Bn., R.E., 6 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 1932.

British Amateur Record:

B. Howard Baker, 6 ft. 5 ins., 1921.

	ft.	ins.
1919—S.Q. Major C. P. Macintosh, 2nd Life Guards	5	7
1920— {Lieut. Dunbar, A.I.F.	5	8
{Lieut. Willis, Sig. Sch. R.E.	5	8
1921—Lieut. A. G. Willis, R.G.A.	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1922—Lieut. A. G. Willis, 5th Tank Bn.	5	9
1923—Lieut. A. G. Willis, 12th Armoured Car Co., Tank Corps	5	10
1924—Lieut. A. G. Willis, Royal Tank Corps	5	9
1925—L./Corpl. S. J. Murphy, Royal Corps of Signals	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1926—2nd Lieut. H. R. Norman, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1927—Lieut. T. P. Saunders, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Cameron		
Highlanders	5	6
1928—Lieut. H. R. Norman, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards ...	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929—Lieut. H. R. Norman, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards ...	5	10
1930—Lieut. H. R. Norman, 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards ...	5	10
1931—Sergt.-Boy W. A. Land, R.E.	6	0
1932—Sergt.-Boy W. A. Land, R.E.	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933—2nd Lieut. J. Sheffield, R.E.	5	9

Long Jump.

Army Record:

Lieut. R. F. B. Naylor, R.C. of Signals (non-Champ. Ev.), 23 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.,
1912; Lieut. F. D. L. Hooton, 1st Bn. York. & Lancs., 22 ft. 7 ins., 1930.

British Amateur Record:

E. B. Hamm, 25 ft. 1 in., 1928.

	ft.	ins.
1919—Sergt. G. Murphy, Irish Guards	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920—Corpl. Coulson, Life Guards	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1921—Lieut. P. M. Pitt, Australian Staff Corps	21	10
1922—Bmdr. S. C. Jones, 1st Trng. Bde., R.A.	21	11
1923—Bmdr. S. C. Jones, Depot, R.A.	21	4
1924—Sig. Harmsworth, Royal Corps of Signals	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1925—Lieut. O. F. M. Tudor, 3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps ...	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1926—Spr. McCarthy, Trng. Bn., R.E.	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1927—Corpl. J. Long, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	22	4
1928—Corpl. J. Long, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929—Lieut. D. L. Hooton, 1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt. ...	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1930—Lieut. D. L. Hooton, 1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt. ...	22	3
1931—L./Sergt. H. Marsh, 1st Bn. York. & Lancs. Regt. ...	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1932—2nd Lieut. T. K. Lacey, Gloucestershire Regt.	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933—2nd Lieut. J. R. Davenport, R.A.	21	6

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Pole Jump.

Army Record:

Sergt. A. Toone, 1st Bn. York. & Lancs. Regt., 11 ft., 1929.

British Amateur Record:

L. Barnes, 13 ft. 9 ins., 1928.

	ft.	ins.
1922—Q.M.S. Instr. G. C. Macey, P.T. Staff	10	0
1923—Q.M.S. Instr. G. C. Macey, P.T. Staff	10	9
1924—Dvr. Garnish, Royal Corps of Signals	9	1
1925—Gnr. C. H. Chillingworth, Survey Co., R.A.	10	0
1926—Fus. H. Hey, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers	9	9
1927—L/Sergt. H. Crawley, 1st Bn. W. Yorkshire Regt., and L/Corpl. J. Jardine, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders ...	10	6
1928—Lieut. A. A. Goodwin, Suffolk R. (A.P.T.S.)	10	6
1929—Sergt. A. Toone, 1st York and Lancs. Regt.	11	0
1930—L/Corpl. H. W. Harbin, Trg. Bn. Royal Signals	10	6
1931—L/Corpl. E. Osborne, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards, tied Sigm. R. E. Buckman, R. Signals	10	3
1932—L/Corpl. A. Kinnally, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	10	9
1933—L/Corpl. A. Kinnally, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	10	9

Throwing the Discus.

Army Record:

Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, Queen's Royal Regt., 121 ft. 6 ins., 1933.

British Amateur Record:

E. Paulus, 147 ft., 1928.

	ft.	ins.
1922—Sergt.-Instr. R. K. Starkey, P.T. Staff	103	7½
1923—Bmdr. G. W. Laidlaw, R.G.A.	104	2½
1924—Q.M.S. Instr. A. T. Hughes, A.S.P.T.	105	3
1925—Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, 1st Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	112	8½
1926—Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, 1st Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	109	11½
1927—Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, 1st Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	117	3½
1928—Capt. J. A. Ross, 1st Bn. Highland L.I.	115	2½
1929—Sergt. J. McGowan, 1st K.O.S.B.	119	7
1930—L/Sergt. A. Toone, 1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt.	114	6½
1931—L/Corpl. A. Fielder, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards	109	5½
1932—Sergt. T. Grosbenter, 1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt.	116	6½
1933—Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, Queen's Royal Regt.	121	6

Throwing the Hammer.

Army Record:

Sergt. T. Grosbenter, 1st Bn. York and Lancs. Regt., 132 ft. 8½ ins., 1932.

British Amateur Record:

F. D. Tootell, 178 ft. 11 ins., 1924.

	ft.	ins.
1922—Sergt.-Instr. R. K. Starkey, P.T. Staff	123	6
1923—L/Sergt. Griffin, Royal Corps of Signals	98	2
1924—Q.M.S. Instr. A. T. Hughes, A.S.P.T.	105	1
1925—Q.M.S. Instr. A. T. Hughes, A.S.P.T.	116	9
1926—Q.M.S. Instr. A. T. Hughes, A.S.P.T.	99	9
1927—Sergt. Percy, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	116	5½
1928—Sergt. J. McGowan, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	119	8½
1929—Sergt. J. McGowan, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	124	7
1930—Sergt. A. Percy, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	123	0
1931—L/Sergt. Holmes, 2nd Bn. Black Watch	126	1½
1932—Capt. J. B. Jarvis, Oxford and Bucks. L.I.	118	0½
1933—Sergt. R. Holmes, 2nd Bn. Black Watch	131	7

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Throwing the Javelin.

Army Record:

Gdsmn. E. Turner, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards, 182 ft. 2½ ins., 1930.

British Amateur Record:

S. A. Lay, 222 ft. 9 ins., 1928.

	ft.	ins.
1922—Corpl. Waghorn, 1st Training Bn. Royal Corps of Signals	144	4
1923—Sergt. Sayers, Depot, Welsh Guards	130	3
1924—Sergt. Sayers, 1st Bn. Welsh Guards	140	2
1925—Sig. H. Davenport, Royal Corps of Signals	158	3
1926—Sig. H. Davenport, Royal Corps of Signals	147	0
1927—C.Q.M.S. Sayers, 1st Bn. Welsh Guards	159	3
1928—Pte. F. Grice, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	155	11
1929—Sergt. J. McGowan, 1st Bn. K.O.S.B.	159	6
1930—Gdsman. R. Turner, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards	182	2½
1931—Gdsman. R. Turner, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards	172	7
1932—Gdsman. R. Turner, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards	167	8½
1933—Lieut. C. G. Bowen, Lancashire Fusiliers	179	9

ARMY UNIT TEAM RECORDS.

Event	Holders	M.	Sec.	Year
400 Yards Relay	1st Bn. York & Lancs. Regt. ...	0	41½	1929
440 Yards Relay	1st Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers	0	44¾ ¹⁰	1932
880 Yards Relay	1st Bn. York & Lancs. Regt. ...	1	31¾ ¹⁰	1929
One Mile Relay	1st Bn. Oxford & Bucks. L.I. ...	3	27¾ ⁶	1932
Two Miles Relay	1st Bn. Oxford & Bucks. L.I. ...	8	9¾	1932
480 Yards Hurdles Relay	3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps	1	7	1926
			Ft.	Ins.
Putting the Weight	1st Bn. H.L.I. ... ..	... ..	77	7½
Long Jump	1st Bn. York & Lancs. Regt. ...	... ..	44	1½
Pole Jump	2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps ... ..	... ..	21	4
High Jump	1st Bn. York & Lancs. Regt. ...	... ..	10	11
Throwing the Javelin	1st Bn. K.O.S.B. ... ..	... ..	326	3¾
Throwing the Discus	1st Bn. York & Lancs. Regt. ...	... ..	221	10
Throwing the Hammer	1st Bn. K.O.S.B. ... ..	... ..	253	9½
			Pts.	
One Mile Team	2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. ... ..	... ..	18	1925
Three Miles Team	R.E., Aldershot ... ..	... ..	15	1933

Performances made in the Army Unit Team Championship or in the Inter-Services Athletic Championships are, where they are better than those accompanied in the Army Individual Championships, accepted as Army Records.

Long Jump—Lieut. D. Hooton, York & Lancaster Regt., 22 ft. 7 ins., 1930 (Unit Team Championships).

Throwing the Hammer—Sergt. T. Grosbentner, York & Lancaster Regt., 132 ft. 8½ ins., 1932 (Unit Team Championships).

Putting the Weight—2nd Lieut. A. J. Watson, Queen's Royal Regt., 44 ft. 0½ ins., 1932 and 1933 (Inter-Services Championships).

Other good performances which do not count as Army Records are:—
 Capt. J. A. Ross, Highland L.I.—Putting the Weight, 44 ft. 1 in., 1928.
 Lieut. A. J. Watson and Lieut. J. B. Kealy, both of the Queen's Royal Regt., put the Shot 44 ft. 0½ in. and 42 ft. 5½ ins., respectively =86 ft. 6 ins. at the Inter-Services Championships, 26.7.33.
 Lieut. R. F. B. Naylor (now Lieut.-Col., Royal Signals)—Long Jump, 1912, 23 ft. 2½ ins.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

INTER-SERVICES.

Year	Winners	Points
1923 ...	The Army	Army 24, R.A.F. 20, R.N. 10
1924 ...	The Army	Army 24, R.N. 15, R.A.F. 15
1925 ...	The Army	Army 24, R.N. 14, R.A.F. 14
1926 ...	The Army	Army 27, R.A.F. 20, R.N. 12
1927 ...	The Army	Army 27, R.N. 19½, R.A.F. 13½
1928 ...	The Army	Army 27, R.A.F. 20, R.N. 13
1929 ...	The Army	Army 28, R.A.F. 19, R.N. 12
1930 ...	The Army	Army 25, R.N. 18, R.A.F. 17
1931 ...	The Army	Army 27½, R.A.F. 19½, R.N. 12
1932 ...	The Army	Army 98½, R.A.F. 73½, R.N. 38
1933 ...	The Army	Army 94, R.A.F. 72, R.N. 44

INTER-SERVICES ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Team).

Event	Holder	M.	Sos.	Year
400 Yards Relay	The Army	0	39 ⁷ / ₁₀	1929
440 Yards Relay	The Army	0	44 ⁵ / ₅	1930
880 Yards Relay	R.N. & R.M.	1	31 ⁵ / ₅	1930
One Mile Relay	The Army	3	26 ⁵ / ₅	1930
Two Miles Relay	The Royal Air Force	8	4 ⁷ / ₅	1928
480 Yards Hurdles Relay	The Army	1	4 ⁹ / ₁₀	1929
				Ft. Ins.
High Jump	The Army	11	9½	1924
Long Jump	R.N. & R.M.	44	3	1930
Putting the Weight	The Army	83	3	1928
				Pts.
One Mile Team	The Army	23		1925
	The Royal Air Force	23		1928-29
Three Miles Team	The Army	24		1923-24

In 1932, the system of running the Inter-Services Championships was changed to an Individual Basis, and, under the new system, the following records were made.

Event	Holder	M.	Sos.	
440 Yards—Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, 1st Bn. Oxford and Bucks. L.I.			50 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	
880 Yards—2nd Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps		1	58%	
One Mile—Sergt. R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force		4	23	
1933—Three Miles—L/Sergt. A. Holmes, The Lincolnshire Regt.		14	49 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	
1933—120 Yards Hurdles—Sergt. D. O. Finlay, Royal Air Force			15%	
				Ft. Ins.
1932—High Jump—F/O. H. A. Simmons, Royal Air Force ...		6	2	
1932—Long Jump—2nd Lieut. T. K. Lacey, The Gloucestershire Regt.		22	2	
1932-33—Putting the Weight—2nd Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, The Queen's Royal Regt.		44	0½	

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2ND BATTALION THE BUFFS.

WINNERS OF THE ARMY INTER-UNIT CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP, 1932 AND 1933.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

GROSS COUNTRY.

ARMY CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

UNIT TEAM RACE.

- 1920—1st Bn. The Buffs, East Kent Regt.
1921—No Contest.
1922—1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
1923—3rd Tank Battalion.
1924—Trng. Bn., Royal Corps of Signals.
1925—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1926—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1927—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1928—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1929—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1930—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1931—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
1932—2nd Bn. The Buffs.
1932—2nd Bn. The Buffs.

INDIVIDUAL.

- 1920—Q.M.S. G. Old, 4th Bde. R.H.A.
1921—No Contest.
1922—Sig. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals.
1923—L/Corpl. W. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals
1924—Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals.
1925—Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals.
1926—Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals.
1927—L/Corpl. R. R. Sutherland, 3/6th Dragoon Guards.
1928—L/Corpl. R. R. Sutherland, 3/6th Dragoon Guards.
1929—Sergt. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals.
1930—L/Corpl. J. A. Broadley, 3rd Divisional Signals.
1931—L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers.
1932—Corpl. T. Wilson, 1st Bn. The Royal Scots.
1933—Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, Army Physical Training Staff.

INTER-SERVICES CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1922—The Royal Air Force First Man Home.
1922—The Royal Air Force Sig. W. Cotterell (Army)
1923 to 1926—No Contest.
1927—The Army Corpl. W. Cotterell (Army)
1928—The Army Corpl. S. Ferris (R.A.F.)
1929—The R.A.F. L/Sergt. W. Cotterell (Army)
1930—The Army Corpl. J. A. Broadley (Army)
1931—The Army Sergt. R. R. Sutherland (Army)
1932—The Army } Sergt. R. R. Sutherland (Army)
The Royal Air Force }
1933—The Army Sergt. R. R. Sutherland (Army)

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

LIST OF ATHLETES WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE ARMY AGAINST THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

ATHLETICS.

N.B.—In 1922 The Royal Navy did not compete.

- Q.M.S. E. B. Abbey, Scots Guards, 1922-23.
Capt. W. H. Anderson, Loyal Regt., 1922-23.
2nd Lieut. J. J. Abbot, Worcestershire Regt., 1922-23-24-26.
Lieut. R. V. R. Ames, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1923-27.
Lieut. M. M. Alston Roberts-West, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., 1928.
Signaller Ayres, Royal Signals, 1929.
Lieut. A. G. Ames, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1925.
L/Corpl. J. F. Adams, R.E., 1926-28.
L/Sergt. J. Blackman, East Surrey Regt., 1929.
Pte. Belton, East Surrey Regt., 1930.
Corpl. S. H. Beaumont, Royal Signals, 1930.
Lieut. R. H. Batten, Middlesex Regt., 1931.
Pte. A. M. Bell, The Green Howards, 1922-23.
Lieut. L. Bootle Wilbraham, Coldstream Guards, 1922.
Sergt. Baker, Grenadier Guards, 1922.
Sergt. J. Beresford, King's Own Royal Regt., 1922.
2nd Lieut. F. H. Bowen, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1932.
Capt. F. A. M. Browning, Grenadier Guards, 1923-25.
Lieut. G. W. Browning, The Suffolk Regt., 1923.
Sergt.-Instr. Bennett, A.P.T.S., 1923.
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fusiliers, 1923-24-26-29.
Gnr. Bransom, R.A., 1923.
Corpl. Brady, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1924.
Pte. Bryan, Worcestershire Regt., 1924.
Signaller A. E. Bundy, Royal Signals, 1924-25.
Lieut. J. Bowen, Irish Guards, 1925.
Pte. G. Bendall, The Suffolk Regt., 1925-26-27.
Lieut. J. Biddulph, The Gloucestershire Regt., 1927-1931.
Lieut. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards, 1928-29.
Lieut. H. M. C. B. A. Bernard, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., 1928-29-30-31.
Lieut. P. C. Boileau, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., 1928-29-30.
L/Corpl. J. Broadley, Royal Signals, 1929-31.
Lieut. W. S. Bermis, Royal Tank Corps, 1929-30.
Sapper C. Crouch, Royal Engineers, 1922.
Sigmn. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Signals, 1922-23-25-26-27-28-30.
Dmr. Clouting, Welsh Guards, 1922-23-24.
L/Corpl. Cole, Royal Tank Corps, 1922-23-25-26-27.
2nd Lieut. R. M. Christie, Gordon Highlanders, 1922-23-24.
Pte. Clarkson, R.A.S.C., 1922.
Lieut. F. R. Courtenay-Thomson, Royal Signals, 1923.
Lieut. J. H. L. Chase, R.E., 1924-25-27-28.
2nd Lieut. E. F. Chinnery, The King's Regt., 1925.
Gdsman. L. Campbell, Scots Guards, 1925.
L/Corpl. D. Cooch, R.E., 1925.
2nd Lieut. R. W. Craddock, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, 1932-33.
2nd Lieut. J. R. Davenport, R.A., 1933.
Sergt. E. F. Day, Green Howards, 1923-24-25-26-27.
Sergt. W. Daniels, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1925-26-27.
2nd Lieut. G. T. Dinard, York. & Lancs. Regt., 1926.
2nd Lieut. D. N. Deakin, Royal Signals, 1932-33.
L/Corpl. D. Dennison, R.E., 1927.
Pte. P. Dolan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1928-29.
Bdsman. R. Dunn, Dorset Regt., 1929.
Lieut. H. C. Dent, Hampshire Regt., 1931.
Lieut. E. W. Denison, R.E., 1931.
Lieut. H. G. M. Evans, The Queen's Regt., 1923-24-25.
L/Corpl. A. Ellis, R.E., 1933.
Pte. Elwin, Royal Tank Corps, 1929.
Sergt. Fray, Royal Tank Corps, 1923.
Lieut. F. Francis, Royal Horse Guards, 1927.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

- Spr. A. Farthing, R.E., 1927-28-29.
 C.S.M. F. Foley, Scots Guards, 1927-28-29-30.
 Lieut. J. A. F. Graham, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., 1925-1928-30.
 Lieut. E. R. Garner, East Yorks. Regt., 1929.
 Lieut. D. B. Gage, Dorsetshire Regt., 1929.
 Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps, 1931-32-33.
 Corpl. H. C. Hunt, Coldstream Guards, 1922-23-24-25-26-27-28.
 Gdsmn. Horne, Coldstream Guards, 1922.
 Major E. G. W. W. Harrison, Royal Artillery, 1924.
 Signaller Harmsworth, Royal Signals, 1924.
 Bdsmn. R. Hipperson, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1926.
 L/Sergt. A. Holmes, The Lincolnshire Regt., 1932-33.
 L/Corpl. J. Hood, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 1927.
 Lieut. D. L. Hooton, York. & Lancs. Regt., 1928-29-30.
 Sergt. R. Hook, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1928.
 Sergt. Harcourt, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I., 1929.
 L/Corpl. J. Hester, Cheshire Regt., 1929.
 2nd Lieut. C. P. Harington, Cheshire Regt., 1930-31.
 Tpr. Harris, 7th Hussars, 1930-31-32.
 Bmdr. S. C. Jones, R.A., 1922-23-24.
 Spr. T. R. Jones, R.E., 1925-26-27-28.
 Lieut. J. B. Kealy, Queen's Royal Regt., 1933.
 Lieut. J. B. Kennedy, R.A.S.C., 1922.
 Lieut. I. J. Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers, 1923.
 L/Corpl. R. C. Kite, Royal Tank Corps, 1923.
 L/Corpl. A. Kelly, R.A.O.C., 1931-32.
 Bmdr. Laidlaw, R.A., 1922-25-26.
 Lieut. L. O. Lyne, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1923.
 L/Corpl. J. P. Long, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1926-27-30.
 Lieut. M. F. P. Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1926.
 2nd Lieut. T. L. Lillingston, Scots Guards, 1930.
 Sergt. (Boy) W. Land, R.E., 1931-32.
 2nd Lieut. T. K. Lacey, Gloucestershire Regt., 1931-32-33.
 Lieut. C. G. Lipscombe, Somerset L.I., 1931-33.
 Corpl. W. Morrison, Highland L.I., 1922-27-28.
 Sergt.-Major-Instr. A. W. Moger A.P.T.S., 1922.
 Signaller S. J. Murphy, Royal Signals, 1924-25.
 Lieut. R. C. W. Martin, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1924.
 2nd Lieut. H. Macalpine-Downie, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders,
 1925-26.
 2nd Lieut. E. A. Macpherson, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders,
 1925-27.
 Gdsmn. T. McLoone, Irish Guards, 1925.
 L/Corpl. C. Melchoir, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1926.
 Spr. P. McCarthy, R.E., 1926.
 2nd Lieut. J. H. Mott, York. & Lancs. Regt., 1927-28-29.
 Corpl. A. McEwen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1928.
 L/Corpl. J. Matthews, Royal Tank Corps, 1928.
 Sergt. H. Marsh, York. & Lancs. Regt., 1928-30-31-32.
 Pte. Manley, Grenadier Guards, 1930.
 Lieut. H. E. Norman, Coldstream Guards, 1926-28-29-30.
 L/Corpl. J. C. Norton, Royal Tank Corps.
 Battery Q.M.S. J. Oid, R.A., 1922.
 Sergt. H. Owens, Royal Tank Corps, 1926-27-28-29-30-32-33.
 L/Corpl. Perkins, Coldstream Guards, 1922.
 Lieut. E. G. W. Pearse, Royal Signals, 1924.
 Lieut. H. C. Partridge, Dorset Regt., 1924-26-27-29.
 2nd Lieut. P. D.f. Powell, Middlesex Regt., 1929-30-31.
 Pte. A. Pells, Royal Signals, 1930-31.
 Lieut. G. Peddie, R.A., 1930.
 Lieut. D. W. Price, R.E., 1931-32-33.
 Lieut. J. A. Ross, Highland Light Infantry, 1922-24-25-27-28-30.
 Lieut. W. H. Rowe, The Buffs, 1923.
 Sergt. P. Reed, Grenadier Guards, 1924-26-27.
 L/Corpl. C. Richards, King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1929-30.
 Lieut. F. D. Richardson, Rifle Brigade, 1929-30.
 Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A., 1930-31.
 Lieut. A. J. Rose, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 1931.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

- Sergt.-Dmr. D. Smith, North Staffordshire Regt., 1922-23.
Lieut. T. P. Saunders, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 1922-26-27-29.
Sergt.-Instr. H. R. Starkey, A.P.T.S., 1923.
Lieut. D. A. Seagram, Green Howards, 1925.
Corpl. W. Sheppard, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt., 1933.
Corpl. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers, 1927-30-31-32-33.
Gdsmn. A. Strang, Scots Guards, 1927-28-30-31-32.
2nd Lieut. P. W. Stansfeld, Royal Tank Corps, 1932.
Pte. Scarsbrook, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1930.
Lieut. T. Stallard, Durham L.I., 1930-31.
Lieut. J. Sheffield, R.A., 1931-33.
Lieut. H. O. Stoneley, Royal Signals, 1931.
Lieut. G. W. R. Templer, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1924.
Lieut. O. M. Tudor, Royal Tank Corps, 1925-26.
Capt. I. N. McC. Tubbs, Coldstream Guards, 1930-31-32.
2nd Lieut. A. Telly, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1931.
Gdsmn. T. Usher, Coldstream Guards, 1930.
Pte. H. Urquhart, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt., 1931.
Lieut. A. G. de L. Willis, Royal Tank Corps, 1922-23-24.
Lieut. H. Watt, Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1922.
Gdsmn. Webster, Scots Guards, 1923.
L/Corpl. G. C. Webb, R.E., 1926-28.
Lieut. R. A. Wickham, North Staffordshire Regt., 1926.
Spr. A. Woodland, R.E., 1926.
Lieut. J. H. O. Wilsey, The Dorset Regt., 1927.
Pte. Wilson, Highland L.I., 1927.
Pte. Wakefield, R.A.M.C., 1928.
Lieut. A. D. Ward, Dorset Regt., 1929.
Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, Oxford and Bucks. L.I., 1932-33.
Lieut. R. F. Walter, R.A., 1929-30-31.
Corpl. J. Wilson, Royal Scots, 1931.
2nd Lieut. O. G. W. White, The Dorset Regt., 1932-33.
2nd Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, The Queen's Royal Regt., 1932-33.
L/Corpl. E. Williams, Dorset Regt., 1933.

LIST OF ATHLETES WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE ARMY AGAINST THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

From 1923 to 1926, inclusive, no race took place.

- Pte. L. Andrews, Royal Tank Corps, 1932.
Pte. Archer, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt., 1932.
L/Corpl. R. Alder, Royal Tank Corps, 1929.
Corpl. C. Bloodworth, Lincoln Regt., 1933.
Pte. J. Bramble, R.A.O.C., 1922.
Pte. G. Bendall, The Suffolk Regt., 1927.
Corpl. J. Broadley, Royal Signals, 1927-29-30-31.
Pte. Belton, East Surrey Regt., 1930-31.
Signaller W. M. Cotterell, Royal Signals, 1922-27-29-32.
Dmr. A. Clouting, Welsh Guards, 1922.
Dvr. Close, R.A., 1922.
Sergt. Cox, Royal Signals, 1922.
L/Corpl. E. T. Chidgey, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1927-28-29.
L/Corpl. Collins, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1930.
Pte. Elwin, Royal Tank Corps, 1930.
L/Corpl. M. Frankham, The Buffs, 1933.
Spr. Galvin, R.E., 1928.
Gdsmn. Ginty, Coldstream Guards, 1933.
Bdsmn. R. Hepperson, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1927.
Sergt. R. Hook, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1928-30.
L/Corpl. H. Hubbard, Norfolk Regt., 1929-31.
Pte. A. Harkins, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 1929-31-32.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

L/Sergt. Holmes, Lincolnshire Regt., 1931-32-33.
 Gnr. Lyms, R.A., 1922.
 L/Corpl. Matthews, Royal Tank Corps, 1928.
 Sergt. A. McBeath, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 1929.
 Pte. S. Newton, Royal Tank Corps, 1929.
 Battery Q.M.S. J. Old, R.A., 1922.
 Pte. A. Peacey, Gloucestershire Regt., 1922.
 Pte. F. Russell, Royal Tank Corps, 1930.
 L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers, 1927-28-30-31-32-33.
 L/Corpl. A. Smith, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 1928.
 Pte. Reeves, Queen's Royal Regt., 1933.
 C.S.M. Somervell, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt., 1931-33.
 L/Corpl. G. C. Webb, R.E., 1927-28.
 Pte. H. C. Wakefield, R.A.M.C., 1927-28.
 L/Corpl. R. Wilson, Royal Scots, 1930-31-32-33.
 L/Corpl. G. Ward, Royal Signals, 1932.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND OTHER RANKS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED GREAT BRITAIN IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

ATHLETICS.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. H. C. Hawtrey, R.E.	5 Miles & 1,500 metres	1906
Lieut. W. Halswelle, Highland L.I.	400 & 800 metres	1906
Lieut. C. P. R. Dugmore, Army Service Corps	Long Jump, Hop-Step & Jump	1908
Lieut. W. Halswelle, Highland L.I.	200 & 400 metres	1908
Lieut. H. E. Blakeney, 2nd Bn. R. Sussex Regt.	110 Yards Hurdles	1912
Corpl. G. W. Hutson, 2nd Bn. R. Sussex Regt.	5,000 metres	1912
Lieut. A. Patterson, R.A.	200 & 400 metres	1912
Lieut. E. V. D. Dunbar, 13th Hussars	110 metres Hurdles	1920
Sergt. C. E. Levely, Worcestershire Regt.	Long Jump	1920
Capt. D. V. Black, 2nd Bn. R. Tank Corps	100 & 200 metres	1920
Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Signals	10,000 metres Track 10,000 metres Cross Country	1924
Lieut. A. G. de Willis, R. Tank Corps	High Jump	1924
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fus. ...	Putting the Weight	1924
Major E. G. W. Harrison, R.A.	110 metres Hurdles	1924
Lieut. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards	110 & 400 metres Hurdles	1928
Lieut. F. C. L. Chauncey, The King's Regt.	400 metres Hurdles	1928
Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.)	400 metres	1932
2nd Lieut. H. C. Stoneley, Royal Signals		

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS. WINNERS OF A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC AND ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. E. J. Bor, R.E.	A.A.A. Putting the Weight	1872, 1873
Lieut. E. A. Strachan, Royal Inniskilling Fus.	A.A.A. Pole Jump	1880
Lieut. T. T. Pitman,	A.A.A. 880 Yards	1890
Lieut. W. A. de C. King, R.E.	A.A.A. 880 Yards	1896

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Lieut. W. Halswelle, Highland L.I.	A.A.A. 440 Yards	1905-6-8
Lieut. A. Patterson, R.A.	A.A.A. 440 Yards	1909
Sergt. F. O'Neil, Connaught Rangers ...	A.A.A. 10 Miles	1910
Corpl. G. W. Hutson, 2nd Bn. R. Sussex Regt.	A.A.A. 4 Miles A.A.A. 1 Mile	1912-13-14 1914
L/Corpl. C. E. Blewitt, Machine Gun Corps	A.A.A. 10 Miles	1919
Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Signals	A.A.A. 4 Miles	1924
Lieut. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards	A.A.A. 440 Yards Hurdles A.A.A. 120 Yards Hurdles	1928 1929
2nd Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	A.A.A. 440 Yards	1931
2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley, Royal Signals	A.A.A. 440 Yards	1932
Sergt. (Boy) W. A. Land, R.E.	High Jump	1932
Event.	Unit.	Year.
Tug of War (90 stone)	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards 116th Battery, R.F.A.	1913 1914
Tug of War (100 stone)	Training Battalion, R.E. Training Battalion, R.E.	1924 1925
Tug of War (catchweight)	Training Battalion, R.E.	1925

IRISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Sergt. J. J. Archer, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.	Irish A.A.A. Mile Steeplechase	1895
Pte. G. W. Cutts, Yorks. & Lancs. Regt. ...	Irish A.A.A. 100 Yards	1900
L/Corpl. J. E. Deakin, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.	Irish A.A.A. Mile & 4 Miles	1901
Capt. C. E. Kinahan, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fus.	Irish A.A.A. 120 Yards Hurdles	1910
Lieut. M. C. C. Harrison, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt.	Irish A.A.A. 120 Yards Hurdles	1910
Major E. O'Brien, Indian Army	Irish A.A.A. 120 Yards Hurdles	1911
Sergt. F. J. O'Neil, 2nd Bn. Connaught Rgs.	Irish A.A.A. 10 Miles	1912
Lieut. C. R. Dugmore, Army Service Corps	Irish A.A.A. 120 Yards Hurdles	1912
Sergt. J. Gray, Yorks. & Lancs. Regt. ...	Irish A.A.A. 440 Yards	1912
Lieut. Hon. H. R. L. G. Alexander, Irish Gds. ...	Irish A.A.A. Mile	1914
Lieut. M. C. C. Harrison, 2nd Bn. R. Irish Regt.	Irish A.A.A. 440 Yards	1914
Lieut. R. F. B. Naylor, Sth. Staffordshire Regt.	Irish A.A.A. Long Jump	1914

SCOTTISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. W. Halswelle, Highland L.I.	Scottish A.A.A. 100 Yards	1905 1906 1907 1908
L/Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	Scottish A.A.A. 4 Miles	1930, 1931

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE TRIANGULAR MATCH, ETC.

A.—ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTED ENGLAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Corpl. G. W. Hutson, Royal Sussex Regt.	4 Miles	1914
Lieut. H. E. Blakeney, Royal Sussex Regt.	120 Yards Hurdles	1914
Lieut. (now Major) E. G. W. Harrison, R.A.	120 Yards Hurdles	1914, 1920, 1924
Capt. F. W. H. Nicholas, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt. ...	120 Yards Hurdles	1921
L/Corpl. Cotterell, Royal Signals,	4 Miles	1922
Lieut. H. R. Norman, Coldstream Guards,	High Jump	1925
Capt. F. A. M. Browning, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards	120 Yards Hurdles	1925
Corpl. G. C. Webb, R.E.	4 Miles	1926
L/Corpl. Cotterell, Royal Signals,	4 Miles	1926
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fus. ...	Weight	1926
Lieut. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards,	120 Yards Hurdles	1929
Sergt. F. A. Foley, Scots Guards,	120 Yards Hurdles	1929

REPRESENTED IRELAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Capt. Hon. H. R. L. G. Alexander, Irish Gds. ...	One Mile	1914
Capt. F. R. S. Shaw, R.A.M.C.	100 Yards, 220 Yards	1920

REPRESENTED SCOTLAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. R. MacAlpine Downie, Argyll & Suther. Hldrs.	One Mile	1925
Capt. J. A. Ross, Highland L.I.	Weight	1925
Capt. J. A. Ross, Highland L.I.	Weight	1926
Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers,	4 Miles	1930

B.—ENGLAND v. WALES.

REPRESENTED ENGLAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps,	880 Yards	1931
Tpr. A. Harris, 7th Q.O. Hussars,	One Mile	1931
Sergt. R. E. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers,	Three Miles	1931
Gdsmn. Wilson, Grenadier Guards,	High Jump	1931

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

C.—IRELAND v. SCOTLAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Year.
Sergt. J. J. Archer, Rifle Bde.	1895
Lieut. W. Halswelle, Highland L.I.	1905, 1906, 1908
Lieut. H. C. Hawtrey, R.E.	1906
Capt. C. E. Kinahan, Royal Irish Fus.	1910
Capt. C. R. Dugmore, Army Service Corps	1912
Sergt. J. Gray, Yorks. & Lancs. Regt. ...	1912

NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE A.A.A. (ENGLAND).

A.—v. FRANCE.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fus. ...	Putting the Weight	1924
Lieut. R. MacAlpine, Downie, Argyll & Suther. Hldrs.	1,500 metres	1925
Lieut. J. P. A. Graham, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I. ...	1,500 metres	1925
Corpl. L. Campbell, Scots Guards	1,500 metres	1925
L/Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals	5,000 metres	1925
Lieut. F. C. L. Chauncey, The King's Regt.	110 metres Hurdles	1925
L/Corpl. S. J. Murphy, Royal Corps of Signals	110 metres Hurdles	1925
Lieut. H. R. Norman, Coldstream Guards	High Jump	1925
Lieut. J. H. L. Chase, Royal Engineers	High Jump	1925
Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, Oxfords. & Bucks. L.I. ...	Discus	1925, 1927
Corpl. H. Hyde, Royal Tank Corps	Discus	1925
Q.M.S.-Instr. A. T. Hughes, A.P.T.S.	Hammer	1925
Lieut. O. F. M. Tudor, Royal Tank Corps	110 metres Hurdles	1926
Capt. J. A. Ross, Highland L.I.	Weight	1927
Lieut. Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards	110 metres Hurdles	1928, 1929
Sergt. F. A. Foley, Scots Guards	110 metres Hurdles	1929
Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	5,000 metres	1930
Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	3Miles	1931
Lieut. G. L. Rampling, Royal Artillery	400 metres	1931
Tpr. A. Harris, 7th Q.O. Hussars	1,500 metres	1931
Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps	Relay Race	1931
Sergt. (Boy) W. A. Land, Royal Engineers	High Jump	1932
Lieut. E. W. Denison, Royal Engineers	3 Miles	1933
Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, Oxford. & Bucks. L.I. ...	440 Yards	1933
Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps	Relay Race	1933

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

B.—v. GERMANY.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	4 x 400 metres Relay	1931
Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge, Royal Tank Corps	4 x 800 metres Relay	1931
Tpr. A. Harris, 7th Q.O. Hussars	3 x 1,500 metres Relay	1931
Capt. I. N. McC. Tubbs, Coldstream Guards	110 metres Hurdles	1931
Sergt. (Boy) Land, R.E.	High Jump	1931

C.—v. ITALY.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A.	440 Yards	1931
Sergt. (Boy) Land, R.E.	High Jump	1931
Gdsman. E. R. Turner, Grenadier Guards	Javelin	1931

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL AWARD.

C. N. JACKSON MEMORIAL CUP.

Lieut. The Lord Burghley, Grenadier Guards	1928
Lieut. G. L. Rampling, Royal Artillery	1931

BRITISH EMPIRE v. U.S.A.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Major E. G. W. W. Harrison, M.C., Royal Artillery	110 metres Hurdles	1924
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fus. ...	Weight	1924
Lieut. A. G. de L. Willis, Royal Tank Corps	High Jump	1924
Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers	3 Miles	1930

EMPIRE GAMES.

REPRESENTED ENGLAND.

Rank, Name & Unit.	Event.	Year.
Major E. G. W. W. Harrison, M.C., Royal Artillery	120 Yards Hurdles	1924
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, Northumberland Fus. ...	Weight	1924
Lieut. A. G. de L. Willis, Royal Tank Corps	High Jump	1924

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

REPRESENTED SCOTLAND.

Sergt. R. R. Sutherland,		
3rd Carabiniers	1 Mile	1930
	3 Miles	1930
	6 Miles	1930

INTERNATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY.

REPRESENTED ENGLAND.

Corpl. W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals 1924 1929

REPRESENTED SCOTLAND.

Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, 3rd Carabiniers (now Army Physical
Training Staff) 1928 1930 1931 1933

REPRESENTED IRELAND.

2nd Lieut. G. V. W. Hill, Royal Irish Fusiliers (now Lieut.-
Col., The Norfolk Regt.) 1907

Pte. Cook, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1907

Pte. Moore, Royal Irish Fusiliers 1907

BEST PERFORMANCES ON RECORD IN THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Date.	secs.	100 Yards.	Secs.	220 Yards.
1908	10½	Cpl. Parr		
1909				
1910				
1911		Sgt. Usher		
1912				
1912				
1913	10½	Sgt. Kezzler		
			First held 1919.	
1919			22½	Sgt. Lindsay
1920		Lt. Royle		
1921	10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	Lt. Black		
1922				
1923				
1924				
1925			22¼	S. I. Hunt
1926				
1927		S. I. Hunt		
1928	10	S. I. Hunt		
1929				
1930				Lt. A. Ward
1931		Lt. Powell		
1932	9¾	2/Lt. Summers	22	2/Lt. Rampling
1933		" "		
1934		" "		

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

Date.	Secs.	440 Yards.	Date.	Mins.	Secs.	Half-Mile.
1908	53	Bmd. Newland	1887	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sjt. Furr
1909	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/Lt. Patterson	1888			
1910			1889			
1911	51	Sgt. Usher	1890			
1912			1891			
1913			1892	2	5	Lt. Fernle
			1893			
1919			1894	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sjt. Archer
1920			1895			
1921			1896			
1922			1897			
1923			1898			
1924			1899			
1925						
1926			1903			
1927			1904	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt. Halswelle
1928			1905			
1929	50 $\frac{7}{10}$	Pte. Dolan	1906			
1930	50	2/Lt. Rampling	1907			
1931			1908			
1932		2/Lt. Stoneley	1909			
1933			1910			
1934			1911			
			1912			
			1913			
			1919			Sgt. Mason
			1920			
			1921			
			1922			
			1923	1	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lt. Christie
			1924			
			1925			
			1926			
			1927			
			1928			
			1929			
			1930	1	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt. Rampling
			1931			
			1932			
			1933	1	57 $\frac{3}{10}$	Lt. Gutteridge
			1934			

Date.	Mins. Secs.	One Mile.	Mins. Secs.	Three Miles.
1908	4 37	L/c. Heaver		
1909	4 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	L/c. Sleet		
1910	4 34	Cpl. Heaver	15 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sjt. O'Neill
1911				
1912	4 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sjt. O'Neill	14 46	Sjt. O'Neill
1913				
1919				
1920				
1921				
1922				
1923	4 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	L/c. Cotterell	14 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	L/c. Cotterell
1924				
1925				
1926			14 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cpl. Cotterell
1927				
1928				
1929				
1930	4 26 $\frac{3}{4}$	L/Sjt. Sutherland		
1931	4 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tpr. Harris		
1932				
1933				
1934				

ATHLETICS AND CROSS-COUNTRY.

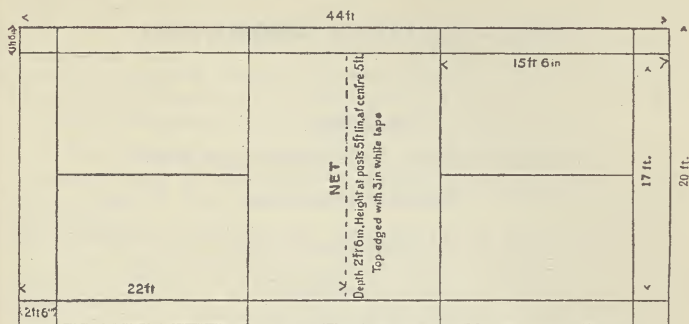
Date.	Secs.	120 Yards Hurdles.	High Jump.	ft.	ins.
1908	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. Kinahan			
1909					
1910		Capt. Kinahan			
1911	16	Maj. O'Brien			
1912	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lt. Blakeney			
1913					
1919			S.Q.M. Macintosh	5	7
1920			Lt. Dunbar and Lt. Willis	5	8
1921					
1922			Lt. Willis	5	9
1923			Lt. Willis	5	10
1924					
1925					
1926	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lt. Tudor	2/Lt. Norman	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1927					
1928	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lt. Lord Burghley			
1929	15 $\frac{1}{10}$	Lt. Lord Burghley			
1930					
1931	15 $\frac{1}{10}$	Capt. Tubbs	Sjt.-Boy Land	6	0
1932			Sjt.-Boy Land	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933	15	2/Lt. White			
1934					

Date.	ft.	ins.	Long Jump.	Putting the Weight.	ft.	ins.
1919	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sjt. Murphy	Sjt. Colhoun	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cpl. Conlson	S.I. Starkey	41	2
1921	21	10	Lt. Pitt	S.I. Starkey	41	5
1922	21	11	Bdr. Jones			
1923				Lt. Beckwith	41	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1924				Lt. Beckwith	42	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1925						
1926						
1927	22	4	Cpl. Long	Capt. Ross	43	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1928						
1929						
1930						
1931	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	L/Sjt. Marsh			
1932						

Date.	ft.	ins.	Pole Jump.	ft.	ins.	Discus.
1922	10	0	Q.M.S. L. Macey	103	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.I. Starkey
1923	10	9	Q.M.S.-L. Macey	104	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bdr. Laidlaw
1924				105	3	Q.M.S.-I. Hughes
1925				112	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt. Jefferson
1926						
1927				117	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt. Jefferson
1928						
1929	11	0	Sjt. Toone	119	7	Sjt. McGowan
1930						
1931						
1932						
1933				121	6	Lt. Kealy
1934						

Date.	ft.	ins.	Hammer.	ft.	ins.	Javelin.
1922	123	6	S.I. Starkey	144	4	Cpl. Waghorn
1923						
1924						
1925				158	3	Sig. Davenport
1926						
1927				159	3	C.Q.M.S. Sayers
1928						
1929	124	7	Sjt. McGowan	159	6	Sjt. McGowan
1930				182	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gdsm. Turner
1931	126	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sjt. R. Holmes			
1932						
1933	131	7	" "			
1934						

BADMINTON. DOUBLES COURT.



For a singles court the width should be 17 feet, otherwise measurements the same.

Shuttle.—Weight 73 to 85 grains, with 16 feathers fixed in a cork 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. diameter. Feathers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in length and $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. spread.

Racket.—No specified size or weight.

BOWLS.

Rinks or Divisions of the Green.

The Green shall be divided into spaces, called rinks, not less than 19 nor more than 21 feet in width, numbered consecutively, the centre of each rink being marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device, and the four corners of the rinks by pins driven into the ditch. The side boundary of the rink shall stretch from bank to bank.

To prevent disputes, the pins at the opposite ends of the rink shall be connected by a linen thread, drawn tightly on the surface of the green; and, where practicable, the boundary pins of an outside rink shall be placed at least 2 feet from the side ditch. It is recommended that the bank be not less than 18 inches in height, with an angle from the green of not more than 120 degrees.

The "Jack" must be thrown at least 25 yds. from the india-rubber mat on which the bowler stands, and not less than 2 yds. from the ditch surrounding the green.

The bowl must not exceed $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in circumference, nor $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, nor shall it have a bias less than the standard bowl adopted by the Association.

Size of Jack.

The jack shall be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

BILLIARDS.

ARMY BILLIARDS ASSOCIATION.

Committee:

One Representative each Command and District.

Executive Committee:

One Representative from Aldershot and Eastern Commands, and London District.

Hon. Secretary:

MAJOR G. LIDSTONE,
Army Pay Office, Chatham.

HISTORY OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Army Billiards Championship was founded in 1908. It owed its origin to Sir Edward Ward, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, who suggested it as a desirable means of increasing indoor recreation in the Army.

Messrs. Thurston provided the challenge shield and prizes as soon as Sir Edward's desire was made known to them. They have promoted the contest ever since, placing their Match Hall at the disposal of the finalists, free of charge.

Since the end of the Great War, the Army Billiards Championship has been under the auspices of the Army Sport Control Board and the Army Billiards Association. All ranks now compete in the contest, which was changed, in 1922, from Individual to Unit Team.

RULES.

(Revised at a General Meeting held at the War Office on 15th September, 1931.)

1. The Army Billiards Association was constituted in 1921.
2. The object of the Association is to encourage the playing of Billiards, and allied games, throughout the Army and to arrange for the holding of Army Championships.
3. The Association is to consist of a representative from all Home Commands and the London and Northern Ireland Districts.
4. The representatives of the Aldershot and Eastern Commands and London District, with the Hon. Secretary, will be members of the Executive Committee. Three members to form a quorum.

BILLIARDS.

5. The Executive Committee are delegated power to arrange all details in connection with the Championship; to deal with all suggestions and matters submitted with which the Hon. Secretary cannot deal by himself; to refer to representatives of Commands any point on which their views are considered necessary. It is considered that owing to the heavy travelling expenses involved in calling a General Meeting of the Association in London, such should only be held on very rare occasions, as opinions on debatable matters could generally be obtained by correspondence.

6. The Executive Committee to meet annually before the commencement of Championship games and as occasion requires, *e.g.*, change of Hon. Secretary, on receipt of notification by Hon. Secretary.

7. The Hon. Secretary to forward copies of Agenda of coming Executive Committee Meetings to all Commands and their Billiards Representatives, so that suggestions may be submitted thereon, and similarly to forward copies of the minutes of such meetings.

8. The Hon. Secretary to notify Headquarters of Commands and Billiards Representatives daily of the result of the final games of the Championship, played in London.

9. A General Meeting of the Association will be called on the request of three (3) Commands other than those represented on the Executive Committee.

10. The Executive Committee shall have power to amend the Rules of the Army Billiards Championship.

11. The Hon. Secretary will maintain a list of Commands and Representatives, who should notify any alteration taking place.

12. That Messrs. Thurston and Co. be requested to nominate a representative to attend General Meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee when their interests are concerned in matters to be discussed. Messrs. Thurston will be provided with a copy of the agenda in such cases.

ARMY BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THURSTON CHALLENGE SHIELD.

1. The Championship is open to all ranks, and will be played under the Inter-Unit system. (See "Definition of a Unit," pages 38 to 41.)

2. All games will be played in accordance with the rules of the Billiards Association and Control Council.

3. The "Thurston Challenge Shield" can never be won outright. The shield should be insured while in the possession of a unit, and returned to Messrs. Thurston, Ltd., Leicester Square, W., one month before the commencement of the final stages of the next year's championship.

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A certificate as to insurance should be given to the Honorary Secretary of the Army Billiards Association, who will provide a form for that purpose.

4. Commands will eliminate their Championship player under their own arrangements to compete against the winner of other Commands. The following method of elimination is recommended :

- (i) **Unit Stage.** Officers, W.Os., Sergeants, and rank and file to hold knock-out tournaments on the respective Mess or Institution tables, to decide the best—
 - (a) Officer.
 - (b) Sergeant (including W.Os.).
 - (c) Corporal or Private.

The winners of the three tournaments to play off against each other in the Regimental Institute to decide the best player in the unit.

Games in above stage, as decided by unit, will be of 200 or 250 up; or, if played on a time limit, of one or one and a half hours' duration.

Games in all succeeding stages will be played on a time limit basis.

- (ii) The best Unit player (irrespective of rank) in each Brigade, Garrison or other convenient group of troops to play off a knock-out tournament in some Garrison or Central Regimental Institute. All games in this stage to be of one and a half hours' duration.
- (iii) The winner of stage (ii) to play off a knock-out tournament to decide the best player in each Command. This tournament to be played off in the most convenient Garrison or Central Regimental Institute. All games in this stage to be of two hours' duration.

5. **Final Stage.** Winners of the Command Championships will compete in a knock-out tournament for the Army Title on the Championship Table at Thurston's Hall, in May or June. (The exact date will be notified.)

Games at this stage will be :—

Preliminary rounds of two hours' duration.

Final—Two sessions, each of two hours' duration.

6. In all games after the Unit Stage, Crystalate Balls must be used. (In the Unit Stage the use of these balls is recommended, as it is a great handicap to a player reaching the advanced stages of the competition to be compelled to play with a new class of ball which "comes off" at a slightly different angle.)

7. There will be no entrance fee in Final Stage. Commands should make their own arrangements in Stages (i), (ii), and (iii).

8. A prize in Final Stage will be presented to winner, and mementoes to other competitors.

9. Return Third Class railway fares of competitors in Final Stages will be defrayed on arrival in London.

10. Fifteen minutes' grace will be allowed to a competitor who is not present at the time scheduled for any match. If not then

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present, the absent player will normally be deemed to have scratched. Should the Officer or Referee in charge of the game *know of good and sufficient reasons* for the competitor's absence he may use his discretion and, taking into consideration the possibility of postponing the game without unfairness to the other competitor present, insist on the penalty or postpone the match. The competitor present must not be called upon to claim the game.

11. Any competitor winning the Unit or later stage whose name is not notified to the Command Representative (or other local representative for next stage) in time to admit of his playing in the next stages will be deemed to have scratched.

12. The draw will take place at Messrs. Thurston's between 10.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. on first day of Final Stage. The designation of the six Commands and two Districts will be drawn in the usual manner. Players will be opposed to each other in order drawn, *i.e.*, 1 and 2, 3 and 4, etc. The games will take place in like order.

In the event of any Command representative not being present at the scheduled time for play in the game for which he is drawn, Rule 10 will be applied.

All competitors are required to play on first day.

1908—Sergt.-Major Briggs, Royal Engineers.

1909—Sergt.-Major Briggs, Royal Engineers.

1910—Sergt.-Major Briggs, Royal Engineers.

1911—Pte. Thomas, 1st Leicester Regt.

1912—Pte. Thomas, 1st Leicester Regt.

1913—Pte. Thomas, 1st Leicester Regt.

1914—Pte. Wright, 53rd Coy. A.S.C., Aldershot.

1915-21—No Competition.

1922—R.H.A., Aldershot

1923—R.E., Chatham

1924—13/18th Hussars.

1925—13/18th Hussars.

1926—R.A.O.C., Hilsea.

1927—R.A.O.C., Hilsea

1928—R.A.O.C., Hilsea.

1929—5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.

1930—R.A.P.C., Eastern Command.

1931—R.A.O.C., Hilsea.

1932—3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards.

1933—Royal Corps of Signals.

Record Break, 147 by Guardsman G. Hine, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, Aldershot, April 6th, 1927.

BOXING.

FOREWORD.

The Boxing Section is divided into Part I and Part II. The former contains the rules and regulations of the Imperial Services Boxing Association and is common to all these Services and their Auxiliary Forces. Part II contains the rules of the Army Boxing Association and details of Army Competitions, including those of the Territorial Army.

PART I.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICES BOXING ASSOCIATION.

The Navy and Marines, Army and Air Force box under the I.S.B.A. Rules. These rules are identical with the boxing rules of the Amateur Boxing Association in spirit. They are, however, worded more fully for this reason, that Service officials have to referee in remote parts of the Empire, where they can receive little guidance from the Association. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the rules are fully explained. As an instance, the A.B.A. Rules make no mention as to whether a boxer may hold the ropes with one hand and so obtain additional leverage while hitting with the other hand. This is not allowed by any official of the Amateur Boxing Association, but no mention of the fact appears in the rules. It has, therefore, been considered desirable to adopt rules for Service boxing in which all these points are made clear for the benefit of the less experienced boxers and officials.

The I.S.B.A. boxing rules are as follows:—

RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION AND SPECIAL RULES.

1. Composition.

The Regular and Auxiliary Forces of the three fighting Services are affiliated in one Boxing Association, known as the Imperial Services Boxing Association.

2. Election of President and Honorary Secretary.

Each service takes it in turn to provide and nominate the President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer for one year; the change takes place in July each year.

BOXING.

3. Constitution.

The Committee of the I.S.B.A. consists of the President, Honorary Secretary, and four members and the Honorary Secretary from each Service Association.

4. Voting.

For the purpose of voting, each Service has one vote on the Committee irrespective of the number of members which the Service may have present at the meeting.

5. Patron.

His Majesty King George V. is the Patron of the I.S.B.A.

6. Federation to A.E.A.

The I.S.B.A. is federated to the Amateur Boxing Association. The A.B.A. shall have one member on the I.S.B.A. Committee (without vote).

7. Objects of I.S.B.A.

- (i) To ensure that all three Services box under the same rules and conditions.
- (ii) To represent the Services on bodies such as the A.B.A. and B.B.B. of C. when necessary.
- (iii) To arrange inter-Service Tournaments.

8. Committee Meetings.

The President has the power to call Committee Meetings as and when required, but no alteration or addition can be made to any of the Special Rules of the Association without first giving each Service time to obtain the views of all their representatives.

9. Quorum.

One representative from each Service will form a quorum.

10. Service Boxing Championships.

a) *Inter-Service Championships.*

Boxing in each Service is entirely organised by the respective Service Associations. These are:—

The R.N. and R.M. Boxing Association.

The Army Boxing Association.

The Royal Air Force Boxing Association.

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and the Royal Air Force, each with their Auxiliary Forces, the Army, and the Territorial Army, hold an Annual Imperial Services Team and Individual Championships annually. The Team composition is 6 Officers—one at each weight, Feather to Heavy, inclusive—and 8 Other Ranks or Ratings—one at each weight, Fly to Heavy, inclusive. The Championships are open to the following teams, all of whom must be bona-fide Amateurs:—

- 1 Team of Officers and Ratings from R.N. & R.M. B.A. and R.N.V.R.
- 1 Team of Officers and Other Ranks from Army B.A.
- 1 Team of Officers and Other Ranks from R.A.F. B.A. and Auxiliary Forces.
- 1 Team of Officers and Other Ranks from T.A. B.A.

BOXING.

Points to count for Team Championship and I.S.B.A. Challenge Cup are:—One point for a win, or walk-over, in each bout. The winner of each weight, Officer or Other Rank or Rating, will be styled the I.S.B.A. Amateur Champion. A Cup or Statuette will be given to the winner of each weight and a silver medal to the runner-up.

Duration of bouts for Officers will be three rounds, first two of 2 minutes and last of 3 minutes, with 1 minute intervals.

For Other Ranks and Ratings—three rounds of 3 minutes, with 1 minute intervals.

(b) *I.S.B.A. Boys' Team and Individual Championships.*

These were held from 1928 till 1933, when they were discontinued. Records are shown at the end of this section.

11. Permission for Amateur Matches and Competitions.

(1) *Fixtures confined to Services*

I.S.B.A. Units, including Territorial Army and other Auxiliary Services, stationed in Great Britain and N. Ireland, can arrange matches and competitions confined to the personnel of the Services, after obtaining a permit from their Service Association concerned. With regard to Army Units, Regular or Territorial, Command or District Representatives Army B.A. are empowered to give the necessary permission or to delegate such to Officers Commanding Units.

(2) *When Civilians are Competing.*

When Service Associations or Service Units of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces desire to arrange fixtures with, or competitions open to, Civilian Clubs or boxers affiliated to the Amateur B.A., then permission must be obtained from the Amateur B.A., through the Service Association concerned. These fixtures can only take place between the 1st October and the 30th April. It is the duty of the home team, whether Civilian Club or Service Body, to obtain the necessary permit. For Territorial Army, see T.A. Boxing Rule 4.

(3) *Unauthorised Meetings.*

If any Service boxer competes at any meeting not authorised by his Service or the Amateur B.A., he will be suspended automatically, and will not be allowed to take part in any future competition unless reinstated by the Amateur B.A. Particular care must be taken when arranging fixtures with Civilian Clubs, or competitions open to Civilian boxers, that the Club, or boxers, concerned are affiliated to the Amateur B.A.

(4) *Fixtures outside Great Britain.*

If any Service Association, or Unit, desires to send a Team, or Individuals, to box outside Great Britain or N. Ireland, then permission must first be obtained through the Service Association concerned from the Amateur B.A. This rule only applies to Service Units or personnel stationed in Great Britain. Those stationed in Northern Ireland may take part in any Tournament organised by the Irish A.B.A.

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12. Three Special Rules of the I.S.B.A.

1. The Referees and Judges at all Service Meetings must be commissioned or retired officers of the Imperial Services who are qualified to officiate. Each Service is responsible for selecting and qualifying its own Referees and Judges.

2. The maximum duration of a contest must not exceed six rounds.

3. No money prizes to be given for boxing contests or competitions in any Service Tournament.

ORGANISATION OF BOXING MEETINGS.

The responsibility for the management of all Boxing Meetings, including correspondence, accounts, etc., connected therewith, must be in the hands of a Commissioned Officer.

14. Officials.

The undermentioned officials will be required, the number being regulated by the size of the meeting:—

Referees.	Register Keeper.
Judges.	Scoring Board Officials (in the case of a team competition).
Timekeepers.	Seating Stewards.
M.C.	Programme Sellers.
M.O.	Press Steward (when necessary).
Ring Manager.	Orderlies.
Whips.	"Influencers" among audience.
Seconds.	
Clerk of the Scales.	

15. Medical Officer.

A Medical Officer must always be in attendance at each meeting. All competitors must be medically inspected before being allowed to fight. (For Army meetings, see Army B.A. Rule 23.)

NOTE.—See page —, Army Inter-Unit Team Championship, which can be used for all Army Meetings.

16. Weights.

Heavy Weight	Catchweight.
Light-Heavy Weight	12st. 7lbs. and under.
Middle Weight	11st. 6lbs. and under.
Welter Weight	10st. 7lbs. and under.
Light Weight	9st. 9lbs. and under.
Feather Weight	9st. 0lbs. and under.
Bantam Weight	8st. 6lbs. and under.
Fly Weight	8st. 0lbs. and under.

17. Weighing-In.

Competitors to weigh-in stripped or in boxing clothes, as they prefer, not more than twelve hours before time of boxing, on first day of Meeting.

BOXING.

The weighing-in of competitors should take place in sufficient time to allow for the draw taking place and the boxing to commence at the advertised hour.

No competitor may box in more than one weight in any one competition or match.

18. Method of Drawing and Byes.

The number of entries in a competition, if not already a power of 2, i.e., 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., must be made so by means of "byes."

For example, if there are five entries for a competition, the number must be brought up to eight by giving byes to three competitors.

By this system all byes are fought off during the first series of bouts.

The best means of "drawing" is to put the names of all the competitors in a cap. Say there are ten entries, then there must be six byes in order to bring the total to sixteen.

The first six names drawn out of the cap will be given byes, while the remaining four will fight in the same order as they are drawn, i.e., seventh v. eighth, and ninth v. tenth.

There will be no further drawing for places except that:—

Should competitors who have boxed in any series retire for any reason from the competition, and such retirement results in a competitor receiving two consecutive byes, a fresh draw must be made.

Under no circumstances must any competitor be allowed two byes in any competition before others have received one.

Any competitor retiring from any cause shall immediately inform the Official in Charge.

EXAMPLE OF A DRAW.

1st Series.	2nd Series.	Semi-Finals.	Final.
A Bye	A } 3	A } 7	A } 9 Winner A
B "	B }		
C	C } 4	D }	
D "	D }		
E "	E } 5	F }	
F "	F }		
G } 1	G } 6	G } 8	F }
H }			
J } 2	K }		
K }			

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19. Calculating Duration of a Meeting.

In a well-organised meeting allow four minutes plus actual duration of rounds for each bout, *i.e.*, 7 minutes + 4 minutes = 11 minutes for each (2, 2, 3 minute) bout. Of course, many knock-outs will shorten the duration of a meeting, but not to a very appreciable degree.

20. Method of Calculating the Number of Bouts in a Meeting.

To calculate the number of bouts which will be fought in a meeting, subtract the number of weights in the meeting from the number of competitors who are competing. For example: Say there are 75 entries for six different weights in a tournament, the number of bouts to complete the tournament would be: $75 - 6 = 69$.

By this means a rapid calculation of the time required to decide a competition can be made. But the great secret to bear in mind for the success of a meeting is to lose no time between contests.

21. List of Equipment.

The following items are mentioned, as sometimes they are overlooked:—

Resin for the ring floor.	Sponges.
Chairs for corners.	Pencils and scoring pads for referee, gong or bell.
Towels.	Sashes for competitors.
Two stop-watches.	8 oz. gloves.
Sawdust boxes.	
Water bottles.	

22. The Ring.

The ring shall be roped from 14 to 20 feet square. The posts must be padded, and the floor, if of wood or any other hard substance, must be covered with a carpet, felt, or other soft material. It must be enclosed by at least three rope rails. The top rail must be 4ft. 6ins. from the floor of the boxing stage, and the bottom rail not more than 1ft. 6ins. from the floor of the boxing stage. The stage must not exceed 4ft. in height, and there must be a margin of stage of at least 2ft. between the ropes and the edge of the stage. While a bout is in progress, the stage must be cleared of all chairs, buckets, basins, etc.

23. Gloves.

Gloves are to be provided by the management, and are to be of the same pattern. Gloves for all weights to be 8-ozs. each for Officers and Other Ranks.

Gloves for Boys' weights up to and including Feather Weights (st.) to be 6-ozs., but 8-ozs. for all weights over 9st.

All gloves to be tied with the knot at back of wrist.

24. Bandages.

Loose-woven hospital bandages only may be worn.

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25. Colours.

The competitors must wear distinguishing colours around their waists except:—

- (a) When team colours worn by the contestants are sufficiently distinctive, other distinguishing colours need not be worn.
- (b) When the team colours worn correspond with the corner colours, red and green (or blue), the wearer of such colour should be in the corner which corresponds with his colour, as deviation from this serves to confuse the referee, judges and audience. Red will be on the left of the referee, and Green on the right.

26. Seconds.

- (1) Each competitor may be attended by not more than two "seconds" (this includes a coach or trainer).
- (2) Seconds must not speak, signal, or in any way coach their principals during the progress of a round, nor may they claim or give in for them.
- (3) Any offence committed by a second may render his principal liable to lose a bout or to be disqualified.
- (4) Seconds should not be allowed to lean up against the stage or ring during the progress of a bout.
- (5) No other person shall advise or coach a competitor during a bout.

27. Register Keeper.

The register keeper is responsible that the programme of the meeting keeps pace with the boxing, *i.e.*, that the names of men who have been defeated are erased, and the names of the winners are carried on to the next series.

If the programme does not give the information, he must prepare on slips of paper the names of the boxers, in each contest, and send one to the M.C., the referee, and to each of the judges.

The names must be made out in the same order throughout the meeting, *i.e.*, the name of the boxer on the left of the referee first on the list, so as to ensure the referee and judges not mixing up the names of the boxers.

The register keeper should always be given a messenger to take the "slips" to the M.C., referee and judges.

28. Boxers Introduced by M.C.

Before the commencement of each bout the contestants should be introduced to the spectators by the M.C., who should state their names and their distinguishing colours.

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29. Duties of the Ring Manager.

The ring manager is responsible for all the ring arrangements, and should fix up a good and securely roped ring, with a protected floor and well-padded posts. Arrangements should be made for the seats of the referee, judges and timekeeper to be on a level with the competitors. The judges should not be too close to the boxers.

30. Competitors Not Ready to Box.

Every competitor who weighs in must be ready to box when called upon. Should he fail to do so, he may be disqualified.

31. Loss of Time between Bouts.

Another very important point to be observed is to lose no time between contests. This can be easily arranged by detailing "dressers" to get competitors and keep them up to time. While a contest is in progress the competitors for the next bout should be at the ringside with their gloves on ready to get into the ring at a moment's notice. The Chief Whip is the responsible official.

32. Good Order at Meetings.

The first and foremost point at a meeting is to obtain and keep good order. In the interest of both referee and competitors, contests should be carried out in absolute silence.

"Shouting" and "booing" must be stopped instantly. As a rule, an appeal to the sporting instincts of the spectators will obtain good order.

33. Methods of Ensuring Good Order.

The committee organising the meeting should have reliable men distributed among the audience to "influence" spectators to keep order.

Police and N.C. Officers should be stationed in the passages.

Men should be formed in queues while awaiting admittance before the doors are opened, and so kept in hand from the time they arrive at the doors until they leave the building at the termination of the meeting.

Tickets should be sold in a place easy of access.

34. Smoking and Sale of Intoxicants.

Smoking should be discouraged in small or badly ventilated halls.

Where smoking is permitted and the atmosphere affects the boxers, "cease smoking" intervals should be ordered by the referee.

BOXING.

The sale or consumption of intoxicating drinks among the spectators must be strictly prohibited.

METHOD OF SCORING POINTS.

35. Controlled by Referees and Judges.

Contests and competitions will be controlled by a Referee, assisted by two Judges. The decision of the Referee will be final without appeal.

36. Marking of Rounds.

The rounds will be marked in accordance with the instructions contained in this Section.

37. Blows that Count Points.

Points will be awarded for :—

Clean hits with closed fists—i.e., Knuckle part of the glove of either hand on the front or sides of the body or head, above the belt, i.e., the navel. When points are otherwise equal, the decision should be in favour of the competitor who does most leading off, forces the fighting, or displays the best style.

38. Clean Blows that do not Count Points.

The following blows do not count points because they land off the target, i.e., clean blows to shoulders, shoulder blades, top of head and arms.

39. Awarding Points.

(1) *Clean Hits*.—One point is awarded for every clean hit delivered with the knuckles of the clenched fist on any part of the front or sides of the body or head. Careful discrimination should be made between clean, direct hitting, with body behind the blow, and faulty punches, which include short leading, weak blows, and taps.

(2) *Partially Guarded Blows*.—Some credit, however, should be given for a well-delivered blow which is partially guarded or its full force lessened owing to the defender ducking or stepping back; it may require two or three such blows before a full point can be awarded to the attacker.

(3) *Rallies*.—During a rally or quick exchange of blows it is impossible to keep account of all the blows exchanged between the boxers. An impression of the rally should be kept in mind and, at its conclusion, the boxer who, in the opinion of the judge gained the advantage should be awarded commensurate points.

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(4) *Defence.*—It is obvious that points cannot be awarded for each successful defensive action, otherwise it would be possible to arrive at the absurd situation of a contest won by a boxer who had done nothing but guard and avoid blows. A boxer with a good defence reaps his own reward in being able to avoid and guard his opponent's blows.

(5) *Marking Points.*—In all competitions where the duration of the rounds is not of equal length, the judges and referee shall award the better man, at the end of each of the first two rounds, five marks, and, at the end of the third round, seven marks, and shall award a lesser number of marks to the other man for each round, according to his merit. In competitions and contests where the duration of the rounds is of equal length, five marks shall be awarded to the better man at the end of each round, and a lesser number to the other man, according to his merit. Such marks shall be set down on the scoring paper immediately at the conclusion of each round and totalled at the end of each bout. The referee and each judge shall sign his scoring paper, and, should the judges disagree, the referee shall have the casting vote and shall nominate a winner.

40 (a). I.S.B.A. Method of Scoring and Marking Points.

(1) Directly "Time" is called, the whole attention must be concentrated on the action of the two boxers. The judge should not allow his attention to be attracted by the work of one boxer only. So far as possible, the eyes should be constantly directed between the two competitors, and thus attacks, guards, and counters will be observed.

(2) The mistake which some judges make is in attempting to keep scores for both contestants. This is practically impossible. Instead, it is necessary only to keep count of the "lead" or the number of points by which one boxer leads over his opponent. Every time the boxer who has established a lead scores, a point should be added to his lead. When his opponent scores, points should be deducted from his lead. The system is the same as scoring in golf. In an even contest it often happens that first one boxer and then the other gains the lead. This method permits of every phase of a round being closely observed and marked, and it eventually discloses the winner and the number of points by which he leads.

(3) A judge thus knows the actual number of points by which one of the contestants leads at the end of the first round, and he must now mark both men according to Para. 39. The actual number of points by which one of the boxers leads will give a comparative value of the two men, and he must mentally convert that comparison into a ratio denoting the values of the two. If the two boxers are equal, he will award 5 marks to each for the first round; if not, then 5 to the winner and up to 5 for the loser.

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A judge may decide that one boxer is as 5 to 4½, 5 to 4, 5 to 3½ better, but if he gives 5 to 2½ that means that one boxer is twice as good as the other, and, normally, the bout would then have been stopped.

This method of marking points is similar to that used by the Amateur Boxing Association of Great Britain and also by the International Amateur B.A.

(4) The following two specimens of scoring sheets illustrate the method of marking points for:—

“ A ” A close bout of three rounds of equal duration.

“ B ” A comfortable win in a bout in which the last round is of longer duration than the first two.

(“ A ”) I.S.B.A. Amateur Championship (Other Ranks).
(Three rounds, each of 3 minutes.)

Round.	RED	GREEN
	J. Smith	R. Jones
1.	5	4½
2.	5	5
3.	4	5
Total points	14	14½
Name of Winner.	JONES (Green)	

Judge's signature

(“ B ”) I.S.B.A. Amateur Championships (Officers).

(First two rounds of 2 minutes, third of 3 minutes.)

Round.	RED	GREEN
	H. Brown	T. Adams.
1.	5	4
2.	5	3½
3.	7	5
Total points.	17	12½
Name of Winner.	BROWN (Red)	

Judge's signature

BOXING.

41. Method of Naming Winner.

At the end of each bout in a contest or competition, the judges' scoring sheets will be taken by runners to the referee, who will either announce the result himself by flag or coloured light, or direct the M.C. to announce it.

NOTE.—As scoring sheets have now to be submitted by the judges to the referee, the use of coloured lights for judges to notify the referee is debarred.

BOXING RULES.

42. Shaking Hands.

The referee should insist on all boxers shaking hands at the commencement of the first and last rounds, and after the decision has been announced. Shaking hands after a caution by the referee should not be allowed. A habit that is often learnt by men taking part in low class boxing is to kiss their opponents when they shake hands on the declaration of the winner. This practice should be stopped at once, and any man attempting it should be reprovèd openly.

43. Fouls.

- (1) Hitting below the belt.
- (2) Hitting an opponent who is down, or who is getting up after being down.
- (3) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other hand.
- (4) Butting with the head, or shouldering.
- (5) Hitting with the inside, side, or butt of the hand, the wrist or elbow.
- (6) Hitting or flicking with the open glove.
- (7) Wrestling or roughing at the ropes.
NOTE.—A boxer must not prop up his opponent against the ropes and hit him while in that position; this should not be confused with measuring an opponent.
- (8) Pushing or palming.
- (9) Holding an opponent, or deliberately remaining in a clinch.
- (10) Using the "lock," i.e., keeping the glove under the opponent's arm-pit, usually the left glove under the right arm-pit, in order to upset his balance and prevent him from hitting.
- (11) Going down without being hit.
- (12) Deliberately hitting that part of the body over the kidneys.
- (13) Making unfair use of the ropes, such as:—
 - (a) Holding the ropes with one hand for the purpose of obtaining greater power when hitting.
 - (b) Holding the ropes to evade an opponent.
 - (c) Using the ropes to obtain a rebound.
- (14) Using the pivot blow, i.e., pivoting right round on either foot and delivering a back-hand punch.
- (15) Hitting the back of the neck.
- (16) Delivering a back hand punch.
- (17) Leaning.

BOXING.

44. Foul Tricks.

It is during the hugging and wrestling that the majority of "dirty tricks" are practised. Prevention is better than cure—stamp out hugging, holding, and clinching before such insidious habits creep into Service boxing.

The following are some instances of "dirty tricks" that take place other than the fouls enumerated in Rule No. 43:—

- (1) Raising the knee to give an opponent a blow.
- (2) In lunging out, bringing a foot on the advanced foot of an opponent so that he cannot retire.
- (3) Holding an opponent's glove under the arm, between the neck and shoulder, or between forearm and upper arm, and hitting him while thus held.
- (4) Pretending that an opponent has hit below the belt.
- (5) Digging the chin into an opponent's shoulder.
- (6) Gouging the thumb into the nerves of the shoulders and arms, under the arm-pits, or on the throat
- (7) Making insulting remarks to an opponent during the progress of a contest.
- (8) Using the hand to pull an opponent's head forward, and hitting him with the other.

These "tricks" want careful watching, and boxers who are inclined to box in a "dirty" style should be pulled up at once by the referee. A referee, in order to be fully qualified and conversant with all the "tricks," should get a boxer to practice such tricks with him; or get two boxers to give a demonstration of them before him. A boxer should keep his gloves in front of his opponent, and not be allowed to rest them on him or hold them behind the neck or behind the back under the armpits. A man who does this is up to no good. He is either pushing, holding or "locking" his opponent.

45. Clinching.

The referee shall, after giving fair warning, disqualify any competitor who persists in holding, clinching, or endeavours by any other unfair means to prevent his opponent hitting him.

46. Down.

- (1) A man is deemed "down" when any part of his person other than his feet is on the ground or if he is helpless, in the latter case the fight should be stopped at once and awarded to his opponent.
- (2) If a competitor is down, his opponent must retire out of striking distance and shall not resume boxing until permitted to do so by the referee.
- (3) If a competitor fails to rise within ten seconds the referee shall stop the contest by saying the words "that's enough," and award the verdict to his opponent.
- (4) The timekeeper must take the time as soon as a man is down and inform the referee when the ten seconds have elapsed.

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- (5) The referee shall satisfy himself that a boxer who has struggled to his feet after being "down" is in his proper senses and in a fit condition to continue boxing; if he is not, the referee shall stop the bout and give the verdict to the other boxer. To allow a helpless man to be floored is to run a grave risk of causing him serious or even fatal injury. A referee should be able to discern at once whether a man is capable of continuing to box or not, and there should be no interval between the moment a man is "up" and the referee's order to "box on" or "that's enough."

INSTRUCTIONS TO REFEREES, JUDGES AND TIMEKEEPERS.

REFEREE.

47. Powers of a Referee.

The Referee shall have the power:—

- (1) To give the casting vote.
- (2) To stop a contest or bout in a competition at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.
- (3) To disqualify a competitor who continually "covers up" after having been warned.
- (4) To stop a contest or a bout in a competition at any stage if he considers the competitors are not in earnest. In this case he may disqualify one or both competitors.
- (5) To stop the fighting during a bout for any reason in the interests of fair play.
- (6) To decide upon the winner of each bout in a competition, and not give a draw.
- (7) To disqualify a competitor who fails to comply immediately with his orders.
- (9) To withhold a prize for want of merit or failure to put up a genuine contest.
- (10) To give a decision against or to disqualify a competitor, with or without a previous caution, for committing a foul intentionally or unintentionally.

48. First Duty of Referee.

The primary duty of the referee is to judge the merits of two contestants and to decide on the winner. He must fix his attention on the fight and count each point by the method laid down for the judge. The referee must give his decision without hesitation. He must not be influenced by the spectators; he must remember that he has watched every phase of the contest from the beginning, while an onlooker generally judges by the last few rounds. An onlooker is apt to be prejudiced and only to see the points scored by his favourite.

The Referee and Judges should be loyal to each other and never discuss their decisions in public.

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49. Second Duty of Referee.

The second duty of the referee is to see that the rules and fair play are strictly observed in all Service boxing. Boxing in the Services almost invariably results in hard, clean fighting, with little or no clinching and holding. This is due partly to the fact that boxing is maintained entirely as a sport in the Services and partly to the strict system of refereeing that was introduced by the Services about 1912. The result is that the referee should not usually have to speak at all in a fight, and the contestants can be trusted to produce a clean, hard fight, without word or guidance from the referee. But the referees in Service contests are responsible that this high standard is maintained.

The following paragraphs will therefore act as a guide for referees to ensure that no form of holding or foul tactics shall be allowed to creep into boxing in the Services.

50. Ensuring Clean Boxing.

The referee must at once disabuse the minds of any boxers who may consider that they are conferring an honour on him by permitting him to referee their contest. "The boot is on the other leg" and if the contestants do not trouble to obey the rules of boxing and fair play, and so assist the referee by boxing in a clean and manly manner, they should be disqualified without hesitation.

The tendency is for two boxers to infringe rules if they find out they are boxing under a weak referee who does not know his business. Each of the contestants commences to take an unfair advantage, generally because he fears that if he does not do so his opponent will. This leads to a series of foul tactics being resorted to by both sides until, finally, the contest gets completely out of control, and develops into anything but a clean boxing match.

The necessity of rigidly enforcing all the rules of boxing and fair play, and so keeping the "noble art" clean and manly, cannot be too strongly urged upon all referees, for it is when boxing is kept at this high standard that all the great qualities of self-sacrifice, pluck and chivalry, etc., are brought out and disseminated throughout all ranks of the Services.

51. Method of Giving a Warning.

(1) A referee must not be too eager to give frequent warnings. He must first make sure that a warning is necessary, and, if it is, that he is certain of the offender; this is often a difficult matter, especially during "in-fighting." The referee should bear in mind that the Service boxer is nearly always a sportsman and clean boxer, and that the majority of his offences are due to nervousness or over-anxiety.

(2) When a referee wishes to give a warning to one or other of the boxers during a contest, he must first stop the fight and give his warning in as brief a manner as possible, and then order the contest to continue, i.e., "Stop. Red, don't hold with your left. Box on." This is most important, for not only does it ensure that

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his warning is heard and understood, but also it does away with the danger that one of the contestants may stop boxing in order to listen to the referee, and thereby receive a dangerous blow from his opponent, who has not thought it necessary to cease.

For example, say Red and Green are boxing. Red is inclined to hit low. The referee shouts, "Red, don't hit low." Red, in the confusion, hears his name shouted by the referee, stops and turns, and in consequence receives a knock-out blow from Green, who has not thought it necessary to stop. Green is within his rights—the fault is with the referee.

(3) If for any reason the referee cannot make himself heard, he must stop the contest by ordering the time-keeper to strike the bell; then, after giving his warning, order the contest to continue.

It is a good plan for a referee to use a whistle to stop a bout.

52. How to Deal with Clinching.

A referee must not use the term "break away." If the boxers remain in a "clinch," it means that one or both are holding. The contest should be stopped, and one or both boxers should be cautioned for holding.

Referees should be very careful to discriminate between "in-fighting" and holding, for a boxer who has a knowledge of fighting at close quarters may be able to score effectively if given the opportunity against an opponent who persists in "clinching" and holding. For instance, in a bout Red leads Green, misses, and tries to save himself by holding. Green immediately takes advantage of this and scores with half-arm jolts on Red's body. The referee must not at once stop the fight and caution Red, but allow it to continue so long as Green is scoring, but as soon as he ceases to score, Red should receive a caution for holding.

In-fighting or two-handed fighting at close quarters by means of half-arm jolts should not be discouraged, as it is one of the antidotes to clinching and holding.

53. Disqualifying for Fouls, Etc.

- (1) For a deliberate and wilful "foul" the offender should be disqualified without a warning.
- (2) A referee should not give more than a single warning for fouls which, although committed unintentionally, are liable to incapacitate a boxer—i.e., butting, or hitting below the belt, etc. In the latter case a referee must be careful to discriminate between a hit which is actually delivered at the body below the belt and one which is "guarded down" and so made to land there, which, of course, is the defendant's fault.
- (3) Under the same heading comes such breaches of the rules as deliberately holding an opponent's arms, holding with one hand and hitting with the other, wrestling, etc.

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- (4) Cases of minor offences, such as hitting with the open glove, talking during a contest, or continually "covering up" and not attempting to box, etc., can be dealt with more leniently, and due warning can be given before disqualification.

54. Reporting Deliberate Fouls or Unsportsmanlike Behaviour.

The action to be taken by the referee in the event of a deliberate foul or unsportsmanlike behaviour by a boxer is detailed in Rule No. 69. In reporting the case through the usual channels to the Honorary Secretary of the Service Association concerned, the referee must remember to recommend a term of suspension in accordance with the seriousness of the offence.

55. Good Order.

The organisers of a meeting must be held responsible for the good order of that meeting. If good order is not kept, the referee must stop all boxing and report the case through the usual channels. Such cases will be severely dealt with by the Committee.

56. Referee Consulting Judges.

The referee, if he thinks it necessary, may first consult his judges before giving a decision on any point.

57. Advice from Referee.

When refereeing novices it is a good plan for the referee to give the boxers a little guidance when necessary. For instance, if a novice is hitting in a manner which is liable to lead to an accidental foul, the referee should stop the fight and explain this to him. But with experienced boxers it is a great mistake for the referee to give any guidance during an important contest; it is usually resented by both the boxers and the audience, who often consider that the referee is thereby favouring one of the boxers.

58. Unnecessary Punishment.

A referee must be careful not to allow a boxer to receive unnecessary punishment. This applies particularly to novices and the less experienced boxers. If a fight is one-sided and a boxer who has no chance of winning is receiving heavy punishment, the fight should be stopped. At the same time, a referee must be careful not to stop a fight when a strong but unskilful boxer is waiting for an opportunity when fighting a more skilful boxer. Nothing is more annoying to a boxer than for the fight to be stopped when he is still feeling strong and keen, and considers that he has a chance to win.

59. Extra Rounds.

Extra rounds are NOT permitted. If the referee has the casting vote, he must nominate a winner.

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60. Remarks by Referee.

After a particularly hard, clean fight, or if one boxer shows exceptional pluck and determination, it is a good plan for the referee to express his approval, especially when novices are boxing. This should, however, only be done on very few occasions and only when exceptional pluck or determination has been exhibited.

61. Rules for Judges.

(1) It is the duty of the judges to watch every phase of a contest and to assist the referee in arriving at a true decision. They shall be seated at opposite sides of the ring and should be on the same level as the ring.

(2) The judges may not speak to the contestants, but if they notice any point which they consider should be brought to the notice of the referee, they may draw his attention to it after the round is finished.

(3) At the end of each bout or contest the judges shall write or otherwise indicate the colour of the competitor whom they consider to be the winner and send it to the referee.

(4) Judges must be loyal and never discuss or criticise the referee or other judge's opinion in public.

62. The Timekeeper.

(1) The timekeeper must be seated close to the referee. It is advisable for him to have two watches at his disposal.

(2) Five seconds before the bout commences the timekeeper must clear the ring and order everybody out of it, except the contestants, by calling "Seconds out."

(3) He will announce the number of each round before he calls out time, as "First round—Time," "Last round—Time." The bout commences when time is called.

(4) The round is terminated by striking a gong or bell.

(5) When a contestant is down the timekeeper must at once start counting the seconds silently (counting aloud is forbidden). At the expiration of ten seconds the timekeeper must at once inform the referee by voice or touch. If the man is still down at the expiration of ten seconds, the referee will then stop the fight. (The referee may, of course, have stopped the fight before the expiration of the ten seconds.) The fight shall be stopped if the expiration of the ten seconds coincides with the end of the round.

(6) In the event of a round ending before the expiration of the ten seconds, the bell will be struck.

(7) In a contest the timekeeper must be careful to keep a count of the rounds. The best method is to write down the number of which it is to consist, and when he announces each round to cross out the corresponding number on the paper.

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(8) When a referee orders the temporary stoppage of a round so as to give a warning, or for any other reason, the timekeeper must take off time from the referee's word "stop" until he gives the word for the fight to proceed.

(9) After two boxers have been introduced, the timekeeper should order the bout to begin without any loss of time. In this way much time is saved, especially during the progress of a competition.

GENERAL.

63. Amateur Status.

The Amateur Boxing Association have passed the following rules:—

- (a) An amateur member of the I.S.B.A. can enter and compete for a prize in any competition or contest held under the auspices of the I.S.B.A. and not lose his amateur status, although competitors in the same competition may be professionals.
- (b) SERVICE AMATEUR.—The I.S.B.A. have power to reinstate for competitions and contests confined to the members of the I.S.B.A. any person who has lost his amateur status. Such persons shall not be eligible to compete under A.B.A. laws unless fully reinstated by the Amateur Boxing Association.

64. Definition of a Novice.

It is not possible to lay down a definition of a novice. There are various grades of novices, *i.e.*, the man who has never boxed before or the man who has only fought in unit competitions, etc., etc. When novice competitions are held, the management must frame their own rules for a novice to suit local conditions.

The Army, in 1933, adopted a definition, to apply to Army competitions, vide pages 38 to 41.

65. Service Boys.

No boy under 17 years of age may compete against a man of 18 years of age or over.

66. Exhibition Boxing.

Exhibition bouts should only be arranged between boxers of note, who have a good style. They should always be of a serious nature. A referee must not hesitate to order boxers out of the ring who, when giving an exhibition, box in a bad style or turn the bout into a burlesque.

The Army Boxing Association now rules that at no boxing meeting organised by an Army formation or unit, shall a professional boxer, Service or civilian, be permitted to take part in an exhibition bout or spar; the only exception being that, with the permission of the Association, recognised instructors may give instructional demonstrations.

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67. Team Boxing.

Team boxing almost always produces a higher standard of hard, clean fighting than individual competitions. At stations where boxing is not as popular as it should be, a great deal can often be done by introducing team competitions.

An ambitious boxer will enter for any competition, whether it is a team or individual competition, for he knows that it is only by constant practice in the ring that he can hope to become really proficient. There are, however, many boxers who have attained some degree of skill and who have no desire to enter for local individual competitions; but they will usually fight for their ship or unit in a team contest with the greatest enthusiasm.

To promote team competitions a local committee should be formed, which must decide what units may enter for the competition and whether the teams shall consist of novices or to be open to all boxers, etc.

Team competitions should be organised as frequently as possible, and every effort should be made to provide at least one room at each station, where a ring can be left up permanently or erected with the minimum of trouble. Friendly matches can then be arranged between teams at short notice. Prizes should be eliminated or kept very low for small team matches, and it is then not necessary to arrange for a large seating capacity and to take a big gate to cover expenses. Moreover, if the ring is on a raised platform, quite a large number of people can see without the necessity for arranging for raised seating.

68. Prizes.

The prizes which are offered in Service boxing must depend on the nature of the competition. It is unreasonable to ask an experienced boxer to fight in an individual competition without offering a substantial prize. But with team competitions a man should be prepared to fight for the honour of his unit. An idea is sometimes suggested that a man should receive a prize for boxing because he gets damaged, but it is only a novice as a rule who is at all likely to get hurt. There is a far greater risk of being hurt at football than boxing, and yet no one suggests that a football team need prizes when they play for their unit. The necessity for presenting expensive prizes has often resulted in a lack of boxing meetings in the past. If expensive prizes have to be bought, a large hall has to be booked, seating accommodation arranged, etc., in order to get the necessary gate money to pay for the prizes. If we can avoid the necessity of providing expensive prizes there should be a great increase in the number of local matches between units or between the Services.

69. Unsportsmanlike Behaviour.

Competitors who are disqualified for committing deliberate fouls or for unsportsmanlike conduct will be debarred from receiving a prize or taking any further part in the meeting. If the referee

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considers that the boxer should be suspended, he must inform him that his case is being reported to the Headquarters of the Service Association concerned, and that he may not box at any meeting until he hears further. In reporting the case, the referee must suggest a term of suspension after consulting with the local committee. The decision of the Service Association concerned must be reported to the boxer's Commanding Officer, to the referee, and to the local Committee. The Honorary Secretary of the Service Association is also responsible that the decision is reported to the Hon. Sec., I.S.B.A. The latter is responsible for reporting any suspension to the A.B.A. and B.B.B. of C. Similarly, the A.B.A. and B.B.B. of C. have agreed to report any boxer suspended by them to the Hon. Sec., I.S.B.A., who will then inform the three Service Associations.

70. Questions Not Legislated For.

In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules, the referee shall have full power to decide such questions, and his decision shall be final. Such question or decision should be reported to the Hon. Secretary, if, in the opinion of the referee, further action or adjudication is necessary.

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WINNERS OF I.S.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NOTE.—The I.S.B.A. Championships were instituted in 1919, in which year the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and South African Expeditionary Forces also competed.

In the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, the Championships took the form of Inter-Service Team Championships between the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Army and Royal Air Force.

In 1925, the individual system was re-introduced, and since that year the open I.S.B.A. Championships have been in abeyance. In the same year, the I.S.B.A. Amateur Championships were instituted, and in that year Officers and other ranks competed with one another to find the individual champion. Since 1925, the Officers' and Other Ranks' Championships have been entirely distinct.

In 1931, the old I.S.B.A. Team Open Trophy was put up by the Royal Navy (holders) as an Amateur Team I.S.B.A. Trophy. In 1932, the Territorial Army entered a team for the championships, thus making it a four-sided competition between teams of the R.N. & R.M., Army, R.A.F., and Territorial Army.

*Denotes the winner of the A.B.A. Championship for that year.

OFFICERS.

Heavy Weights.

- 1919—Capt. G. Coghill, Australian Imperial Forces.
- 1920—Capt. C. O. Lilly, D.S.O., Dorset Regt.
- 1921—Major H. F. S. Huntington, O.B.E., Welch Regt.
- 1922—Major H. F. S. Huntington, O.B.E., Welch Regt.
- 1923—Lieut. C. F. Copper, Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 1924—Sub-Lieut. R. G. E. Baker, Royal Navy.
- 1925—*Lieut. D. S. Lister, M.C., The Buffs (also I.S.B.A. Amateur Champion).
- 1926—Lieut. C. F. Capper, Royal Artillery.
- 1927—*Lieut. C. F. Capper, Royal Artillery.
- 1928—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1929—Sub-Lieut. A. T. Courtney, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Lieut. E. Gregson, Royal Navy.
- 1931—Lieut. E. Gregson, Royal Navy.
- 1932—Lieut. C. F. Capper, Royal Artillery.
- 1933—Lieut. A. T. Courtney, Royal Navy.

Light-Heavy Weights.

- 1919—Lieut. C. F. G. T. Hallaran, Royal Navy.
- 1920—Lieut. B. V. Farrell, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1921—Mr. W. Page, Gunner, Royal Navy.
- 1922—No Competition.
- 1923—No Competition.
- 1924—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1925—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1926—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1927—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1928—Lieut. J. P. W. Furse, Royal Navy.
- 1929—Lieut. J. Courtis, Royal Army Service Corps.
- 1930—Lieut. R. Formby, Royal Marines.
- 1931—Flying Officer D. L. McLean, Royal Air Force.
- 1932—Flying Officer D. L. McLean, R.A.F.O.
- 1933—2nd Lieut. R. D. Gurowski, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards.

Middle Weights.

- 1919—Lieut. L. H. Bayley, Royal Navy.
- 1920—Major H. F. S. Huntington, O.B.E., Welch Regt.
- 1921—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
- 1922—Lieut. L. H. Bayley, Royal Navy.
- 1923—Capt. D. A. C. Shephard, Royal Marines.
- 1924—Capt. D. A. C. Shephard, Royal Marines.
- 1925—Capt. D. A. C. Shephard, Royal Marines.
- 1926—Lieut. H. G. Hooper, Royal Navy.
- 1927—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
- 1928—Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, Royal Artillery.
- 1929—Capt. D. A. C. Shephard, Royal Marines.
- 1930—Flying Officer D. L. McLean, Royal Air Force.

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- 1931—Pilot Officer T. M. Coslett, Royal Air Force.
1932—Lieut. Palmer, Royal Navy.
1933—Sub-Lieut. Gardner, Royal Navy.

Welter Weights.

- 1919—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., 2nd Leinsters.
1920—Lieut. L. H. Bayley, Royal Navy.
1921—Major G. le Q. Martel, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers.
1922—Major G. le Q. Martel, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers.
1923—Lieut. A. J. Jarman, Prince of Wales' Volunteers.
1924—Flying Officer S. Mason, Royal Air Force.
1925—Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, Royal Artillery.
1926—Flying Officer I. O. B. McGregor, Royal Air Force.
1927—Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, Royal Artillery.
1928—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, Loyal Regt.
1929—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, Loyal Regt.
1930—Lieut. J. J. McCully, R. Sussex Regt.
1931—Lieut. R. H. Bradshaw, Royal Marines.
1932—Lieut. R. H. Bradshaw, Royal Marines.
1933—Flying Officer J. Noblston, R.A.F.

Light Weights.

- 1919—Capt. P. W. Smith, Royal Air Force.
1920—Flight-Lieut. P. W. Smith, Royal Air Force.
1921—Flight-Lieut. P. W. Smith, Royal Air Force.
1922—Lieut. H. A. Spencer, M.C., R. Signals.
1923—Lieut. H. A. Spencer, M.C., R. Signals.
1924—Flying Officer Whitfield, Royal Air Force.
1925—Sub-Lieut. J. R. G. Harvey, Royal Navy.
1926—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, Loyal Regt.
1927—2nd Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, Loyal Regt.
1928—2nd Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, Loyal Regt.
1929—Flying Officer Abbot, Royal Air Force.
1930—Pilot Officer Noblston, Royal Air Force.
1931—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, Loyal Regt.
1932—Sub-Lieut. J. A. Fenn Clark, R.N.
1933—Pilot Officer Nelson, R.A.F.

Feather Weights.

- 1919—2nd Lieut. C. G. Hodgkinson, Royal Air Force.
1920—Lieut. R. Morton, M.C., Cheshire Regt.
1921—Lieut. Lindsay, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.
1922—Lieut. I. L. Cronyn, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1923—2nd Lieut. A. E. Westcott, Royal Marines.
1924—2nd Lieut. A. E. Westcott, Royal Marines.
1925—Flight-Lieut. Howard, Royal Air Force.
1926—Lieut. W. Byas, Royal Artillery.
1927—Lieut. W. Byas, Royal Artillery.
1928—Flying Officer Watkins, Royal Air Force.
1929—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, Northamptonshire Regt.
1930—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, Northamptonshire Regt.
1931—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, Northamptonshire Regt.
1932—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, Northamptonshire Regt.
1933—2nd Lieut. Belas, Territorial Army.

Bantam Weights.

- 1919—2nd Lieut. F. H. Gentle, Somerset L.I.
1920—No Competition.
1921—Flying Officer Howard, Royal Air Force.
No subsequent competition.

OTHER RANKS.

Heavy Weights.

- 1919—Sergt. J. Clements, Canadian E.F.
1920—Guardsman Penwill, D.C.M., Coldstream Guards.
1921—Guardsman Penwill, D.C.M., Coldstream Guards.
1922—Sergt. Ring, Royal Marines.
1923—A/C J. Hankinson, Royal Air Force.
1924—Stoker P.O. R. Spiller, Royal Navy.
1925—L. S. Evans, Royal Navy.

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- 1926—Guardsman C. Young, Coldstream Guards.
1927—Aircraftsman C. G. Lewis, Royal Air Force.
1928—Sigm. C. A. Stuart, R. Corps of Signals.
1929—Sigm. C. A. Stuart, R. Corps of Signals.
1930—*Sigm. C. A. Stuart, R. Corps of Signals.
1931—Fus. Byman, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1932—Bugle-Major A. J. Bendy, H.L.I.
1933—Rfmn. J. Thorne, 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.

Light-Heavy Weights.

- 1919—Sergt. H. Rolph, Canadian E.F.
1920—Stoker P.O. R. Spiller, Royal Navy.
1921—Bombr. Griffin, Royal Artillery.
1922—Stoker C. Miller, Royal Navy.
1923—Stoker C. Miller, Royal Navy.
1924—Stoker C. Miller, Royal Navy.
1925—Marine Trinder, Royal Marines.
1925—Corpl. C. Wheeler, R. Corps of Signals.
1926—Guardsman J. Harrison, Grenadier Guards.
1927—Sigm. F. Rodda, R. Corps of Signals.
1928—L/Corpl. F. Rodda, R. Corps of Signals.
1929—L/Corpl. J. Kennedy, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
1930—A.B. Scudder, Royal Navy.
1931—L.S. Scudder, Royal Navy.
1932—L/Corpl. G. J. Brennan, R. Tank Corps.
1933—Sergt. J. Jamieson, Gordon Highlanders.

Middle Weights.

- 1919—A.B. F. J. Larby, Royal Navy.
1920—Shoeing Smith Davies, 5th Dragoons.
1921—Shoeing Smith Davies, 5th Dragoons.
1922—Corpl. J. Higgins, Royal Air Force.
1923—A.B. F. J. Larby, Royal Navy.
1924—Corpl. J. Higgins, Royal Air Force.
1925—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1925—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1926—*Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1927—Gunner E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery.
1928—Gunner E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery.
1929—Aircraftsman Clapp, Royal Air Force.
1930—A.B. Dyer, Royal Navy.
1931—Pte. Brennan, Royal Tank Corps.
1932—Sergt. Jamieson, Gordon Highlanders.
1933—Pte. R. Lacey, R.A.S.C.

Welter Weights.

- 1919—Sergt. E. J. Swinerton, Royal Air Force.
1920—A.B. J. Hall, Royal Navy.
1921—A.B. J. Hall, Royal Navy.
1922—A.B. J. Hall, Royal Navy.
1923—Aircraftsman Bill, Royal Air Force.
1924—Marine H. Pidcock, Royal Marines.
1925—Corpl. Downton, Royal Marines.
1925—R.S.M. F. Warwick, R. Tank Corps.
1926—Corpl. A. Watts, Lancs. Fusiliers.
1927—Aircraftsman W. Page, Royal Air Force.
1928—Pte. L. E. Cromey, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt.
1929—*Sergt. T. Wigmore, Royal Scots.
1930—A.B. Warnes, Royal Navy.
1931—L/Sergt. Peters, Irish Guards.
1932—L/Sergt. P. B. Peters, Irish Guards.
1933—L/Sergt. P. B. Peters, Irish Guards.

Light Weights.

- 1919—L.S. Smith, Royal Navy.
1920—Sergt. J. Miller, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.
1921—Aircraftsman Mills, Royal Air Force.
1922—Sergt. J. Miller, Army P.T. Staff.
1923—Stoker P.O. G. H. Cartledge, Royal Navy.

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- 1924—L/Corpl. T. Wigmore, Royal Scots.
1925—Corpl. Moyses, Royal Marines
1925—Sigmn. E. Viney, R. Corps of Signals.
1926—L/Corpl. R. P. Jones, R. Corps of Signals.
1927—L/Corpl. R. P. Jones, R. Corps of Signals.
1928—A.B. Pledger, Royal Navy.
1929—Sigmn. J. J. Williams, R. Corps of Signals.
1930—Aircraftsman Herlihy, Royal Air Force.
1931—L.S. Jenkins, Royal Navy.
1932—Trooper G. S. Wilson, Ayrshire Yeomanry (T.A.)
1933—Sergt. Cromeys, 4/7 Dragoon Guards.

Feather Weights.

- 1919—C.S.M.I. T. Evans, M.C., Army Gymnastic Staff.
1920—Stoker P.O. G. H. Cartledge, Royal Navy.
1921—Stoker P.O. G. H. Cartledge, Royal Navy.
1922—Aircraftsman Carter, Royal Air Force.
1923—Sergt.-Instr. W. Hoban, Army P.T. Staff.
1924—Sergt.-Instr. W. Hoban, Army P.T. Staff.
1925—A.B. Chadwick, Royal Navy.
1925—Sigmn. A. J. Richmond, R. Corps of Signals.
1926—Sergt. W. D. Beal, The Buffs.
1927—Sergt. W. D. Beal, The Buffs.
1928—Aircraftsman Fairclough, Royal Air Force.
1929—L/Sergt. E. Wood, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
1930—Corpl. J. Jones, Royal Welch Fusiliers.
1931—Corpl. J. Jones, Royal Welch Fusiliers.
1932—Corpl. J. Jones, Royal Welch Fusiliers.
1933—Aircraftsman Robinson, R.A.F.

Bantam Weights.

- 1919—Pte. Digger Evans, Australian E.F.
1920—Bugler Lake, Royal Marines.
1921—Bugler Lake, Royal Marines.
1922—Pte. Evans, Royal Army Medical Corps.
1923—L/Corpl. F. Harvey, Devon Regt.
1924—L.S. J. Patten, Royal Navy.
1925—Sergt. E. Fleming, Middlesex Regt.
1925—Corpl. G. H. Aguzzi, Northampton Regt.
1926—Corpl. G. H. Aguzzi, Northampton Regt.
1927—Pte. J. Garland, Gordon Highlanders.
1928—*Pte. J. Garland, Gordon Highlanders.
1929—*L/Corpl. E. Bennett, East Lancs. Regt.
1930—Aircraftsman Johnson, Royal Air Force.
1931—*Corpl. E. Bennett, East Lancs. Regt.
1932—L/Corpl. J. March, K.O.Y.L.I.
1933—L/Corpl. J. March, K.O.Y.L.I.

Fly Weights.

- 1919—Pte. R. Sellars, Australian E.F.
1920—A.B. J. Patten, Royal Navy.
1921—Pte. G. Marsden, Royal Marines.
1922—Ord.Seam. Harrod, Royal Navy.
1923—L/Corpl. P. J. Johns, Loyal Regt.
1924—Sergt. C. Fleming, Middlesex Regt.
1925—L.A.C. Williamson, Royal Air Force.
1925—Sergt. C. E. Haslam, Loyal Regt.
1926—Corpl. J. Connell, Cameronians.
1927—Aircraftsman Love, Royal Air Force.
1928—Corpl. J. Connell, Cameronians.
1929—Sergt. C. E. Haslam, Loyal Regt.
1930—Sergt.-Instr. C. E. Haslam, Army P.T. Staff.
1931—Sergt.-Instr. C. E. Haslam, Army P.T. Staff.
1932—Pte. E. Armstrong, 9th Bn. Durham L.I. (T.A.).
1933—Trooper D. O'Callaghan, 16/5 Lancers.

BOXING.

WINNERS OF I.S.B.A. BOYS' INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Middle Weights.

- 1928—Boy White, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy Dicks, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Boy Godding, Royal Navy.
- 1931—Boy Busby, Army.
- 1932—A/A. Hilton, R.A.F.
- 1933—Boy Ramsay, Army.

Welter Weights.

- 1928—Boy Brennen, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow
- 1929—Boy Kirby, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Boy Kirby, Royal Navy.
- 1931—A.A. Hayley, Army.
- 1932—A.A. Orbell, R.A.F.
- 1933—Recruit Halliday, R.N. & R.M.

Light Weights.

- 1928—Boy Barratt, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow.
- 1929—A.A. Hall, Royal Air Force.
- 1930—Boy Page, Royal Navy.
- 1931—A.T. Quin, Army.
- 1932—A.T. Buckley, Army.
- 1933—A. A. Dunn, R.A.F.

Feather Weights.

- 1928—A.A. Iddon, Royal Air Force.
- 1929—Boy Taylor, Royal Military College of Science.
- 1930—Boy Zimmer, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow.
- 1931—Boy Zimmer, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow.
- 1932—Boy Watson, Royal Navy.
- 1933—A.T. Dawson, Army.

Bantam Weights.

- 1928—Boy Wilson, Suffolk Regt.
- 1929—Boy Armett, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Boy Seddon, Royal Navy.
- 1931—A.A. Burke, Royal Navy.
- 1932—Bugler Stockley, Royal Marines.
- 1933—Boy Robinson, R.N. & R.M.

Fly Weights.

- 1928—A.A. Denahay, Royal Air Force.
- 1929—Boy Slaymaker, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Boy Burke, Royal Navy.
- 1931—Boy Brimley, Royal Navy.
- 1932—Boy Rollins, Royal Navy.
- 1933—Boy Moss, R.N. & R.M.

Mosquito Weights (7st. 7 lb. and under).

- 1928—Boy Axworthy, Royal Navy.
- 1929—Boy Seddon, Royal Navy.
- 1930—Boy Davey, Boys' Technical School, Chepstow.
- 1931—Boy Haseldene, Army.
- 1932—Boy Robinson, Royal Navy.
- 1933—A.T. Wilcox, Army.

Midge Weights (7st. and under).

- 1928—Boy Couperthwaite, Royal Navy.
- 1929—A.A. Hobbs, Royal Air Force.
- 1930—Boy O'Callaghan, 16/5th Lancers.
- 1931—Boy Dickenson, Army.
- 1932—Boy Davis, Royal Navy.
- 1933—Boy Tuck, R.N. & R.M.

BOXING.

RESULTS OF IMPERIAL SERVICES BOYS' TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

1928—At Halton, March 14th and 15th:—	
Army	25 Pts.
R.N. & R.M.	20 ”
R.A.F.	15 ”
1929—At the Stadium Club, March 7th:—	
R.N. & R.M.	25 Pts.
R.A.F.	20 ”
Army	19 ”
1930—At Portsmouth, April 8th:—	
R.N. & R.M.	27 Pts.
Army	23 ”
R.A.F.	14 ”
1931—At Henlow, March 11th and 12th:—	
Army	21 Pts.
R.N. & R.M.	15 ”
R.A.F.	12 ”
1932—At Woolwich, February 26th:—	
R.N. & R.M.	27 Pts.
Army	19 ”
R.A.F.	18 ”
1933—At Portsmouth, February 22nd:—	
Army	25 Pts.
R.N. & R.M.	24 ”
R.A.F.	15 ”

RESULTS OF IMPERIAL SERVICES AMATEUR TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

1931—At Henlow, March 11th and 12th:—	
Army	8 Pts.
R.N. & R.M.	4 ”
R.A.F.	2 ”
N.B.—Scoring was one point to winner of each officer or other ranks' weight.	
1932—At Aldershot, April 7th and 8th:—	
Army	21 Pts.
R.N. & R.M.	9 ”
R.A.F.	6 ”
T.A.	6 ”
N.B.—Scoring was one point to winner of each bout or pair in walk-over.	
1933—At Portsmouth, April 11th and 12th:—	
Army	21 Pts.
R.A.F.	10 ”
R.N. & R.M.	7 ”
T.A.	4 ”

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PART II.

THE ARMY BOXING ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters Army B.A.:

Room 28, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

(All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.)

Patron:

H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.

President:

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD A. MONTGOMERY-MASSINGBERD,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *A.F.C.*

Vice-Presidents:

THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING.
MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. W. HARMAN, C.B., D.S.O.
MAJOR-GENERAL R. D. F. OLDMAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
BRIGADIER G. M. LINDSAY, C.M.G., D.S.O., *A.F.C.*
MAJOR T. H. WAND-TETLEY, O.B.E.
F. KROYER KIELBERG, Esq., C.D.

Executive Committee:

Chairman—COLONEL J. AUBREY SMITH, C.M.G. (late A.E.C.).
Hon. Treasurer—LIEUT.-COL. C. J. GASSON, M.C. (Retd.), The War Office.
Hon. Secretary—MAJOR C. M. USHER, O.B.E., H.Q., Eastern Command,
Horse Guards.
Assistant Secretary—CAPTAIN L. H. CHURCHER (Retd.), The War Office,
and one representative from each Command, who in 1933-34 will be:—
Aldershot Command—CAPT. J. S. NICHOLS, M.C., G.S.O. for P.T.
Eastern Command—MAJOR C. M. USHER, O.B.E., G.S.O. for P.T.
London District—LIEUT. R. H. BUSHMAN, S.O. for P.T.
Northern Command—MAJOR P. H. TEESDALE, M.C., G.S.O. for P.T.
CAPT. W. C. NEWSTEAD, M.C., H.Q. Northern
Command, York (after February 7th, 1934).
Northern Ireland District—MAJOR H. McL. MORRISON, M.C., G.S.O. III
N.I.D.
Scottish Command—CAPT. C. M. BARBER, G.S.O. for P.T.
Southern Command—LIEUT. F. J. DAVIS, G.S.O. for P.T.
Western Command—CAPT. H. L. BIRKS, Western Command H.Q.
Territorial Army—COLONEL C. F. H. GREENWOOD, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

General Committee:

THE DIRECTOR OF HYGIENE.
THE INSPECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.
COMMANDANT, Army School of Physical Training.
A representative from each Command or District.
A representative from the Territorial Army.
THE SECRETARY, Army Sport Control Board.
and all Members of the Executive Committee (above).

Special Members:

COLONEL R. H. WILLAN, D.S.O., M.C.—The War Office.
CAPTAIN D. S. LISTER, M.C.—The Buffs.
CAPTAIN L. P. E. CROUCH—Royal Tank Corps.
LIEUT. H. C. D. HUXHAM—R.A.S.C.
Q.M.S.I. W. L. HOBAN, M.M.—A.P.T. Staff.
SERGT.-INSTR. T. WIGMORE—A.P.T. Staff.
SERGT.-INSTR. C. E. HASLAM—A.P.T. Staff.
SERGT. F. P. CRAWLEY—Royal Tank Corps.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the season 1932-33 were audited by Messrs. William S. Ogle, Sons and Porter, Chartered Accountants. They

BOXING.

were passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Army B.A., held at the War Office on May 18th, 1933. A copy of the accounts can be had on application to Lt.-Col. C. J. Gasson, M.C., Hon. Treasurer, Army B.A., War Office.

RULES OF THE ARMY BOXING ASSOCIATION.

1. Name.

The Association shall be called the Army Boxing Association. (The abbreviation shall be the Army B.A. and not the A.B.A., as the latter is the abbreviation of the Amateur Boxing Association.)

2. Object.

The object of the Association is:

- (1) To maintain Boxing as a Sport in the Army.
- (2) To encourage and improve Boxing in the Army, rather by inducing large numbers to enter for competitions than by specialising with individuals.
- (3) To act as a central body for control and appeal.

3. Membership.

There shall be no subscription to the Army B.A. Every Officer, W.O., N.C.O. and Other Rank of the Regular Army being *ipso facto* a member of the Association.

4. President and Vice-Presidents.

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the General Committee.

4a. General Committee.

The Association shall be governed by a General Committee, whose composition is laid down in the beginning of this section. On the General Committee shall be eight Special Members, nominated from experienced boxers, in the following proportion—four Officers, four Other Ranks.

5. Executive Committee.

The following Officials shall be appointed by the General Committee annually:—

- Chairman of the Executive Committee.
- Hon. Secretary of the Association.
- Hon. Treasurer of the Association.

In addition, the Executive Committee shall consist of:—Captain L. H. Churcher, Assistant Secretary, A.S.C.B., and the Command Representatives.

In the absence of the Chairman, the senior officer will take the chair. Four members shall form a quorum at an Executive Committee Meeting. The Chairman has power to call Executive Committee Meetings as and when required, and to co-opt any member of the General Committee.

6. Management.

(a) The Executive Committee shall manage the affairs of the Association and have full power and uncontrolled authority over the use, disposition and investment of all funds and shall execute

BOXING.

all powers and functions not exclusively conferred upon the General Committee or specified in the Rules of the Association.

(b) A Sub-Committee of the Executive, composed of the Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, with power to co-opt any members of the Executive or General Committee, shall be allowed to decide any technical question not necessitating an alteration of the rules or policy of the Army Boxing Association.

7. Imperial Services Boxing Association.

The Army B.A. is affiliated to the I.S.B.A., which is the controlling body for the regular forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The three "special" rules of this Association (see Section 12, I.S.B.A. Rules) shall be strictly adhered to in every meeting held or organised by any unit or branch of the Army Boxing Association.

8. Suspension of Boxers.

The rules as regards the suspension of boxers for unsportsmanlike behaviour are contained in I.S.B.A. rule 69. All reports shall be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Army Boxing Association.

9. Command Branches.

There shall be a Command Boxing Association or Committee in each Command, whose duty shall be:—

- (a) To ensure that the rules and aims of the Army B.A. are maintained in the Command.
- (b) To assist in the formation of garrison or station boxing committees where necessary.
- (c) To organise and run the Command stage, or elimination of Army competitions, when required.
- (d) To organise or encourage garrisons and stations to organise team matches; *i.e.*, inter-regimental matches or matches between teams from the Army and local Naval or Air Force teams.
- (e) To organise Command inter-unit team championships either for novices or open competitions.
- (f) To keep a list of qualified officials in the Command, and to assist units as far as possible by arranging for referees and judges to officiate at boxing meetings.

10. Command Representatives.

In each Command there shall be a representative of the Army B.A., and he shall be the Hon. Secretary of the Command Boxing Committee. The Command Representative is a member of the Executive Committee of the Army B.A. It is the duty of the Command Representative to find out the views of the units in the Command on any point which is to be brought up at an Army B.A. Committee Meeting. The Command Representative shall also keep a list of prominent boxers in the Command—both officer and other rank—so that names can be submitted when required for selection to represent the Army in an Army Match. He will also approve all applications for reinstatement and forward them to Hon. all applications for reinstatement and forward them to Hon. Secretary, Army B.A.

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11. Procedure for Organising Boxing Meetings. (Regular Army or T.A.).

Meetings which are confined to serving soldiers, sailors or airmen require the sanction only of the Army B.A. This can be granted by Command Representatives. Units who apply should enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Meetings in which civilian amateur boxers take part (including policemen) require the sanction of the Amateur B.A. This must be obtained through Command Representatives, the procedure being laid down in Section 4 of the T.A. Boxing Association, on page 242 of this book. Copies of the necessary Pro-Forma "A" can be obtained from the Command Secretaries, or they may be typed out by the Units themselves. This procedure will also be carried out by Regular Army Units.

Meetings will only be held between October 1st and April 30th. Meetings held "out of season" may only be purely for Military Training, in which no "gate" may be taken, and from which the public should be excluded.

12. Officials for Meetings.

Units should make every effort to take advantage of the courses at Aldershot and send officers periodically so that they shall have their own boxing officials. In order to help Units to obtain Officials, the names and addresses of qualified Army Officials, willing to officiate in 1933-34 season, will be found elsewhere in this section. If a Unit cannot find its own boxing officials, application should be made to the Command Committee, who will endeavour whenever possible to provide them. An official may claim his travelling expenses from the Unit concerned.

13. Qualification of Officials.

- (a) An officer can become a qualified judge by passing the course at the Army Schools of Physical Training at Aldershot or in India. In addition, an officer who has proved himself to be an efficient boxer can become a qualified judge by being nominated by a member of the Executive Committee, provided he has been tested by this member at a boxing meeting.
- (b) Any qualified judge may referee at a boxing meeting. Officers should start by refereeing novices' competitions and gradually gain experience. For any important tournament only officers with considerable experience in refereeing should be selected. At the most important meetings, such as the Army Championships, only officers with considerable experience and who have proved their efficiency as boxers in the ring shall be selected to officiate.
- (c) Officers who have qualified as judges should take every opportunity to judge and referee, so as to gain experience.

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14. Definition of an Amateur.

The Amateur.—The Amateur Boxing Association definition of an amateur is as follows:—

“An Amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, staked bet or declared wager; who has not competed with or against a professional for any prize (except with the express sanction of the Amateur Boxing Association); and who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood or pecuniary gain.”

15. Loss of Amateur Status.

1.—Cases have recently been reported in which soldiers taking part in civilian boxing were under the impression that they had not forfeited their Amateur Status because they were given cups as prizes and received no money.

The definition of an “Amateur” is given above, but it appears necessary to amplify this definition by adding the following:—

An Amateur may only box at meetings held:—

- (a) Under I.S.B.A. Rules.
- (b) Under Amateur B.A. Rules and held with the sanction of the Amateur Boxing Association.

An Amateur taking part in any other meetings forfeits his status as an Amateur irrespective of whether he receives a prize in cash or “in kind.”

2.—A soldier **loses** his Amateur or Service Amateur Status by reason of his engaging in any of the following:—

- (a) Boxes in a competition or contest with or against a **civilian professional** for any kind of prize, even if such competition or contest is held under the Boxing Rules of the I.S.B.A. or Amateur B.A.
- (b) Boxes at a meeting in which any of the competitions or contests are held under rules other than those of the I.S.B.A. or Amateur Boxing Association.
- (c) Acts as a paid boxing instructor in, or outside, his own Unit.

N.B.—See I.S.B.A. Rule 11 for further information.

16. Reinstatement as Amateurs.

The policy of the Army B.A. is that every soldier should have the opportunity of boxing whilst he is in the Army, but that to do so he must box as either an Amateur or *Service Amateur.

Any soldier who joins the Army, having fought previously as a professional, can apply during his first year's service for reinstatement on the pro-forma below. The forms, duly completed *in duplicate*, must be forwarded *through Command Representatives* to the Hon Secretary, Army B.A., together with *two* copies of the Declaration Form on the following page.

A stamped envelope for reply should be included. (Units will not communicate direct with the Hon. Secretary, Army B.A.)

The application will then be considered by the Army B.A. Sub-Committee, who will decide either:—

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- (i) To forward the application to the Amateur B.A. recommending that the man be reinstated as a full Amateur, or
- (ii) That he has fought too often as a professional to have any hope of reinstatement as a full Amateur, but that the man can become a Service Amateur and be eligible, therefore, to box in any competition, team or individual organised under Army B.A. Rules, excepting the Army Individual Championships in England and the I.S.B.A., by signing and returning a copy of the Service Amateur Declaration Form printed at the end of this Rule.
- (iii) That he is ineligible for reinstatement as an Amateur or Service Amateur.

All applications and declarations must be made through Commanding Officers to the Command Representatives, who will consider and then forward them with their recommendations to Hon. Secretary, Army B.A., or to Hon. Secretary, Army Boxing Association, **India**; this latter Association has power to reinstate as a Service Amateur any boxer of under two years' service, provided he has not already been refused by the Army B.A.

Any serving soldier who becomes a professional after boxing whilst in the Army as an Amateur or Service Amateur will not be reinstated again as an Amateur or Service Amateur.

An Army Professional Boxer is not allowed to box at any meeting organised by the Army Boxing Association or any Army Formation or Unit. A list of known professional boxers in the Army is shown at the end of this Section.

BOXING.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT AS
AN AMATEUR OR SERVICE AMATEUR.**

(To be rendered to Command Secretary in duplicate.)

Number, Rank and Name

Unit

Date of Enlistment

TABLE I. Particulars of the applicant's past performances under
A.B.A. or I.S.B.A. Rules.

Competition.	Date.	Where held.	Result.

TABLE II. Particulars of every case in which the applicant boxed
under rules other than A.B.A. or I.S.B.A. Rules, or at unregistered
meetings for money or value prizes, or against professionals.

Name of Sports or Meeting.	Where held.	Date.	Competition or Exhibition.	Result.	Nature of Prize and amount if money.	Were Pro- fessionals competing?

(This list to be completed as accurately and as fully as possible.)

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III. The applicant must answer the following questions:—

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
1. Have you ever competed in other branches of Sports, i.e., Cycling, Rowing, Swimming, etc., etc. ?	1
2. If so, have all your competitions therein been in strict accordance with the A.B.A. definition of an Amateur ?	2
3. State your age.	3
4. Clubs of which you have at any time been a member.	4
5. That if ever disqualified by any Amateur Athletic governing body, the reason for such disqualification and date when requalified.	5
6. State your present boxing weight.	6

CERTIFICATE BY APPLICANT.

I certify that to the best of my belief the above is a true statement.

Place..... Date..... Signature.....

Statement by Commanding Officer.

I consider that this boxer possesses the true spirit of amateur sport, and recommend that he should be reinstated as an Amateur, by the Amateur B.A.

I enclose 5/- as Hearing Fee for the Amateur B.A. (N.B. Not necessary for Service Amateur Applications.)
(Service Amateur, by the Army B.A.)

Place..... Date..... Signature.....

NOTE.—Copies of Application Forms can be obtained from Hon. Sec., Army B.A., or the Form may be typed out by Units themselves.

NOTES.

1. This form must be forwarded in duplicate through his Command Sports Board who will consider his case and then forward it with their recommendation to the Honorary Secretary, Army Boxing Association, H.Q., Eastern Command, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

2. The applicant is not eligible to box under Amateur B.A. or I.S.B.A. rules until his reinstatement has been approved.

3. The Army B.A. will after considering this application decide either to forward it to the Amateur B.A. recommending reinstatement or that they can reinstate him as a Service Amateur, or to refuse re-instatement.

4. A boxer who has gained his proficiency by fighting in the professional ranks and who would be able to compete with the leading amateurs should under no circumstances be recommended for reinstatement as an amateur. The amateurs who have won their way up in amateur ranks must be protected against this class of boxer. As a service amateur he can box in any team or individual competition in the Army, excluding the Army Individual Championships.

5. Generally speaking, a boxer who has taken a prize of £5 or over on more than one occasion or who has boxed as an amateur for several years will not be reinstated by the Amateur B.A. It is generally fair to assume that such a man knew enough about boxing to realise that he was making himself a professional for life.

An application which is intended to be forwarded to the Amateur B.A. must be accompanied by a Hearing Fee of 5/-. This fee is returned if the hearing is successful. The Army B.A. Application Form (above) may now be used, instead of the Special Amateur B.A. Form.

6. Young boxers who fought for small money prizes before joining the Army will be treated more leniently than boxers who lose amateur status after joining. A young boxer who is keen to become an amateur boxer should not be prevented from doing so because of some comparatively minor infringement of the rules while he was a lad, and before he had been taught anything about the true spirit of sport. On the other hand any serving soldier who becomes a professional after boxing whilst in the Army as an Amateur or Service Amateur will not be reinstated again except under exceptional circumstances.

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ARMY BOXING ASSOCIATION. SERVICE AMATEUR DECLARATION FORM.

(Two copies of this to accompany Application Forms.)

I,, hereby promise never to box professionally during the remainder of my period of service with the Army unless with permission of the Committee of the Army Boxing Association.

I understand that this reinstatement will allow me to take part in competitions, team or individual, organised under Army B.A. Rules, excluding the Army B.A. Individual Championships, but that I will not be reinstated as an Amateur under Amateur B.A. Rules, and, finally, that I am not allowed to box against a civilian without the permission of the Army B.A.

Station

Date

Signature, giving Rank
I recommend the above application.

Date

Comdg.

17. Correspondence.

All correspondence shall be conducted by officers. Units shall correspond with Command Representatives, who will, when necessary, forward matters on to the Headquarters of the Association.

18. Headquarters, Army B.A.

The Headquarters of the Army Boxing Association is at Headquarters, Eastern Command, Room 28, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

19. Army Boxing Colours.

The colours are white shorts and vest with red trimmings.

20. Army Blue.

The Blue, which consists of a badge (a lion on a crown with laurel leaves each side), will, with effect from 1930, be awarded to every Army Boxer who:—

- (i) Has won an Army Individual Amateur Championship, Officers or Other Ranks, **and**, having been selected by the Association, has represented the Army Representative Team once.
- (ii) If not a Championship holder, has, having been selected by the Association, boxed on three occasions for the Army Representative Team.

The Badge may be worn on a blazer.

Those boxers who have qualified as above, but before 1930, can obtain a badge from the Hon. Secretary for 4/- post free.

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21. Amateur B.A., Novice, Intermediate and Open Competitions.

Serving Army Amateur boxers entering for competitions held under Amateur B.A. rules must enter according to the following definitions:—

- “NOVICE.”—A boxer who has not won a Brigade or higher Championship at any weight.
- “INTERMEDIATE.”—A boxer who has not won a Command or higher Championship at any weight.
- “OPEN.”—All Amateurs excepting “Service” Amateurs are eligible.

22. Dress.

Competitors must box in light boots or shoes, running shorts or drawers, and a vest covering back and chest. No straps or support shall be worn outside the costume. Swimming costume is prohibited.

In India or in other hot climates abroad, the wearing of vests is left to the discretion of the local Association or Committee.

23. Medical Officer.

A Medical Officer or Medical Orderly must be in attendance at every boxing match. In the event of the Medical Officer not being present, arrangements must be made that he is within telephonic communication.

A stretcher and medical appliances must be at hand.

24. Definition of an Army Novice.

The following definition was agreed to and approved by the I.S.B.A. for the Army. There is no obligation on the parts of Commands to adhere to this definition, if they desire to run their own competitions under a different definition.

NOVICES (All Ranks).

A boxer is considered a novice unless he—

- (i) Has fought in any Army or Amateur Championship at home or abroad.
- (ii) Has fought in or represented his Unit, other than a Regimental Depot, in any class or kind of Individual or Team Boxing Tournament. This does not include winners of Regimental Novices Competitions or friendly matches between two Units.
- (iii) Has fought professionally.
- (iv) Has ever won a civilian competition, or fought in an exhibition or contest.
- (v) Has fought in the Army Boys' Individual Championships.
- (vi) Has attended a boxing course at the Army School of P.T., Aldershot, or in India.
- (vii) Has ever won an open competition at the R.M.A., R.M.C.,

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R.A.F. College, Cranwell, or University, or represented the above.

(N.B.—A boy of 17 may not compete against a man of 18 or more.)

THE ARMY INTER-UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

An Inter-Unit Team Championship was started in April, 1914. On this occasion the team competition was combined with the individual Army Championships. Each unit was allowed to send in a maximum of one officer and one other rank at each weight. The draw took place as though it was entirely an individual competition. Captain Noble presented a Silver Statuette as a trophy for the winning team. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment won the team championship on this occasion.

After the War the Team Championship was organised as a separate competition, the winning team receiving the King's Shield and the runner-up team the Noble Trophy.

The King's Shield was won outright by the Army at the British Empire and American Services Tournament, held at the Royal Albert Hall on December 11th and 12th, 1918, and carries with it a great tradition; details of this Tournament appear at the end of this Section.

The Winning Unit receives a replica of the Shield and each individual member of the Winning Team receives a parchment certificate, signed by the President, Army Boxing Association, and a photo of the Shield in a leather case.

The Runner-up Unit is given a bronze replica of the Noble Trophy and each member of the team receives an Army B.A. bronze medal.

In 1920 and 1921 both trophies were given to the winning teams. From 1922 the winning team received the King's Shield and the runner-up team the Noble Trophy.

The rules are as follows:—

System of Organising the Competition.

1.—The Tournament is carried out on the knock-out system. Representatives of the Army B.A. of the Aldershot, Eastern, Southern, and Northern Commands collect the entries within their respective Groups and arrange the matches in their Groups. The Groups are:—

- (a) Aldershot.
- (b) Eastern, and London District.
- (c) Southern and Western.
- (d) Northern, Scottish, and N. Ireland District.

The winners of each Group will compete in the Semi-finals. If necessary, the draw for the Semi-finals will be made by the Chairman, Executive Committee.

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Northern Ireland District and Scottish Command will meet alternate years in Northern Ireland and Scotland. The Final between the winner of the above and Northern Command will take place annually at Catterick. (This will be the "Group" Final.)

- 2.—**King's Shield and Noble Trophies.** Neither the King's Shield nor the Noble Trophy can ever be won outright; they shall be held by the winning and running-up teams respectively, and returned to the Hon. Secretary by 1st March following the season of winning the trophies. Both trophies will be insured annually by the Association.

Neither of the trophies is to be taken out of the British Isles, but must be sent either to the Hon. Secretary or to the Depôt of the Unit when the Unit leaves for abroad, and a notification sent to the Hon. Secretary, Army Boxing Association.

The King's Shield and Noble Trophy shall be competed for annually during the period between October 1st and April 30th.

Entries will be called for by the Hon. Secretary *through Command Secretaries*. The General Committee reserves the right to refuse or accept entries.

N.B.—The entry fees of 30s. for each team are collected by Command Secretaries and forwarded in bulk as soon as possible to the Hon. Treasurer, Army B.A.

Officers entering teams are responsible that Rule 3 is observed, and that all changes of station are notified to the Hon. Sec. as soon as they are ordered.

- 3.—**Definition of a Unit.** The Competition shall be limited to representative teams from Units of the Regular Forces (see pages 38 to 41).

- 4.—**Composition of Teams.** (a) The Team to consist of fifteen of any rank. The numbers at each weight to be as follows:—

One Heavy Weight, one Light-Heavy Weight, three Middle Weights, four Welter Weights, three Light Weights, two Feather Weights and one Bantam Weight.

(b) The boxers at the various weights must be designated first, second, third and fourth strings and placed in strict order of merit. A certificate to this effect, signed by the Team Manager, who must be an officer, will be handed to the Officer in charge Weighing-in when he submits the sealed list (vide Rule 7 of this Section).

(c) In the event of a Tie:—If the points are equal, the team gaining the greater number of bouts will win; if both have gained the same number of bouts, then the fight between the first string **Welter Weight** will decide the match, this bout to be fought last.

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5.—**Eligibility of Members of a Team.** (a) At least 10 days before each match in any round each unit must send to the opposing unit a list of boxers from which the team must be selected. The list must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the O.C. Unit, stating that the boxers named on the list are either Amateurs or Service Amateurs (see definitions on pages 229-230). Any objection as regards the Amateur Status of any boxer must be lodged with the unit concerned at least 72 hours before the match takes place. Similar lists and certificates should be sent by each team left in the Semi-finals to the Hon. Secretary, Army Boxing Association, at least 7 days beforehand.

(b) Any team boxing an ineligible boxer under these rules shall be disqualified, unless the Executive Committee otherwise determine.

(c) No boxer may be excused duty for training purposes or put on special light duties so as to enable him to have more time to train in.

(d) No team shall be permitted to live together in one room in its Barracks for purely boxing purposes. Any unit permitting its team to do so will be disqualified from competing in the Championship.

(e) No man shall be eligible to box for any team until he has been attested and has served for five calendar months, inclusive of recruit service, and provided no application for his discharge by purchase has been made at the time of boxing. This rule also applies to postings within a Corps or Regiment.

(f) Any soldier who transfers to, re-enlists or re-engages in another Corps, is ineligible to box in the Army Inter-Unit Team of the said Corps for one complete year from the date of such transfer, re-enlistment or re-engagement, except by permission of the Army Boxing Association Executive Committee.

(g) A Warrant or Non-commissioned Officer borne on the supernumerary list of his Regiment, or an Officer who is seconded, may continue to box for the unit for which he last represented unless he is posted to another unit which is eligible under rule 3 to enter for the Army Championships. When the unit for which he last boxed proceeds abroad, he may elect to box for either the Home Battalion or the Depôt of his unit.

(h) An Officer may box for his unit from the date of his appointment to that unit, but an Officer ordered abroad may continue to box for his unit pending embarkation.

(i) Boys are not allowed to box in this competition unless in their last year of service.

(j) No individual to box for more than one team in any one season.

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6.—Travelling Expenses (up to Semi-finals). (a) The Units concerned will share balance of travelling expenses if the "gate" is not sufficient to cover total outlay, any surplus "gate" to be retained by the home team. The O.C. of the Home Unit Team is requested to submit a balance sheet, within one month, to the Officer Commanding the Visiting Unit. A copy of this balance sheet to be sent to the Headquarters, Army Boxing Association.

The home team to arrange the match at a suitable gymnasium or hall and to put up the opposing team and find the officials, the latter to be agreed to by the opposing team.

(b) For the teams in the Semi-finals (or Final only, as the case may be), expenses for prizes and organising to be first deducted and the remaining profit, if any, which will not include entrance fees, will be divided amongst the teams in proportion to their travelling expenses to the Semi-finals.

7.—Weighing-in and Sealed Lists. For the Preliminary Rounds, a neutral Officer i/c weighing-in will be agreed upon by the two teams boxing; for Finals, an Officer will be appointed by the Army Boxing Association.

The Officer i/c Weighing-in will weigh in each team separately, not more than 12 hours before the boxing match is scheduled to begin. Each team will be weighed-in only in the presence of the Weighing-in Officer, his assistant, who will be appointed by him, and the opposing Team Manager.

After weighing-in of a team, and before anyone who was present has left the room, the Team Manager will hand to the Officer i/c Weighing-in a list of his team and a certificate to the effect that the boxers at the various weights are designated first, second, third or fourth string in strict order of merit. The list will be kept as "secret" by the Officer i/c Weighing-in until the opposing team have weighed-in and handed in a similar list.

When the Final takes place a day or so after the Semi-finals, the following rules apply :—

- (a) For the Final, the teams may be changed, but each Team Manager must hand to the Officer i/c Weighing-in a similar list by 10 a.m. on the day of the Final.
- (b) All fresh members of the team for the Final, or those who wish to box in a lighter weight, will be weighed on the morning of the Final and before the list is handed in.
- (c) If any member of one of the teams who fought in the Semi-finals is certified by the Official Medical Officer as unfit to box in the Finals, his team may elect either to substitute a reserve or to receive one point.

8.—Duration of Bouts and Decision after Third Round. The number of rounds shall be three. The duration of rounds shall be :—two rounds of two minutes and one of three minutes, with one minute interval between each round. A draw is inadmissible, an extra round is **not** allowed.

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9.—Marking of Points. The marking shall be as follows:—

- (a) Two points to be awarded to the winner of each bout and one point to the loser.
- (b) A competitor who is disqualified receives no point for that fight.
- (c) A competitor who gives in receives no point for that fight unless the Medical Officer certifies that he was unable to box.
- (d) If the Referee stops a fight to save a competitor from being punished, that competitor will receive one point.
- (e) A walk-over counts as a win.

10.—Gloves. (See I.S.B.A. Rule 23.)

11.—Examination by Medical Officer. The organiser of each meeting will be responsible that suitable medical arrangements are made in consultation with the local medical authority.

Competitors must be medically examined before being allowed to box. This inspection to take place at their own Station or at the one they are boxing at; it will normally be carried out at the morning sick parade, and a certificate, signed by the Medical Officer, should be obtained by the organiser.

THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Rules and Conditions for 1934.

1. Weights.

The following weights are open:—

OFFICERS: Heavy to Feather, inclusive; i.e., six weights.

OTHER RANKS: Heavy to Fly, inclusive; i.e., eight weights.

Note.—I.S.B.A. Rule 16 gives a list of weights.

2. Entries.

Entries are unlimited. Entrance fee of 5/- per competitor is charged. The "holder" in each weight need not pay entrance fee.

Entry forms will be sent through Commands to all Units at least one month before first date of Championships. All competitors must be bona-fide Amateurs according to the definition on page —.

The procedure for 1934 will be as follows:—

(i) Entries will be collected by Commands (forms will be supplied to Command Representatives).

(ii) One month before the date of the final stages of the Championships, Commands and Districts will notify the Army Boxing Association of the number of entries received in each weight.

(iii) The Association will then inform each Command how many in each weight will be required to compete in the Final stage in London on 6th, 7th, and 9th March. Commands will be allotted an even number of vacancies in proportion to entries.

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Commands will then arrange to hold the necessary eliminating competitions.

3. Dates and Place.

The final stages of the Championships, Officers and Other Ranks, will take place in London from 6th to 9th March, 1934, inclusive. Preliminary rounds on the 6th and 7th at Chelsea Barracks, and Finals on the 9th at the Royal Albert Hall. The Territorial Army Championships will be held separately, but the Finals will be held concurrently at the Royal Albert Hall.

4. Weighing-in.

Competitors to weigh-in stripped or in boxing clothes, as they prefer, not more than 12 hours before time of boxing on first day of the meeting. No allowance will be permitted for over-weight.

If a competitor is found to be too heavy for the weight for which he is entered, he may, in Command competitions, be allowed to compete in a heavier class, providing no other entry from his unit is still in that weight.

A boxer found to be over-weight in London will not, as a general rule, be allowed to compete in a heavier class.

5. Duration of Bouts.

Each bout will be of three rounds of three minutes.

6. Gloves.

(See I.S.B.A. Rule No. 23.)

7. Dress.

(See Army B.A. Rule 22.)

ARMY BOYS' INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1. Competitors.

Competitors must be bona fide Amateurs according to the definition on page —, and under the age of 18 on the date of the Championships.

2. Weights.

Gnat, 6st. 7lbs.	Bantam, 8st. 6lbs.
Midge, 7st.	Feather, 9st.
Mosquito, 7st 7lbs.	Light, 9st. 9lbs.
Fly, 8st.	Welter, 10st. 7lbs.
	Middle, 11st. 6lbs.

3. Duration of Bouts.

Three rounds each of one-and-a-half minutes, with an interval of one minute between each round.

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4. Entries, Weighing-in, Gloves and Dress.

As for Army Individual Championships above.

THE SASSOON CUP COMPETITION.

In 1926, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bart., M.P., presented a Challenge Cup to the Army and Royal Air Force Boxing Association (jointly), for annual competition between the respective winners of the Army and R.A.F. Team Championships.

It has been agreed that the match should take place alternately each year, at the Station of the Army and R.A.F. team qualified to box for the trophy. It has been further agreed that the home team shall pay the travelling expenses of the visitors and provide mementoes for individual winners. Any profit on the match to be shared equally between the Army and the Royal Air Force units concerned. The match will take place during the last week in April.

- (i) The teams to include one Officer at Middle Weight (unless another weight is mutually decided upon by the units concerned), who shall meet in the competition.
- (ii) The other ranks to consist of one at each standard weight from Bantam (Fly if possible) to Heavy, and with an additional boxer at Light, Welter and Middle, the first string Welter to box last in order to decide the issue in the event of a tie.

Results.

- 1926—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regiment beat Manston by 20 points to 19, at Manston (after an extra round in the final contest).
1927—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regiment beat Henlow by 12 points to 11, at Gravesend (the extra light weights fighting to decide, after a tie at 10 points each).
1928—Henlow beat "A" Group, Royal Signals (Aldershot) by 23 points to 19, at Henlow.
1929—No competition.
1930—No competition.
1931—R.A.F., Henlow, beat 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt. by 6 bouts to 5.
1932—No competition.
1933—2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers beat R.A.F., Henlow, by 9 bouts to 3.

TERRITORIAL ARMY BOXING.

- 1.—Control. The Control of Boxing in the Territorial Army is vested in the Boxing Sub-Committee of the Territorial Army Sport Board, which is affiliated to and works directly under the Army Boxing Association and is governed by the rules of the Imperial Services Boxing Association, except where amendments are necessary owing to the conditions of service in the Territorial Army.

Amateur members of the Territorial Army will box in Territorial or Service Competitions under I.S.B.A. rules, but when boxing in other competitions will be under the rules of

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the Amateur Boxing Association. (For Amateur definition see page 229.)

2.—**Sub-Committee.** The composition of the Boxing Sub-Committee for the season 1933-34 is as follows:—Chairman: Colonel Sir F. Carne-Rasch, Bt., D.L., A.D.C.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: Colonel C. F. H. Greenwood, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., Warnford Court, London, E.C.2; Members: Chairman, Army Boxing Association (ex officio), Hon. Secretary, Army Boxing Association (ex officio), Colonel C. Portway, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Godfrey, M.B.E., M.M., Major S. W. Harris, Captain A. W. Byrne, T.D., Captain L. M. Joseph, T.D., Captain R. E. G. Carolin, Lieut. E. C. Shepperd, C.Q.M.S. A. L. Linthwaite. Three of the above to form a quorum.

3.—**Functions of Sub-Committee.** The functions of the Boxing Sub-Committee are:—

(a) To maintain, encourage and improve boxing in the Territorial Army.

(b) To act as a central body for control and appeal.

(c) To promote competitions, particularly the Territorial Army Boxing Championships, with which are combined the Inter-Divisional Championship for the Scarborough Cup.

4.—**Rules for T.A. Boxing Meetings.** The attention of Formations and Units is drawn to these Rules, which govern all T.A. Boxing Meetings, and failure to comply and obtain authorisation will cause competitors to lose their amateur status. Hon. Secretaries of Divisional Sport Boards are to take every step to see that these rules are carried out.

Rule (i) No unit of the Territorial Army will hold any form of Boxing Meeting without permission of the Army Boxing Association. Such permission will be obtained by making application, accompanied by suggested programme and stamped addressed card for reply, at least three weeks before the date of the meeting, to the Hon. Secretary of its respective Command Boxing Association, who is the General Staff Officer for Physical Training of the Command. (For addresses see para. 7.)

Rule (ii) The Boxing Association of the Command concerned will give its permission or otherwise providing the competition and contests are strictly confined to Territorials and Amateur boxers of the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force.

Rule (iii) If it is desired to include any civilian boxers (including members of the Police Force), the T.A. Unit concerned will make an application to the Command B.A. concerned on the special Pro-Forma marked "A" below. This Pro-Forma will be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope ("B").

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Pro-Forma "A."

(A letter in "Memo" form.)

To Command Boxing Representative.

(1)

Permission is hereby requested to hold a Boxing Meeting under A.B.A. } Rules, in which the following Civilian Amateur Boxers will take part.

_____ (Club)

The meeting will be held at _____ on _____
A copy of the proposed programme is attached.

Lt.-Colonel,

Comdg.

.....

(2)

To the Hon. Sec.,
Amateur B.A.,

.....

I forward herewith the application of the a/m Army Unit to hold a Boxing Meeting, with particulars of Civilians who wish to compete.

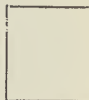
I should be much obliged if you would send your approval, or otherwise, to the Unit concerned, and send a copy to me.

..... Command Secretary,
Army Boxing Association.

Pro-Forma "B."

(Stamped addressed envelope.)

Stamped addressed envelope.



The Hon. Secretary,

Amateur Boxing Association,

22, Great James Street,

Bedford Row,

W.C.1.

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N.B.—Copies of Pro-Forma “ A ” can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, T.A. Sports Board, and from Command Boxing Representatives, or they can be typed out by Units themselves. Rule (iv) No Professional, Service or Civilian, may compete at any Territorial Meeting.

Rule (v) Any Territorial Meeting which is held without the permission of the Army Boxing Association will be an unauthorised meeting, and an Amateur boxer who takes part in it will be suspended until reinstated by the Amateur Boxing Association. (See also under I.S.B.A., para 11, page 200.)

5.—**Civilian Boxing Meetings.** Territorial Army boxers and officials taking part in unauthorised meetings, whether competitive or exhibition boxing, will automatically lose their amateur status until reinstated by the Amateur B.A. Officers i/c boxing in Units are requested to caution their men against taking part in any civilian meeting without his permission.

Every Civilian Boxing Meeting must obtain a permit from the Amateur Boxing Association before they can hold a meeting under Amateur B.A. rules.

6.—**Restoration of Amateur Status.** Territorials who have lost their amateur status either by the above or by having infringed the “ Amateur definition,” must make application to the Honorary Secretary, T.A.S.B., at Warnford Court, London, E.C.2, for a Re-qualification Form, which, when filled up and returned to him with a hearing fee of 5s., will be forwarded by him to the Amateur Boxing Association. The hearing fee will be returned if the application is successful.

It must be understood that the Amateur Boxing Association will only restore amateur status in cases where the soldier in question :—

- (a) was probably not in a position to know the consequences of his action.
- (b) was very young when he turned professional.
- (c) only boxed for very small sums and on very few occasions.

It should be noted that the conditions of the “ Service Amateur ” of the Regular Army do not obtain in the Territorial Army, where a man is either a bona-fide Amateur or a Professional.

Officers in charge of boxing should take every opportunity of explaining to their men the conditions of Amateur Boxing, and the penalties of boxing at unauthorised meetings and of accepting money prizes.

7.—**Addresses of Amateur B.A. Local Centres and Command Boxing Associations.** Hon. Secretaries and Addresses :— Amateur Boxing Association, The Secretary, 22, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

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Midland Counties A.B.A., N. L. Smith, Esq., Athletic Institute, John Bright Street, Birmingham.

Welsh A.B.A., Mr. Ivor Mathews, 15, New Houses, Mellingriffith, Whitchurch, Glam.

Northern Counties A.B.A., H. W. Rodgers, Esq., 12, St. Chad's Road, Bradford, Yorks.

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54th (East Anglian) and 44th (Home Counties). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

47th (2nd London) and 56th (1st London). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. London District, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

50th (Northumbrian), 49th (West Riding) and 46th (North Midland). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. Northern Command, York.

51st (Highland) and 52nd (Lowland). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. Scottish Command, Edinburgh.

48th (South Midland) and 43rd (Wessex). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. Southern Command, Salisbury.

53rd (Welsh), 55th (West Lancs.) and 42nd (East Lancs.). Apply to G.S.O. for Physical Training, H.Q. Western Command, Chester.

8.—**T.A. Championships.** (i) **Eligibility.** The Championships are limited to representative individuals or teams from Units of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve, Category "B."

Only serving members who have been attested and finally approved are eligible to compete.

Officers on the Territorial Army Reserve are not eligible.

(ii) **Weights.** The Territorial Army Boxing Championships will be competed for at the following weights:—

OFFICERS.

Heavy Weights	...	Catch Weights
Light-Heavy Weights	12st. 7lbs. and under	
Middle Weights	...	11st. 6lbs. and under
Welter Weights	...	10st. 7lbs. and under
Light Weights	...	9st. 9lbs. and under
Feather Weights	...	9st. 0lbs. and under

OTHER RANKS.

Heavy Weights	...	Catch Weights
Light-Heavy Weights	12st. 7lbs. and under	

All bouts will consist of three rounds of two minutes each, with one minute interval between rounds.

Challenge Cups will be held by the winners and returned to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., by 1st February.

Medals will be given to all winners and runners-up in the T.A.S.B. Finals.

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Middle Weights	...	11st. 6lbs. and under
Welter Weights	...	10st. 7lbs. and under
Light Weights	...	9st. 9lbs. and under
Feather Weights	...	9st. 0lbs. and under
Bantam Weights	...	8st. 6lbs. and under
Fly Weights	...	8st. 0lbs. and under

(iii) **Stages.** The Championships will be conducted in two stages, i.e., Divisional and Finals.

The winner of each weight in the Divisional stages shall, if he wishes, compete in the Finals for the Championship. If, however, the winner is unable to do so, then any other man may be selected by the Divisional Sport Board, whether he has taken part in the Divisional stage or not.

(iv) **The Scarbrough Cup** (Divisional Championship). This Cup will be held for the year by the Division scoring most points in the six Officer and eight Other Rank events.

In the event of a tie, the final fight between the Light-weights (Other Ranks) will decide the Divisional Championship. This contest should be fought last.

The preliminary bouts of the Championships for 1934 will take place on March 7th and 8th, in London, and the finals on the 9th at the Royal Albert Hall.

(v) **Results.** Notification of the results and points awarded in the Divisional Stages will be declared by the Referee after each contest and confirmed by him in writing to the Divisional Sport Committee concerned.

The results and points awarded in the T.A. Championships will be declared by the Referee after each contest and confirmed to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., who will be responsible for notifying the T.A.S.B. Boxing Sub-Committee and all interested.

Note (i) Rules for T.A. Boxing will be those of the I.S.B.A. as laid down in this book.

Note (ii) Qualified Judges. Application by any Territorial Army Officer wishing to be placed on the Qualified List should be sent to Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board, Warnford Court, London, E.C.2.

Note (iii) I.S.B.A. Championships. The Territorial Army will again provide a fourth team to the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force in the Imperial Services Team Championships. The team, which will consist of one entry for each weight (eight Other Ranks and six Officers), will be selected from the winners and runners-up at the T.A. Championships.

Individual winners at any of the weights will be the Imperial Service Champions for the year. These Championships will be competed for at Henlow, Beds., on 18th and 19th April, 1934.

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LIST OF QUALIFIED ARMY BOXING REFEREES AND JUDGES, 1933-34.

The following **Notes** are **important** :—

1. I.S.B.A. Rule 12 states :—

“ The Referees and Judges at all Service meetings must be commissioned or retired officers of the Imperial Services, who are qualified to officiate. Each Service is responsible for selecting and qualifying its own referees and judges.”

Army B.A. Rules 11 and 12 state the method of obtaining the necessary qualifications for Army officers to officiate.

2. The names of Judges are arranged, for convenience, in alphabetical order and in Commands at home and Countries abroad.

The Army Boxing Association, India, which is affiliated to the Army Boxing Association at home, print their own list of officials separately. Lists can be had on application to their Hon. Secretary, Army School of P.T., Ambala, India.

3. All the Judges given below have signified their willingness to help as officials during the 1933-34 season.

4. The list is very incomplete; omissions and inaccuracies are regretted. The names are published in this handbook to help units to obtain officials.

5. Qualified Judges whose names are omitted and who are willing to officiate are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary, Army B.A.

6. Any qualified Judge may referee at a Service Boxing Meeting held under I.S.B.A. rules.

For any important meeting, only officials with considerable experience in refereeing should be selected.

7. Judges are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary of any change of address. Territorial officers should see Note (ii) in the T.A. Section on page —.

8. By unanimous agreement of Command Representatives, the names of officials who are specially recommended as good referees are starred * in the following list.

Those willing to assist at Territorial Army Meetings as well as Army Tournaments have (T) after their names.

BOXING.

LIST OF REFEREES AND JUDGES.

* Denotes Qualified Referee. (†) Denotes Available for T.A. Meetings.

WAR OFFICE.

- *Lieut.-Col. C. E. R. G. Alban, D.S.O., M.C. (†).
- *Col. J. Aubrey Smith, C.M.G., A.E.C. (†).
- *Capt. L. H. Churcher (†).
- *Lieut.-Col. C. J. Gasson, M.C.
- Major-General P. H. Henderson, D.S.O., M.B.
- *Col. R. H. Willan, D.S.O.
- Major C. H. Wolff.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

- Capt. A. Anderson, M.C., 2nd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
- *Lieut. C. Arnold-Edwards (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. P. Arnold-Edwards (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- Lieut. D. V. H. Asquith, Queen's Bays.
- *Capt. W. Barnes (†), 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
- Lieut. R. H. Barry, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.
- Capt. R. M. P. Beaver, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
- *Lieut. C. W. P. Branson, 1st Bn. Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
- 2nd Lieut. P. A. C. Bridgwater, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
- Lieut. H. M. Brodhurst, 1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. R. E. Calvert (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- *Lieut. V. D. G. Campbell, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
- Lieut. C. D. B. Campling, 2nd Medium Bde., E.A.
- *Lieut. C. F. Capper, 13th Field Bde., E.A.
- 2nd Lieut. A. St. G. Carey (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- *Lieut. J. M. F. Cartwright (†), 1st Light Bde., E.A.
- *Lieut. G. R. E. Chetwynd Stapylton, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.
- Lieut. Sir H. J. F. S. Cholmeley, Bart., 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards.
- *Lieut. T. H. Clarke (†), No. 1 Section, R.A.O.C.
- 2nd Lieut. W. R. G. Cook, 13th Field Bde., R.A.
- 2nd Lieut. W. M. Cooper, 2nd Bn. West Yorks. Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. H. H. Crofton, 2nd Bn. West Yorks. Regt.
- Lieut. H. P. du Cros, 2nd Bn. West Yorks. Regt.
- Lieut. E. W. Dennison, R.E., Aldershot.
- Lieut. D. Doggrell, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
- *Capt. A. Douglas, M.C., 2nd Bn. Cameronians.
- *2nd Lieut. G. R. S. Drought, 2nd Bn. Cameronians.
- Lieut. W. D. H. Duke, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
- *Lieut. J. S. R. Edmunds, 1st Bn. Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
- 2nd Lieut. G. P. Fawcett, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
- Lieut. J. R. Filmer-Bennett (†), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- *Lieut. E. H. A. P. Finney (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- Lieut. P. O. R. Freemantle (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- *Capt. G. M. Gamble, R.M.C., Sandhurst.
- 2nd Lieut. J. P. Gordon, 1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. R. R. Griffith, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.
- Lieut. R. P. Harding, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
- Lieut. E. S. Heygate, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
- *Lieut. A. D. R. Heyland (†), 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. P. G. Hobbs, 13th Field Bde., E.A.
- Lieut. O. V. Holmes, The Bays.
- *Capt. J. P. Howells, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
- Lieut. W. A. D. Innes, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
- 2nd Lieut. A. C. Jackson (†), 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
- *Lieut. T. James, A.S. of P.T.
- 2nd Lieut. C. V. King, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.
- *Capt. C. F. Kieghtley, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
- Lieut. and Q.M. A. H. Knock, 1st Bn. The Welch Regt.
- *Lieut. C. E. L. Hawkes, A.S. of P.T.
- *Lieut. R. E. Lampen (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
- Lieut. P. J. L. W. Lane, Training Bn., R.A.S.C.
- Lieut. J. M. Lawrence, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
- 2nd Lieut. D. G. Lawrence, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.
- Lieut. O. K. Leach, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. R. D. Lemon, 2nd Bn. West Yorks. Regt.

BOXING.

- 2nd Lieut. T. P. Luckock, 2nd Bn. Somerset L.I.
Lieut. W. E. Ludford, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
Lieut. Hon. A. E. J. Lytton, The Bays.
2nd Lieut. D. A. S. MacEuan, 2nd Bn. Cameronians.
Major C. P. C. MacNaughton, The Bays.
*Capt. F. S. Marchant (†), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Martyn, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
*Lieut. I. R. McIntosh (†), 1st Light Bde., R.A.
Lieut. C. H. McVittie, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. D. G. Moore, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
*Capt. W. F. Oliver, Staff College, Camberley.
Lieut. A. H. Osborne, The Bays.
*Major A. S. C. Pallin, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. W. H. Pearn, 1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt.
2nd Lieut. B. L. Percival, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. E. L. Percival, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.
*Capt. J. C. Phillipppo, A.S. of P.T.
*Capt. J. B. P. Phillips (†), 2nd Bn. Queen's Royal Regt.
Lieut. G. E. W. Potter, 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards.
Lieut. H. A. Potter, Training Bn., R.A.S.C.
Capt. I. M. Powell, 1st Bn. Welch Regt.
Capt. C. A. Prest, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
Lieut. J. M. Pyne, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.
Lieut. H. A. H. Radcliffe-Smith, R.E., Aldershot.
Capt. L. R. Randall, 1st Bn. Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
2nd Lieut. D. L. Richardson (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
Lieut. C. A. B. Rome, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Lieut. H. F. Slade, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.
Lieut. B. M. A. Sladen, 1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt.
2nd Lieut. A. J. Snodgrass (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
*Capt. A. D. Spark, M.C. (†), 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Lieut. G. N. B. Spencer, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.
Capt. H. C. G. Stewart (†), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
*Capt. J. O. Stuart (†), 2nd Bn. The King's Regt.
2nd Lieut. W. A. E. Sumner, 11th Field Bde., R.A.
*Major T. Sutherland, M.B.E., 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Lieut. C. D. Trimmer, 2nd Bn. West Yorks. Regt.
2nd Lieut. W. E. F. Tuffell, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. J. L. Vining, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.
Lieut. C. J. M. Watts, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.
*Capt. L. F. E. Weiler, Staff College, Camberley.
2nd Lieut. J. C. Whitehead, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
2nd Lieut. J. H. H. Whitby, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. S. P. Wood, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
2nd Lieut. P. R. E. Woodward, 2nd Bn. Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
Lieut. D. A. D. Young, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.

EASTERN COMMAND.

- *Capt. A. W. Andrews, D.C.M., M.B.E. (†), Depot, The Buffs, Canterbury.
*Capt. H. Aldridge (†), 6th Bn. E. Surrey Regt., 62, Claremont Road, Surbiton.
Lieut. R. M. Allfrey (†), Depot, Royal West Kent Regt., Maidstone.
Lieut. R. St. Aubyn (†), 4th Queen's Own Hussars, Colchester.
*Lieut. F. S. S. Barlow (†), H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
*Capt. J. W. Brennan, R.A.P.C. (†), The Barracks, Hounslow.
Lieut. A. S. Ball, 2nd Bn. K.S.L.I., Colchester.
Lieut. A. R. L. R. Becher, 18th Field Bde., R.A., Brighton.
Lieut. K. L. Beddington, R.A. Depot, Woolwich.
Lieut. J. W. Brown, Depot, Royal West Kent Regt., Maidstone.
*Lieut.-Col. F. E. Buller, O.B.E., M.C. (†), H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
2nd Lieut. C. M. D. Burnett (†), 18th Field Bde., R.A., Brighton.
*Major and Qr.-Mr. M. S. Chase (†), Depot, Suffolk Regt., Bury St. Edmunds.
Lieut. J. E. M. Carter, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Colchester.

BOXING.

- *Lieut. H. W. Clayden, 2nd Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- *Col. R. A. Cockburn, O.B.E. (†), Braiswick House, Colchester.
- *Lieut. H. E. M. Cotton, R.E. Mess, Chatham.
- Major and Qr.-Mr. C. A. Clark, D.S.O., M.C. (†), 2nd East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
- *Capt. P. W. Dollar (†), 4th Q.O. Hussars, Colchester.
- *Capt. G. H. Dykes (†), 1st Lancers, Fusiliers, Colchester.
- *Lieut. F. H. Else (†), 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- *Lieut. L. S. Evans, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- Capt. M. F. Farquharson-Roberts (†), R.A.S.C. Depot, Feltham.
- Lieut. H. L. Flint, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- 2nd Lieut. J. E. Fass, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.
- Capt. E. G. Fricker (†), 2nd East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
- Lieut. H. S. A. Grainger, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- Lieut. D. B. Gaye (†), 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
- Lieut. S. R. Garratt, 1st Lancers, Fusiliers, Colchester.
- *Lieut. A. A. Goodwin (†), Depot, Suffolk Regt., Bury St. Edmunds.
- Capt. G. F. Gibb, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.
- *Capt. S. F. Hedgecoe (†), 2nd Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- Lieut. F. R. Hulton (†), 3rd Light Bde., R.A. Norwich.
- *Lieut. E. V. H. Hudson (†), 2nd Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- Lieut. R. G. Hooper (†), R.A. Depot, Woolwich.
- Major J. W. Hurrell, M.C., 2nd Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- Lieut. H. J. James, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
- Lieut. P. J. Johnson, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, Dover.
- *Lieut. J. J. M. Kenrick, 1st Lancers, Fusiliers, Colchester.
- Lieut. C. J. Lynes, 2nd Bn. K.S.L.I., Colchester.
- *Lieut. L. O. Lyne (†), 1st Lancers, Fusiliers, Colchester.
- Lieut. L. B. Lewer (†), R.A. Depot, Woolwich.
- *Major J. D. Lloyd, M.C. (†), Manor House, West Tofts, Brandon, Suffolk. Tel.: Brandon 29.
- Lieut. F. A. H. Magee (†), Depot, East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
- Lieut. A. L. Mitchell (†), 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.
- *Capt. C. A. R. McRae (†), 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, Dover.
- Capt. H. H. Malpass (†), R.A.P.C., Canterbury.
- Lieut. A. M. Man, 2nd Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- Capt. E. C. Miller, O.B.E. (†), R.A. Depot, Woolwich.
- Major G. W. Nelson, R.A.P.C., Canterbury.
- Lieut. E. J. Newall (†), Depot, Royal West Kent Regt., Maidstone.
- *Lieut. E. H. Osborne, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- *Lieut. C. D. T. Pope (†), R.A. Depot, Woolwich.
- *Capt. J. C. Preston, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- Lieut. R. D. H. Radcliffe (†), 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
- *Lieut. M. C. D. L. Reynolds, 2nd Bn. Beds. and Herts. Regt., Colchester.
- *Major N. D. Rice (†), Depot, The Buffs, Canterbury.
- Lieut. N. R. Reeves (†), Depot, The Buffs, Canterbury.
- 2nd Lieut. G. C. Reeves, 3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Lydd.
- 2nd Lieut. M. C. Russell (†), 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
- *Capt. L. A. Rowe (†), Depot, Royal Fusiliers, Hounslow.
- *Lieut. A. L. Semmence (†), Depot, Essex Regt., Warley.
- 2nd Lieut. A. C. Simmonds, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt., Shorncliffe.
- Rev. S. J. Squires, M.A., 11, Prospect Row, Old Brompton, Chatham.
- Lieut. A. K. Steel, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
- *Capt. D. E. Taunton (†), 4th Bn. Northamptonshire Regt., Clare Street, Northampton.
- *Capt. F. C. Tarr (†), 73, Loxley Road, Wandsworth.
- 2nd Lieut. R. M. Tarrant, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
- *Capt. F. W. C. Thomas (†), R.A.P.C., Canterbury.
- *Major C. M. Usher, O.B.E. (†), G.S.O. for P.T., Eastern Command H.Q., Horse Guards.
- Capt. L. J. Walsh, R.A.S.C. Depot, Feltham.
- Lieut. H. de L. Walters, 2nd Bn. The Buffs, Shorncliffe.
- *Lieut. R. A. C. Wellesley, 3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Lydd.
- Lieut. G. W. P. Weston, 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
- *Capt. W. R. Wilson (†), R.A. Depot, Woolwich.

BOXING.

- Lieut. O. E. H. C. Wijk (†), 4th Hussars, Colchester.
Lieut. P. J. Wreford Brown (†), 2nd East Surrey Regt., Shorncliffe.
Lieut. O. G. W. White (†), 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
Lieut. L. J. Wood (†), 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., Dover.
Capt. H. G. Wainwright, R.M.A., Woolwich.
*Capt. T. H. Yalden, M.C. (†), Depot, East Surrey Regt., Kingston.

LONDON DISTRICT.

(See also Territorial Army.)

- *Major the Hon. W. S. P. Alexander, D.S.O., M.C. (†), 1st Bn. Irish Guards, Chelsea Barracks.
Lieut. C. E. Beckwith, H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
Lieut. C. W. S. Blackett (†), Guards' Depot, Caterham.
*Lieut. F. S. S. Barlow (†), H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
*Capt. W. H. Bromley Davenport (†), 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, Victoria Barracks, Windsor.
*Lieut.-Col. F. E. Buller, O.B.E., M.C., R.E. (†), H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
*Lieut. R. H. Bushman (†), H.Q. London District, Horse Guards.
Tel.: Whitehall 4466.
Capt. E. B. R. Colvin, Grenadier Guards, Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.2.
Capt. and Qr.-Mr. E. C. Cutler, M.C., 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, H.M. Tower of London.
Lieut. J. E. J. Davie (†), 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, Victoria Barracks, Windsor.
*Capt. E. F. Davies, M.C. (†), Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea.
2nd Lieut. W. R. de B. des Voeux, 2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards, Victoria Barracks, Windsor.
Lieut. C. I. H. Dunbar, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, H.M. Tower of London, E.C.3.
Capt. A. L. Dunhill (†), R.A.P.C., 80, Pall Mall. Tel.: Whitehall 7738.
Lieut. The Earl of Erne, Royal Horse Guards, Hyde Park Barracks, S.W.7.
Capt. R. S. Ellicott, R.A.P.C., The Barracks, Barnet.
Lieut. St. J. O. A. W. Forbes, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards, Chelsea Barracks.
2nd Lieut. J. F. Gresham (†), 1st Bn. Welsh Guards, Wellington Barracks.
2nd Lieut. J. de H. Hamilton, 3rd Bn. Coldstream Guards, Chelsea.
Bt.-Major F. G. Harvey, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., A.E.C., H.Q. London District, Horse Guards. Tel.: Whitehall 4466. (Timekeeper only.)
Lieut.-Col. F. B. de Klee, Royal Horse Guards, Hyde Park Barracks.
*Major M. P. Leahy, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (Retd.), 45, Clarges Street, London. Tel.: Grosvenor 1369.
*Capt. N. Leith-Hay-Clark, Tiddesley House, Victoria Street. Tel.: Victoria 3509.
Lieut. J. C. Lewis (†), 1st Bn. Welsh Guards, Wellington Barracks.
Capt. W. T. Lindsay, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, H.M. Tower of London.
*Major Bruce Logan (†), Devonshire Club, St. James Street. Tel.: Gerrard 7590.
*Capt. P. McEnroy (†), 10, James Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Tel.: Flaxman 6040.
Lieut. J. E. Mathew, 1st Bn. Irish Guards, Chelsea Barracks.
*Lieut. W. A. H. Maxwell, A.D.C., Eastern Command H.Q., Horse Guards. Tel.: Whitehall 4466.
Capt. J. F. Milburne, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, H.M. Tower of London.
Rev. A. T. A. Naylor, O.B.E., M.A., Guards' Depot, Caterham.
*Major H. G. Peake, M.B., R.A.M.C., Finsbury Barracks, E.C.
*Major C. C. Spooner, D.S.O. (†), 3, Cadogan Mansions, Sloane Square.
*Major T. S. Tate, M.B.E., M.C. (†), 2, Highfield Road, Tolworth, Surrey.
2nd Lieut. H. D. Tweedie (†), 2nd Bn. Scots Guards, H.M. Tower of London.
*Major C. M. Usher, O.B.E. (†), H.Q. Eastern Command, Horse Guards.
Capt. J. O. E. Vandeleur, Irish Guards, Chelsea Barracks.

BOXING.

Major W. A. C. Wilkinson, M.C., 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards, Warley.
 Lieut. M. V. Wingfield Stratford (†), 1st Bn. Scots Guards,
 Wellington Barracks.

N.B.—Telephone numbers of barracks in London are:—Chelsea:
 Sloane 6517. Wellington: Victoria 6863. Tower of London:
 Royal 0885. Windsor: Windsor 38. H.Q. London District, Horse
 Guards: Whitehall 4466.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

- *Capt. E. A. Arderne, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- Lieut. C. W. A. Bath, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
- Lieut. R. Bertram, 3rd K.O. Hussars, York.
- Lieut. J. Biddulph, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
- *Capt. R. H. D. Bolton (†), 6th Bn. D.W. Regt., Skipton-in-Craven.
- Lieut. C. J. Bradford, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. A. C. Burdett, Depot, Leicestershire Regt.
- *Lieut. H. N. Burr, Depot, K.O.Y.L.I.
- Lieut. C. Byrne, D.C.M., Depot, E. Yorks. Regt.
- *Lieut. R. H. N. Clarke (†), 1st Bn. Foresters, Lichfield.
- *Lieut. W. R. N. Clifford, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. J. C. M. Close, 4th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
- Lieut. D. F. Coburn, Depot, Leicestershire Regt.
- Lieut. M. J. Conway, 5th Div. Signals.
- *Capt. J. A. Corley, M.C., M.M., 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt., Strensall.
- Lieut. E. B. Cottingham, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
- *Lieut. J. E. Cousens, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- 2nd Lieut. D. F. Crosthwaite, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- *Lieut. H. F. Dawson, Depot, N. Staffordshire Regt.
- Lieut. J. A. Dawson, 2nd Bn. E. Yorks. Regt., Catterick.
- Lieut. J. C. Dent, R.A., 24th Field Bde., R.A.
- *Capt. R. T. Edgeworth-Johnstone, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. C. Fanning-Evans, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- *Capt. H. R. Firth (†), Training Bn. Royal Signals.
- *Major D. F. Ferguson, 1st Bn. Durham L.I., Catterick.
- *Lieut. G. J. Folkard (†), 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- Capt. C. F. Forester-Walker, M.C., 3rd K.O. Hussars.
- *Lieut. K. O. N. Foster, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. G. Frampton, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt., Strensall.
- *2nd Lieut. H. P. L. Glass (†), 1st Bn. Foresters, Lichfield.
- 2nd Lieut. T. F. C. Hamilton, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. G. P. Hobbs, Depot, Northumberland Fusiliers.
- 2nd Lieut. G. C. Hopkinson, 4th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
- *Capt. B. B. Kennett (†), Training Bn. Royal Signals.
- Lieut. B. J. Leech, Depot, Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *Lieut. R. W. Littlehales, 1st Bn. Essex Regt., Catterick.
- Capt. W. A. J. Lockhart, 3rd K.O. Hussars, York.
- 2nd Lieut. R. E. B. Mortimer, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- Lieut. R. R. Phillips, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt., Catterick.
- *Capt. R. A. C. Prevett, Depot, E. Yorks. Regt.
- *Lieut. D. L. Rhys, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Borderers.
- *Capt. C. J. Robins (†), Hallam Bn., Y. and L. Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. J. R. Rollin, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Borderers.
- *Lieut. J. B. P. Sadler (†), 1st Bn. Foresters, Lichfield.
- *Major S. A. Sanford, 3rd K.O. Hussars.
- *Capt. E. C. Sebag-Montefiore, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- Lieut. F. P. St. M. Shiel, 2nd Bn. S. Wales Borderers.
- Lieut. F. H. Simpson, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- *Capt. R. B. Y. Simpson, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
- *Capt. H. F. Smith, 4th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
- 2nd Lieut. R. E. T. St. John, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *Lieut. J. L. W. Unwin, Depot, Foresters.
- Lieut. J. C. Van der Kiste, Depot, N. Staffordshire Regt.
- *Lieut. J. G. C. Waldron, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
- *Capt. C. A. Warmer, D.C.M., M.M. (†), Depot, Foresters, Derby.
- *Lieut. H. D. Watt, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- *Capt. A. J. L. Whyte, R.E. (†), Fishergate House, York.
- Lieut. A. E. Wilkinson, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. E. E. M. Williams, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *Lieut. F. A. H. Wilson, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.

BOXING.

- *Lieut. A. G. P. Withington, Depot, Leicestershire Regt.
- Lieut. R. N. Yorke, Depot, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NORTHERN IRELAND DISTRICT.

- *Lieut. G. G. B. Anderson, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- Lieut. H. N. Bellamy, 1st Bn. Border Regt.
- *2nd Lieut. R. F. L. Chance, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- *Major V. L. S. Cowley, D.S.O., M.C., Depot, R.U. Rifles.
- *Lieut. W. D. Davies, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- Lieut. W. P. Dixon, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- *Lieut. B. T. O. Fegan, 2nd Bn. N. Staffordshire Regt.
- Lieut. A. E. Hillier, 2nd Bn. N. Staffordshire Regt.
- 2nd Lieut. D. A. Kendrew, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- Lieut. H. A. W. Kerrich, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- Lieut. F. H. Kirkwell, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- *Lieut. C. T. Mitford, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- *Major H. McL. Morrison, M.C., G.S.O. III, N.I.D.
- Capt. M. C. Nicholson, 1st Bn. Border Regt.
- Lieut. A. L. Novis, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- Capt. G. E. R. C. Osborne, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- Lieut. R. B. Pakenham, 1st Bn. Border Regt.
- *Lieut. P. D. S. Palmer, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.
- *2nd Lieut. M. J. Perreau, 2nd Bn. N. Staffordshire Regt.
- *Lieut. E. A. R. Porch, S.O. for P.T., N.I.D.
- *2nd Lieut. J. B. E. H. Radcliffe, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- *Capt. W. B. A. Reid, Depot, R.U. Rifles.
- Lieut. F. L. Samut, 1st Bn. Border Regt.
- Capt. L. Spragg, M.C., R.A.
- Lieut. R. W. D. de W. Warren, 1st Bn. Border Regt.
- *2nd Lieut. E. A. W. Williams, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- *Lieut. E. W. R. Wingfield, 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

SCOTTISH COMMAND.

- *Capt. C. M. Barber, G.S.O. for P.T. (†), H.Q. Scottish Command, Edinburgh. Tel. No.: Edinburgh 21071.
- Lieut. G. G. M. Batchelor (†), 1st Bn. K.O.S.B., Fort George.
- *Capt. L. G. Beach (†), City of Edinburgh Fortress Coy., R.E., Edinburgh. Tel. No.: Edinburgh 21333.
- Lieut. H. N. Blair (†), 2nd Bn. Black Watch, Glasgow.
- Capt. A. W. Brock, M.B.E., M.C. (†), Marischal College, Aberdeen.
- Lieut. D. R. Buchanan (†), Depot, Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen. Tel. No.: Aberdeen 3093.
- *Col. R. B. Campbell, C.B.E., D.S.O. (†), Director of Physical Education, Edinburgh University, Edinburgh. Tel.: Edinburgh 41001.
- *Lieut. P. U. Campbell (†), Depot, H.L.I., Glasgow. Tel.: Maryhill, Glasgow, 369.
- *Lieut. J. H. F. Cox (†), Depot, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Ayr. Tel.: Ayr 2824.
- 2nd Lieut. R. M. Crosthwaite (†), 1st Bn. K.O.S.B., Fort George. Tel.: Ardersier 12.
- *Lieut. T. C. J. Dickson (†), 1st Bn. A. and S. Highlanders, Edinburgh. Tel.: Edinburgh 87283.
- *Lieut. Sir P. Dundas, Bt. (†), Depot, Black Watch, Perth. Tel.: Perth 616.
- *Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. T. Evans, M.C. (†), Depot, Royal Scots, Glencorse. Tel.: Penicuik 21.
- *Lieut. H. M. Gordon (†), Depot, Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen. Tel.: Aberdeen 3093.
- 2nd Lieut. A. P. W. Hope (†), 1st Bn. K.O.S.B., Fort George. Tel.: Ardersier 12.
- Lieut. H. J. M. Hyslop (†), 1st Bn. A. and S. Highlanders, Edinburgh. Tel.: Edinburgh 87283.
- Lieut. D. V. Kennedy (†), 1st Bn. K.O.S.B., Fort George. Tel.: Ardersier 12.
- *Lieut. I. D. K. Macrae (†), Depot, Seaforth Highlanders, Fort George. Tel.: Ardersier 12.

BOXING.

- *Lieut. J. D. A. MacLaren (†), Depot, K.O.S.B., Berwick-on-Tweed.
Tel.: Berwick 93.
- Lieut. C. J. S. McAleester (†), 1st Bn. K.O.S.B., Fort George. Tel.: Ardersier 12.
- *Lieut. G. I. Malcolm (†), 1st Bn. A. and S. Highlanders, Edinburgh.
Tel.: Edinburgh 87283.
- Lieut. J. B. McVittie (†), Depot, Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow.
Tel.: Maryhill, Glasgow, 369.
- Capt. N. Noble, M.C. (†), 2nd Bn. Black Watch, Glasgow.
- Lieut. P. G. C. Peddie, Depot, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, Inverness.
Tel.: Inverness 91.
- *Lieut. E. L. Percival (T.A. only), Depot, Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow.
Tel.: Maryhill, Glasgow, 369.
- Lieut. N. Stewart-Sandeman (†), Depot, Black Watch, Perth. Tel.: Perth 616.
- *Lieut.-Col. A. Stirling of Garden (†), "Sandyholes," Kippen, Stirlingshire. Tel.: Kippen 175.
- *Col. Bruce Turnbull (†), 155th Infantry Brigade, Edinburgh. Tel.: Edinburgh 26868.
- *Lieut. R. M. Villiers (†), Depot, The Cameronians, Hamilton. Tel.: Hamilton 132.
- Lieut. R. M. H. Waller (†), Depot, The Cameronians, Hamilton.
Tel.: Hamilton 132.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

- Capt. W. A. R. Ames (†), Depot, Oxf. and Bucks, L.I.
- *Lieut. E. D. S. Anderson (†), S.O. for P.T., Southern Command, Tidworth.
- Lieut. R. Ashley (†), Depot, Wiltshire Regt., Devizes.
- Lieut. W. Buchanan, 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- *Lieut. A. T. Burlton (†), 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- Lieut. W. L. R. Benyon (†), 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, Tidworth.
- Lieut. J. N. Berkeley-Miller (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Ludgershall.
- Capt. de E. G. Chamberlain (†), Adjutant, 5th/7th Hampshire Regt., Southampton.
- Capt. D. Chesney, O.B.E., 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- Lieut. R. G. R. Chilton (†), Depot, Dorsetshire Regt., Dorchester.
- Lieut. E. R. S. Challinor (†), 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- Lieut. L. E. Cooper, 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- Lieut. A. C. J. Congreve (†), 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, Gosport.
- Major L. H. Cox, M.C. (†), Depot, Gloucestershire Regt., Bristol.
- *Lieut. P. T. N. Clark (†), 26th Field Bde., R.A., Bulford.
- Lieut. E. H. Creasy, Depot, Devonshire Regt., Exeter.
- Capt. J. E. Culver, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Devonport.
- *Lieut. F. J. Davis (†), G.S.O. for P.T., Southern Command, Salisbury.
- Lieut. J. H. A. Dean (†), Depot, Worcestershire Regt., Worcester.
- *Lieut. E. M. Davies-Jenkins (†), 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, Tidworth.
- *Lieut. F. J. P. Dewhurst (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Ludgershall.
- Lieut. A. A. H. Ewin (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Ludgershall.
- Lieut. J. A. Fitzpatrick (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Ludgershall.
- *Capt. W. P. Foot (†), 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Parkhurst.
- *Lieut. H. R. Frink (†), 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, Tidworth.
- *Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher (†), 2nd Bn. Loyal Regt., Tidworth.
- Major A. H. Gatehouse, M.C. (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps, Ludgershall.
- Lieut. J. Gifford (†), Depot, Dorsetshire Regt., Dorchester.
- 2nd Lieut. R. F. M. Humphery (†), 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Parkhurst.
- Major A. E. Hawkins (†), Depot, Dorsetshire Regt., Dorchester.
- Capt. M. A. Hamilton, 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
- 2nd Lieut. G. G. Heathcote, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Tidworth.
- Lieut. M. L. P. Jackson, 1st Bn. Green Howards, Portland.
- Lieut. H. J. Kauter, Depot, Royal Tank Corps, Wool.
- Lieut. H. G. Lindley (†), Depot, Hampshire Regt., Winchester.
- *Brigadier G. M. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (†), H.Q. 7th Inf. Bde., Tidworth.

BOXING.

- *Capt. E. FitzH. Lynch (†), 2nd Bn. Loyal Regt., Tidworth.
 *Capt. J. B. E. Martyr, 1st Bn. P. of W. Vols.
 2nd Lieut. J. M. LeMesurier, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Devonport.
 Lieut. M. R. Lonsdale, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Devonport.
 *Capt. L. E. Misa (†), 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, Tidworth.
 Capt. A. H. Mitchell, M.B.E., M.C. (†), "Ing-Raven," Carlton Road,
 N. Weymouth.
 Lieut. C. le S. Metcalfe (†), 2nd Bn. Loyal Regt., Tidworth.
 Capt. A. D. Mulligan, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Tidworth.
 2nd Lieut. R. E. Nash, 1st Bn. Green Howards, Portland.
 2nd Lieut. G. H. C. Napier (†), 26th Field Bde., R.A., Bulford.
 Lieut. R. E. Noel-Clarke, Depot, Royal Tank Corps, Wool.
 *Rev. J. J. E. O'Malley, O.B.E., M.A. (†), H.Q. Southern Command.
 Lieut. J. Onslow (†), Depot, D.C.L.I., Bodmin.
 2nd Lieut. A. G. ff. Powell (†), 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers,
 Tidworth.
 2nd Lieut. P. Pender-Cudlip, 5th Light Bde., R.A., Bulford.
 *Lieut. R. G. C. Poole, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Tidworth.
 Lieut. E. E. Pettit, 9th Lancers, Tidworth.
 Lieut. H. A. Phelps, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Devonport.
 Lieut. E. G. Pine-Coffin, Depot, Devonshire Regt., Exeter.
 Lieut. G. P. B. Roberts, Depot, Royal Tank Corps, Wool.
 *Lieut. D. R. E. Shaw, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Devonport.
 2nd Lieut. C. M. Smiley (†), 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, Gosport.
 Lieut. H. H. Sykes, 9th Q.R. Lancers, Tidworth.
 *Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tilley, D.S.O., M.C. (†), 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps,
 Ludgershall.
 *Major T. H. Wand-Tetley, O.B.E. (†), Depot, Wiltshire Regt.,
 Devizes.
 Lieut. E. R. S. Westropp (†), 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt., Parkhurst,
 I.O.W.
 Lieut. A. D. Ward (†), Depot, Dorsetshire Regt., Dorchester.

WESTERN COMMAND.

- *Capt. H. L. Birks, Royal Tank Corps, G.S.O.3, H.Q. Western
 Command, Chester. Tel No. 922.
 Lieut. G. E. Braithwaite, Depot, Royal Welch Fusiliers, Wrexham.
 Lieut. C. H. Bowker, Depot, Prince of Wales' Vols., Warrington.
 Tel. No. 1176.
 *Lieut.-Col. J. Betts, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.R.O. East Lancs. Zone, Preston.
 Tel. No. 7241.
 Lieut. B. A. Burke, Depot, King's Own Royal Regt., Lancaster.
 Tel. No. 239.
 Lieut. T. T. Body, Depot, East Lancs. Regt., Preston. Tel. No. 7241.
 Lieut. F. G. Barnes, Depot, The Loyal Regt., Preston. Tel. No. 7241.
 Lieut. J. D. Cooke-Hurle, Depot, Cheshire Regt., Chester. Tel. No.
 1050.
 Lieut. E. A. Calderbank, Depot, King's Own Royal Regt., Lancaster.
 Tel. Nos. 239, after 6 p.m. 181.
 Capt. E. A. M. Cleveland, M.C., Army Technical School (Boys),
 Beachley, Chepstow, Mon.
 Major J. A. Daniel, D.S.O., M.C., Army Technical School (Boys),
 Beachley, Chepstow, Mon.
 Lieut. W. J. Douglass, Depot, Manchester Regt., Manchester.
 *Capt. E. R. Freeman, Depot, Royal Welch Fusiliers, Wrexham.
 Lieut. J. W. Graham, R.A.M.C. (†), attached 8th (A) Bn. Manchester
 Regt., Ardwick Green, Manchester. Tel. No.: Ardwick 3622.
 Lieut. G. B. Davis, Depot, The King's Regt., Seaforth (Judge only).
 Tel. No.: Waterloo 287.
 Capt. E. W. B. Harte, R.E., attached Army Technical School (Boys),
 Beachley, Chepstow, Mon.
 Lieut. G. D. G. Heyman, Depot, The King's Regt., Seaforth. Tel.
 No.: Seaforth 287.
 Capt. K. E. Hegan, R.A.S.C., attd. Army Technical School (Boys).
 Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. le Huray, D.C.M., 7th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers,
 Drill Hall, Cross Lane, Salford. Tel.: Pendleton 87.
 *Lieut. B. McCall (†), 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Pembroke Dock.
 *Capt. W. H. Palmer, M.B.E., M.C., A.R.O., Cardiff.

BOXING.

- *Major J. E. C. Partridge, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon. Tel.: Newport 3706.
- Major A. Russell, D.S.O., R.E., attd. Army Technical School (Boys), Beachley, Chepstow, Mon.
- Lieut. J. F. C. Reilly, R.E., attd. Army Technical School (Boys).
- Lieut. C. A. I. Suther, Depot, Cheshire Regt., Chester. Tel. No. 1050.
- Capt. J. E. Slattery, Adj., 6th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Drill Hall, Rochdale. Tel. No. 2510.
- Lieut. G. B. Sugden, Depot, South Wales Borderers, Brecon. Tel. No. 57.
- Lieut. J. R. Thatcher, Depot, East Lancs. Regt., Preston. Tel. No. 7241.
- Lieut. J. B. Verbi, Depot, Border Regt., Carlisle. Tel. No. 578, 6 p.m. 434.
- *Lieut. S. Vickers (†), 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Pembroke Dock.
- Capt. C. F. Webb, Adj., 10th Manchester Regt., Drill Hall, Riffe Street, Oldham. Tel. No.: Main 4946.
- Lieut. F. L. Webb, Army Technical School (Boys), Beachley, Chepstow, Mon.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

(See also London District.)

- *Capt. A. J. Andrews, 17th London Regt., 66, Tredagar Road, Bow, E. Lieut. L. A. Austin, 21st London Regt., 4, Flodden Road, Camberwell, S.E.15.
- Lieut. S. L. Bedford, 10, Queen's Square, Brighton.
- Capt. L. S. Boyd, 22nd London Regt., 2, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.
- Capt. A. E. P. Bridge, 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt., Horsham.
- Col. Sir F. Carne Rasch, Bt., Ingatestone Hall, Essex.
- 2nd Lieut. J. D. Castle, The White Cottage, Woodford Green, Essex.
- Lieut.-Col. P. D. Castle, The White Cottage, Woodford Green, Essex.
- Capt. C. H. W. Clarke, 1st City of London Regt., Handel Street, W.C.1.
- Major Herbert Cook, M.C., Junior Army and Navy Club, London, S.W.
- *Capt. R. H. Couchman, Lloyds, London, E.C.3.
- Lieut. P. C. Craddock, 105, Holland Road, Brixton, S.W.9.
- Lieut. W. S. Crane, 51st A.A. Bde., R.A., Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea.
- *Capt. E. F. Davies, M.C., Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea.
- Major H. S. Doe, M.C., 5th Bn. Essex Regt., Chelmsford.
- Capt. E. D. Fowler Dixon, 1, Dorset Buildings, London, E.C.4.
- Lieut. J. E. George, 23rd London Regt., Clapham Junction, S.W.11.
- Capt. K. C. W. George, 63rd Field Bde., R.A., 105, Holland Park, Brixton, S.W.9.
- Lieut.-Col. A. J. Gibson, T.D., R.A.M.C., Red House, Brentwood, Middlesex.
- *Lieut.-Col. W. H. Godfrey, M.B.E., M.M., 13th London Regt., Kensington, W.8.
- Lieut. S. J. Gilbert, 47th Division, R.A.S.C., Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea.
- 2nd Lieut. R. W. Glead, H.A.C., Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.2.
- Lieut. J. W. Graham, R.A.M.C., attd. 8th Manchester Regt., Manchester.
- Col. C. F. H. Greenwood, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.
- *Capt. E. Gribben, M.C., 18th London Regt., Duke of York's H.Q., Chelsea.
- Major G. P. Guyer, 1st City of London Regt., Handel Street, W.C.1.
- Capt. R. C. Halse, 22nd London Regt., Jamaica Road, Bermondsey.
- *Major S. W. Harris, 15, Park Lane, W.
- Major G. M. Haslam, 65th Field Bde., R.A., Eltham Road, Lee Green, and at "Oaklands," St. Margaret's Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.
- Capt. R. W. Hellis, 22nd Armoured Car Coy., 1, Elverton Street, Westminster.
- Capt. E. H. Hillersdon, 2nd City of London Regt., 213, Balham High Road, London, S.W.17.
- Major E. J. Hunt, 7th City of London Regt., 24, Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.2.

BOXING.

- Lieut. J. V. Howgate, 4th Queen's Royal Regt., Croydon.
Capt. F. V. Jacoby, M.C., 359, Fulham Road, London, W.6.
Capt. S. A. M. Josephs, 92nd Field Bde., R.A., Woolwich.
Capt. A. E. M. John, 10th London Regt., 17, Penton Street,
Pentonville, N.1.
Lieut. E. Manby, 4th Bn. Suffolk Regt., Woodbridge.
Lieut. A. R. Martin, 23rd London Regt., Clapham Junction, S.W.11.
Lieut. L. McDermott, 54th A.A. Bde., R.A., Lytton Grove, Putney.
Capt. J. B. H. Meikle, 65th Field Bde., R.A., 43, Eltham Road, Lee
Green.
Major P. J. Metherwell, 17th London Regt., 66, Tredegar Road, Bow,
E.
Capt. A. B. Milner, 76, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.11.
Capt. L. F. Morling, 44th Div., R.E., 10, Queen's Square, Brighton.
Lieut. E. R. Mouncher, 20th London Regt., Blackheath.
Lieut. E. G. Paulus, "Crestway," Mount Pleasant, Alperton,
Wembley, N.W.
*Col. C. Portway, M.C., Monks Lodge, Great Maplestead, Halstead,
Essex.
Capt. G. R. Rogers, 23rd London Regt., Clapham Junction, S.W.11.
*Lieut. E. C. Shepperd, 22nd London Regt., 2, Jamaica Road,
Bermondsey, Tel. 1846.
*Major R. D. Sherbrook Walker, 8th Bn. Middlesex Regt., 14, Belsize
Lane, N.W.3.
*Major H. Sherwood, T.D., 9th Bn. Middlesex Regt., Pound Lane,
Willesden, N.W.10.
Capt. E. P. Shelley, 4th City of London Regt., 112, Shaftesbury
Street, City Road, N.1.
Capt. F. E. A. Taylor, 7th City of London Regt., 24, Sun Street, E.C.2.
*Lieut. C. E. Thompson, M.C., 4, Railway Approach, S.E. Tel.:
Bermondsey 1846.
Capt. E. N. Trevor, 13th London Regt., Iverna Gardens, Kensington,
W.8.
Capt. C. Venables, 13th London Regt., Iverna Gardens, Kensington,
W.8.
Lieut. W. G. G. Watson, 13th London Regt., Iverna Gardens,
Kensington, W.8.
*Major L. J. Wayman, 20th London Regt., Holly Lodge House,
Blackheath.
Lieut. W. E. G. West, 65th Field Bde., R.A., 43, Eltham Road, Lee
Green, S.E.12.
Lieut. D. J. Wilson, 65th Field Bde., R.A., 43, Eltham Road, Lee
Green, S.E.12.
Lieut. F. C. Williams, 47th Div., R.A.S.C., Duke of York's H.Q.,
Chelsea.

CHINA.

- Capt. J. A. Chapel, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Lieut. H. Drury, The East Lancashire Regt.
Capt. C. E. Elliot-Heywood, Royal Army Pay Corps.
Capt. P. Gottwaltz, The South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. J. W. Hope, The South Wales Borderers.
Major R. G. Lochner, The South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. C. H. Lyddon, Royal Corps of Signals.
Lieut. M. Manlove, The East Lancashire Regt.
Major H. M. J. McIntyre, Royal Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. E. R. Macpherson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Lieut. E. D. S. Powell, The Lincolnshire Regt.
Major H. R. Shillington, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Capt. A. R. Smeathers, The South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. A. Wall, The Lincolnshire Regt.
Capt. F. R. Williams, The Lincolnshire Regt.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

- Lieut. R. B. Allman, 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
Capt. R. H. B. Arkwright, 12th Royal Lancers.
Lieut.-Col. G. L. Brown, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.
Lieut. P. B. I. O. Burge, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.

BOXING.

Lieut. P. J. S. Boyle, 1st Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Major N. B. F. Collins, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Lieut. R. A. F. Crooksshank, 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
Lieut. H. G. Harborne, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Lieut. P. H. C. Hayward, Royal Berks. Regt.
Lieut. E. F. Gale, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.
Lieut. C. I. P. Holroyd, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. C. E. H. Hyde, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.
Lieut. M. J. Lindsay, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. A. J. T. McGaw, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Rev. S. H. Moody, C.F., R.A.Ch.D.
Capt. C. D. Moorhead, M.C., 2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.
Lieut. E. H. B. Neill, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, Jerusalem.
Lieut. W. C. Newton, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.
Capt. F. C. T. Noakes, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. R. P. O. Poole, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Lieut. P. D. F. Powell, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.
Capt. B. B. Rackham, M.C., 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.
Lieut. W. Rippon, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
*Capt. O. W. D. Smith, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards.
Lieut. G. C. Stockwell, Staff Captain, H.Q., B.T.P., Jerusalem.
Lieut. F. L. Thornton, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. M. Watson, 1st Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. G. L. Weeks, 1st Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
2nd Lieut. F. B. Whiting, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.

GIBRALTAR.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Bellamy, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.
Capt. G. W. P. N. Burden, E. Lancs. Regt.
*Lieut. Hon. G. R. Clegg-Hill, 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. S. A. Clough-Taylor, 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers.
2nd Lieut. J. A. Dene, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.
Capt. B. H. House, Royal Signals.
Lieut. J. C. Liesching, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.
Lieut. T. Mainprise-King, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.
Lieut. D. Meynell, 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.
Lieut. C. H. V. Pritchard, 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers.
2nd Lieut. T. A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers.
Capt. G. F. Watson, D.S.O., 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusiliers.

MALTA.

*Lieut. J. J. Abbott, 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.
2nd Lieut. Hon. H. G. A. Browne, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
*Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. H. Coffin, 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.
2nd Lieut. A. J. Cooper, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
*Capt. R. H. Griffiths, M.C., 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
2nd Lieut. C. P. H. Harington, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
Lieut. C. W. Kidwell, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
Lieut. D. H. Knott, 2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.
Lieut. A. J. T. McGaw, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. H. R. Nicholl, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut. P. M. Roddy, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.
*Lieut. (Qr.-Mr.) A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut. A. R. C. Southby, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
Major W. Lee Stewart, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL BOXERS IN THE ARMY.

The following are debarred from boxing at any meeting organised by the Army B.A. or any Army Formation or Unit until reinstated as an Amateur or Service Amateur (for Reinstatement Form see previous page):—

1865775	Spr. A. Brand, 17th Field Coy., R.E.
1615047	L/Corpl. E. Brewer, 2nd Bn. The Devon Regt.
7254472	Sergt. T. H. Burnett, 4th Coy., R.A.M.C.
7007817	Rfsm. M. Carnduff, 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
1420650	L/Bdr. T. Clemmett, 10th Field Bde., R.A.
4442443	Sergt. N. Colman, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.
1018778	Bdr. (Sadlr.) A. Coultas, 84th Field Bde., R.A.
8097742	Sergt. E. Cox, 1st Bn. Somerset L.I. (India, 1932).
	Pte. J. Denham, 1st Bn. Royal Warwick Regt.
	Pte. W. Dumbleton, 1st Bn. Wiltshire Regt.
1073795	L/Bdr. W. Ellis, 1st A.A. Battery, R.A. (Singapore, 1932).
2307098	Dvr. C. F. Emblem, 1st Divisional Signals.
3310006	L/Corpl. J. Evans, Depot, Highland L.I.
7775592	Gnr. R. Grant, 9th Med. Battery, R.A.
	Dvr. Graham, R.E., Aldershot.
	Dvr. G. Gray, 13th Coy., R.A.S.C.
	Sergt. Green, Royal Artillery.
M/35933	Dvr. A. Hamilton, 18th M.T. Coy., R.A.S.C.
	Corpl. Hart, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.
1419111	L/Bdr. C. J. Hill, 2nd Light Bde., R.A.
5104265	Dmr. J. Humphrey, Depot, Royal Warwick Regt.
1414174	L/Bdr. (Far) H. Hutchinson, 3rd Light Bde., R.A.
3524798	Pte. W. S. Hutchinson, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
808974	Dvr. E. Hyde, 77th Field Battery, R.A. (India, 1932).
798476	Gnr. G. Irving, 94th Field Battery, R.A.
7009457	Rfsm. R. Jenning, 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
1063302	Bdr. E. J. John, Depot Bde., R.A.
1045731	Gnr. W. F. Lee, Royal Artillery.
	C/Sergt. H. Livesley, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
1026992	Bdr. J. Melvin, 27th Field Battery, R.A.
5610072	L/Sergt. W. H. Miller, Depot, Devonshire Regt.
7874663	Pte. A. Mills, 4th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
	Sergt. E. Nicholls, 1st Bn. Somerset L.I. (India, 1932).
	Pte. F. Porter, 27th Medium Bde., R.A.
	Gnr. C. Roadknight, 7th Field Bde., R.A.
	L/Sergt. A. H. Smith, R.A.
6842956	Rfsm. V. Sly, 1st Bn. K.R.R.C. (India, 1932).
1421261	Sigr. G. Staneman, 7th Medium Battery, R.A.
4611355	Pte. W. Stokell, 1st Bn. D. of W. Regt.
3651217	L/Corpl. E. Talbot, 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.
1867979	Spr. M. Tuohy, 23rd Field Coy., R.E.
394018	L/Corpl. H. Tyson, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
	Pte. T. Watkins, 1st Bn. Royal Warwick Regt.
1047567	L/Sergt. W. Wedge, 27th Field Bde., R.A.

NOTE.—This list contains the names of the known Professional boxers who were notified by their units up to the time of publishing this book. It is possible, therefore, that the list is by no means complete.

Units are requested to notify the Hon. Sec. of any omissions or inaccuracies.

LIST OF SERVICE AMATEURS.

A list of Service Amateurs is kept at H.Q., Army B.A. A copy can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary. The Committee, Army B.A., have decided not to publish this list in the handbook as names are constantly being added to it and deleted from it.

BOXING.

ARMY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP (KING'S SHIELD).

- 1914—1st Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.
- 1919—1st Depot Bn., R. Tank Corps.
- 1920—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 1921—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 1922—1st Depot Bn., R. Tank Corps.
- 1923—Training Bn., R. Corps of Signals.
- 1924—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1925—Training Bn., R. Corps of Signals.
- 1926—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1927—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1928—" A " Corps, Royal Signals (Aldershot).
- 1929—" A " Corps, Royal Signals (Aldershot).
- 1930—2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1931—2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1932—2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1933—2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.

RUNNERS-UP—NOBLE TROPHY.

- 1920—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 1921—1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 1922—2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- 1923—2nd Bn. Royal Scots.
- 1924—" T " Bn., Royal Corps of Signals.
- 1925—2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1926—1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.
- 1927—" T " Bn., Royal Corps of Signals.
- 1928—2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1929—2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1930—1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
- 1931—2nd Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.
- 1932—2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.
- 1933—1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.

ARMY AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

OFFICERS.

Heavy Weights.

- 1914—Lieut. E. C. E. Smith, 9th Lancers.
- 1920—Lieut. Nicolls, Royal Field Artillery.
- 1921—Capt. F. E. Buller, R.E.
- 1922—Capt. Bristowe, Tank Corps.
- 1923—Lieut. C. F. Capper, R.G.A.
- 1924—No Competition.
- 1925—Lieut. D. S. Lister, M.C., The Buffs.
- 1926—Lieut. C. F. Capper, 3rd Medium Bde., R.A.
- 1927—Lieut. C. F. Capper, R.A.
- 1928—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.
- 1929—2nd Lieut. P. G. Davis 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
- 1930—Lieut. J. Brittain Jones, 2nd Bn. Black Watch.
- 1931—Lieut. C. H. V. Pritchard, R.W. Fusiliers.
- 1932—Lieut. C. F. Capper, R.A.
- 1933—2nd Lieut. A. G. ff. Powell, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Light-Heavy Weights.

- 1912—Lieut. C. O. Lilly, Dorsetshire Regiment.
- 1913—Capt. M. P. Leahy, R.A.M.C.
- 1914—Capt. G. M. Ellison, Lincolnshire Regiment.
- 1920—Capt. R. P. Gatehouse, Royal Field Artillery.
- 1921—Lieut. L. P. Crouch, Tank Corps.
- 1924—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.
- 1925—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.
- 1926—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., 2nd Loyal Regt.
- 1927—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.



[The Northern Whig and Belfast Post.]

**2ND BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.
WINNERS OF THE ARMY INTER-UNIT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.**

BOXING.

- 1928—Lieut. E. F. Cole, Royal Signals.
1929—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.
1930—Lieut. P. G. Davis, 4th Bn. R. Tank Corps.
1931—2nd Lieut. J. A. H. Powell, 60th Rifles.
1932—Lieut. G. D. Going, 2nd Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles.
1933—2nd Lieut. J. D. Gurowski, 2nd Bn. Scots Guards.

Middle Weights.

- 1912—Lieut. H. D. Bentinck, Coldstream Guards.
1913—No Competition.
1914—Lieut. H. F. S. Huntington, The Welch Regt.
1920—Major H. F. S. Huntington, O.B.E., The Welch Regt.
1921—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
1922—Lieut. L. P. Crouch, Tank Corps.
1923—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
1924—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
1925—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
1926—Lieut. J. Courtis, R.A.S.C.
1927—Lieut. W. Schoales, M.M., Loyal Regt.
1928—Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, R.A.
1929—2nd Lieut. A. D. Black, 1st Bn. The Green Howards.
1930—Lieut. J. H. Dalrymple, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
1931—2nd Lieut. T. Burrowes, Royal Engineers.
1932—Lieut. R. L. D. Weber, R.A.
1933—Lieut. H. A. H. Radcliffe Smith, R.E.

Welter Weights.

- 1912—Lieut. G. le Q. Martel, Royal Engineers.
1913—Lieut. G. le Q. Martel, Royal Engineers.
1914—Lieut. L. H. Jackson, 13th Rajputs.
1920—Major G. le Q. Martel, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers.
1921—Lieut. McCann, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
1922—Lieut. McGregor, R.F.A.
1923—Lieut. A. J. Jarman, Prince of Wales's Vols.
1924—Lieut. H. Kearon, Loyal Regt.
1925—Lieut. H. Kearon, Loyal Regt.
1926—2nd Lieut. W. H. Bromley-Davenport, 3rd Grenadier Guards.
1927—Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, R.A.
1928—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1929—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1930—Lieut. J. J. McCully, 1st Bn. R. Sussex Regt.
1931—2nd Lieut. G. B. Chetwyd-Stapleton, Somerset Light Infantry.
1932—Lieut. J. J. McCully, 1st Bn. R. Sussex Regt.
1933—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, R.A.S.C.

Light Weights.

- 1913—Lieut. Sir Ian Colquhoun, Scots Guards.
1914—Lieut. Sir Ian Colquhoun, Scots Guards.
1920—Capt. J. E. H. Bowstead, M.C., South African Scottish.
1921—Lieut. A. Solly, R.I.F.
1922—Lieut. H. A. Spencer, M.C., Royal Corps of Signals.
1923—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, Loyal Regt.
1924—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, Loyal Regt.
1925—Lieut. H. A. Spencer, M.C., R.C. of Signals.
1926—Lieut. J. W. E. R. Gainher, 2nd Loyal Regt.
1927—2nd Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1928—2nd Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1929—2nd Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1930—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1931—Lieut. H. C. D. Huxham, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
1932—2nd Lieut. A. C. Simonds, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt.
1933—No entry.

BOXING.

Feather Weights.

- 1913—Lieut. C. F. Crousaz, South Staffordshire Regt.
1914—Lieut. B. J. N. Marden, 9th Lancers.
1920—Lieut. Morton, Cheshire Regt.
1921—Lieut. Lindsay, A. & S. Highlanders.
1922—Lieut. I. L. Cronyn, R.I.F.
1923—Lieut. S. O. Boyd, Sherwood Foresters.
1924—Lieut. C. K. Davey, 10th Hussars.
1925—Lieut. E. B. R. Colles, R. Ulster Rifles.
1926—Lieut. W. Byas, 14th Field Brigade, R.A.
1927—Lieut. W. Byas, R.A.
1928—Lieut. W. Byas, R.A.
1929—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt.
1930—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt.
1931—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt.
1932—Lieut. D. E. Taunton, 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regt.
1933—2nd Lieut. A. C. Simmons, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Heavy Weights.

- 1924—Corpl. Harris, 1st Grenadier Guards.
1925—Gdsmn. C. Young, Coldstream Guards.
1926—Gdsmn. C. Young, 3rd Coldstream Guards.
1927—Gdsmn. C. Young, Coldstream Guards.
1928—Sigmn. C. A. Stuart, Royal Signals.
1929—Sigmn. C. A. Stuart, Royal Signals.
1930—Sigmn. C. A. Stuart, Royal Corps of Signals.
1931—Fusilier Byman, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1932—Bugle-Major A. J. Bendy, 1st Bn. H.L.I.
1933—Rfmn. J. Thorne, 2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.

Light-Heavy Weights.

- 1924—Pte. Norris, 2nd E. Yorks. Regt.
1925—Corpl. C. Wheeler, R.C. of Signals.
1926—Gdsmn. J. Harrison, 1st Grenadier Guards.
1927—Sigmn. F. Rodda, Training Bn., R. Corps of Signals.
1928—I/Corpl. F. Rodda, Royal Signals.
1929—I/Corpl. J. Kennedy, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
1930—I/Corpl. J. Kennedy, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
1931—Pte. Sullivan, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
1932—I/Corpl. G. J. Brennan, 2nd Bn. R. Tank Corps.
1933—Sergt. J. Jamieson, Gordon Highlanders.

Middle Weights.

- 1924—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps
1925—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1926—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1927—Gnr. R. A. Smith, 14th Pack Battery, R.A.
1928—Gnr. R. A. Smith, 14th Light Battery, R.A.
1929—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, R. Tank Corps.
1930—Trooper T. Benjamin, The Queen's Bays.
1931—Pte. Brennan, R. Tank Corps.
1932—Trooper J. Gibbons, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
1933—Pte. R. Lacey, R.A.S.C.

BOXING.

Welter Weights.

- 1924—R.S.M. F. Warwick, R. Tank Corps
- 1925—Sigmn. H. V. Langley, R.C. of Signals
- 1926—Gdsmn. Stanton, 1st Coldstream Guards.
- 1927—Corpl. A. Watts, Lancashire Fusiliers.
- 1928—Corpl. A. Watts, Lancashire Fusiliers
- 1929—Sergt. T. Wigmore, 2nd Royal Scots.
- 1930—Pte. W. Barr, 12 Coy. Royal Army Medical Corps.
- 1931—L/Sergt. Peters, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.
- 1932—L/Sergt. P. B. Peters, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.
- 1933—L/Sergt. P. B. Peters, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.

Light Weights.

- 1924—L/Corpl. T. Wigmore, Royal Scots.
- 1925—L/Corpl. T. Wigmore, Royal Scots.
- 1926—L/Corpl. R. P. Jones, T.B., R.C. of Signals.
- 1927—L/Corpl. R. P. Jones, T.B., R.C. of Signals.
- 1928—Gnr. A. Webb, 25th Field Brigade, R.A.
- 1929—Art.L/Sergt. A. H. Smith, Mil. Coll. of Science.
- 1930—Dmr. A. E. Quilter, 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1931—Pte. Khrein, 1st Bn. Green Howards.
- 1932—L/Corpl. B. T. Doyle, 5th Bn. R. Tank Corps.
- 1933—Corpl. Cromey, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.

Feather Weights.

- 1924—Pte. Christie, Royal Scots.
- 1925—Sigmn. A. J. Richmond, R.C. of Signals.
- 1926—Sergt. W. D. Beal, The Buffs.
- 1927—Sergt. W. D. Beal, The Buffs.
- 1928—Sergt. W. D. Beal, The Buffs.
- 1929—Sergt. E. Wood, 1st K.O.Y.L.I.
- 1930—Corpl. J. Jones, 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- 1931—Corpl. J. Jones, 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- 1932—Corpl. J. Jones, 2nd Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.
- 1933—Sergt. J. Jones, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Bantam Weights.

- 1924—L/Sergt. Haslam, Loyal Regt.
- 1925—Corpl. G. H. Aguzzi, Northamptonshire Regt.
- 1926—Corpl. G. H. Aguzzi, Northamptonshire Regt.
- 1927—Pte. J. Garland, The Gordon Highlanders.
- 1928—Pte. J. Garland, The Gordon Highlanders.
- 1929—L/Corpl. E. Bennett, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
- 1930—Bdsmn. G. Jones, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.
- 1931—Corpl. E. Bennett, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt.
- 1932—L/Corpl. J. March, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.
- 1933—L/Corpl. J. March, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Fly Weights.

- 1924—Sigmn. Collins, R.C. of Signals.
- 1925—Sergt. E. Haslam, Loyal Regt.
- 1926—Corpl. Connell, Cameronians.
- 1927—Sergt. C. Haslam, The Loyal Regt.
- 1928—Corpl. J. Connell, Cameronians.
- 1929—Sergt. C. E. Haslam, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1930—Sergt.-Instr. C. E. Haslam, Army Physical Training Staff
- 1931—Sergt.-Instr. C. E. Haslam, Army Physical Training Staff
- 1932—Sergt.-Instr. C. E. Haslam, Army Physical Training Staff.
- 1933—Trooper D. O'Callaghan, 16/5th Lancers.

BOXING.

BOYS.

Gnat (6 st. 7 lbs.).

- 1928—Boy Gill, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy Hind, 1st Bn. The Suffolk Regt.
- 1930—Boy Dickenson, Northamptonshire Regt.
- 1931—Boy Frisby, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1932—A/T. Ashworth, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1933—A/T. Gravells, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Midge (7 stone).

- 1928—Boy Harvey, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy McKay, R.A. Depot.
- 1930—Boy O'Callaghan, 16th/5th Lancers.
- 1931—Boy Dickenson, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.
- 1932—A/T. Lindsay, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1933—A/T. Ashworth, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Mosquito (7 st. 7 lbs.).

- 1928—Boy Cavanagh, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy Baker, R. Ulster Rifles.
- 1930—Boy Davey, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1931—Boy Hazeldene, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1932—Boy Carney, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
- 1933—A/T. Wilcox, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Fly Weights.

- 1928—Boy Franks, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy Evans, 1st Royal Scots.
- 1930—Boy Walters, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.
- 1931—Boy Tadman, Military College of Science.
- 1932—A/T. Hazeldene, Training Bn., R.E.
- 1933—A/T. Johnson, R.A.S.C.

Bantam Weights.

- 1928—Boy Wilson, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.
- 1929—Boy Cronin, 2nd Bn. The Loyal Regt.
- 1930—Boy Ripley, 1st Bn. The Essex Regt.
- 1931—Boy Richmond, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1932—A/T. Corner, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1933—A/T. Brockett, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Feather Weights.

- 1928—Boy Quilter, 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.
- 1929—Boy Taylor, R.A. Mil. College.
- 1930—Boy Zimmer, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1931—Boy Zimmer, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1932—Boy Moon, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt.
- 1933—A/T. Dawson, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Light Weights.

- 1928—Boy Barrett, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1929—Boy Tucker, 1st D. of W. Regt.
- 1930—Boy Fincham, 2nd Bn. Bedfs. & Herts. Regt.
- 1931—Boy Quinn, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1932—A/T. Buckley, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
- 1933—A/T. Wood, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

BOXING.

Welter Weights.

- 1928—Boy Brennan, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1929—Boy Walls, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1930—Boy Colelough, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1931—Boy Hayley, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1932—Trumpeter Lacy, 62nd Field Battery, R.A.
1933—A/T. Mears, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

Middle Weights.

- 1928—Boy White, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1929—Boy Carvell, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1930—Boy Hughes, Technical Training School, Chepstow.
1931—Boy Busby, 2nd Bn. King's Shropshire L.I.
1932—Boy Hughes, R.A.S.C.
1933—A/T. Ramsay, Technical Training School, Chepstow.

ARMY WINNERS OF AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Weights.

- 1895—Capt. W. Edgeworth Johnstone.
1896—Capt. W. Edgeworth Johnstone.
1925—Lieut. D. S. Lister, M.C., The Buffs.
1927—Lieut. C. F. Capper, Royal Artillery.
1930—Sigmn. C. A. Stuart, Royal Corps of Signals.

Middle Weights.

- 1926—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, Royal Tank Corps
1927—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, Royal Tank Corps.

Welter Weights.

- 1929—Sergt. T. Wigmore, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots
1933—L/Sergt. P. B. Peters, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.

Light Weights.

- 1925—Sigmn. E. Viney, R.C. of Signals.

Bantam Weights.

- 1928—Pte. J. Garland, 2nd Bn. The Gordon Highlanders.
1929—L/Corpl. E. Bennett, 2nd Bn. The East Lancs. Regt.
1931—L/Corpl. E. Bennett, 2nd Bn. The East Lancs. Regt.

ARMY WINNERS OF EUROPEAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Middle Weights.

- 1925—Sergt. F. P. Crawley, Royal Tank Corps.

ARMY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

President :

GENERAL SIR CHARLES H. HARINGTON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., *A.F.C.*

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LIEUT. R. E. H. HUDSON, R.A., R.A. Mess, Woolwich, S.E.18.

Committee :

One Representative each Command and District at Home
President and Hon. Secretary ex officio.

THE NAVY v. ARMY MATCH.

It was not until 1910 that a match was arranged to be played at Lords between the Navy and the Army, the match to rank as a first-class match. And in the same year a match was arranged between the Combined Services and a combined team from Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Some years before, however, the Army had made its debut in first-class cricket, when a representative Army XI played against Hampshire at Aldershot.

In 1911 the Combined Services again played the Combined Universities, but the match was discontinued in 1912 and has not been revived.

Since 1910, however, with the exception of the years of the Great War, 1915 to 1918 inclusive, the match between the Navy and the Army has been played annually at Lords, and has continued to rank as a first-class match. From 1910 to 1914 it was invariably a three days' match, but since the War the conditions have been varied backwards and forwards from time to time, and at present it is a two days' match, still retaining its first-class standing. A proposal was made in 1921 that the match should be played at Portsmouth and Aldershot in alternate years, chiefly for the purpose of raising money, but the proposal was turned down on the ground that if this plan were adopted the match would lose prestige at once and rapidly degenerate into a second-class match; and it was decided that the match should be played at Lords so long as the M.C.C. were agreeable. In 1924 it received the support it deserved. Great efforts were made to get the match recognised as a definite event in the social season, and these efforts have met with considerable success. Progress in this direction has been very marked in the last few years.

About this time some doubt appeared to exist concerning the eligibility of officers home on leave from abroad, and of other ranks generally, to take part in the match if selected. The Navy was consulted and stated categorically that they had no objection to officers home on leave, or to other ranks, playing in the match.

CRICKET.

ORIGIN OF ARMY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

There is no record of any official body governing cricket in the Army prior to the War. There is no trace of any meeting; and the system by which representative Army XI's were selected is obscure. The War was scarcely over, however, before it was realised how big a part games and sport would play in the post-War Army, and steps were taken early to set on foot the necessary reorganisation, and the Army Sport Control Board was instituted as the guide, philosopher and friend to all sport in the Army. Early in February, 1919, there was held a meeting, the primary object of which was to make arrangements for the Navy and Army match. The title of this meeting is quite indefinite and yet, in the minutes, reference is made to an official of the Army Cricket Association, of which there is no previous trace.

However, on February 26th, 1919, there was a meeting of the Army Cricket Association, and, for want of better evidence, this must be taken as the first plenary meeting, albeit there is no trace of any authority for this meeting.

OBJECTS OF ARMY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

The objects of the Association are:—

- (i) To establish a properly constituted body to govern cricket in the Army, to arrange representative matches, and to ensure authoritative selection of Army XI's.
- (ii) To encourage the game throughout the Army, to do all that was possible to raise the standard of play, and to provide serving soldiers with opportunities of playing first-class cricket.
- (iii) To do all in their power to provide grounds suitable for cricket, though it was realised that funds for this purpose would have to be provided by the Army Sport Control Board.

ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

The General Committee of the Army Cricket Association consists of:—

The President.

One representative from each Command.

One representative from the London District.

One representative from the Northern Ireland District.

The Hon. Secretary, *ex officio*.

CRICKET.

The Selection Committee consists of:—

The President
The Captain of the Army XI } ex officio.
Hon. Secretary

One representative each from Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Aldershot Commands.

The Captain of the XI and the Hon. Secretary are elected annually, and these posts cannot be held by one individual for more than two years in succession; after the lapse of one year, however, anyone who has previously held either position is again eligible for election. The members of the Selection Committee are chosen in such a way as to represent Corps as far as possible as well as Commands.

POLICY.

At the very first General Meeting ways and means were explored whereby the objects of the Association could be fulfilled, and it was resolved to arrange competitions in Commands, to encourage cricket and to unearth new talent. Moreover, certain representative Army matches were arranged, and it was hoped to arrange a match between a Combined Navy and Army XI and the Australian Imperial Forces XI.

Only officers and other ranks on full pay were to be eligible to play for the Army. At a subsequent meeting methods for encouraging cricket in Commands were again discussed, but no definite policy emerged. At the same meeting it was established that any officer or man selected to play for the Army should consider that this claim on his services took precedence over all others, and Command representatives were instructed to disseminate this doctrine. An ambitious programme, including matches with some of the counties, was suggested for 1920, but it was disclosed that Higher Authority did not favour matches against counties, though it approved inter-Services matches and matches against Oxford and Cambridge, and it was suggested that the Association should devote its energies in the first place to stimulating and fostering inter-Command cricket and the like.

As it did not appear at this time to be definitely established which of the Services the Royal Marines were eligible to represent, it was agreed that the Royal Marines, being an integral part of the Royal Navy, should always play for the Navy. And it was re-affirmed that any officer or other rank on full pay, whether a member of the Indian Army or at home on leave from a station abroad, should be eligible to play for the Army in representative matches. It was decided to consult all Commands, and ascertain the views of units on the best means of encouraging cricket throughout the Army. A letter on the subject, in the form of a questionnaire, was circulated to all units.

As a result of this letter, it came to light that all Commands, London District excepted, and practically all units, were in favour of inaugurating an Inter-Unit Competition, on the knock-out

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principle, for a trophy. This was begun in 1920 but discontinued in 1922. A large majority of units were also in favour of a limited number of representative Army matches. The Chairman stressed the importance of limiting the number of Army matches, so that Regimental teams should not be deprived of the services of their best players too often, and he emphasised the danger of antagonising Unit Commanders, who had to be considered above all others, if too many Army matches were played.

At the end of 1921 a proposal was made to enlarge the programme of Army matches, but the policy of restricting the number was adhered to.

In 1922, after the Inter-Unit Competition had been abolished, it was suggested that the necessity for the continued existence of the Association might be questioned, but it was considered unnecessary to defend the continued existence of the Association. The object of the Association was, and still is, to further the interests of cricket in the Army generally, and to help, so far as possible, in the provision of good grounds.

Further, if there were to be representative Army matches, it was essential that there should be some properly constituted body, holding the requisite authority, to arrange the matches and select the teams.

Quite recently, at the General Meeting in 1929, it was suggested that the Army XI against the Public Schools should consist of subaltern officers only. The suggestion was favourably received, but it was pointed out that it would be necessary to consult the M.C.C. before making a decision. Already it was the policy of the Association to select as many subalterns, or as much new blood, as possible for this match, but the Selection Committee could not, on their own initiative, select anything less than a representative Army XI. It was then suggested that for this match the Army should be represented by the Captain of the Army XI and ten subalterns, but this was considered to tie the hands of the Selection Committee too much. Efforts were made to reach a formula, but they broke down for the same reason, and it was finally decided that the Army XI against the Public Schools should consist of the Captain of the Army XI and as many subalterns as possible, and that the consent of the M.C.C. be obtained to this arrangement. To this the M.C.C. did consent.

Early in 1930, after the larger wickets had received a fair trial in first-class cricket, the Army Cricket Association was approached by the M.C.C. with a view to securing the introduction of the larger wickets in all Army matches and in Army cricket generally. After a letter from the President of the M.C.C., Field-Marshal the Viscount Plumer, had been read, it was unanimously decided to adopt the larger wickets for all Army matches, and strongly to recommend their adoption throughout the Army.

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FIXTURES.

Before the War there was but one annual match, that against the Navy, at Lords, but in 1919 it was decided to arrange no less than eleven Army matches for the following season, to include some with first-class counties. Such an ambitious programme, however, did not meet with universal approval, and the number was reduced to six—The Navy, Gentlemen of M.C.C., and the Public Schools, all at Lords, the Royal Air Force at the Oval, and Oxford and Cambridge Universities on their own grounds; and these six matches were played in 1920.

But, for 1921, it was decided to discontinue the matches against Gentlemen of M.C.C. and the Royal Air Force, the latter only until the Air Force had had time to build up the game within the Service. The match against the R.A.F. at the Oval had been a debacle, as might have been expected, owing to the fact that so young a Service had had no chance of finding a team capable of making a match of it. Up to and including 1927 matches were played annually against the Navy and Public Schools, at Lords, and the two Universities; and in 1927 a match was played between the Army and the New Zealanders on their first visit to England, at Folkestone.

The R.A.F. did make a request that the match with the Army be revived in 1927, but as the match against the New Zealanders had already been arranged, it was decided to postpone the revival of the match with the R.A.F. till 1928.

During 1927, owing, perhaps, to that one additional match, very great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining the best sides for all matches. This difficulty had been growing, and in that year it reached its climax. The matches against Oxford and Cambridge had to be played early in the season, when military training was at its height, and to play these matches at anything less than full strength was to court disaster. Up to date, the Army had virtually held its own in these matches, but anxiety was felt lest ignominious defeat should be its portion if the team was not absolutely representative, and that the Universities might then, on their own initiative, discontinue the matches. It was considered advisable to eliminate this possibility, and it was therefore decided, very reluctantly, to discontinue these matches. For 1928, then, there were to be only three Army matches—the Navy, the R.A.F., and the Public Schools; and with such an attenuated programme the Adjutant-General, who was chairman at the time, gave an undertaking that leave would be forthcoming for any officer or man selected to play for the Army. These three matches only were played for the next two years, but the M.C.C. offered a match at Lords in 1930 against the Club, and it was decided to accept the offer. At about the same time a match against the New Zealanders was offered in 1931, and this offer was accepted on behalf of the Combined Services, after the consent of the Navy and the R.A.F. had been obtained. In 1931 the same four matches were played, against the Navy, the Public Schools and M.C.C., all at Lords, and the R.A.F. at the Oval.

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As the fixture list for 1932 includes two additional matches, against the Indians and a touring team from South America, both of which are to be played at Aldershot, it was considered advisable not to accept the match against the M.C.C. at Lords.

REPRESENTATIVE COLOURS.

It is not entirely true that there are no Army cricket colours, for in 1914 all the members of the Army XI playing against the Navy, at Lords, wore a bright scarlet cap, with a device on the front of it in gold; but since that match the cap has never been seen again.

The question of a cap and blazer was raised at a General Committee Meeting in 1919, and has been raised since. Suggestions have been invited, but the cap and blazer have not yet taken shape. If the original cap is no longer to be seen on the cricket fields of England, it may be due to its rather striking appearance, excessively striking, perhaps.

At the same time, there seems to be no good reason why a cap and blazer should not be designed which would make a stronger appeal to the players of to-day. The introduction of an Army cap and blazer might well prove an additional incentive to the younger players.

GROUNDS.

Since it has no funds available, the Association is not in a position to help materially to provide cricket grounds for the Army, but the provision of cricket grounds is one of the objects of the Association, and the Army Sport Control Board, which provides funds for this purpose, has invariably lent a sympathetic ear to representations put forward by the Association.

Since complaints concerning cricket grounds very rarely reach the Association, it is reasonable to infer that the grounds provided give entire satisfaction. On the only occasion upon which a complaint was made to the Association the Chairman undertook to give the matter his personal attention, and it was at once brought to the notice of the Control Board, who immediately took the matter up.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENTS :

- 1919 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.
- 1919 Brigadier-General A. J. Turner.
- 1920 Major-General Sir Charles Harington.
- 1921 Major-General Sir A. F. Sillem.
- 1923 Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington.
- 1927 General Sir Walter Braithwaite.
- 1931 General Sir Charles Harington.

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HON. SECRETARIES :

- 1919 Captain E. L. Henslow, Wiltshire Regt.
- 1919 Captain D. C. Robinson, King's Own Regt.
- 1920 Lieut. A. C. Wilkinson, Coldstream Guards.
- 1931 Lieut. W. M. Leggatt, Royal Artillery.
- 1933 Lieut. R. E. H. Hudson, Royal Artillery.

COMBINED SERVICES MATCHES.

Combined Services matches may not be looked upon as the legitimate offspring of the Army Cricket Association, but, seeing that the Army has invariably supplied the majority of the players, it may not be out of place to give a short account of them.

In 1910 and 1914 a Combined Navy and Army XI played a Combined Oxford and Cambridge XI. On both occasions they were victorious by six wickets.

A proposed match between the Combined Services and the Australian Imperial Forces XI in 1919 unfortunately did not materialise, but a Combined Services XI did play the Gentlemen of England at Lords in 1920, and won comfortably by five wickets. And the Combined Services XI gave a very good account of themselves against the very strong Australian team of 1921, and only suffered defeat within ten minutes of the time for drawing stumps.

Against the South Africans, in 1924, the Combined Services were right on top when stumps were drawn, and another hour or so would almost certainly have seen them victorious. And the situation was very much the same when the Combined Services played the New Zealanders in 1931. The New Zealanders had but four wickets in hand and were still a great many runs in arrears. A Combined Services XI was beaten by Essex in 1922, but the match was played very early in the season, and the Services' team was far from representative. On their record the Combined Services are certainly entitled to a match against any of the touring teams from the Dominions, and it is only the extraordinary demands that are made upon these touring teams that make it very difficult to provide the Combined Services with a match on every occasion.

LAWS OF CRICKET.

AS REVISED BY THE MARYLEBONE CLUB,
1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1910,
1912, 1914, 1919, 1922, 1924, 1927, 1928, and 1931.

1. A match is played between two sides of eleven players each, unless otherwise agreed to; each side has two innings, taken alternately, except in the case provided for in Law 53. The choice of innings shall be decided by tossing.

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2. The score shall be reckoned by runs. A run is scored:—

1st. So often as the batsmen, after a hit, or at any time while the ball is in play, shall have crossed, and made good their ground, from end to end

2nd. For penalties under Laws 16, 34, 41, and allowances under 44.

Any run or runs so scored shall be duly recorded by scorers appointed for the purpose. The side which scores the greatest number of runs wins the match. No match is won unless played out or given up, except in the case provided in Law 45.

3. Before the commencement of the match two Umpires shall be appointed, one for each end.

4. The Ball shall weigh not less than five ounces and a half nor more than five ounces and three-quarters. It shall measure not less than eight and thirteen-sixteenths inches, nor more than nine inches in circumference. At the beginning of each innings either side may demand a new ball.

5. The Bat shall not exceed four inches and one quarter in the widest part; it shall not be more than thirty-eight inches in length. (See "Umpires," page 280.)

6. The Wickets shall be pitched opposite and parallel to each other at a distance of twenty-two yards. Each wicket shall be not less than eight inches nor more than nine inches in width, and consist of three stumps, with two bails upon the top. The stumps shall be of equal and of sufficient size to prevent the ball from passing through, not less than twenty-seven inches nor more than twenty-eight inches out of the ground. The bails shall be each not less than four inches nor more than four inches and a half in length, and when in position, on the top of the stumps, shall not project more than half-an-inch above them. The wickets shall not be changed during a match, unless the ground between them become unfit for play, and then only by consent of both sides.

7. The Bowling Crease shall be in a line with the stumps, eight feet eight inches in length; the stumps in the centre; with a Return Crease at each end, at right angles behind the wicket.

8. The Popping Crease shall be marked four feet from the wicket, parallel to it, and be deemed unlimited in length.

9. The Ground shall not be rolled, watered, covered, mown or beaten during a match, except before the commencement of each innings and of each day's play, when, unless the in-Side object, the ground shall be swept and rolled for not more than seven minutes. This shall not prevent the batsman from beating the ground with his bat, nor the batsman nor bowler from using sawdust in order to obtain a proper foothold.

ADDITION TO LAW 9.

FOR AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—*In the event of rain falling on any day after the commencement of a match prior to or during the currency of that day's play, the ground-*

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man shall cause the wicket to be swept and rolled for not more than ten minutes after the close of that day's play, at any time before the commencement of the next day's play, whenever he is of the opinion that such rolling will improve the wicket, and he will use such roller, after consultation with the two captains, as he thinks best calculated to produce that effect. This sweeping and rolling shall not affect the right to sweep and roll provided for in Law IX of the Laws of Cricket.

10. The ball must be bowled; if thrown or jerked, either Umpire shall call "No ball."

11. The Bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling crease, and within the return crease, otherwise the Umpire shall call "No ball."

12. If the Bowler shall bowl the ball so high over or so wide of the wicket that, in the opinion of the Umpire, it is not within reach of the Striker, the Umpire shall call "Wide Ball."

13. The ball shall be bowled in Overs of six balls from each wicket alternately. When six balls have been bowled, and the ball is finally settled in the Bowler's or Wicket-keeper's hands, the Umpire shall call "Over." Neither a "No Ball" nor a "Wide Ball" shall be reckoned as one of the "Over."

14. The Bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as he pleases, provided only that he does not bowl two overs consecutively in one innings.

15. The Bowler may require the Batsman at the wicket from which he is bowling to stand on that side of it which he may direct.

16. The Striker may hit a "No Ball," and whatever runs result shall be added to his score; but he shall not be out from a "No Ball" unless he be run out or break Laws 26, 27, 29, 30. All runs made from a "No Ball," otherwise than from the bat, shall be scored "No Balls," and if no runs be made, one run shall be added to that score. From a "Wide Ball" as many runs as are run shall be added to the score as "Wide Balls," and if no run be otherwise obtained one run shall be so added.

17. If the ball, not having been called "Wide" or "No Ball," pass the Striker without touching his bat or person, and any runs be obtained, the Umpire shall call "Bye," but if the ball touch any part of the Striker's person (hand excepted), and any run be obtained, the Umpire shall call "Leg Bye," such runs to be scored "Byes" and "Leg Byes" respectively.

18. At the beginning of the match, and of each innings, the Umpire at the Bowler's wicket shall call "Play"; from that time no trial ball shall be allowed to any bowler on the ground between the wickets, and when one of the batsmen is out, the use of the bat shall not be allowed to any person until the next batsman shall come in.

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19. A Batsman shall be held to be "out of his ground" unless his bat in hand, or some part of his person be grounded within the line of the Popping Crease.

20. The Wicket shall be held to be "down" when either of the bails is struck off, or if both bails be off, when a stump is struck out of the ground.

THE STRIKER IS OUT—

21. If the wicket be bowled down, even if the ball first touch the Striker's bat or person:—"Bowled."

22. Or, if the ball, from a stroke of the bat or hand, but not the wrist, be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher:—"Caught."

23. Or, if in playing at the ball, provided it be not touched by the bat or hand, the Striker be out of his ground, and the wicket be put down by the Wicket-keeper with the ball, or with hand or arm, with ball in hand:—"Stumped."

24. Or, if with part of his person he stops the ball, which in the opinion of the Umpire at the Bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the Striker's wicket and would have hit it:—"Leg before wicket."

25. Or, if in playing at the ball, he hit down his wicket with his bat or any part of his person or dress:—"Hit wicket."

26. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the batsmen wilfully prevent a ball from being caught:—"Obstructing the field."

27. Or, if the ball be struck or be stopped by any part of his person, and he wilfully strike it again, except it be done for the purpose of guarding his wicket, which he may do with his bat, or any part of his person, except his hands:—"Hit the ball twice."

28. If in running, or at any other time, when the ball is in play, he be out of his ground, and his wicket be struck down by the ball after touching any fieldman, or by the hand or arm, with ball in hand, of any fieldman:—"Run out." But the Striker may not be out thus, unless the ball has touched the bat or hand, when, in playing at a No Ball he be out of his ground and the wicket be put down by the Wicket-keeper with the ball, or with hand or arm with ball in hand.

29. Or, if he touch with his hands or take up the ball while in play unless at the request of the opposite side:—"Handled the ball."

30. Or, if he wilfully obstruct any Fieldman:—"Obstructing the field."

31. If the Batsmen have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out; if they have not crossed he that has left the wicket which is put down is out.

32. The Striker being caught no run shall be scored. A Batsman being run out, that run which was being attempted shall not be scored.

33a. A Batsman being out from any cause, the ball shall be "Dead."

33b. If the ball, whether struck with the bat or not, lodges in a Batsman's clothing, the ball shall become "Dead."

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34. If a ball in play cannot be found or recovered, any Fieldsman may call "Lost Ball," when the ball shall be "Dead"; six runs shall be added to the score; but if more than six runs have been run before "Lost Ball" has been called, as many runs as have been run shall be scored.

35. After the ball shall have been finally settled in the Wicket-keeper's or Bowler's hand, it shall be "Dead"; but when the Bowler is about to deliver the ball, if the Batsman at his wicket be out of his ground before actual delivery, the said Bowler may run him out; but if the Bowler throw at that wicket and any run result, it shall be scored "No Ball."

36. A Batsman shall not retire from his wicket and return to it to complete his innings after another has been in, without the consent of the opposite side.

37. A Substitute shall be allowed to field or run between wickets for any player, who may during the match be incapacitated from illness or injury, but for no other reason, except with the consent of the opposite side.

38. In all cases where a Substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite side shall be obtained as to the person to act as Substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take.

39. In case any Substitute shall be allowed to run between wickets, the Striker may be run out if either he or his Substitute be out of his ground. If the Striker be out of his ground while the ball is in play, that wicket which he has left may be put down and the Striker given out, although the other batsman may have made good the ground at that end, and the Striker and his Substitute at the other end.

40. A Batsman is liable to be out for any infringement of the Laws by his Substitute.

41. The Fieldsman may stop the ball with any part of his person, but if he wilfully stop it otherwise, the ball shall be "Dead," and five runs added to the score; whatever runs may have been made, five only shall be added.

42. The Wicket-keeper shall stand behind the wicket. If he shall take the ball for the purpose of stumping, before it has passed the wicket, or, if he shall incommode the Striker by any noise, or motion, or if any part of his person be over or before the wicket, the Striker shall not be out, excepting under Laws 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

43. The Umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play, of the fitness of the ground, the weather, and the light for play; all disputes shall be determined by them, and if they disagree the actual state of things shall continue.

(See "Umpires," page 280.)

44. They shall pitch fair wickets, arrange boundaries where necessary, and the allowances to be made for them, and change ends after each side has had one innings.

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45. They shall allow two minutes for each Striker to come in, and ten minutes between each innings. When they shall call "Play," the side refusing to play shall lose the match.

46. They shall not order a Batsman out unless appealed to by the other side.

N.B.—An appeal, "How's that?" covers all ways of being out (within the jurisdiction of the Umpire appealed to), unless a specific way of getting out is stated by the person asking.

47. The Umpire at the Bowler's wicket shall be appealed to before the other Umpire in all cases, except in those of stumping, hit wicket, run out at the Striker's wicket, or arising out of Law 42; but in any case in which an Umpire is unable to give a decision, he shall appeal to the other Umpire, whose decision shall be final.

48. If either Umpire be not satisfied of the absolute fairness of the delivery of any ball, he shall call "No Ball."

48a. The Umpire shall take especial care to call "No Ball" instantly upon delivery; "Wide Ball" as soon as it shall have passed the Striker.

49. If either batsman run a short run, the Umpire shall call "One Short," and the run shall not be scored.

(See Note 3 under "The Batsman," page 279.)

50. After the Umpire has called "Over," the ball is "Dead," but an appeal may be made as to whether either batsman is out; such appeal, however, shall not be made after the delivery of the next ball nor after any cessation of play.

51. No Umpire shall be allowed to bet.

52. No Umpire shall be changed during a match unless with the consent of both sides, except in case of violation of Law 51; then either side may dismiss him.

53. The side which bats first and leads by 150 runs (in Australia 200 runs) in a match of three days or more, or by 100 runs in a two-days' match, shall have the option of requiring the other side to follow their innings.

54. The In-side may declare their innings at an end in a match of three days or more at any time on the second day; in a two-days' match the captain of the batting side has power to declare his innings at a close at any time; but such declaration may not be made on the first day later than one hour and forty minutes before the hour agreed on for drawing stumps; in a one-day match at any time.

55. Where there is no play on the first day of a three-day match, Laws 53 and 54 shall apply as if the match were a two-day match, and if in a three-day match there is no play on the first two days, Law 54 and Law 1 "one-day matches" shall apply as if the match were a one-day match. Where there is no play on the first day of a two-day match, Law 54 and Law 1 "one-day matches" shall apply as if the match were a one-day match.

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ONE-DAY MATCHES.

1. The side which bats first and leads by 75 runs shall have the option of requiring the other side to follow their innings.

2. The match, unless played out, shall be decided by the First Innings. Prior to the commencement of a match, it may be agreed:—That the over consists of five or six balls.

If the Captains are unable to agree, the Umpires should decide if there is sufficient time left to carry the game to a further issue after each side has completed an innings.

N.B.—A tie is included in the words “played out.”

SINGLE WICKET.

The Laws are, where they apply, the same as before, with the following alterations and additions.

1. One wicket shall be pitched, as in Law 6, with a bowling stump opposite to it at a distance of twenty-two yards. The bowling crease shall be in a line with the bowling stump and drawn according to Law 7.

2. When there shall be less than five players on a side, bounds shall be placed twenty-two yards each in a line from the “Off” and “Leg” stump.

3. The ball must be hit before the bounds to entitle the Striker to run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling stump or crease in a line with his bat, or some part of his person, or go beyond them, and return to the Popping Crease.

4. When the Striker shall hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground behind the Popping Crease, otherwise the Umpire shall call “No Hit,” and no runs shall be scored.

5. When there shall be less than five players on a side, neither “Byes,” “Leg Byes,” nor “Over-throws” shall be allowed, nor shall the Striker be “Caught Out” behind the wicket nor stumped.

6. The Fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the ground between the wicket and the bowling stump, or between the bowling stump and the bounds; the Striker may run till the ball be so returned.

7. After the Striker shall have made one run, if he start again he must touch the bowling stump or crease, and turn before the ball cross the ground to entitle him to another.

8. The Striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball wilfully stopped by a fieldsman, otherwise than with any part of his person.

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9. When there shall be more than four players on a side there shall be no bounds. All "Hits," "Byes," "Leg Byes," and "Over-throws" shall then be allowed.

10. There shall be no restriction as to the ball being bowled in overs, but no more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.

THE BATSMAN.

When a Batsman has retired owing to illness, injury or some other unavoidable cause, his innings must be counted as "Not Out."

A side which has fielded with ten men, or less, may bat with its full strength provided no disqualification rule applies.

When a short run is called it is not customary for the Batsmen to cross over to the positions they would have been in if the run had not been attempted.

THE BOWLERS.

There is no objection to the Bowlers' footholes being filled up with sawdust, though the game be not actually in progress.

(See "Umpires," page 230.)

It sometimes happens that the Bowler will lift the seam of the ball in order to obtain a better hold. This is not legitimate. The ball, in such a case, should be shown to the Umpire, who should call for another ball and warn the Captain that the practice is unfair. The use of resin by bowlers is also unfair.

A Bowler can bowl round and over the wicket in the same over; but he should give the batsman an opportunity of taking a fresh guard. The same remarks apply to a change from over- to under-arm bowling, or *vice versa*.

THE BOUNDARY.

When a Batsman has actually made more runs for a boundary hit than have been arranged for the boundary, Law 2 will prevail, and the runs completed should be scored.

If a ball hit or pass over or through the boundary, or is carried over it by the Fieldsman, the Umpire should call a boundary hit, but a Fieldsman may lean against the boundary to catch or field a ball, and if a Fieldsman, when standing within the playing ground, even though he be touching the boundary, catch a ball outside the boundary, the Batsman shall be given out.

When the ball touches the boundary it becomes "Dead."

The Umpire is not a boundary.

It is for the Umpire to decide if a hit has reached the boundary.

If a seat or other obstacle is placed in the playing ground, within boundaries, and such obstacle is struck by the ball, it cannot be regarded as a boundary unless so arranged by the Umpires.

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When four runs are allowed for a boundary hit, it is the practice for Umpires to allow six runs for all hits that drop over and clear of the boundary line or fence, even though the ball has been touched by a fieldsman in an attempt to make a catch.

The runs which have been arranged for a boundary hit are to be added to the runs already made, should a fieldsman wilfully cause the ball to reach the boundary.

UMPIRES.

An Umpire should stand where he can clearly see the act upon which his decision may be required.

An Umpire wishing to stand on the off side of the wicket instead of the leg side should ask the permission of the Captain of the fielding side.

Umpires should not call "Time" before the over is finished. (See Law 45.)

The Umpires should agree between themselves, before play, what watch or clock they shall follow in deciding intervals and close of play.

Save as provided by the Laws, the Umpires have no right to interfere in the progress of the game, except on appeal.

As to finishing an over, see Notes to Law 13.

At the end of an over the Umpire at the bowler's wicket should distinctly call "over" before leaving the wicket.

The responsibility of supervising the rolling of the pitch before play will, in the first place, rest with the Umpires.

Umpires are not *obliged* to stand near the wicket in order to supervise the rolling.

The ground may be rolled for seven minutes immediately before a match begins, but the roller must be off the ground so as to allow play to commence at the stipulated time.

It is not the Scorers' business to dictate to the Umpire. The Umpire should direct the Scorers what to record.

At the commencement of a match the Umpires may be appealed to by either side as to the fitness of the ground for play.

Should they not agree, play will not commence until they are agreed.

Umpires are not justified in deciding the ground unfit for play merely because the grass is wet and the ball would, in consequence, be slippery.

In order to facilitate play at the earliest possible moment in wet weather, the Umpires shall see that the foot-holes made by the Bowlers and Batsmen are cleaned out, dried and filled up with sawdust at any time during the match, although the game is not actually in progress.

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In case of interruption from rain, as soon as the rain has ceased the Umpires shall immediately, without further instruction, inspect the wicket, unaccompanied by any of the players, and decide upon its fitness. Should it prove unfit, they shall continue to inspect at intervals until they decide that it is fit for play, when they shall call upon the players to resume the game.

The ground is unfit for play when water stands on the surface, or when it is so wet, muddy or slippery as to deprive the Bowlers of a reasonable foothold, or the Fieldsmen of the power of free movement.

The Umpires are not to be biased by the opinions of either side, still less are they to allow themselves to be influenced by the impatience of the spectators for a resumption of the game, and are not to be induced, by the public interest in a particular match, to declare the ground fit for play unless they would consider the ground fit under any circumstances.

The Umpires may decide, on appeal from the Captains, should the latter disagree, that there is not sufficient light for play. Should the light improve before the time for drawing stumps, they shall, without waiting for instructions, call upon the players to resume the game.

In the event of the Captains agreeing as to the condition of the ground or light, the Umpires will so far be relieved of their responsibility.

An Umpire is only justified in appealing to the other Umpire when he is unable to decide, owing to his having been prevented from seeing the occurrence on which the appeal is based. He is not to appeal to the other Umpire in cases on which he could give a decision, merely because he is unwilling to give that decision. If he be in any doubt, the principle laid down in Law 43, "That the existing state of things shall continue," shall be followed and, in consequence, the decision should be in favour of the batsman.

An Umpire may alter his decision if, in the hurry of the moment or by a slip of the tongue, he has given a wrong one; provided that such alteration is made promptly.

On giving a decision, the Umpire should make sure that the Batsman understands what the decision is.

The special attention of Umpires is called to Law 48, which directs them to call "No Ball" unless absolutely satisfied of the fairness of the delivery.

Umpires should not allow themselves to be unduly influenced by appeals from such of the field who were not in a position to form a judgment on the point appealed upon, or by tricks—such as throwing up the ball on appealing for a catch at the wicket, without waiting for the decision. Umpires, being the sole judges of fair or unfair play, should remember that such devices are obviously unfair, and are not in accordance with the spirit in which cricket should be played.

It is the duty of Umpires appointed by the Captains of the first and second-class Counties to report to the Secretary, M.C.C., any case, on or off the field, of a player criticising or showing resent-

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ment to the decision of an Umpire. The Umpires are, however, required to give notice to the Captains during the match that it is their intention to make a report.

Umpires should see that there is no infringement of Law 5. When in doubt as to the width of a bat they should use the gauge.

All Umpires shall report themselves to the Manager of the ground one hour before the commencement of each day's play and they shall make a point of seeing that the wickets, bats and balls are in accordance with the Laws of the game, and they must remember that the conduct of the game and the state of the ground is within their jurisdiction.

The interval for luncheon shall be 40 minutes. In the event of the last wicket falling within two minutes of the time arranged for luncheon, the game shall be resumed at the usual hour, no allowance being made for the ten minutes between the innings.

After 200 runs have been made with a ball in the County Competition, the fielding side can demand a new one.

Umpires should inform the batsmen when a new ball is about to be used.

All cricket balls used in County Cricket matches should be submitted to and approved by the Captains of the competing sides before the matches begin.

Trial balls, if both batsmen are at the wickets, shall not be allowed in First-class Matches.

Boundaries shall be signalled by waving the hand from side to side.

A boundary six shall be signalled by raising both arms above the head.

Byes shall be signalled by raising the open hand above the head.

Leg-byes shall be signalled by raising the leg and touching it with the hand.

Wides shall be signalled by extending both arms horizontally.

No-balls shall be signalled by extending one arm horizontally.

The decision "Out" shall be signalled by raising the index finger about the head.

"One Short" shall be signalled by bending the arm upwards and by touching the top of the nearest shoulder with the tips of the fingers of one hand.

Umpires should wait until a signal has been answered by the Scorer before allowing the game to proceed.

Besides signalling, the Umpire should "call" distinctly for the information of the players.

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INTER-UNIT CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Year	Winners	Runners-up
1920	3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	17th Lancers
1921—No Competition.		
1922	R.A.M.C. (Aldershot)	2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.
1923—Competition Discontinued		

THE ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY.

Year	Winners	Score
1910	The Army	Innings & 33 runs
1911	The Army	125 runs
1912	The Army	161 runs
1913	The Army	10 wickets
1914	The Royal Navy	170 runs
1915-18—Not played		
1919	The Army	Innings & 76 runs
1920	The Army	Innings & 14 runs
1921	The Army	10 wickets
1922	The Army	9 wickets
1923	The Army	319 runs
1924	Draw	
1925	The Army	Innings & 119 runs
1926	The Army	10 wickets
1927	The Royal Navy	Innings & 3 runs
1928	The Army	10 wickets
1929	The Army	10 wickets
1930	The Royal Navy	102 runs
1931	Draw	
1932	Draw	
1933	The Army	9 wickets

The Army have won 14, The Royal Navy 3, Drawn 3.

THE ARMY v. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Year	Winners	Score
1919	Draw	
1920	The Army	Innings & 171 runs
1921-27—No Match		
1928	Royal Air Force	10 wickets
1929	The Army	6 wickets
1930	The Army	6 wickets
1931	The Army	Innings & 37 runs
1932	The Army	Innings & 130 runs
1933	Draw	

The Army won 5, R.A.F. 1, Drawn 2.

ARMY v. M.C.C.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
3	2	1	0

ARMY v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
9	3	4	2

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ARMY v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
9	1	6	2

ARMY v. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
14	5	1	8

ARMY v. NEW ZEALANDERS.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
1	0	0	1

ARMY v. SOUTH AMERICANS.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
1	1	0	0

ARMY v. ALL INDIA.

Match abandoned.

TOTAL RESULTS OF ARMY MATCHES.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
65	31	16	18

COMBINED SERVICES MATCHES.

1910	...	...	...	v. Oxford and Cambridge	Won by 6 wickets
1911	...	...	...	v. Oxford and Cambridge	Won by 6 wickets
1920	...	...	...	v. Gentlemen of England	Won by 5 wickets
1921	...	...	...	v. Australians	Lost by 198 runs
1922	...	...	...	v. Essex	Lost by 5 wickets
1924	...	...	...	v. South Africans	Drawn
1931	...	...	...	v. New Zealanders	Drawn

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
7	3	2	2

ARMY FENCING UNION.

President:

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR A. E. CODRINGTON, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Vice-Presidents:

COLONEL R. B. CAMPBELL, C.B.E., D.S.O.
COLONEL G. N. DYER, D.S.O.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

THE INSPECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Vice-Chairman:

COMMANDANT, ARMY SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Hon. Treasurer:

CAPT. J. C. PHILLIPPO, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Hon. Secretary:

LIEUT. T. JAMES, Army P.T. Staff,
A.S. of P.T., Aldershot.

Members:

Aldershot Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
London District—The S.O. for Physical Training.
Northern Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
Scottish Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
Southern Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
Northern Ireland District—The S.O. for Physical Training.
Eastern Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
Western Command—The G.S.O., Physical Training.
Royal Engineers, Chatham—The Hon. Secretary, R.E.
Fencing and Small Arms Club.
Royal Military Academy—The Hon. Secretary, Fencing.
Royal Military College—The Hon. Secretary, Fencing.
Army School of Physical Training—The Master-at-Arms.

Special Members:

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. FOSS, V.C. D.S.O., The King's Regiment.
MAJOR T. H. WAND-TETLEY, O.B.E., The Wiltshire Regiment.
MAJOR R. A. HAY, Royal Engineers.
LIEUT. C. T. W. HILL, The York and Lancaster Regiment.
S.M.I. J. T. REID, A.P.T. Staff.
S.M.I. H. PARSONS, A.P.T. Staff.
Q.M.S.I. L. HARRIS, A.P.T. Staff.
C.S.M.I. P. C. GRAFTON, A.P.T. Staff.

Supernumerary Member

[under Rule 6 (c)]:

CAPT. F. C. NOAKES, Royal Engineers.

Selection Committee:

COLONEL G. N. DYER, D.S.O., Inspector of Physical Training.
LIEUT. D. L. A. GIBBS, The Queen's Royal Regiment.
S.M.I. J. T. REID, A.P.T. Staff.
C.S.M.I. P. C. GRAFTON, A.P.T. Staff.
HON. SECRETARY, A.F.U. AND "MASKS" F.C.

Army Fencing Union Representative on the Committee of the Amateur Fencing Association:

MAJOR R. A. HAY, Royal Engineers.

FENCING.

History.

The Army Fencing Union was founded on July 9th, 1919, the inaugural meeting being held at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., who has been President of the Union ever since. The meeting was attended by representatives from Army Commands and by several prominent Army fencers. The objects of the Union were approved and the rules for its government were drawn up. The objects and rules have required very little alteration since they were originally decided on and are set out fully in the rules given below.

In 1922 it was found that although the Union was functioning satisfactorily, it did not quite meet the needs of the growing body of fencers in the Army; few matches were possible, and the fact that representative teams were chosen gave very little chance of practice to less expert fencers. It was therefore decided, in November, 1922, to form an Army Fencing Club as a subsidiary club to the Army Fencing Union, and to charge a subscription for membership of the Club. The Club fought its first match on 6th December, 1922. During the fencing season 1922-23, it was found that owing to the similarity of names of the Union and Club, confusion sometimes arose, and it was therefore decided to alter the name of the Club. Members were asked to send in suggestions, and at a meeting held on 5th May, 1923, the name of the "Masks Fencing Club" was adopted. That the Club has flourished may be deduced from the fact that the original fixture list of the 1922-23 season contained 16 fixtures, while that for the 1933-34 season contains no less than 45. Membership of the Club has increased from 80 in 1922 to 180 at the present time.

RULES OF THE UNION.

Name.

1. The Union to be called the "ARMY FENCING UNION."

Objects.

2. (a) To improve the skill-at-arms of the British Army by means of establishing all forms of fencing as a sport throughout the Army.

- (b) To work in accordance with the policy of the Army Sport Control Board in the encouragement of all forms of fencing in the Army.

- (c) To act as a Central Governing Body for fencing in the Army.

- (d) To represent Army views on Inter-Service and Amateur Fencing Association Committees.

- (e) To arrange and select teams for Inter-Service and other representative matches.

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Membership.

3. There shall be no subscription, every Officer, W.O., N.C.O. and Other Rank of the Regular Army being *ipso facto* a member of the Union.

Finance.

4. Funds are provided:—

(a) By the interest on £200 invested in the name of the Union in 5% Southern Railway Preference Shares.

(b) By the amalgamation of the accounts of the Army Fencing Union with its subsidiary Club, named the "MASKS," for membership of which subscriptions are charged. (See Rules of "MASKS.")

The control of the finance shall be vested in the General Committee.

Association with A.F.A.

5. The Army Fencing Union is in association with the Amateur Fencing Association, and has power to nominate a representative on the Amateur Fencing Association Committee.

Committee.

6. (a) There shall be a President and not more than five Vice-Presidents.

(b) For purposes of general management the Army Fencing Union shall be governed by a body of not more than twenty-five selected Officers or Other Ranks, in addition to the officials, which shall be known as the General Committee of the Army Fencing Union (eight to form a quorum). On this Committee each of the following must be represented:—

The Hon. Secretaries of each Command or District Fencing Committee, the Hon. Secretaries of the Royal Military Academy, Royal Military College, Royal Engineers' Fencing Club and the Master-at-Arms of the Army School of Physical Training.

In addition to above, eight special members, four Officers and four Other Ranks, will be elected annually at the General Committee Meeting held during the Royal Tournament; to hold office from the day of October General Committee Meeting inclusive until the corresponding date (exclusive) in the following year. The A.F.U. representative on the A.F.A. Committee, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer shall have the right to be present and vote at all meetings of this Committee even if not otherwise members of it. The Hon. Secretary of the A.F.A. or his representative may attend the meetings of the Committee and speak; this will not, however, entitle him to vote.

The Secretary of the Army Sport Control Board shall be entitled to attend the meetings of this Committee.

(c) Any member of the Committee ceases to be a member on proceeding on foreign service or on his removal from the Active List, but in the former case may be retained, if nominated by

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three members of the General Committee, as a supernumerary member, until the October General Committee Meeting following his return from abroad. Although this may bring the size of the Committee above 25, supernumerary members shall have the right to express their views in person or by letter at meetings of the General Committee and to propose resolutions; they shall not, however, be entitled to vote.

(d) The General Committee may fill any vacancy that occurs in their body, appoint officials and make such regulations for the management of the Union as from time to time may be necessary.

(e) In every Command or District shall be established a branch committee of the Army Fencing Union, which shall be called "THE COMMAND or DISTRICT FENCING COMMITTEE." The general functions of the Command Committees are to organise, encourage and control fencing in each Command, and thereby to assist the General Committee.

(f) The Selection Committee will be elected annually at the General Meeting held during the Royal Tournament.

Committee Meetings.

7. The General Committee will meet twice yearly, on first Saturday in October and towards the end of the fencing at the Royal Tournament, and at such other times as may be necessary.

Alteration of General Rules.

8. (a) No alteration in the General Rules of the Union shall be made except at a General Committee Meeting. No alteration shall be valid unless supported by at least two-thirds of those voting at the meeting.

(b) Notice of any business to be submitted at a General Committee Meeting shall be given to the Hon. Secretary 21 days before the day of the meeting, and a copy of such notice, together with the names of the proposer and seconder, shall be sent to each member of the Committee at least seven days before the date of the meeting.

The agenda of all meetings shall be circulated by the Hon. Secretary to all members of the General Committee at least five days before the meeting.

Special Fencing Rules.

9. The Rules of the Royal Tournament will govern all Army Fencing Competitions and Matches.

Prizes.

10. No money prizes may be competed for. Competitions must be carried out on purely amateur lines.

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Army Fencing Colours.

11. The Army Fencing Colours is a badge (red lion and crown) to be worn on the left arm. A badge will be awarded to any officer or other rank who represents the Army three times in any weapon (Foil, Sabre, Epée or Bayonet). When a fencer has represented the Army three times in any one weapon, the initial letter of the weapon will be embroidered on the badge, and he will also be entitled to wear an A.F.U. blazer. (A blue blazer with gold badge, consisting of lion and crown, and word "FENCING" on pocket).

Duration of Season.

12. The fencing season will begin on October 1st and end after the ensuing Royal Tournament.

Matches.

13. The General Committee will be responsible for arranging A.F.U. matches.

ARMY FENCING UNION MATCHES.

The Army Fencing Union fences the following matches and competitions during each season:—

- versus Royal Navy and Royal Marines in Foil, Epée, Sabre and Bayonet.
- versus Royal Air Force in Foil, Epée, Sabre and Bayonet.
- versus London Fencing Club, two matches in Foil.
- versus Epée Club, two matches in Epée.
- versus Sabre Club, two matches in Sabre.
- Nairn Cup Competition, Foil, Epée and Sabre.
- Shavage Shield Competition, Epée.

Referees and Judges.

14. An official list of members qualified to judge or act as referees will be kept by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary will find Referees and Judges for any Army meeting or match provided ten days' notice is given and expenses of officials paid.

Correspondence.

15. All correspondence to the Hon. Secretary should be addressed:—

HON. SECRETARY,
ARMY FENCING UNION,
ARMY SCHOOL OF
PHYSICAL TRAINING,
QUEEN'S AVENUE,
ALDERSHOT, HANTS.

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ARMY INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM COMPETITIONS AND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Army and Inter-Service Individual Championships are fought each year. The preliminary rounds take place in Commands and the finals are fought during the Royal Tournament at Olympia. There is a separate competition in each of the four weapons, and prizes are given to all those who reach the final Inter-Service pool. There is also a Bayonet Team Competition for Regimental teams, the conditions for which are given in the extract from Royal Tournament Rules (vide page 293).

An Inter-Unit Team Competition in the three light weapons is held every year under the following conditions. In addition to the challenge trophy, the winning team receives a small statuette of a fencer. Medals are given to the members of the first and second teams.

ARMY INTER-UNIT TEAM FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP.

1. An Inter-Unit Fencing Team Championship will be held annually for a Challenge Trophy. There will be an entrance fee of £1 per team.

2. For the purpose of this Championship the definition of a unit shall be as laid down for all Army competitions. (See pages 38-41.)

(N.B.—A "Unit" may enter more than one team, but no fencer may fight in more than one team.)

3. Teams shall consist of three fencers in each weapon—i.e., Foil, Epée and Sabre, with a minimum total of six fencers. No member of a team shall fence with more than two weapons. No fencer may be excused duty for training purposes.

4. Officers seconded for service with the A.P.T. Staff or Warrant and N.C.O's. of the A.P.T. Staff shall be ineligible to compete as members of a team.

5. Each Command and Department and the London and Northern Ireland Districts shall find its best Unit team by April 15th of each year.

6. The best teams of Commands, etc., will then fight off as follows:—

Northern Command	v.	Scottish Command.
Eastern Command	v.	London District.
Southern Command	v.	Aldershot Command.
Western Command	v.	Northern Ireland District.

These matches will be completed by May 1st each year. Place of match to be mutually arranged.

The four teams left in will fight off in London or Aldershot during May or June on the pool system—i.e., each team will fence the other three. In the event of there only being three teams qualified for the final round, the Committee or Sub-Committee (see Rule 11) have the power to nominate another team.

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7. (a) All matches and bouts will be fought under the Royal Tournament Rules for Dismounted Combats in force for the time being.

(b) When three or more teams are competing in a pool, the scoring shall be by weapons, the winner of each weapon receiving a number of points equal to the number of teams competing, the second one point less than this number, the third one point less than the second, and so on. The team gaining the largest number of points in all three weapons to be the winner. Ties to be decided under Royal Tournament Rule 93 (b). In the case of two teams tying in a weapon after the hits received by each have been counted, the points for their placing shall be added together and each team shall receive half the total points.

8. The Hon. Secretaries of Command Fencing Associations will be responsible for making the arrangements for all preliminary rounds, and for notifying the name of the winning unit in the Command to the Hon. Secretary, Army Fencing Union.

9. All arrangements in connection with the Final Round will be made by the Hon. Secretary, Army Fencing Union.

10. The Army Fencing Union will not pay the expenses of any team competing in any round of the Championship.

11. The General Committee of the Army Fencing Union or a Sub-Committee appointed by them for the purpose shall decide any question connected with these Rules or arising from them.

THE "MASKS" FENCING CLUB.

The "Masks" Fencing Club is a subsidiary of the Army Fencing Union. It is organised and supervised by the General Committee of the Union and run by the same officials.

The Club is open to officers and other ranks of the Regular Forces, Reserve of Officers, Reserve, Militia, Territorial Army, Gentleman-Cadets of the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, and all ranks of the Officers' Training Corps. Candidates for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Club and their names passed by the Executive Committee.

Subscriptions.—(a) Life membership: Officers and Cadets, £3; Other Ranks, £1. (b) Annual (payable on October 1st): Officers, 10s.; Other Ranks, 5s.; Gentleman-Cadets, 5s. An annual member proceeding on service abroad may retain his membership for the time he is abroad on payment of a registration fee of 1s. This payment will entitle him to be kept on the books until he returns, without payment of the annual subscription.

The objects of the Club are to arrange sufficient competitions, handicaps and matches so that all members may gain experience in competition fencing, to spread the camaraderie of fencing throughout the Army, Reserve, Militia, Territorial and Cadet Forces, and to further the true amateur spirit of the sport.

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The Club has a big fixture list and has matches almost every Wednesday and Saturday from October 1st to March 31st. There is no selection for teams and members get an opportunity for as much fencing as they wish.

The Hon. Secretary of the "Masks" Fencing Club is Lieut. T. James, Army Physical Training Staff, Army School of Physical Training, Queen's Avenue, Aldershot, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE AMATEUR FENCING ASSOCIATION.

DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR.

An Amateur Fencer is one who practises sport purely for the love of sport and who has never derived any material profit from it. Provided that this Article shall not apply to:—

(a) Schoolmasters or school-teachers giving instruction in gymnastics or fencing or other forms of athletics to their school pupils as part of their school duties, and receiving no extra remuneration therefor.

(b) Judges and competitors who receive their actual hotel and travelling expenses incidental to an athletic competition, provided that, in the case of competitors, such expenses are paid through clubs or associations of which they are members.

(c) A fencing-room attendant or garçon de salle shall be considered a professional pro tem. Should he abandon that occupation and follow some other profession which does not violate his status of amateur, he shall, after the lapse of twelve months, be reinstated as an amateur.

(d) All members of H.M. Forces who have never been fencing instructors or fencing professors, and who have never derived any material profit from any sport, are amateurs, even if they have been nominated by the Government for the superintendence of fencing lessons at military establishments, but without being compelled to give lessons.

COMPETITIONS AND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Amateur Fencing Association holds the following competitions and championships each year:—

Men's Foil, Epée and Sabre Championships.

Ladies' Foil Championship.

Men's Junior Foil, Epée and Sabre Competitions.

Savage Shield. Epée Team Competition.

Magrini Cup. Sabre Team Competition.

Full particulars of these can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Amateur Fencing Association, 37, Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.

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EXTRACTS FROM ROYAL TOURNAMENT RULES FOR DISMOUNTED SKILL-AT-ARMS COMPETITIONS (FOIL, SABRE, BAYONET AND EPEE).

PART I.

ORGANIZATION.

A.—ORGANIZATION.

B.—METHOD OF SCORING.

C.—GENERAL RULES.

A.—Organization.

Judges.

89. (i) Two or four judges and one referee will be appointed for Foil, Epée, Sabre and Bayonet competitions or combat, any of whom can stop the play at any moment. The referee's decision shall at all times be given on the spot as absolute and recorded as final, and no appeal against, or interference with, shall be permitted under any circumstances. The referee shall also have power to disqualify a competitor for want of merit, rough play or unsportsmanlike conduct at any time during the progress of a combat or competition.

(ii) Referees and judges should be experienced Service or ex-Service fencers, and, if possible, in recent practice with the weapons. They must make themselves fully acquainted with the Rules governing the competition, and the Referee should have a copy of these rules with him.

(iii) In Unit or Command competitions, where there are not sufficient officers at the station where a tournament is to be held who are qualified to act as judges, it will be necessary to write to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Tournament, 66, Victoria Street, S.W., stating requirements at least one month before date of competition.

Method of Conducting.

90. When competitions are being held in more than one weapon, the accepted order of the weapons shall be adhered to—i.e., Foil, Epée, Sabre and Bayonet.

Combats shall be conducted under the pool method.

Where the number of competitors is large, they may be divided into two or more pools.

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Each competitor is to meet every other competitor in the pool in which he is entered or drawn, and each bout shall last a certain time, or until a certain number of hits or points have been scored against a competitor. For rules governing each competition, see Special Rules.

Each bout will be started by the referee with the words "Ready," "On Guard," "Play." On the word "Ready," the competitors will assume the "sword-in-line" position (in Bayonet they will come to attention). On receiving the words "On Guard," they will come on guard, carrying the front foot forward in Foil and Bayonet and the rear foot back in Epée and Sabre. On the word "Play," the phase commences. Whenever play ceases it will be re-started in the same manner. In Bayonet play it will be started or resumed from the starting lines.

In all preliminary pools a minimum of not less than half the number of competitors in the pool shall pass to the next round.

B.—Method of Scoring.

Duties of Register-Keeper.

91. The scorer will call out the names of each pair to fight as their turn arrives, at the same time warning the next pair. He will record each hit as directed by the referee, announcing the number of hits against each competitor whenever the score changes, and result at the end of the bout. The scorer, for convenience sake, should arrange that the competitor whose name comes first in each pair takes up his position on the right of the referee. But he must not cause any distraction to the judges or competitors by calling out the names of the next competitors, etc., during a bout.

Pool System—Method of Scoring.

92. (i) The competitors will be arranged in pools, as a rule not more than nine in each pool—Except in Epée, when the pools may be as large as twelve—or less than five. Each competitor will fight a bout with each of the others composing his pool.

(ii) The names of all the competitors composing a pool will be entered twice on the upper half of the scoring sheet in the same rotation, opposite consecutive numbers, according to the number in that particular pool.

(iii) The score against the individual competitors in each bout will be kept separately on the lower half of the scoring sheet, and the bouts will be fought in the order given under the heading "Order of Assaults" for that particular number of competitors. When a combatant receives a valid hit, a point is scored AGAINST him. In Epée, if a double hit is given, an "X" is scored against both combatants.

(iv) On completion of each bout, "W" is scored on the upper portion of the scoring sheet opposite the name of the winner; in the column headed by his opponent's number and name "L" being entered similarly opposite the loser's name. In Epée, if the score is equal at the end of the bout, an "X" is scored opposite the name of each combatant. Two points will be awarded for a bout won, one point for a bout drawn, no points for a bout lost.

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(v) Thus, in a pool of six competitors in *Epée*, as illustrated on page —, the first bout is between 1 and 4 (ATKINS and DRIVER). DRIVER is defeated, and “L₁” is therefore scored against him in the column headed with ATKINS’ number and name, and “W₂” is scored against ATKINS in the column headed with DRIVER’S number and name.

The second bout (*Epée*) is between numbers 2 and 5. It results in a draw, therefore an “X₁” is scored against both SMITH and WALL.

The remaining bouts are fought in the order given, and the results recorded in a similar manner until all are finished; and the competitor with the largest number of wins or points scored against his name in the upper part of the scoring sheet wins the pool.

(N.B.—In *Epée* a double hit counts as a hit against both competitors.)

(vi) A competitor shall not retire during a pool except by permission of the referee. If the cause of the competitor leaving his pool is satisfactory to the referee, the competitor may retain any place he has already won which entitles him to receive a prize or a pass into a subsequent pool.

(vii) The score of a competitor who retires or is disqualified during a pool shall be dealt with by the referee in such one of the two following ways as shall, in his opinion, least disturb the results of the pool:—

(a) By treating as void the results of his previous bouts.

(b) By allowing the results of his previous bouts to stand and scoring a defeat against him for the unfought assaults.

(viii) In a team match with two or more weapons, the match shall be decided by the aggregate number of bouts won, the winner being the team which has won the most bouts.

If the wins of both teams are equal, the results shall be decided by the rules given in para. 93 (b).

(N.B.—In order to avoid confusion and waste of time, the competitors should not be divided up into pools beforehand, but at the hour fixed the roll of competitors should be called, and the number of pools necessary will then be decided according to the number who actually present themselves for competition.

Ties.

93. (a) INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS.—In individual competitions all ties for a place or prize will be fought off.

(b) TEAM MATCHES.—If a team match is a tie on bouts, the winner shall be the team with the fewest number of hits against it. If the hits are equal, the match is a draw.

C.—General Rules—Foil, Sabre, Bayonet and *Epée* Competitions.

Platform or Ground.

94. (a) FOIL.—The pitch for fencing will be 40 ft. long by 6 ft. broad.

(b) SABRE.—The pitch for fencing will be 78 ft. long by 6 ft. broad.

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(c) **EPEE.**—See Rules for Governing Epée, para. 124.

(d) **BAYONET.**—A 40 ft. square arena, which must be distinctly marked by boards, benches or a white line. Boards, however, will be compulsory in all Bayonet competitions held at the Royal Tournament, Olympia. Starting lines on which the competitors will come on guard will be marked in the arena 20 feet from each of two opposite corners.

(e) The **PITCHES** for fencing in Foil and Sabre will have lines drawn across as for Epée (para. 124), except the line 3 yards from both ends. If raised platforms are used, they should be fitted with rails at the ends to prevent competitors stepping off the end.

Dress.

95. (a) **FOIL AND SABRE.**—White clothing from neck to ankle is compulsory. Masks should be provided with a bavette (bib). Foil masks must not be used for Sabre Fencing, a glove must be worn on the weapon hand.

(c) **EPEE.**—White clothing from neck to ankle is compulsory. Jackets and trousers must be strong enough to afford protection from the triple point, and should be lined with strong sail-cloth over the front of the trunk and over the arm-pit of the fighting arm. The neck must be specially protected by a large bavette (bib) attached to the mask. The glove must be strong and have a gauntlet of white sail-cloth covering the forearm over the sleeve.

(d) **BAYONET.**—The combatant must wear regulation helmet, jacket, sporran and gloves on both hands.

All dress, except in the case of Bayonet, must be provided by the competitor.

Dimension of Weapons.

96. (a) **FOIL.**—Maximum length of weapon, $43\frac{1}{4}$ ins. From guard or shell to end of button, $35\frac{3}{8}$ ins. From guard of shell grip and pommel, $9\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Diameter of shell, $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

With the Italian Foil, the crosspiece must not project beyond the shell.

The buttons of the Foil must be properly covered with wax thread or adhesive plaster.

(b) **SABRE.**—Maximum length of weapon, $41\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Maximum length of hilt, $8\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Maximum length of blade from hilt to tip, $34\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Maximum length of guard through blade, $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Maximum length of guard across blade, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Minimum width of blade, $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

Weight not more than 18 ozs. If the blade is curved, the chord of the arc must not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Binding wire on the hilt and similar practices in order to bring a Sabre up to weight is not allowed.

(c) **EPEE.**—Maximum length of weapon, including triple point, $43\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Length of points of triple point exposed, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, splayed points are not allowed.

Maximum length of blade, $35\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

Maximum weight of weapon (including triple point and padding), 1 lb. $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

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The centre of gravity must not be more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the point where the blade issues from the shell.

The guard or shell must have a continuously convex form, a maximum diameter of $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins., a curve and depth of between $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins., and must have no raised edges or grooves nor roughness of any kind. In the case of the Italian Sword, the crossbar must not extend beyond the cap. The blade must be of the ordinary French triangular shape. It must be as straight as possible, its curve in any case not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

(N.B.—All weapons will be measured before Command B.M. Tournaments and before each competition at Royal Tournament.)

(d) BAYONET.—Regulation pattern Bayonets must be used.

All weapons, except in the case of Bayonets, must be provided by the competitor.

NOTE.—Weapon measurements officially recognised under existing Service patterns will also be accepted.

Duration of Bouts for Foil, Sabre and Bayonet.

97. (a) FOIL AND SABRE.—All pools. Until four hits have been scored against a competitor.

(b) BAYONET.—All pools. Until three hits have been scored against a competitor.

THERE WILL BE NO TIME LIMIT.

Definitions.

98. (i) CLOSE COMBAT.—A state of close combat is said to exist when two fencers are so close that their hilts are touching, or when the hilt of one fencer's weapon touches any part of the body or limbs of the other, or when the arms or legs of both are touching, or their bodies come in contact momentarily. Close combat is permitted, and may be allowed so long as the proper character of the fencing is maintained, and provided that the weapons are being used legitimately according to the rules.

(ii) CORPS-A-CORPS.—A state of corps-a-corps is said to exist when two opponents, having passed through a phase of close combat, come definitely together and are unable to separate or to use their weapons properly and legitimately. It is contrary to the rules to prolong a corps-a-corps, and as soon as one ensues the bout must be stopped by the referee.

Acknowledgment.

99. When a fencer is hit, whether on the target or not, he must audibly acknowledge the hit. This acknowledgment shall take the form of "Yes," or "Something Here." The latter form will be used whenever the competitor feels something, but is in doubt whether it was a hit. No other remark may be made by the competitors whilst on the board, except when addressed by the referee.

Stoppage of Play.

100. Play is stopped:—

(i) When a hit is acknowledged.

(ii) When ordered by the referee or judge.

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(iii) On the arrival of the attacking hit or at the end of the measure of time after the intercepting hit.

(iv) When a state of corps-a-corps occurs.

(v) When either player drops his weapon or falls, or

(vi) When the weapon of either player becomes entangled in the weapon or clothing of the other.

(vii) When a competitor steps off the board or over the limits of the pitch or arena.

Hits delivered subsequent to any such occurrence as (iv), (v) and (vii) are invalid only if the occurrence is accidental, and precedes the attacking hit by a measure of time. (See para. 106 (b).)

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

Combat EPEE *v.* EPEEPool

	<i>Names</i>	ATKINS	SMITH		DRIVER	WALL														
<i>Names</i>	<i>Nos</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										<i>Total</i>	
ATKINS	1	/				W 2														
SMITH	2		/				X 1													
	3			/																
DRIVER	4	L O			/															
WALL	5		X 1			/														
	6						/													
	7							/												
	8								/											
										/										

1st Place 2nd Place.....

3rd ,, 4th ,,

Date.....Referee

FENCING.

1	Atkins i II Driver ii	21	31
2	Smith ix I2 Wall ix	22	32
3	13	23	33
4	14	24	34
5	15	25	35
6	16	26	36
7	17	27	37
8	18	28	38
9	19	29	39
10	20	30	40

NOTE.

The number of competitors composing a Pool should never exceed 8, except under very exceptional circumstances and in Epee when the maximum may be 12

ORDER OF ASSAULTS

5 Competitors (10 Assaults)		6 Competitors (15 Assaults)			7 Competitors (21 Assaults)		
14	24	14	16	13	14	15	35
23	15	25	23	24	25	34	16
45	34	36	45	56	36	26	24
12	25	15	12		17	57	37
35	13	26	35		45	13	56
		34	46		23	46	12
					67	27	47

8 Competitors (28 Assaults)				9 Competitors (36 Assaults)			
15	17	12	14	15	16	17	25
26	28	34	23	26	27	28	36
37	35	56	58	48	38	35	18
48	46	78	67	37	45	46	47
16	18	13		19	29	12	69
27	25	24		24	13	59	23
38	36	57		68	78	74	14
45	47	68		57	56	67	58
				39	49	89	79

PART II.

SPECIAL RULES FOR FOIL, SABRE, BAYONET AND EPEE COMPETITIONS.

- A.—FOIL, SABRE AND BAYONET RULES.
 B.—BAYONET TEAM COMPETITIONS.
 C.—EPEE RULES.

FENCING.

A.—Foil, Sabre and Bayonet Rules.

Foil.

101. (i) **TARGET.**—The target consists of the surface between the top of the collar and the -shaped line of the groins in front (on the back to a horizontal line across the top of the hip bones), with the exception of the arms up to the shoulders where the seams of the jacket should cross the humerus. If a fencer unduly crosses the target with hand, arm or head and receives upon them a hit which would otherwise have reached the target, he is considered to be hit.

(ii) **HIT.**—A hit is a point *delivered cleanly* on or off the target with force sufficient to have inflicted a wound on a body unprotected by clothing.

Sabre.

102. (i) **TARGET.**—The target consists of the whole of the body above an imaginary line drawn at the forward prominence of the hips.

(ii) **HIT.**—A hit is a cut or a thrust with the point or cutting edge *delivered cleanly* on or off the target with force sufficient to have inflicted a wound on a body unprotected by clothing. For the purpose of this rule, the cutting edge extends along the whole of the blade and 8 inches (20 centimetres) from the point along the back of the blade.

103. **CORPS-A-CORPS.**—At Foil and Sabre when a fencer systematically provokes a corps-a-corps he will be penalised by having a hit scored against him after he has been warned and the judges have been consulted. This rule applies to corps-a-corps caused by a *flèche* attack.

Bayonet.

104. (i) **TARGET.**—The target consists of the whole of the body above an imaginary line drawn at the forward prominence of the hips, excepting the hands when they are gripping the rifle.

(ii) **HIT.**—A hit is a point *delivered cleanly* on or off the target with force sufficient to have inflicted a wound on a body unprotected by clothing. A point on the hand only counts a hit when the hand is detached from the rifle. Although the hands gripping the rifle are not part of the target, a hit on them stops play in the same way as a hit anywhere else off the target.

(NOTE.—The point must be going forward.)

Weapons.

105. Weapons shall conform to the dimensions given in Part I, para. 96.

Validity of Hits.

106. (a) A hit, to be valid, must have been delivered on the target.

(b) Any hit which anticipates an attacking hit, *riposte*, or counter *riposte*, is valid, if it precedes the attacking hit or *riposte* by a "measure of time." A "measure of time" is an interval

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sufficient to enable an attacker who has received an intercepting hit to arrest his hit.

Parry.

107. A parry is a movement made with the weapon of the defender to ward off his opponent's weapon. To be valid, a parry must encounter the hit before it can reach the body in such a manner as to either ward off the hit or break its impact. Hits which reach the body after a valid parry, whether because of the excessive force or because of the suppleness of the blade, do not affect the validity of the parry, and are therefore not to be considered as having arrived.

Attack.

108. Any threatening movement correctly executed with the weapon constitutes the beginning of an attack, and unless deceived, avoided or countered, the attack continues so long as its movement is continuously maintained. Subject to Rule 110, an attack has priority until either deceived, encountered or parried.

Defence.

109. Though the player who is attacked may defend himself by any correct movement, or by making a time or stop-hit, it is only after he has met the attack by a valid parry or has deceived an attack on the blade, or has encountered his opponent's blade, that the right to attack passes to him.

Attack and Defence.

110. Every correctly executed attack must be parried or completely avoided. If, on trying to avoid a hit, a player receives it where, but for the movement of his body, his target would have been, he is to be considered as hit.

Time-hit and Stop-hit.

111. A time-hit or time-thrust is a counter-attack made with opposition upon the opponent's attack in such a manner as to parry the attack on which it is made, or a counter-attack made by deceiving an opponent's attempt to beat. A stop-hit is a counter-attack made upon the opponent's preparation to attack or upon a feint and to be valid must:—

- (a) Cause the attacker to arrest his attack, or
- (b) Precede the attacking hit by a measure of time. (See para. 106 (b).)

(NOTE.—In cases of doubt the benefit of the doubt must go to the attacker.)

Simultaneous or Mutual Hits.

112. Hence it follows in case of simultaneous or mutual hits that:—

- (a) The attacker is at fault and the hit against him:—
 - (i) If he continues to attack after his attempted attack on his opponent's blade has been deceived.

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- (ii) If, notwithstanding that in making a feint he encounters his opponent's blade, he continues the attack.
- (iii) If he runs on to the defender's weapon which has been pointing at the target of his opponent since the beginning of the attack.
- (b) The defender is at fault and the hit against him :—
 - (i) If and when making a time or stop-hit he is himself hit within a measure of time.
 - (ii) If the defender's riposte does not arrive before or within a measure of time after the renewed attack.
- (c) Both players are at fault and no hit is scored :—
 - (i) When the attacks were simultaneously begun and the hits arrive together.

Remise and Redoublement d'Attaque.

113. The remise is the renewal of the attack made in the same line as the original attack. The redoublement d'attaque is a renewal of the attack made with a change of line :—

(a) The remise or redoublement made on a fencer who ripostes immediately after a parry must be made with a sufficient opposition to parry the riposte in such a way that the fencer who attempts it is absolutely untouched. In the event of mutual hits, the riposte only is valid.

(b) If, after a parry, there is a distinct pause followed by a riposte (delayed riposte) and a remise or redoublement which arrive nearly simultaneously, the resulting hits are both invalid. If the remise or redoublement is made before the delayed riposte, the remise or redoublement only is valid; if after the riposte, the riposte only is valid.

(c) If the riposte is composed of several feints, the remise or redoublement to be valid must be delivered before the final.

Stepping off the Pitch.

114. In Foil and Sabre fencing, should a competitor retire off the end of the pitch with *both feet*, a hit will be scored against him, the referee should, however, warn him when his rear foot reaches the warning line. Should a competitor retire over the side line, he will lose 1 yard in distance. A player keeps the ground he gains.

Bayonet.

115. (a) In Bayonet fencing, should a competitor fall in such a way as to become defenceless, a point will be scored against him. Should a competitor completely lose hold of his weapon, either through it being parried out of his hand, or in any other way, before any occurrence under para. 100 stops play, a hit will be scored against him. Should a competitor step out of the arena with either one foot or both feet, a point will be scored against him.

(b) In Bayonet fencing a combatant may hold his adversary's rifle, but not the Bayonet or button. He may not parry with his hand against his opponent's bayonet.

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(c) A hit on any part of the opponent's body will not be considered as valid, neither will it stop a riposte, if the point of the bayonet is grounded while the weapon is going forward to the attack.

(d) In Bayonet fencing it is permissible to change from right to left-handed style of fighting during a bout.

Hard Hitting.

116. Hard hitting is to be discouraged, and in a competition a fencer may be disqualified for unnecessarily hard hitting, for rough or dangerous play, or for making exclamations whilst fencing.

B.—Bayonet Team Combats.

Dress and Gear.

117. The combatants must wear regulation helmets, jackets, sporrans and gloves on both hands.

The spring Bayonets, gloves, etc., used in a fight must be of the same pattern.

Combatants must wear distinguishing armlets, numbered 1-18.

Duration of Bouts.

118. The rules of the actual fighting will be the same as those laid down for Bayonet *v.* Bayonet. In each fight the combatant who first gains three decisive hits shall be declared the winner.

Teams.

119. Each Naval team shall consist of:—

3 Officers (one as leader).

2 C.P.O's. or P.O's.

2 Leading Ratings.

12 Seamen or equivalent ratings (six of whom must have under four years' service), all of whom must be borne on the books of the ship or establishment represented.

Each other team shall consist of:—

3 Officers (one as leader).

2 W.O's. or N.C.O's. not below the rank of sergeant.

2 Lance-sergeants or corporals.

12 Lance-corporals or privates (six of whom must have under two years' (in Territorial Army three years) service).

Method of Draw.

120. Competing teams will be drawn in pairs and byes disposed of in first round.

Method of Conducting.

121. (a) The arena shall be cleared of all except the officials and the competitors. The method of conducting the team combats will be explained by the director of combats to the leaders of the combat teams.

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(b) Two rows of chairs, numbered 1 to 18, corresponding to the numbers in the two teams, will be placed facing each other and outside the double arena. The two teams will be marched into the arena by their respective team leaders and arranged in the order in which they are to fight, senior ranks followed by junior ranks in descending order. They will take their places sitting in the chairs in the same order, so that each member of the team faces his opponent in the corresponding numbered chair opposite, rank fighting rank. The first officer to fight will be numbered "one," the remainder being numbered consecutively in the order in which they marched in—i.e., from 1 to 18. The leader will wear an arm band with the letter "L."

There will be two referees and four judges for each double arena, and the bouts will be conducted simultaneously from each end of the competing teams. Every bout will be fought out, even although one team has already gained a winning number of successes.

(c) The team leader is responsible that this is carried out.

(d) Referees will then call upon each combatant to fight, commencing at each end of the row of chairs.

(e) The two leaders will, if it is necessary to decide the event, fight last. The number of hits will be the same.

(f) During a bout advice may be given by either leader, but only during the intervals between hits.

(g) A "caution" against any one member of a team will count as one caution for purposes of disqualification against every other member of the team. The referee who gives a caution should, therefore, inform the other referee and the leader of the team concerned.

(h) As each fight is decided, the combatants will return to their places and remain seated on the chairs.

(i) At the conclusion of the combat, the winners of the bouts will be counted, and the team which has the greatest number of winners will be declared to have won that combat.

All Bayonet teams' competitions at Unit and Command tournaments are to be conducted on the above principles.

C.—Rules Governing the Epée.

Weapons.

122. Weapons shall conform to the dimensions given in para. 96. Triple points must be used in all competitions.

Target.

123. The target consists of the whole of the body from the feet to the mask, inclusive.

In Epée fencing there is no penalty for causing a state of corps-a-corps by vigorous offensive tactics, and a fencer who does so, even repeatedly, is not liable to any penalty.

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Ground.

124. The pitch shall be 38 yards in length and 2 yards in breadth. Seven lines will be drawn across it, viz. : a centre line, a line 2 yards on both sides of centre line, a line 3 yards from both ends, and a line 1 yard from both ends. A competitor who retires off the end of the pitch with both feet will have a hit scored against him, but off the side the offender loses 1 yard in distance. A player retiring to the line 3 yards from the end is warned by the referee, and lastly when 1 yard from the end of the ground. A player keeps the ground he gains but if the bout is stopped for any reason when a combatant has crossed his warning line he will be put on guard again on this line.

Hits.

125. A hit is a point delivered cleanly on the target with force sufficiently to have inflicted a wound on the body unprotected by clothing.

Duration of Bouts.

126. All pools until two hits have been scored against a competitor.

Validity of Hits.

127. In *Epée* there are no conventions as to attack and defence, and no preference is given to the original attacker as in other weapons. When both competitors are touched, and unless one hit arrived manifestly before the other, a hit will be scored against both.

Disqualification.

128. A competitor may be disqualified for rough or dangerous play, or for making exclamations whilst fencing.

Time Limit.

129. There will be a time limit of 10 minutes for each bout. If at the end of the time limit neither competitor has scored two hits, the bout will be awarded to the competitor who is leading. If the competitors are equal in hits, the bout will be adjudged a draw. Competitors will be warned when 5 minutes and again when 8 minutes have elapsed.

PART III.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFEREEING AND JUDGING.

Referee.

130. (i) It is the duty of the referee to conduct the bout, to adjudicate the validity of hits, and generally to give effect to the rules. He will also decide any questions not provided for by them.

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(ii) It is the special duty of the referee to note the sequence of attacks and parries, and to follow carefully the phrase and time of hits. He alone will decide questions of time, and he may NOT ask advice from his judges.

(iii) To decide whether a hit arrived, the referee shall depend upon the judge or judges whom he considers best placed to see it; but when the judge or judges consulted differ or abstain from giving a decision, he may either decide by his own opinion or give it as doubtful, in which case no point is scored, unless a valid hit had afterwards arrived on the same target before the phrase stopped.

(NOTE.—A touch which is *obviously* not enough to count is not a hit and does not therefore of itself stop play.

(iv) In the case of double hits, or after a complicated phrase, it is advisable for the referee to analyse the phrase briefly, obtaining the decisions of the judges (concerning the effectiveness of parries and the arrival of hits) as he proceeds. This helps the judges, avoids discussions, and enables both competitors and spectators to understand his eventual decision. Judges must be prevented from taking this right of explanation to themselves. The referee should, if possible, put his questions in such a form as to require only the simple answer "Yes" or "No."

(v) Discussions should be avoided. The sooner a referee can take the decision of the judges the better. Talking or delay only confuses the judges causing them to forget what really took place in a phrase, and irritates the competitors, who, it must be remembered, are in a state of nervous tension.

(vi) The referee may caution or disqualify competitors who break the rules, or who show lack of merit, or who behave in an unsportsmanlike manner; and he should bear in mind that he thereby holds a very considerable power to improve the style and tone of fencing.

(vii) Except where otherwise provided for, all orders shall be given by the referee.

(viii) The referee should see that competitors salute each other and the jury correctly on taking their position on the board.

(ix) The referee should see that the competitors are seated at such a distance from the board that their remarks cannot be heard by himself or the judges.

(x) In addition to making himself thoroughly familiar with the rules governing the competition, the referee should have a copy of them with him.

Judges.

181. (i) Judges should, when possible, be at least ten feet from the competitors.

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(ii) It is the duty of each judge to watch the competitor diagonally opposite to him, and to stop the play on seeing a hit or other occurrence which under the rules stops play and report it to the referee. **A phrase should not be stopped for a "lay on" or "drop on" when the point has missed the target.**

(iii) A judge shall also follow the play generally, as by so doing he will be better able to give his opinion regarding validity of hits.

(iv) A judge should always endeavour to give a decided opinion as soon as he is questioned, and avoid such indefinite expressions as "I think there was something there." He either saw whether a hit arrived or he did not, and even if unable to follow the phrase, can tell the referee whether he saw a hit, whether the target was clear, or whether he could not see. (Strict adherence to the rules for acknowledging by the competitors will assist judges when the particular part of the target in question was screened from their view.)

(v) All opinions must be given by the judges without leaving their places. No discussion in private is allowed.

(vi) Any judge observing a breach of the rules or the display of incompetence or bad fencing on the part of a competitor must report the same to the referee, with whom alone decisions as regards this element will rest.

Honorary President.

182. In the case where an Honorary President is acting, the referee will be stationed opposite to him. The Honorary President will place the competitors on guard upon each occasion and announce the decisions of the referee, but otherwise he will not take part in the conduct of the bout or in the judging.

RECORDS LAST FIVE YEARS.

ARMY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FOIL.

1929	...	C.S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1931	...	Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1932	...	S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1933	...	S.M.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff

EPEE.

1929	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1931	...	Q.M.S.I.	L. Harris,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1932	...	Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1933	...	S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff

FENCING.

SABRE.

1929	...	C.S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1931	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1932	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1933	...	S.M.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff

BAYONET.

1929	...	Sergt.	M. J. Carter,	Artists'	Rifles
1930	...	Sergt.	M. J. Carter,	Artists'	Rifles
1931	...	L/Corpl.	E. H. Horton,	Artists'	Rifles.
1932	...	L/Sergt.	A. Anderson,	1st Bn. Scots	Guards
1933	...	L/Sergt.	A. Anderson,	1st Bn. Scots	Guards

ARMY WINNERS OF " INTER-SERVICE " INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FOIL.

1929	...	C.S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1931	...	Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1932	...	S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1933	...	S.M.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff

EPEE.

1929	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff

SABRE.

1929	...	C.S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1930	...	Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1931	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1932	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff
1933	...	S.M.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff

BAYONET.

1930	...	Sergt.	M. J. Carter,	Artists'	Rifles
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CHAMPION-AT-ARMS (Dismounted).

1929	...	C.S.M.I.	J. T. Reid,	Army	P.T.	Staff	
1930	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff	
1931	...	S.M.I.	G. A. F. Wyatt,	Army	P.T.	Staff	Tied with same
		Q.M.S.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff	No. of points
1933	...	S.M.I.	H. Parsons,	Army	P.T.	Staff	

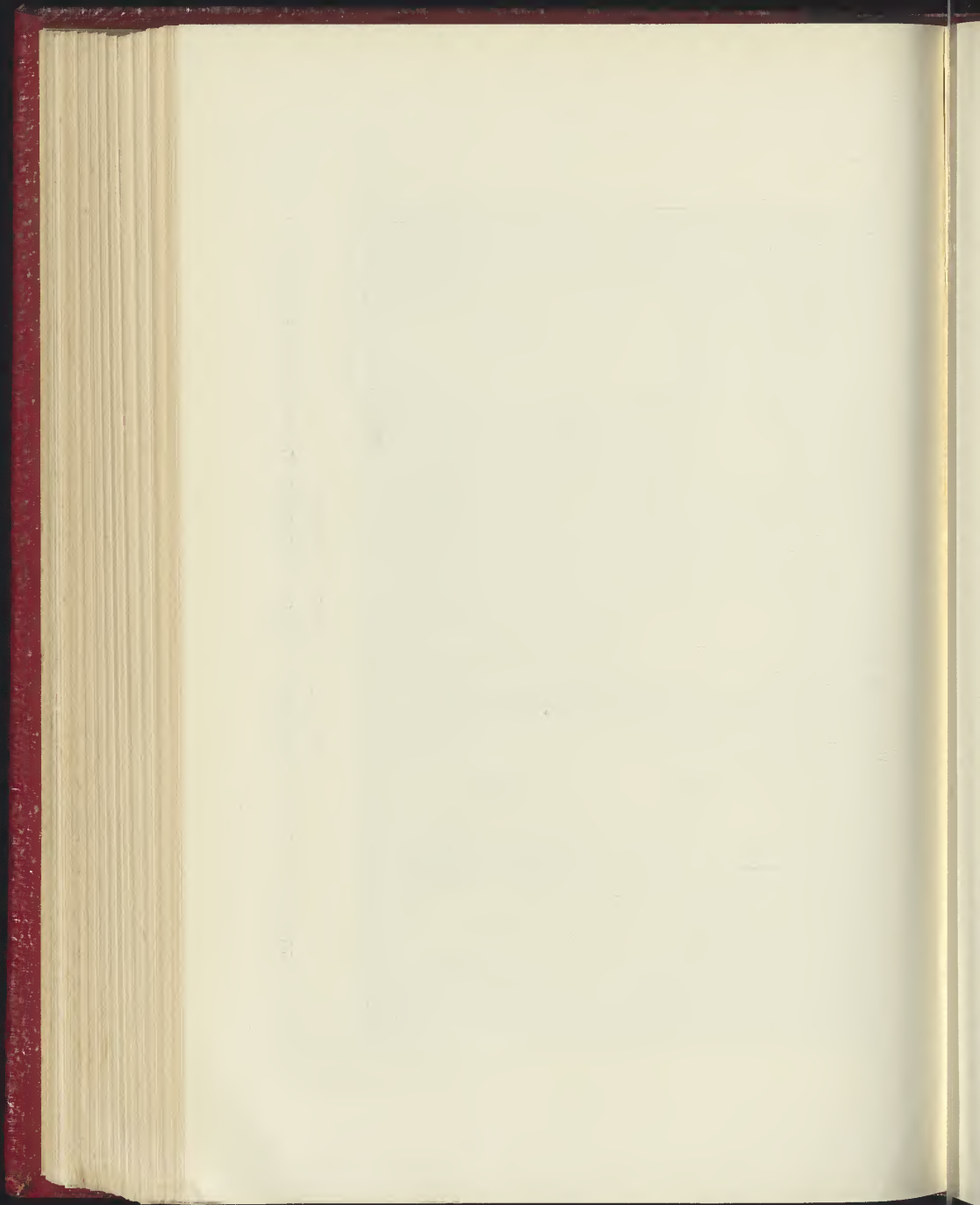
ARMY INTER-UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

1929	—The York & Lancaster Regt.
1930	—The Queen's Royal Regt.
1931	—The Sherwood Foresters.
1932	—2nd Bn. The East Lancashire Regt.
1933	—Royal Horse Guards.



(Hills & Saunders, Eton.)

**ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
WINNERS OF THE ARMY INTER-UNIT TEAM FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.**



FENCING.

INTER-SERVICE TEAM FENCING

(Instituted 1919).

THE ROYAL NAVY & ROYAL MARINES v. THE ARMY.

Year	Winners	Score
1929	The Army	19-17
1930	Royal Navy & Royal Marines	20-16
1931	The Army	24-12
1932	The Army	19-16
1933	Royal Navy & Royal Marines	21-15

R.N. & R.M. won 5. Army 10.

THE ARMY v. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Year	Winners	Score
1929	The Royal Air Force	18-17
1930	The Army	22-14
1931	The Army	21-15
1932	The Royal Air Force	20-16
1933	The Royal Air Force	21-15

The Army won 7. R.A.F. 8.

LIST OF SERVING OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS HOLDERS OF ARMY FENCING COLOURS.

Major T. H. Wand-Tetley, O.B.E., The Wiltshire Regt.—Foil, 12/12/19; Epée, 25/2/21.

R.S.M.I. J. T. Reid, Army P.T. Staff—Bayonet, 25/2/20; Epée, 13/3/24; Foil, 11/3/25; Sabre, 17/4/26.

Lieut. T. James, Army P.T. Staff—Sabre, 11/2/21; Foil, 31/3/22; Epée, 12/3/24.

Colonel G. N. Dyer, D.S.O.—Sabre, 19/1/23; Foil, 7/5/23; Epée, 19/5/28.

Major N. B. F. Collins, Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Sabre, 3/5/24.

Q.M.S.I. H. Parsons, A.P.T. Staff—Sabre, 17/2/26; Foil, 13/7/28; Epée, 8/3/29.

Lieut. S. Lane, The Cheshire Regt.—Epée, 29/2/28.

C.S.M.I. Hiscock, A.P.T. Staff—Bayonet, 11/4/28.

C.S.M.I. Gelder, A.P.T. Staff—Bayonet, 8/3/29; Epée, 26/4/33.

Lieut. T. P. Saunders, Cameron Highlanders—Sabre, 26/1/30.

Lieut. W. Rippon, Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Epée, 26/1/30.

Lieut. R. D. S. Anderson, R.A.S.C.—Sabre, 19/3/30; Epée, 9/5/31.

Gdsmn. H. Fennissey, Scots Guards—Bayonet, 19/3/30.

C.S.M.I. L. Harris, A.P.T. Staff—Epée, 7/5/30.

Major R. A. Hay, Royal Engineers—Epée, 25/4/31.

L/Sergt. R. Anderson, Scots Guards—Bayonet, 18/3/31.

L/Corpl. T. Williams, King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Bayonet, 20/4/32.

Lieut. C. R. Scott, King's Royal Rifle Corps—20/4/32.

Lieut. L. C. East, The Queen's Royal Regt.—Epée, 23/4/32.

Lieut. W. A. Turner, The Queen's Bays—Epée, 23/4/32.

Lieut. R. B. Ridley Martin, Royal Corps of Signals—Sabre, 11/2/33.

C.S.M.I. P. C. Grafton, A.P.T. Staff—Foil, 5/4/33; Sabre, 26/4/33; Epée, 13/5/33.

Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs, The Queen's Royal Regt.—Epée, 5/4/33.

C.S.M.I. L. Jaxton, A.P.T. Staff—Bayonet, 26/4/33.

Sergt.-Instr. C. J. G. Moore, A.P.T. Staff—13/5/33.

THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY

OFFICE BEARERS, 1933.

Patron:

LIEUT.-GEN. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C.

President:

GENERAL SIR R. D. WHIGHAM, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-President:

COL. W. GREEN, D.S.O., late The Loyal Regiment.

Captain:

LIEUT.-COL. W. M. OZANNE, M.C., The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Members of Committee:

LIEUT.-COL. P. G. M. SKENE, O.B.E., late The Black Watch.

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. W. CLARK, M.C., 16th/5th Lancers.

CAPT. G. A. MOXON, R.A.

MAJOR G. W. SMITH, O.B.E., late King's Own Scottish Borderers.

CAPT. C. B. ROBERTSON, M.C., The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. HUGHES, M.C., Grenadier Guards.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:

MAJOR A. G. BARRY, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Tank Corps,
Room 234, The War Office.

RULES.

I.—Designation.

The name of the Club shall be "The Army Golfing Society."

II.—Membership.

1. Membership is open to all Permanent Regular Officers, past and present, subject to their acceptance by the Committee.

2. Temporary Membership is open to Regular Officers of the Dominion Forces while attached for duty in the United Kingdom, subject to their acceptance by the Committee. Temporary Members shall not be eligible to compete for the Army Championship or the Black Watch Challenge Medal, but may take part in all handicap competitions and in Society matches.

3. The Committee shall have the power to elect Honorary Members, not exceeding three in number, from among those distinguished in the world of Golf.

GOLF.

III.—Entrance Fee.

1. The Subscription for Life Membership is one guinea, which shall be paid to the Hon. Secretary.
2. The Subscription for Temporary Membership under Rule II (2) is five shillings, which shall be paid to the Hon. Secretary.

IV.—Management.

1. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a President, a Vice-President, a Captain, an Hon. Secretary who shall have power to act as Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee consisting of these Officers and not more than six Members of the Society.
2. The President, Vice-President, Captain, Hon. Secretary and Members of the Committee will be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Captain will retire after holding office for two years. Other Office Bearers will retire after three years and will be eligible for re-election.
3. Vacancies on the executive of the Society shall be filled *pro tem.*, by the Committee, subject to confirmation at the first General Meeting.
4. At any Committee Meeting, three Members shall form a quorum.
5. A General Meeting will be held annually.
6. The Committee may at any time convene a special General Meeting of the Society.

V.—Matches.

Any Member shall have the power to get up a match between the Society and any recognised Golf Club after obtaining the permission of the Committee through the Hon. Secretary. The results of any matches so arranged, with details of individual matches, will be sent to the Hon. Secretary. Under no circumstances may an Officer who is not a Member of the Society be permitted to play in a match in order to make up a side. Members are requested to wear the colours of the Society when playing in such matches. Ties of the correct pattern can be obtained from Beale and Inman, Ltd., 131, New Bond Street; Foster and Co., 33, St. James's Square, S.W.1; and R. W. Forsyth, Ltd., 30, Princes' Street, Edinburgh.

VI.—Competitions.

A Meeting will be held annually, at which the following will be played for:—The Black Watch Challenge Medal, The Generals' Cup, The Argyll and Sutherland Cup, The National Playing Fields Cup, The Grenadier Guards' Challenge Cup, and such handicap prizes as may be determined by the Committee.

VII.—Army Golf Championship and Army Golf Challenge Cup.

The Army Golfing Society will conduct the annual Competitions for the Army Golf Championship and the Army Golf Challenge Cup (inter-Regimental).

GOLF.

VIII.—Handicaps.

The Committee cannot allot handicaps. Members will be asked to give their Club Handicaps when entering for competitions, but the Committee may alter any handicap it considers necessary for Society Meetings.

IX.—Alteration of Rules.

No proposition involving any radical alteration in the constitution or rules of the Army Golfing Society, or in the conditions under which the Army Golf Championship, the Black Watch Medals, the Army Golf Challenge Cup, or the Argyll and Sutherland Cup are at present played, shall be adopted unless it obtains the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present at two consecutive General Meetings, at each of which Meetings at least 40 Members must be present.

No such proposition shall be entertained at a General Meeting unless the terms thereof have been intimated in writing to the Hon. Secretary at least two days prior to the General Meeting.

RULES OF THE GAME OF GOLF.

As approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.

Together with
Recommendations,
Form and Make of Golf Clubs and Balls,
Etiquette,
Special Rules for Match Play Competitions,
Rules for Three-ball, Best Ball and Four-ball matches,
Special Rules for Stroke Competitions,
Rules for Bogey Competitions.

Definitions.

Side.

1. A "side" consists either of one player or of two players. If one player play against another, the match is called "a single." If two play against two, each side playing one ball, the match is called "a foursome." If one play against two playing one ball between them, the match is called "a threesome."

Advice.

2. "Advice" is any counsel or suggestion which could influence a player in determining the line of play, in the choice of a club, or in the method of making a stroke.

Course.

3. The "course" is the whole area within which play is permitted; more particularly, it is the ground between the holes which is specially prepared for play.

GOLF.

Teeing Ground.

4. The "teeing-ground" is the starting place for a hole. The front of each teeing-ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right-angles to the line of play, and the teeing-ground shall include a rectangular space of the depth of two club lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks.

Through the Green.

5. "Through the green" is all ground on which play is permitted, except hazards and the putting-green of the hole that is being played.

Hazard.

6. A "hazard" is any bunker, water (except casual water), ditch (unless excepted by Local Rule), bush, sand, path or road. Sand blown on to the grass or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep-tracks, snow and ice are not hazards.

Casual Water.

7. "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall, flooding or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognised hazards of the course.

Out of Bounds.

8. "Out of bounds" is all ground on which play is prohibited.

Ball, When Out of Bounds.

9. A ball is "out of bounds" when the greater part of it lies within a prohibited area.

Putting-Green.

10. The "putting-green" is all ground, except hazards, within 20 yards of the hole.

Hole.

11. The hole shall be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep. If a metal lining be used, it shall be sunk below the lip of the hole, and its outer diameter shall not exceed $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Loose Impediments.

12. The term "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions not fixed or growing, and includes dung, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow and ice.

GOLF.

Stroke.

13. A "stroke" is the forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball, or any contact between the head of the club and the ball resulting in movement of the ball, except in the case of a ball accidentally knocked off a tee (Rule 2 (1)).

Penalty Stroke.

14. A "penalty stroke" is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and does not affect the rotation of play.

Honour.

15. The side which plays off first from a teeing-ground is said to have the "honour."

Teeing.

16. In "teeing," the ball may be placed on the ground, or on sand or other substance in order to raise it off the ground.

Addressing the Ball.

17. A player has "addressed the ball" when he has taken his stance and grounded his club, or, if in a hazard, when he has taken his stance preparatory to striking at the ball.

In Play.

18. A ball is "in play" as soon as the player has made a stroke at a teeing-ground, and it remains in play until holed out, except when lifted in accordance with the rules.

Ball Deemed to Move.

19. A ball is deemed to "move" if it leave its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position.

Ball Lost.

20. A ball is "lost" if it be not found within five minutes after the search for it has begun.

Terms Used in Reckoning Game.

21. The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms—"the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

GOLF.

Umpire and Referee.

22. An "Umpire" decides questions of fact; a "Referee" decides questions of Golfing Law.

GENERAL AND THROUGH THE GREEN.

Rule 1.

Mode of Play.

1. The game of Golf is played by two sides, each playing its own ball, with clubs and balls made in conformity with the directions laid down in the clause on "Form and Make of Golf Clubs and Balls."

The game consists in each side playing a ball from a teeing-ground into a hole by successive strokes. The hole is won by the side which holes its ball in fewer strokes than the opposing side, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules.

The hole is halved if both sides hole out in the same number of strokes.

Conditions of Match.

2. A match consists of one round of the course, unless it be otherwise agreed. A match is won by the side which is leading by a number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played.

A match is halved if each side win the same number of holes.

Priority on the Course.

Matches constituted of singles, threesomes or foursomes shall have precedence of and be entitled to pass any other kind of match.

A single player has no standing, and shall always give way to a match of any kind.

Any match playing a whole round shall be entitled to pass a match playing a shorter round.

If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on the players in front, it may be passed on request being made.

Rule 2.

Priority on the Teeing Ground.

1. A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing-ground.

GOLF.

A ball played from outside the limits of the teeing-ground may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teeed without penalty.

If a ball, when not in play, fall off a tee, or be knocked off a tee by the player in addressing it, it may be re-teeed without penalty; if the ball be struck when so moving, no penalty shall be incurred.

The Honour.

2. The option of taking the honour at the first teeing-ground shall, if necessary, be decided by lot.

A ball played by a player when his opponent should have had the honour may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teeed without penalty.

The side which wins a hole shall take the honour at the next teeing-ground. If a hole has been halved, the side which had the honour at the previous teeing-ground shall retain it.

On beginning a new match, the winner of the long match in the previous round shall take the honour; if the previous long match was halved, the side which last won a hole shall take the honour.

Rule 3.

Order of Play In Threesome and Foursome.

In a threesome or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of each hole.

If a player play when his partner should have played, his side shall lose the hole.

Rule 4.

Asking Advice.

1. A player may not ask for nor willingly receive advice from anyone except his own caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie.

Information as to Strokes Played.

2. A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent give wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole, unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke.

Advice from Forecaddie.

3. A player may employ a forecaddie, but may not receive advice from him.

GOLF.

Indicating Line of Play.

4. When playing through the green, or from a hazard, a player may have the line to the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed nor shall anyone stand on the proposed line, in order to indicate it, while the stroke is being made.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 5.

Ball to be Fairly Struck At.

The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 6.

Ball Played Wherever it Lies.

A ball must be played wherever it lies or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules and Local Rules.

NOTE.—For a lost or unplayable ball see Rule 22; for a ball out of bounds see Rule 23.

Rule 7.

The Ball Farther from Hole Played First.

When the balls are in play, the ball farther from the hole shall be played first. Through the green, or in a hazard, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the opponent may at once recall the stroke. A ball so recalled shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty.

For teeing-ground, see Rule 2 (2); for putting-green, see Rule 31 (2).

Rule 8.

How to Drop a Ball.

A ball shall be dropped in the following manner:—The player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect, and drop the ball behind him over his shoulder.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

If, in the act of dropping, the ball touch the player, he shall incur no penalty, and, if it roll into a hazard, the player may re-drop the ball without penalty.

GOLF.

Rule 9.

Balls not to be Touched except as Provided for in Rules.

1. A ball in play may not be touched before the hole is played out, except as provided for in the Rules.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be one stroke.

Ball not to be Touched except in Addressing.

The player may, without penalty, touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it, provided he does not move the ball.

Ball not to be Touched except for Identification.

A ball in play may, with the opponent's consent, be lifted for the purpose of identification, but it must be carefully replaced.

Opponent's Ball Moved by Player's Ball.

2. If the player's ball move the opponent's ball through the green or in a hazard, the opponent, if he choose, may drop a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where his ball lay, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

Rule 10.

Removal of Irregularities of Surface.

In playing through the green, irregularities of surface which could in any way affect the player's stroke shall not be removed nor pressed down by the player, his partner or either of their caddies; a player is, however, always entitled to place his feet firmly on the ground when taking his stance.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 11.

Removal of Obstructions.

Any flag-stick, guide-flag, movable guide-post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass-cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction may be removed. A ball moved in removing such an obstruction shall be replaced without penalty. A ball lying on or touching such an obstruction, or lying on or touching clothes, or nets, or ground under repair or covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course, or lying in one of the holes, or in a guide-flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper, may be lifted and dropped without penalty as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer to the hole. A ball lifted in a hazard, under such circumstances, shall be dropped in the hazard.

GOLF.

Rule 12.

Removal of Loose Impediments.

1. Any loose impediment lying within a club length of the ball and not being in or touching a hazard, may be removed without penalty; if the ball move after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused the ball to move and the penalty shall be one stroke.

2. A loose impediment lying more than a club length from the ball may not be moved under penalty of the loss of the hole, unless the loose impediment lie on the putting-green (see Rule 28 (1)).

Ball Accidentally Moved.

3. When a ball is in play, if a player, or his partner, or either of their caddies accidentally move his or their ball, or by touching anything cause it to move, the penalty shall be one stroke.

Ball Moving after Club Grounded.

4. If a ball in play move after the player has grounded his club in the act of addressing it, or, if a ball in play being in a hazard move after the player has taken his stance to play it, he shall be deemed to have caused it to move, and the penalty shall be one stroke.

NOTE.—If the player has lifted a loose impediment (see Rules 12 (1) and 28 (1)) and the ball has not moved until the player has grounded his club, he shall only be deemed to have caused the ball to move under Section (4) of this Rule, and the penalty shall be one stroke.

Rule 13.

Playing a Moving Ball.

A player shall not play while his ball is moving, under the penalty of the loss of the hole, except in the case of a teed ball (Rule 2), or a ball struck twice (Rule 14), or a ball in water (Rule 26). When the ball only begins to move while the player is making his backward or forward swing, he shall incur no penalty under this Rule, but he is not exempted from the provisions of Rule 12 (1) or Rule 28 (1) and of Rule 12 (3) and (4).

Rule 14.

Striking Ball Twice.

If a player, when making a stroke, strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke, but he shall incur no further penalty by reason of his having played while his ball was moving.

GOLF.

Rule 15.

Moving or Bending Fixed or Growing Objects.

Before striking at a ball in play, a player shall not move, bend nor break anything fixed or growing, except so far as is necessary to enable him fairly to take his stance in addressing the ball, or in making his backward or forward swing. The club may only be grounded lightly, and not pressed on the ground.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 16.

Balls within a Club Length of Each Other.

When the balls lie within a club length of each other through the green or in a hazard, the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied.

Rule 17.

Moving Ball Stopped.

1. If a ball *in motion* be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match, or by a forecaddie, it is a rub of the green and the ball shall be played from the spot where it lies.

Ball Lodging in Anything Moving.

2. If a ball lodge in *anything moving*, a ball shall be dropped, or if on the putting-green, placed, as near as possible to the place where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty.

Ball at Rest Displaced by Outside Agency.

3. If a ball *at rest* be displaced by any agency outside the match, except wind, the player shall drop a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty; and if the ball be displaced on the putting-green it shall be replaced without penalty.

Rule 18.

Ball Interfered with by Opponent, etc.

If a player's ball when *in motion* be interfered with in any way by an opponent or his caddie, or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole.

If a player's ball when *at rest* be moved by an opponent or his caddie, or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole, except as provided for in Rules 9 (2), 16, 21 (3), 31 (1), 32 (2), and 33.

GOLF.

Rule 19.

Ball Striking the Player, etc.

If a player's ball strike or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies, or their clubs, his side shall lose the hole.

Rule 20.

Playing Opponent's Ball.

1. If a player play the opponent's ball his side shall lose the hole, unless :—

(a) The opponent then play the player's ball, in which case the penalty is cancelled, and the hole shall be played out with the balls thus exchanged.

(b) The mistake occur through wrong information given by an opponent or his caddie, in which case there shall be no penalty; if the mistake be discovered before the opponent has played, it shall be rectified by dropping a ball as near as possible to the place where the opponent's ball lay.

On the putting-green the ball shall be replaced.

Playing Ball Outside the Match.

2. If a player play a stroke with the ball of anyone not engaged in the match, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to his opponent before his opponent has played his next stroke, there shall be no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after the opponent has played his next stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole.

Rule 21.

Looking for Ball in Bent, etc.

1. If a ball lie in fog, bent, bushes, long grass or the like, only so much thereof shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball.

In Sand.

2. If a ball be completely covered by sand, only so much thereof may be removed as will enable the player to see the top of the ball; if the ball be touched in removing the sand, no penalty shall be incurred.

Accidentally Moved by Opponent in Search.

3. If a player or his caddie when searching for an opponent's ball accidentally touch or move it, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball, if moved, shall be replaced.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

GOLF.

Rule 22.

Lost and Unplayable Ball.

1. If a ball be lost (except in water or casual water) or be deemed by the player to be unplayable, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is lost or unplayable was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole.

If the stroke was played from the teeing-ground, a ball may be teed; in all other cases a ball shall be dropped.

2. In order to save delay, if a ball has been played on to a part of the course where it is likely to be lost or unplayable, the player may play another ball in the manner provided for in this Rule, but if the first ball be neither lost nor unplayable it shall continue in play without penalty.

NOTE.—A provisional ball may only be played under the second section of this Rule before the player or his partner goes forward to search for the ball which has been played with the previous stroke.

Rule 23.

Ball Out of Bounds.

1. If a ball lie out of bounds, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole.

If the stroke was played from the teeing-ground a ball may be teed; in all other cases a ball shall be dropped.

In the case of a ball played out of bounds, the penalty stroke may be remitted by a Local Rule. (See NOTE.)

Provisional Ball Played.

2. In order to save delay, if a player, after making a stroke, considers that his ball may be out of bounds, he may play another ball in the manner provided for in this Rule, but if it be discovered that his first ball is not out of bounds, it shall continue in play without penalty.

NOTE.—*Out of Bounds.*—If the penalty stroke has been remitted by a Local Rule and a provisional ball has been played under these conditions, on reaching the place where the first ball is likely to be, if the player or his opponent be still in doubt, the player is not entitled to presume that the first ball is out of bounds till he has made a search of five minutes.

NOTE.—A provisional ball may only be played under the second section of this Rule before the player or his partner goes forward to search for the ball which has been played with the previous stroke.

GOLF.

Ascertaining Location of Ball.

3. A player has the right at any time of ascertaining whether his opponent's ball is out of bounds or not, before his opponent can compel him to continue his play.

Standing Out of Bounds.

4. A player may stand out of bounds to play a ball lying within bounds.

Rule 24.

Ball Unfit for Play.

If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be dropped where any piece lies. If a ball crack or become unfit for play, the player may change it on intimating to his opponent his intention to do so. Mud adhering to a ball shall not be considered as making it unfit for play.

HAZARDS AND CASUAL WATER.

Rule 25.

Conditions of Play in Hazards.

When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, nothing shall be done which can in any way improve its lie; the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved before the player strikes at the ball, subject to the following exceptions:—(1) The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance; (2) in addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling or other immovable obstacle may be touched; (3) steps or planks placed in a hazard by the Green Committee for access to or egress from such hazard, or any obstruction mentioned in Rule 11, may be removed, and if a ball be moved in so doing it shall be replaced without penalty; (4) any loose impediment may be lifted from the putting-green; (5) the player shall be entitled to find his ball as provided for by Rule 21.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 26.

Ball Moving in Water.

When a ball is in water a player may, without penalty, strike at it while it is moving, but he must not delay to make his stroke in order to allow the wind or current to better the position of the ball, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

GOLF.

Rule 27.

Ball in Water Hazard.

Ball in Casual Water in Hazard.

1. If a ball lie or be lost in a recognised water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not) or in casual water in a hazard, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke either (a) behind the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball crossed the margin of the hazard between himself and the hole, or (b) in the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball entered the water between himself and the hole.

Ball in Casual Water through the Green.

2. If a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green, the player may drop a ball, without penalty, within two club lengths of the margin, as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole.

If a ball when dropped roll into the water, it may be re-dropped without penalty.

Ball in Casual Water on the Putting-Green.

3. If a ball on the putting-green lie in casual water, or if casual water intervene between a ball lying on the putting-green and the hole, the ball may be played where it lies, or it may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand, either within two club lengths directly behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, or in the nearest position to that spot which is not nearer to the hole and which affords a putt to the hole without casual water intervening.

Water Interfering with Stance.

4. A ball lying so near to casual water that the water interferes with the player's stance may be treated as if it lay in casual water, under the preceding Sections of this Rule.

Want of Space to Drop.

5. If it be impossible from want of space in which to play, or from any other cause, for a player to drop a ball in conformity with Sections (1) and (2) of this Rule, or to place it in conformity with Section (3), he shall "drop" or "place" as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in these Sections, but not nearer to the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

GOLF.

PUTTING-GREEN.

Rule 28.

Removal of Loose Impediments.

1. Any loose impediment may be removed from the putting-green by hand or with the club, irrespective of the position of the player's ball. If the player's ball, when on the putting-green, move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused it to move, and the penalty shall be one stroke.

2. In moving any loose impediment, the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way.

Touching Line of Putt.

3. The line of the putt must not be touched, except by placing the club immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it, and as above authorised.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 29.

Direction for Putting.

1. When the player's ball is on the putting-green, the player's caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie may, before the stroke is played, point out a direction for putting, but in doing this they shall not touch the ground on the proposed line of the putt. No mark shall be placed anywhere on the putting-green.

Shielding Ball from Wind.

2. Any player or caddie engaged in the match may stand at the hole, but no player or caddie shall endeavour, by moving or otherwise, to influence the action of the wind upon the ball.

A player is, however, always entitled to send his own caddie to stand at the hole while he plays his stroke.

Either side may refuse to allow a person who is not engaged in the match to stand at the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

Rule 30.

Opponent's Ball to be at Rest.

When the player's ball lies on the putting-green he shall not play until the opponent's ball is at rest.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

GOLF.

Rule 31.

Ball within Six Inches, Lifted.

1. When the balls lie within six inches of each other on the putting-green (the distance to be measured from their nearest points), the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and the lifted ball shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

Playing Out of Turn.

2. On the putting-green, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the stroke may be at once recalled by the opponent, and the ball replaced.

NOTE.—For a ball which is displaced on a putting-green, see Rule 17 (2) and (3).

For a player playing the opponent's ball on the putting-green see Rule 20 (1).

For casual water on a putting-green see Rule 27 (3).

Rule 32.

Removal of Flag-Stick.

1. Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole; if a player's ball strike the flag-stick, which has been so removed by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies, his side shall lose the hole.

If the ball rest against the flag-stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag-stick, and if the ball fall into the hole the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

Displacing and Replacing of Balls.

2. If the player's ball knock the opponent's ball into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

If the player's ball move the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may replace it, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

If the player's ball stop on the spot formerly occupied by the opponent's ball, and the opponent declare his intention to replace his ball, the player shall first play another stroke, after which the opponent shall replace and play his ball.

GOLF.

Ball on Lip of Hole.

3. If the player has holed out and the opponent then plays to the lip of the hole, the player may not knock the ball away, but the opponent, if asked, shall play his next stroke without delay.

If the opponent's ball lie on the lip of the hole, the player, after holing out, may knock the ball away, claiming the hole if holing at the like, and the half if holing at the odd, provided that the player's ball does not strike the opponent's ball and set it in motion; if the player neglect to knock away the opponent's ball, and it fall into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

Rule 33.

Penalty of Loss of Hole Qualified by Half Previously Gained.

When a player has holed out and his opponent has been left with a stroke for the half, nothing that the player who has holed out can do shall deprive him of the half which he has already gained.

GENERAL PENALTY.

Rule 34.

Loss of the Hole.

Where no penalty for the breach of a Rule is stated, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole.

DISPUTES.

Rule 35.

Duties of Umpire or Referee.

An umpire or referee, when appointed, shall take cognisance of any breach of rule that he may observe, whether he be appealed to on the point or not.

Rule 36.

Claims, When and How Made.

If a dispute arise on any point, a claim must be made before the players strike off from the next teeing-ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before they leave the putting-green. If no umpire or referee has been appointed, the players have the right of determining to whom the point shall be referred, but should they not agree, either side may have it referred officially through the Secretary of the Club to the Rules of Golf Committee, whose decision shall be final. If the point in dispute be not covered by the Rules of Golf, the arbiters shall decide it by equity.

If the players have agreed to an umpire or referee, they must abide by his decision

GOLF.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL RULES.

Special Hazards or Conditions.

When necessary, Local Rules should be made for such obstructions as rushes, trees, hedges, fixed seats, fences, gates, railways and walls, for such difficulties as rabbit scrapes, hoof marks and other damage caused to the course by animals; for such local conditions as the existence of mud which may be held to interfere with the proper playing of the game, and for the penalty to be imposed in the case of a ball which lies out of bounds (see Rule 23, par. 1).

Ball, When "Dropped"; When "Placed."

When a ball is lifted under a Local Rule, as in the case of a ball lifted from a putting-green other than that of the hole which is being played, the Rules of Golf Committee recommends that if it is to be played from "through the green," it should be *dropped*; if it is to be played on the putting-green of the hole that is being played, it should be *placed*.

FORM AND MAKE OF GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS.

Clubs.

The Rules of Golf Committee intimates that it will not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consist of a plain shaft and a head which does not contain any mechanical contrivance, such as springs; it also regards as illegal the use of such clubs as those of the mallet-headed type, or such clubs as have the neck so bent as to produce a similar effect.

NOTE.—The Rules of Golf Committee intimates that the following general considerations will guide it in interpreting this Rule:—

1. The head of a golf club shall be so constructed that the length of the head from the back of the heel to the toe shall be greater than the breadth from the face to the back of the head.

2. The shaft shall be fixed to the heel, or to a neck, socket or hose which terminates at the heel.

3. The lower part of the shaft shall, if produced, meet the heel of the club or (as for example in the case of the Park and Fairlie Clubs) a point opposite the heel, either to right or left, when the club is soled in the ordinary position for play.

Balls.

The weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.62 ounces avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.62 inches in diameter. The Rules of Golf Committee will take whatever steps it thinks necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance, should any ball of greater power be introduced.

GOLF.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.

1. No one should stand close to or directly behind the ball, move or talk when a player is making a stroke.

On the putting-green no one should stand beyond the hole in the line of a player's stroke.

2. The player who has the honour should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.

3. No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play up to the putting-green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.

4. Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.

5. Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach.

6. Turf cut or displaced by a player should be at once replaced and pressed down with the foot.

7. A player should carefully fill up all holes made by himself in a bunker.

8. Players should see that their caddies do not injure the holes by standing close to them when the ground is soft.

9. A player who has incurred a penalty stroke should intimate the fact to his opponent as soon as possible.

SPECIAL RULES FOR MATCH PLAY COMPETITIONS.

Rule 1.

On the putting-green, if the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole play first, his ball shall be at once replaced.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the disqualification of both competitors.

Rule 2.

Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any Rule or Local Rule, nor to waive any penalty incurred in the course of the match, under penalty of their disqualification.

The Rules of Golf Committee recommends that players should not concede putts to their opponents.

RULES FOR THREE-BALL, BEST BALL, AND FOUR-BALL MATCHES.

Definitions.

1. When three players play against each other, each playing his own ball, the match is called a three-ball match.

2. When one player plays his ball against the best ball of two or more players, the match is called a best ball match.

3. When two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players, the match is called a four-ball match.

GOLF.

General.

Rule 1.

Any player may have any ball in the match lifted or played, at the option of its owner, if he consider that it might interfere with or be of assistance to a player or side, but this should only be done before the player has played his stroke.

Rule 2.

If a player's ball move any other ball in the match, the moved ball must be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay, without penalty.

Rule 3.

Through the green a player shall incur no penalty for playing when an opponent should have done so, and the stroke shall not be recalled.

On the putting-green the stroke may be recalled by an opponent, but no penalty shall be incurred.

Three-Ball Matches.

Rule 4.

During a three-ball match, if no player is entitled at a teeing-ground to claim the honour from both opponents, the same order of striking shall be followed as at the last teeing-ground.

Rule 5.

In a three-ball match, if a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent, the occurrence shall be treated as a rub of the green.

Best Ball and Four-Ball Matches.

Rule 6.

Balls belonging to the same side may be played in the order the side deems best.

Rule 7.

If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie or clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole.

GOLF.

Rule 8.

If a player's ball (the player being one of a side) strike, or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, only that player shall be disqualified for that hole.

Rule 9.

If a player play a stroke with his partner's ball, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to the other side before an opponent has played another stroke, the player shall be disqualified for that hole, and his partner shall drop a ball as near as possible to the spot from which his ball was played, without penalty. If the mistake be not discovered till after the opponent has played a stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole.

Rule 10.

In all other cases where a player would by the Rules of Golf incur the loss of the hole, he shall be disqualified for that hole, but the disqualification shall not apply to his partner.

SPECIAL RULES FOR STROKE COMPETITIONS.

Rules for the Conduct of Stroke Competitions.

Committee Defined.

Wherever the word Committee is used in these Rules, it refers to the Committee in charge of the Competition.

Rule 1.

The Winner.

1. In Stroke Competitions the competitor who holes the stipulated round or rounds in the fewest strokes shall be the winner.

Order of Play.

2. Competitors shall play in couples; if from any cause there be a single competitor, the Committee shall either provide him with a player who shall mark for him, or select a marker for him and allow him to compete alone.

The order and times of starting should, when possible, be determined by ballot.

Rule 2.

Not to Discontinue Play in Bad Weather.

1. Competitors shall start in the order and at the times arranged by the Committee. They shall not discontinue play nor delay to start on account of bad weather or for any other reason whatever, except such as the Committee may consider satisfactory.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

GOLF.

Course Unplayable.

2. If the Committee consider that the course is not in a playable condition, or that insufficient light renders the proper playing of the game impossible, it shall at any time have power to declare the day's play null and void.

Rule 3.

Ties, How and When Decided.

If the lowest scores be made by two or more competitors, the tie or ties shall be decided by another round, to be played on the same day; but if the Committee determine that this is inexpedient or impossible, it shall appoint a day and time for the decision of the tie or ties.

Should an uneven number of competitors tie, their names shall be drawn by ballot and placed upon a list; the competitors shall then play in couples in the order in which their names appear. The single competitor shall be provided for by the Committee either under Rule 1 (2) or by allowing three competitors to play together if their unanimous consent has been obtained.

Rule 4.

New Holes.

1. New holes should be made on the day on which Stroke Competitions begin.

Practice on Day of Competition.

2. On the day of the Competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on or on to any of the putting-greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification.

Rule 5.

The Scores, How Kept.

1. The score for each hole shall be kept by a marker or by each competitor noting the other's score. Should more than one marker keep a score, each shall sign the part of the score for which he is responsible. The scores should be called out after each hole. On completion of the stipulated round the card shall be signed by the person who has marked it, and the competitor shall see that it is handed in as soon as reasonably possible. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Scoring cards should be issued with the date and the player's name entered on the card.

GOLF.

Marking and Addition of Scores.

2. Competitors must satisfy themselves before the cards are handed in that the scores for each hole are correctly marked, as no alteration can be made on any card after it has been returned. If it be found that a competitor has returned a score lower than that actually played, he shall be disqualified. For the additions of the scores marked the Committee shall be responsible.

Committee to Decide Doubtful Penalties.

3. If, on the completion of the stipulated round, a player is doubtful whether he has incurred a penalty at any hole, he may enclose his scoring card with a written statement of the circumstances to the Committee, who shall decide what penalty, if any, has been incurred.

RULES FOR PLAY IN STROKE COMPETITIONS.

Rule 6.

Advice.

A competitor shall not ask for nor willingly receive advice from anyone except his caddie.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Rule 7.

Order of Starting.

The Honour.

1. Competitors should strike off from the first tee in the order in which their names appear upon the starting list. Thereafter the honour shall be taken as in match play, but if a competitor by mistake play out of turn, no penalty shall be incurred, and the stroke cannot be recalled.

Playing Outside Limits of Teeing Ground.

2. If at any hole a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing-ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Rule 8.

Must Hole Out with Own Ball.

1. A competitor shall hole out with his own ball at every hole. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

GOLF.

Playing Two Consecutive Strokes with Wrong Ball.

2. If a competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own, he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball; but if he play two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

Exception in Hazards.

3. In a hazard, if a competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Rule 9.

Ball Striking the Player.

If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by himself, his clubs or his caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1).

Rule 10.

Ball Striking or Moved by Another Competitor.

1. If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by another competitor, or his clubs, or his caddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). If a competitor's ball which is at rest be accidentally moved by another competitor, or his caddie, or his clubs, or his ball, or any outside agency except wind, it shall be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Allowed to Lift Another Competitor's Ball.

2. A competitor may have any other player's ball played or lifted, at the option of its owner, if he find that it interferes with his play.

Rule 11.

Lifting Ball.

A ball may be lifted from any place on the course. If a player lift a ball under the provisions of this Rule he shall either:

(1) Play a ball as provided for in Rule 22 or:

(2) Tee and play a ball under penalty of two strokes behind the place from which the ball was lifted; if this be impossible, he shall tee and play a ball under penalty of two strokes as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted but not nearer to the hole.

GOLF.

In preparing a tee as above authorised, the player is exempted from the restrictions imposed by Rule 15.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Rule 12.

Lifting for Identification.

For the purpose of identification, a competitor may at any time lift and carefully replace his ball in the presence of the player with whom he is competing.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be one stroke.

Rule 13.

Play Within 20 Yards of Hole.

Ball Striking Flag-Stick, etc.

1. When a competitor's ball lying within twenty yards of the hole is played and strikes, or is stopped by, the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes.

Ball Striking Fellow-Competitor's Ball.

2. When both balls are on the putting-green, if a competitor's ball strike the ball of the player with whom he is competing, the competitor shall incur a penalty of one stroke, and the ball which was struck shall be at once replaced (see Stroke Rule 10 (1)).

Nearer Ball may be Lifted.

3. The competitor whose ball is the further from the hole may have the ball which is nearer to the hole lifted or played at the option of its owner. If the latter refuse to comply with this Rule when requested to do so, he shall be disqualified.

Ball Nearer Hole of Assistance to Player.

4. If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole consider that his ball might be of assistance to the player with whom he is competing, he should lift it or play first.

Ball Lifted when Player's Ball in Motion.

5. If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole lift his ball while the player's ball is in motion, he shall incur a penalty of one stroke.

Ball Lifted before Holed Out.

6. If a competitor or his caddie pick up his ball from the putting-green before it is holed out (except as provided for above), he shall, before he has struck off from the next tee, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before he has left the putting-green, be permitted to replace the ball under penalty of two strokes.

GOLF.

Rule 14.

General Penalty.

Where in the Rules of Golf the penalty for the breach of any Rule is the loss of the hole, in Stroke Competitions the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these Special Rules.

Rule 15.

General Rule.

The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with these Special Rules, shall apply to Stroke Competitions.

Rule 16.

Disputes, How Decided.

If a dispute arise on any point it shall be decided by the Committee, whose decision shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the Rules of Golf Committee, as provided for in Rule 36.

RULES FOR BOGEY COMPETITIONS.

A Bogey Competition is a form of Stroke Competition in which play is against a fixed score at each hole of the stipulated round or rounds. The reckoning is made as in Match Play and the winner is the competitor who is most successful in the aggregate of holes. The Rules for Stroke Competitions shall apply with the following exceptions:—

1. Any hole for which a competitor makes no return shall be regarded as a loss. The marker shall only be responsible for the marking of the correct number of strokes at each hole at which a competitor makes a score either equal to or less than the fixed score.

2. Any breach of Rule which entails the penalty of disqualification shall only disqualify the competitor for the hole at which the breach of Rule occurred; but a competitor shall not be exempted from the general disqualification imposed by Stroke Rules 2 (1), 4 (2), and 5 (1) and (2).

NOTE.—A scale showing the handicap allowance, and indicating the holes at which strokes are to be given or taken, shall be printed on the back of every scoring card.

For the Royal and Ancient

Golf Club of St. Andrews.

HENRY GULLEN, *Secy.*

September, 1931.

GOLF.

GOLF. UNIT CHALLENGE CUP.

Year	Winners
1904	2nd Bn. The Highland Light Infantry.
1905	1st Bn. The Royal Scots.
1906	1st Bn. The Black Watch.
1907	1st Bn. The Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.
1908	1st Bn. The Black Watch.
1909	1st Bn. The Black Watch.
1910	Army Ordnance Depot.
1911	The Black Watch.
1912	The Black Watch.
1913	The Black Watch.
1914-1919	No Competition.
1920	The Black Watch.
1921	Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
1922	Grenadier Guards.
1923	Grenadier Guards.
1924	Royal Artillery Depot.
1925	The Rifle Brigade.
1926	Royal Army Medical Corps (Unit No. 1).
1927	The Black Watch (First Team).
1928	Grenadier Guards.
1929	Royal Engineers (Aldershot).
1930	Royal Artillery (Unit No. 7).
1931	Royal Artillery (Unit No. 7).
1932	The Royal Warwickshire Regt.
1933	The Lincolnshire Regt.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner	Unit
1911	Capt. W. Green	The Black Watch.
1912	Lieut. P. G. M. Skene ...	The Black Watch.
1913	Capt. P. G. M. Skene ...	The Black Watch.
1914-19	No Competition.	
1920	Lieut. V. P. Trew ...	4th Hussars.
1921	Lieut.-Col. W. Green ...	The Black Watch.
1922	Capt. A. G. Barry ...	The Manchester Regt.
1923	Major H. A. Boyd ...	R.F.A.
1924	Lieut. C. B. Ormerod ...	R.G.A.
1925	Capt. A. G. Barry ...	Royal Tank Corps
1926	Lieut. A. C. Gore ...	The Rifle Brigade.
1927	Capt. J. A. Davison ...	The Rifle Brigade.
1928	Lieut. J. V. C. Moberly	Royal Engineers.
1929	Capt. G. N. C. Martin	R.A.
1930	Capt. G. A. Moxon ...	R.A.
1931	Lieut. N. R. Reeves ...	The Buffs.
1932	Lieut. N. R. Reeves ...	The Buffs.
1933	Lieut. H. S. Mitchell ...	The Green Howards.

GOLF.

THE ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY.

Year	Winners	Score
1922	The Army	11 to 7
1923	Tie	4 matches each
1924	The Royal Navy	9 to 3
1925	The Army	8 to 3
1926	The Army	8 to 2
1927	The Army	6½ to 5½
1928	The Army	11 to 1
1929	The Army	10 to 1
1930	The Army	8 to 3
1931	The Army	7 to 5
1932	The Royal Navy	7 to 2
1933	The Army	7 to 5

THE ARMY v. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Year	Winners	Score
1922	The Army	10½ to 7½
1923	The Army	16½ to 1½
1924	The Army	10 to 5
1925	The Army	11 to 7
1926	The Army	12½ to 5½
1927	The Army	14 to 4
1928	The Army	9 to 1
1929	The Army	11 to 1
1930	The Army	10 to 2
1931	The R.A.F.	6 to 5
1932	The Army	11 to 1
1933	The Army	9 to 2

ARMY HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Patron:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER, K.G., G.C.V.O.,
Personal A.D.C. to THE KING.

President:

GENERAL SIR CECIL F. ROMER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Vice-Presidents:

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL K. M. BODY, C.M.G., O.B.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. BRETT, D.S.O., Oxf. and Bucks, LI.
MAJOR H. G. EADY, M.C., R.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. MALDEN, Royal Sussex Regiment.
CAPTAIN F. M. EAGAR, K.S.L.I.

Honorary Secretary:

CAPT. M. H. CORK, A.E.C., Command Headquarters, Aldershot.
Telegrams: Commandeth, Aldershot.
Telephone: Aldershot Military 153.

Honorary Treasurer:

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. A. M. BASSET, M.C., The Queen's,
Corunna Barracks, Aldershot. Telephone: Military 106.

One Representative each from:—

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.	SCOTISH COMMAND.
SOUTHERN COMMAND.	EASTERN COMMAND.
NORTHERN COMMAND.	WESTERN COMMAND.
R.M.A., WOOLWICH.	NORTHERN IRELAND DISTRICT.
R.M.C., SANDHURST.	LONDON DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A VICE-PRESIDENT.
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
THE HONORARY TREASURER.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE ARMY HOCKEY XI.

Selection Committee for Season 1933-34:

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. MALDEN, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
CAPT. M. H. CORK, A.E.C.

Representative on the Hockey Association Council:

CAPT. M. H. CORK, A.E.C.

Army Representatives on Combined Services Hockey Association:

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. C. MALDEN, The Royal Sussex Regiment.
CAPT. M. H. CORK, A.E.C.

HOCKEY.

RULES OF THE ARMY HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

Constitution.

1.—The Association shall be called the "ARMY HOCKEY ASSOCIATION." The Association shall control Hockey in the Army, and all Units may belong to the Association.

Control shall be exercised through Command and District Sport Associations.

Composition and Powers of General Committee.

2.—The Association shall be governed by a General Committee consisting of the following Officers:—A President, two or more Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (the duties may be performed by one or more Officers), a representative from each Command, London and Northern Ireland Districts, and R.M.A. and R.M.C.

Each Command shall appoint its own representative, who may be an Officer, N.C.O. or Private.

Annual Meeting of General Committee.

3.—(a) The Annual Meeting of the General Committee shall be held in London each year for the purpose of the election of Officers, other than representatives of Commands, endorsing work of Executive Committee, presentation of accounts and for other business. Six shall form a quorum.

(b) The Hon. Secretary shall give fourteen days' notice for the Annual General Meeting, together with a copy of the Accounts to be presented thereat, to each member of the General Committee.

(c) Each Command shall be entitled to send one representative to any Annual or Special General Meeting.

Special Meeting of General Committee.

4.—The Executive Committee or the Hon. Secretary may, whenever they think fit, convene a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the Association; and a Special Meeting of the General Committee shall be convened upon a requisition made to the Hon. Secretary in writing from any representative of the General Committee. Any such requisition shall express the object of the Meeting proposed to be called, and upon receipt of such requisition the Hon. Secretary shall forthwith proceed to convene a Special Meeting of the General Committee. At least seven days' written notice of every Special Meeting of the General Committee, specifying the place, the hour, and the day of the Meeting, and the purpose for which such meeting is to be called, shall be given by the Hon. Secretary to each member of the General Committee.

Minutes.

5.—The Hon. Secretary will cause Minutes to be made in a book provided for the purpose of all resolutions and proceedings of all meetings, and such Minutes shall, upon questions put, and note taken thereon, either at the Meeting or at some subsequent Meeting, be signed by the Chairman, and when signed by the Chairman shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the entry.

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Voting.

6.—Every question at General or other Meetings shall be decided by a majority of the votes, and in case of an equality of the votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Alteration of Rules.

7.—The Rules of the Association shall not be altered except at the Annual Meeting of the General Committee or at a Special Meeting of the General Committee called for that purpose; and no alteration shall be made in the Rules of the Association unless supported by at least two-thirds of those voting.

Rules.

8.—The Hon. Secretary will be responsible for notifying representatives of the General Committee of any alterations to the Handbook.

Accounts.

9.—Books of Accounts shall be kept by the Treasurer.

Annual Accounts.

10.—At the Annual Meeting of the General Committee in every year the Executive Committee shall lay before the members a detailed statement of the income and expenditure of the Association for the past 12 months, and such statement shall be made to April 30th next preceding such Meeting.

Auditors.

11.—The accounts shall be audited by 31st March annually, by two auditors to be appointed by the Army Sport Control Board.

Subscription.

12.—There will be no subscription from Units.

Conditions of Membership.

13.—No Command, District, Regiment, Corps or individual shall institute or take part in any prize competition other than an Army Hockey Tournament or a Unit Challenge Cup or Shield. No individual prize or medal may be given.

NOTE.—(a) This Rule does not apply to Regiments in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, which must obey the Rules of the Irish, Scottish or Welsh Hockey Unions or Association, but they must not transgress this Rule while in England.

(b) This Rule does not prohibit a Command Hockey Cup Competition.

Selection of Army XI.

14.—The Selection Committee shall consist of three members, to be nominated annually at the General Meeting.

The Captain of the Army XI shall not be a member of the Selection Committee.

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Army Colours.

15.—(a) The Army colours are:—Red shirt, white collar, cuffs and shoulder strap, blue shorts, red stockings with white tops.

(b) The Army "Blue" will be awarded for Service Representative Matches. The Executive Committee may award supplementary "Blues" to players who have represented the Army consistently throughout the season but who

- (i) are not selected for the representative matches, or
- (ii) have been selected to play for the Army in representative matches but are unable to do so.

The "Blue" will be denoted by:—

The badge on the left breast of the hockey shirt, a blue flannel blazer with buttons, crossed hockey sticks engraved on each, and red embroidered mural crown and monogram "Army Hockey Association" underneath on the breast pocket.

(c) Players representing the Army in non-representative matches will wear Army Colours as in (a) above or (b) if this has previously been awarded, unless notified to the contrary.

Army shirts, stockings and blazers can be obtained on application to the Secretary, N.A.A.F.I., Imperial Court, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.11.

RULES OF THE ARMY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

1.—An Inter-Unit Tournament will be held annually, open to all Units in the Army at home.

All entries should be sent in to Commands before the 1st October.

Commands have the right to refuse any entry subject to an appeal by the entrant to the Executive Committee.

2.—**Definition of a Unit** for the purpose of the Army Hockey Tournament see pages 38-41.

3.—No individual is to play for more than one team in the competition, but members of representative teams may be changed during the competition. An officer who is seconded may continue to represent the unit in which he last served. When the unit for which a seconded officer last competed proceeds abroad, he may, in the Infantry, elect to compete either for the Home battalion or Depot of his unit. In the event of the Home battalion not utilising his services, he may compete for the Depot. This rule also applies to Other Ranks serving with T.A. units of their own regiment.

A seconded officer, Royal Artillery, may compete for a Royal Artillery regimental unit in the Command in which he is serving, provided that only one such officer may compete for one unit.

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A seconded officer shall in all cases have the right to compete for the establishment to which he is seconded, provided that establishment is eligible to enter a team.

In the foregoing cases officers must notify their decision when making their entry.

4.—No man shall be eligible to play for any team until he has been attested.

A member of the team who has played for that team during the Tournament may continue to do so until the end of the Tournament, although removed to another station during the season.

All teams must include at least 5 other ranks.

5.—Army Reserve men are not available to compete in any team.

6.—Each Command and District will find its best Unit team under its own arrangements.

7.—There will be an entrance fee of £1 5s. for each Unit entering for the Army Hockey Tournament, payment to be made through Command and District representatives.

8.—The best unit teams in each Command or District will play off as follows:—

FIRST ROUND—

(a) Northern v. Scottish, on ground to be selected by winning team of Scottish Command.

(b) Northern Ireland District v. Western, on ground to be selected by winning team of N.I. District.

To be completed by 17th February, 1934.

SECOND ROUND—

Winners of First Round, on ground to be selected by winning team of First Round (a).

To be completed by 3rd March, 1934.

SEMI-FINALS—

(a) Winner of Second Round v. Eastern
(b) Aldershot v. Southern } at Aldershot.

Semi-Final (a) will be played on 12th March, 1934,
and Semi-Final (b) on 13th March, 1934.

FINAL—

Semi-Final winners.

Will be played at Aldershot on 15th March, 1934.

Inter-Command matches in First Round will be played in each Command alternately (unless by mutual consent of the Commands concerned). Winning unit will be notified to the Hon. Secretary, A.H.A., by telegram.

The Hon. Secretary of the winning Command will be responsible for notifying the Hon. Secretary, A.H.A., of the name of the winning team of the Second Round.

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Arrangements for Semi-Finals and for the Final will be made by the Hon. Secretary, A.H.A., and notified to Commands concerned.

9.—Dates by which each round is to be completed will be notified by the Hon. Sec., A.H.A., annually.

10.—Each match in the tournament to last 70 minutes. In case of a draw, an extra 20 minutes must be played, 10 minutes each way. In event of still no decision, a replay must take place under arrangements similar to those in para. 8.

11.—All questions as to qualifications of competitors or interpretation of the Rules or dispute during the matches should be referred, in writing, to the Executive Committee, whose decision will be final.

12.—Any team playing a player ineligible under these Rules shall be disqualified.

13.—The Rules of the Hockey Association shall be observed throughout.

Length of Ground	...	100 yards.
Breadth of Ground	...	60 yards (maximum). 55 yards (minimum).

Surrounded by boarding.

Goal Nets must be used in all matches.

Matches in the Army Hockey Tournament may be played on hard pitches only if no suitable grass patch is available, and providing both units are agreeable.

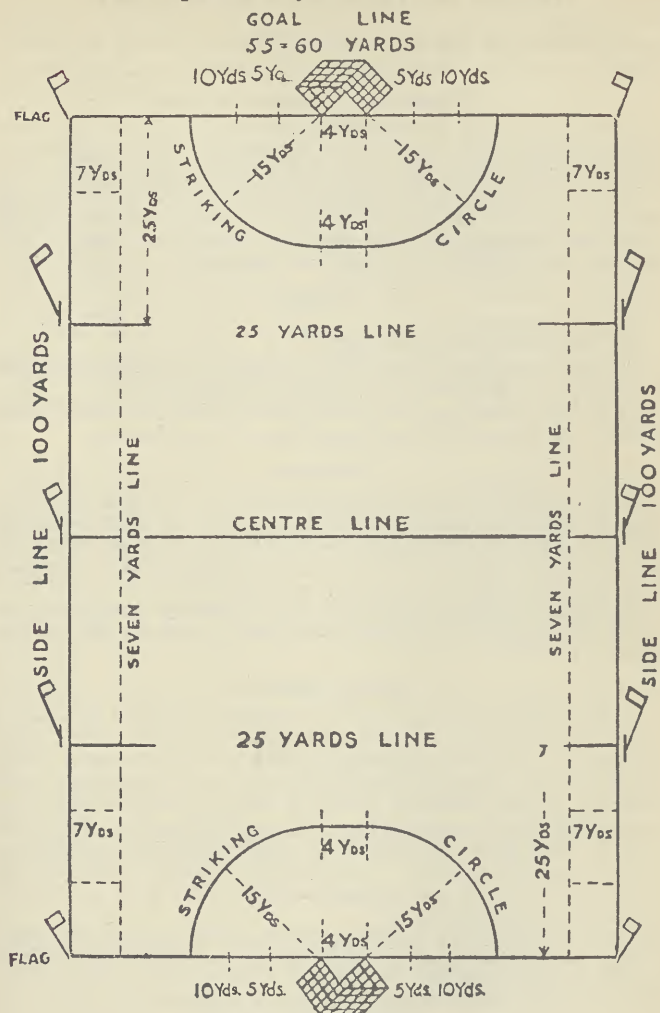
14.—All Umpires in Army Hockey Tournament matches will be neutral.

15.—The Army Hockey Association will pay a proportion of the expenses of teams competing in the last three rounds of the Army Hockey Tournament.

16.—It has been decided that in future an application to enter the Army Hockey Tournament shall be endorsed by the Commanding Officer with a certificate to the effect that the unit is prepared to compete in all rounds of the Tournament, if required to do so. Subsequently, if circumstances arise over which the Commanding Officer has no control, and which make it impossible for the unit to continue in the Tournament, he may apply to the Committee of the Sports Board of the Command concerned.

PLAN OF GROUND.

The flag posts, with the exception of the corners, must be placed one yard outside the side lines.



GOAL LINE 55-60 YARDS.

N.B.—The 25 yds. line must not be fully drawn, but only its extremities (9 yds. only to be marked at each end). The 7 yards line to be a dotted line, as shown in the above plan. The ground must also be marked for penalty corner hits, showing the 5 and 10 yds. mark on the goal line either side of the goal posts.

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RULES OF THE GAME OF HOCKEY

(as revised by the International Hockey Board in 1932).

1. Teams and Duration of Game.

(a) A game shall be played by two teams of not more than eleven players each. The usual constitution of a team is five forwards, three half-backs, two backs, and a goal-keeper.

(b) The duration of the game shall be two periods of thirty-five minutes each, unless otherwise agreed upon mutually by the respective captains. At half-time the teams shall change ends, and the interval shall not exceed five minutes.

2. Captains.

The captains shall—

(a) Toss for the choice of ends;

(b) Act as umpires, if there be no umpires, or delegate the duties of umpire to a member of their respective teams; and

(c) Indicate the goal-keepers of their respective teams before starting the game and after any change of goal-keeper.

3. Ground.

(a) The ground shall be rectangular, 100 yards long and not more than 60 yards, nor less than 55 yards, wide. It shall be marked out with white lines in accordance with the plan on page 352. The longer boundary lines shall be called the side-lines, and the shorter boundary lines shall be called the goal-lines.

(b) Flag-posts shall be placed at each corner of the ground, and also at the centre and 25 yards lines, but 1 yard outside the side-lines.

4. Goals, Posts, etc.

(a) There shall be a goal at the centre of each goal line, and it shall consist of two perpendicular posts 4 yards apart, joined together by a horizontal cross-bar 7 feet from the ground (inside measurements). The goal-posts shall not extend upwards above the cross-bar, nor the cross-bar sideways beyond the goal-posts. The goal-posts and cross-bar shall be 2 inches wide and not more than 3 inches deep, and they shall have rectangular edges to the sides facing the field of play. Nets shall be attached firmly to the goal-posts, cross-bar, and the ground behind the goal, at intervals of not more than 6 inches.

(b) Goal-boards, not exceeding 18 inches high, shall be placed at the foot of the goal-nets, the shorter boards being at right-angles to the goal-line.

(c) Flag-posts shall be not less than 4 feet high.

5. Striking Circle.

In front of each goal shall be drawn a white line, 4 yards long and 3 inches wide, parallel to and 15 yards from the goal-line.

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This line shall be continued each way, 3 inches wide, to meet the goal-line by quarter circles, having the goal-posts as centres. The space enclosed by these lines and the goal-line, including the lines themselves, shall be called the striking circle (hereinafter referred to as the circle).

6. Ball.

(a) The cover of the regulation ball shall be of white leather, or of any other leather painted white. It shall be sewn in a manner similar to the cover of an ordinary cricket ball, or it may be seamless.

(b) The inner portion of the ball shall be composed of cork and twine, similar to that of an ordinary cricket ball.

(c) The weight of the ball shall be not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

(d) The circumference of the ball shall be not more than $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches and not less than $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

(e) A ball of any other description may be used, as agreed upon mutually by the respective captains.

7. Sticks.

(a) The stick shall have a flat face on its left-hand side only.

(b) The head (i.e., the part below the top of the splice) shall not be edged with, nor have any insets or fittings of, hard wood or other substance, nor shall there be any sharp edges or dangerous splinters. The extremity shall not be cut square or pointed, but shall have rounded edges.

(c) The total weight of the stick shall not exceed 28 ounces, and shall be of such a size (inclusive of any surgical binding) that it can be passed through a ring with an interior diameter of 2 inches.

Penalty.—Umpires shall forbid the use of any stick which does not comply with this Rule.

8. Boots, etc.

No player shall wear any dangerous material, such as spikes or nails, etc.

Penalty.—Umpires shall forbid the wearing of boots, etc., which do not comply with this Rule.

9. Bully.

(a) To bully the ball, a player of each team shall stand squarely facing the side-lines, each with his own goal-line on his right. Each player shall tap first the ground between the ball and his own goal-line and then his opponent's stick over the ball three times alternately, after which one of these two players must play the ball with his stick before it is put into general play.

* Surgical binding on the head of the stick is allowed subject to its not preventing the head passing through a 2in. ring.

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(b) All other players shall be nearer to their own goal-line than the ball until it is in play, and none shall stand within 5 yards of the ball.

(c) To start the game, re-start it after a goal is scored, and after half-time, a bully shall be played at the centre of the ground.

(d) Inside the circle, no bully shall be played within 5 yards of the goal-line.

Penalty.—For any breach of this Rule, the bully shall be played again.

10. General Details.

(a) The flat face of the stick only may be used for playing the ball and for making contact with an opponent's stick at a bully. No player shall take part in, nor interfere with, the game unless he has his own stick in his hand.

(b) When striking at the ball, no part of the stick shall be raised above the shoulder, either at the beginning or at the end of a stroke; nor may a ball, above the height of a player's shoulder, be stopped in the air by any part of the stick; nor may a player in the act of approaching the ball raise any part of his stick above his shoulder.

(c) The ball shall not be undercut. The scoop stroke, which raises the ball, is permissible (except as specially provided for in Rule 13 (b)), but the umpire shall penalise this stroke if, in any particular instance, it be either dangerous in itself or likely to lead to dangerous play. The ball may be hit whilst it is in the air, provided that the player does not contravene para. (b) of this Rule.

(d) The ball may be stopped in any manner (except as specially provided for in this Rule). If the ball be caught, it shall be released immediately to drop perpendicularly towards the ground. The hand or foot, if used for stopping the ball, shall be removed immediately. The foot or leg shall not be used to support the stick in order to resist an opponent.

(e) The ball shall not be picked up, nor kicked, thrown, carried, or propelled, in any manner or direction, except with the stick.

(f) Hooking an opponent's stick shall be permissible, but only when the stick to be hooked is within striking distance of the ball, and this may only be done by placing the stick between the ground and the opponent's stick.

(g) A player shall not obstruct by running in between an opponent and the ball, nor shall he interpose himself or his stick in any way as an obstruction to an opponent, nor attack from an opponent's left unless he touch the ball before he touch the stick or person of his opponent. There shall be no charging, kicking, shoving, tripping, or striking at an opponent or his stick, nor holding an opponent or his stick by any means whatsoever.

(h) A goal-keeper shall be allowed to kick the ball, but only whilst it is inside his own circle. He shall not be penalised if, in stopping a shot at goal, the ball does not drop perpendicularly, having, in the opinion of the umpire, merely rebounded off his open hand. In the event of his taking part in a penalty bully,

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these two privileges shall be denied him; but he may be permitted to remove his pads, and extra time shall be allowed, if necessary, for their resumption.

(i) If the ball become lodged in the pads of a goal-keeper, or in the wearing apparel of any player, the umpire shall suspend the game and shall re-start it by a bully on the spot where the incident occurred (subject to Rule 9 (d)).

(j) If the ball strike an umpire, it shall remain in play.

(k) Rough or dangerous play shall not be permitted, nor any behaviour which, in the opinion of the umpire, amounts to misconduct.

Penalties.

1. *For any breach of this Rule:*

(i) *Outside the circle.*

A free hit shall be awarded to the opposing team.

(ii) *Inside the circle.*

(a) *By the attackers.* A free hit shall be awarded to the opposing team.

(b) *By the defenders.* A penalty corner or a penalty bully shall be awarded to the opposing team.

2. *For a simultaneous breach of this Rule by two opponents, inside or outside the circle.* The umpire shall order a bully to be played on the spot where the breach occurred (subject to Rule 9 (d)).

3. *For rough or dangerous play, or misconduct.* In addition to awarding the appropriate penalty, the umpire may also warn the offending player or suspend him from further participation in the game.

11. Goal.

(a) Except as specially provided for in Rule 18 (d), a goal is scored if the ball pass wholly over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, the ball, whilst inside the circle, having been hit by or having glanced off the stick of a player of the attacking team. It is immaterial if the ball subsequently touch or be played by one or more players of the defending team. If, during the game, the goal-posts and/or the cross-bar become displaced and the ball pass wholly over the goal-line at a point which, in the opinion of the umpire, is between where the goal-posts and/or under where the cross-bar, respectively, should have been, a goal is scored.

(b) The team scoring the greater number of goals shall be the winners.

12. Off-side.

(a) No player can in any circumstances be off-side when in his own half of the ground.

(b) Subject to para. (a), at the moment when the ball is hit or rolled in, any other player of the same team as the striker or roller-in is in an off-side position unless—

(i) There be at least three opponents nearer to their own goal-line; or

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(ii) The striker or roller-in be nearer to the opponents' goal-line.

(c) A player who is in an off-side position shall not be penalised for off-side unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he is, by his position, gaining some advantage or influencing the play of an opponent.

(d) A player who is in an off-side position shall not be put on-side by reason of the ball having touched or glanced off the stick or person of an opponent.

(e) Subject to paras. (c) and (d), a player in an off-side position shall be put on-side as soon as the ball has been definitely played by an opponent.

Penalty.—For any breach of this Rule: A free hit shall be awarded to the opposing team.

NOTE.—If the ball rebound off a goal-post or the cross-bar, it shall be deemed to be a direct pass.

13. Free Hit.

(a) Except as specially provided for in Rules 16 (a) and 17, a free hit shall be taken on the spot where the breach occurred, provided that no hit shall be taken within 5 yards of a goal-post.

(b) The ball shall be hit or it may be pushed along the ground. The scoop stroke shall not be permissible in this instance.

(c) At the moment when a free hit is taken, the ball shall be motionless on the ground, and no other player of either team shall be within 5 yards of the ball. If the ball be not motionless, or if there be any other player within 5 yards of the ball, the free hit shall be taken again. If, however, in the opinion of the umpire, any player remain within 5 yards of the ball in order to gain time, he should not cause the hit to be delayed.

(d) When taking a free hit, if the striker miss the ball, he shall take the hit again, provided that he has not contravened Rule 10 (b).

(e) After taking a free hit, the striker shall not approach within playing distance of the ball, nor in any way participate in the game, until the ball has touched or been played by another player of either team.

Penalty.

For any breach of this Rule:

(i) *Outside the circle.*

A free hit shall be awarded to the opposing team.

(ii) *Inside the circle.*

A penalty corner shall be awarded to the opposing team.

14. Roll-in.

(a) If the ball pass wholly over the side-line, it shall be rolled (and not bounced or thrown) into play by hand along the ground in any direction, from the point where it crossed the side-line, by a player of the team opposed to the player who last touched the ball.

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(b) The ball may be rolled-in at once, but the roller-in shall stand outside the field of play and have his hands, feet, and stick behind the side-line, and he shall not approach within playing distance of the ball, nor in any way participate in the game, until the ball has touched or been played by another player of either team.

(c) All the other players of both teams shall be in the field-of-play and have their feet and sticks behind the 7 yards line. If, however, in the opinion of the umpire, any player of either team remain within the 7 yards line, or outside the side-line, in order to gain time, he should not cause the roll-in to be delayed. Players may cross the 7 yards line as soon as the ball leaves the hand of the roller-in.

Penalty.

For any breach of this Rule:

- (i) *By the roller-in.* The roll-in shall be awarded to the opposing team.
- (ii) *By any other player.* The roll-in shall be taken again (except as specially provided for in paragraph (c) of this Rule).

15. Behind.

(a) If the ball be sent over the goal-line by a player of the attacking team, or, in the opinion of the umpire, be sent *unintentionally* over the goal-line by a player of the defending team from a distance of 25 yards or more from the goal-line, the game shall be re-started by a bully at the nearer 25 yards line, on a spot exactly opposite to where it crossed the goal-line.

(b) If, in the opinion of the umpire, the ball be sent *unintentionally* over the goal-line by a player of the defending team from a distance of less than 25 yards from the goal-line, a corner shall be awarded to the opposing team, unless a goal be scored.

(c) If, however, in the opinion of the umpire, the ball be sent *intentionally* over the goal-line by a player of the defending team from any part of the ground, a penalty corner shall be awarded to the opposing team, unless a goal be scored.

16. Corner.

(a) A player of the attacking team shall have a free hit from a spot on the defenders' goal-line, or on the side-line, within 3 yards of the corner flag-post nearer to the point where the ball crossed the goal-line.

(b) At the moment when the hit is taken, the defending team shall be outside the field of play and shall have both feet and sticks behind their own goal-line. The attacking team, except the player taking the hit, shall be in the field-of-play and have both feet and sticks outside the circle. If, before the ball be hit, a player of the defending team cross the goal-line or a player of the attacking team enter the circle, the umpire may order the hit to be taken again.

(c) No shot at goal shall be made from a corner hit unless the ball first be stopped (not necessarily motionless) on the ground by a player of the attacking team, or touch the stick or person of a player of the defending team.

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Penalty.—For any breach of para. (c) of this Rule: A free hit shall be awarded to the opposing team.

17. Penalty Corner.

Rule 16 shall also apply to a penalty corner, except that the free hit may be taken from any spot on the defenders' goal-line on either side of the goal, but not within 10 yards of a goal-post.

Penalty.—As for Rule 16.

18. Penalty Bully.

(a) A penalty bully shall be awarded to the opposing team if, in the opinion of the umpire,

(i) There has been an *intentional* breach of Rule 10 inside the circle, by a player of the defending team, to prevent a goal being scored; or

(ii) A goal would probably have been scored had an *unintentional* breach of Rule 10 inside the circle not occurred.

(b) The bully shall be played on a spot 5 yards in front of the centre of the goal-line, by the offending player, or any other player of the defending team if he has been incapacitated or suspended, and any player of the attacking team.

(c) Until the bully has been completed, all the other players of both teams shall remain outside the nearer 25 yards line.

(d) If, when the ball is in play from a penalty bully, it pass wholly—

(i) Over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, off the stick of the attacker, or stick or person of the defender, a goal is scored; or

(ii) Over any part of the goal-line which is within the circle, other than that between the goal-posts, off the stick or person of the defender, the bully shall be played again; or,

(iii) Outside the circle in all other cases, the game shall be re-started by a bully at the centre of the nearer 25 yards line.

(e) If, on the call of half-time or time, a penalty bully be not completed, extra time shall be allowed for its completion.

Penalties.

1. For any breach of any Rule (except Rule 9); and for an *intentional* breach of Rule 9 after a warning by the umpire:

(i) *By the attacker.* The game shall be re-started by a bully at the centre of the nearer 25 yards line.

(ii) *By the defender.* A goal shall be awarded to the opposing team.

2. For a *simultaneous* breach of Rules 9 or 10 by both players. The bully shall be played again.

19. Umpires.

(a) There shall be two umpires. Each umpire shall take one-half of the ground for the whole game. In addition, each shall take the whole of one side-line, but shall give corner decisions for his own half of the ground only.

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(b) An umpire shall give his decisions without waiting for an appeal.

(c) An umpire shall only blow his whistle to—

(i) Start and end each half of the game.

(ii) Enforce a penalty or to suspend the game for any other reason.

(iii) Indicate, when necessary, that the ball has passed wholly over the goal-line or side-line.

(iv) Signal a goal.

(d) An umpire shall refrain from enforcing a penalty in cases where he is satisfied that, by enforcing it, he would be giving an advantage to the offending team.

(e) By mutual agreement, the time may be kept by one umpire throughout or by each umpire for one-half of the game. The full or agreed time shall be allowed, after deducting all wastage for enforced stoppages, accidents, etc.

(f) If there be only one umpire, there should be two linesmen to give side-line decisions.

(g) The umpires and linesmen are debarred from coaching during a game.

(h) The umpires shall keep a written record of the goals as scored.

20. Accidents.

(a) If a player or an umpire be temporarily incapacitated, the umpire or second umpire shall suspend the game. In either case, if a goal be scored before the game has been suspended, it shall be allowed if, in the opinion of the umpire, it would have been scored had the accident not occurred.

(b) When the game is resumed, it shall be re-started by a bully on a spot to be selected by the umpire (subject to Rule 9 (d)).

UMPIRES.

Qualified Umpires.

1. The list of Qualified Army Umpires will be revised annually in Games and Sports in the Army.

2. Candidates for qualification should apply to the Hockey Representative of the Command concerned, who will arrange for such candidates to umpire suitable matches and be reported upon.

When a satisfactory report is received, the Command Representative will forward the rank, name, unit, and address of the candidate to the Hon. Secretary, Army Hockey Association.

3. All Officers and Men who may have qualified as Umpires under one of the International or Divisional Hockey Umpires'

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Associations shall be considered qualified Army Umpires without further trial.

4. Umpires for the various matches in the Army Hockey Tournament will be arranged locally in Garrisons, Districts, and Commands. If so desired, application may be made to the Hon. Secretary, Army Hockey Association, for the appointment of Umpires for any particular match, providing 10 clear days' notice, in writing, is given.

The Umpires for the semi-finals and final will be appointed by the Hon. Secretary, Army Hockey Association.

The Hon. Secretary, Army Hockey Association, will be notified immediately of any change in the address of registered Umpires.

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HINTS TO UMPIRES.

1. Remember that you are there for the benefit of the players.
2. So long as both sides are satisfied, blow your whistle as seldom as possible.
3. Avoid acquiring the not uncommon reputation amongst umpires of being a schoolmaster.
4. Interpret the spirit rather than the letter of the Rules.
5. Reason out for yourself the object of each Rule on the basis that hockey is a game to be played with a stick in an averagely safe manner.
6. **Obligatory Rules.**

(a) "BODY PLAY."—The most important rule in hockey is that no PLAYER shall obtain an advantage, intentionally or unintentionally, from the use of his body, etc., except such as shall accrue from stopping the ball. "Turning" on the ball when an opponent is within striking distance of it is always a foul. Any player who interposes his body between his opponent (who is within striking distance of the ball) and the ball, or who uses his body in any way so as to obstruct him, is "fouling." This is often done when a defender is racing an attacker for the ball; in his endeavour to clear, the defender will cut in between the attacker and the ball, and clear, with his back to his opponent; if the latter is within striking distance of the ball, it is a "foul" against the defender.

In Association Football it is legal to obstruct by placing yourself between the ball and the opponent. The Association instinct is second nature to most soldiers. When an attacker is running for the ball, and the ball seems likely to pass over the base line, the goalkeeper frequently runs out, turns his back on the attacker, and pursues the ball, with a view to ensuring that it passes over the base line before the attacker can reach it. The penalty for this should be at least a penalty corner, if not a penalty bully.

The use of the shoulder or any part of the body to "barge" an opponent away from the ball is a foul.

(b) "OFF-SIDE."—Although the wording of this Rule, as it now stands, is perfectly clear, it is, nevertheless, one of the most difficult to administer and the one which calls for the umpire's closest attention during the whole time that the game is in progress. It must be borne in mind that a player is "off-side" or not "at the moment when the ball is hit, or rolled in," and not at the time when he attempts to play it. The umpire should always keep a watchful eye on all the forwards of an attacking team, so as to enable him to know their exact position on the field at the time when the ball was last HIT or "rolled in" to them or in their direction. A player will often dash out to follow up a pass, and he may appear to be badly "off-side" when he reaches the ball, but the question of his being "off-side" or "on-side" must be decided from his position on the field when the ball was HIT, and not when he reaches it. Again, the reverse might happen. He might start from an "off-side" position and appear to be "on-side" when he reaches the ball; in this case, as he was "off-side"

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when the ball was HIT, he must be penalised when he attempts to play it. An umpire should be on the alert for either of these contingencies, and correct decisions on such points can only be given by noting carefully the position of the players at the time when the ball was HIT. It must be remembered that any player of an attacking team, who is behind the ball at the time when it is passed by one of his own side, is "on-side," although there may not be the requisite number of opponents between him and their goal.

7. Rules of Advantage.

Kicks and handling may be termed "Rules of Advantage," which should be penalised when the offender obtains an advantage by means of the offence. It is quite wrong for an umpire to pull up a player for kicks or handling when no opponent is near and no possible advantage is obtained thereby.

A new rule was passed in 1915 whereby the "goalkeeper shall not be penalised if, in stopping a hit at goal, the ball does not fall perpendicularly to the ground but merely rebounds off his hand." The decision whether the ball is "handled" by the goalkeeper in such a case is left to the discretion of the umpire, but it should be easy to decide whether he handled the ball in such a manner so as to bring himself under the penalty provided by the Rule. "Knocking-on" the ball with the hand by the goalkeeper is not allowed.

8. Rules of Discretion.

(a) STICKS.—An umpire should remember that if a slow-motion picture were taken of a hockey match, 90 per cent. of the full strokes made would show an infringement of the "Sticks" Rule. The object of the Rule of "Sticks" is to avoid danger. Any hard-hitting player, who is giving "Sticks" and playing the ball dangerously, should be pulled up consistently, but a wing-forward or half-back, who gives mild "Sticks" when no one is near him, should not necessarily be penalised.

(b) UNDERCUTTING.—The object of the Rule is to avoid danger and, with one exception, the remarks as to "Sticks" apply. A player, by undercutting a free hit, definitely obtains an advantage, and should be pulled up. Every time a free hit is raised it must have been undercut, as it is impossible to raise a stationary ball—unlike a moving ball—without undercutting.

(c) ROLL-IN FROM TOUCH.—All players must have their sticks behind the line, including the player who is rolling-in the ball. No half-back should be allowed to bump the ball and thereby obtain a territorial advantage of (say) 50 yards, but it is quite wrong to pull up a half-back who rolls-in a ball which subsequently rises on bad ground, more especially if his opponent obtains possession.

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(d) "HOOKING STICKS."—Watch for intentional blows on the hands.

9. "Bully Off,"

Sometimes players taking a "bully" pass the ball through their legs from the "bully-off." Some umpires allow this stroke, but it is undoubtedly an "obstruction" and should be penalised by giving a "free hit" against the offender. When a "bully" is being taken, all the other players must be at least 5 yards away from the ball.

10. "Free Hits."

Free hits are frequently taken too hurriedly and before ALL the other players are the requisite 5 yards from the ball. Except as provided for in the Rule, order the hit to be taken again.

11. "Penalty Bully."

Penalty bullies are awarded for any DELIBERATE infringement of ANY Rule inside the circle ("Sticks" only excepted) by a defender, or when, in the umpire's opinion, a goal would have been scored but for the infringement, not necessarily deliberate, of a Rule, by a defender inside the circle.

12. "Corner and Penalty Corner."

When a ball is hit or touched by a defender, who is outside the 25 yards line, and goes behind, this is BEHIND. The ball must touch the defender inside his 25 yards to be a corner.

In all cases of "corner" or "penalty corner" hits, defenders must not start to run out until the ball has actually been struck by the player who is taking the hit. A free hit should always be given against any player of the attacking side who attempts to take a flying shot at goal without attempting to stop the ball from either a "corner" or "penalty corner" hit.

A "penalty corner" may be taken from any spot which a player may choose on either side of the goal, providing that he is not less than 10 yards from the goal-post and no other player is within 5 yards of the ball.

(a) Never put any Rule into operation when, by so doing, an advantage is given to the offending team. It is advisable not to be too hasty in giving a decision against the defending team when the attacking side is in a favourable position to score. If the umpire is of the opinion that an attacker would be more likely to net the ball if the infringement of the Rule by a defender is allowed to pass unnoticed, by all means let him have his chance. But, once the attacker is allowed to continue his game, a defender cannot be penalised if the former has failed to profit by the opportunity that has been afforded him.

(b) Both umpires should be on the left of the goal-keeper in their half of the ground. Either umpire may, on occasion, give a decision in the other umpire's half. This should only be done for a palpable offence, and never for an infringement of a "discretionary" Rule, such as "Sticks" or "Roll-in."

(c) Finally, hold the scales of justice as fairly and as unobtrusively as possible.

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HINTS ON TRAINING.

Of all the games played in the Army to-day, none has increased so much in popularity during the last few years as Hockey. Before the War, entries for the Army Tournament were limited to a few units, while for the season 1931-32 there were 100 entries. It is evident that there are many teams which possess good individual players, but fail to win many games because they have never trained together as a team.

To win any Service competition these days the team must be first-class, i.e., up to the standard or even better than the leading London or provincial clubs. To reach this standard takes time and, what is more important, a large amount of self-sacrifice on the part of the members of the team. No team can afford to have any weak members on the side, but the results that can be obtained by means of practice and patience are remarkable.

Selection of Captain.

The selection of a Captain is all-important. He should not necessarily be, as is often the case, the senior officer playing, or even the best player. The ideal captain is a player who is tactful and who possesses power of leadership. He is the chief factor in steering the team to success or defeat, and should, therefore, be carefully selected.

Kit.

At the beginning of every season a unit is confronted with the task of buying hockey kit for the season. It pays to buy the very best articles. They cost only a few shillings more than the inferior ones, they last longer, and are more serviceable. Hockey sticks should be well balanced, have a good grain, and the weight evenly distributed. An unbalanced stick makes the player slow in tackling. As a rough guide, the following weights could be used: Forward, 20 ozs.; Half-back, 21 ozs.; Full-back, 22 or 23 ozs. A forward cannot "dribble" or control the ball with a heavy stick. Hazell's "Adroit" or Jacques' "A. W. Godfrey" are recommended. Sticks should not be soaked in oil, as this will only open the grain and cause the sticks to split, nor should they be perforated so that the oil gets into the wood. The next articles of importance are boots. Good footwork is of primary importance in all ball games. For this reason a light type of Rugger boot is suggested rather than the heavily-padded variety. Injury to the feet is less likely if a player is rendered more mobile. Many players wear batting gloves to protect the hands, but this is not advisable. Such gloves prevent any quick manipulation of the stick. A thin pair of fingerless cotton gloves, however, will be found invaluable when rain makes the handle of the stick inclined to slip in the hand.

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Training.

Bodily fitness is absolutely necessary if a player hopes to be able to last for the whole game, but training for this need never be unpleasant. Smoking, etc., in moderation is not harmful. Long runs are not advocated; they are inclined to make a player slow. Two or three runs in quick succession up and down the field at the end of the afternoon's practice will be more beneficial. The instruction given to a hockey team must, like all other forms of training, be interesting. On each occasion the team goes out there must be a definite plan of instruction, not to be given up until a high standard has been attained. It must not be imagined that a hockey team can be trained to complete efficiency in one season, and team captains should not be disappointed if they do not have immediate success. It may take three seasons to reach the necessary standard, each year progressing a little further in the competition. It is not sufficient simply to play matches against other teams, of whom some will be of inferior quality, because during matches there is no time to point out faults and give advice. An hour's practice two or three times a week, as well as at least one match a week, is the ideal. The match should, if possible, be arranged against a stronger team. Some units allow the better players to play only for the unit team. This is wrong. No player can hope to improve his game until he has had practical experience of higher class hockey. Garrison sides have been formed in the larger stations with the object of assisting players to improve their standard of play. The unit will benefit by the individual improvement of one or two of its players.

It is impossible to lay down any definite sequence for training, but no progress can be made until every player can hit the ball cleanly, has mastered the "flick," and can stop the ball without losing control. Good ball control is a matter of great importance, especially for forwards. This can be obtained by running up and down the field with the ball, keeping it within reach of the stick. The halves and full-backs must practice getting rid of the ball immediately after stopping it. A good method of doing this is to practice in pairs, standing about five to ten yards apart. A hits the ball to B and follows up in an attempt to take it again before it is cleared. It is not sufficient to push the ball anywhere. You should endeavour to practice passes to the forwards, including diagonal passes to the opposite wing.

Shooting practice is absolutely necessary for forwards. This will also train the goalkeeper in positioning himself and in clearing the ball. Do not neglect to practice the defence against corners. It is very dangerous to allow more than one ball to be used, as the goalkeeper can only watch one at a time. The forwards must practice shots from their correct positions on the circle, both stationary and on the move. Any player who is inclined to give "sticks" must be checked immediately. Part of each afternoon's training must be given to the above points. The remainder of the time should be allotted to the training of the team as a whole. The best method for this is to match the forwards against the backs. It must be carefully controlled by the team captain and

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not allowed to develop into a *melée*. The general principles of defence have been explained above and it is during this part of the training that a plan can be matured and practised. The ball is dribbled up the field by a forward who is tackled by his opposite number. At the early stages of training it is advisable to stop the play when the forward has been forced to pass the ball. The remainder of the defence should then be placed in the correct positions to mark their forwards. This can be practised until every member of the defence knows exactly what to do. When satisfactory progress has been obtained with one forward dribbling the ball, start with another. The correct passing of the forwards can be tested in the same manner. In this case, one member of the defence must be slightly out of position so that the pass can be made. Each forward should be taken in turn and shown how to make each pass; the position of the defence should be arranged to illustrate when each type of stroke is required. At the commencement of the training no attempt should be made to interfere with the player while making the pass. This method of practice is invaluable, as it teaches your men to work as a team and not to rely on individual skill.

Aspects of the game from the point of view of the various players.

If an individual fails in one position, try him in another. A man who has failed at forward may make an excellent half. Many first-class players have been discovered in this way.

The following is a brief outline of what has been found to be the best method of defence in hockey. Against the five forwards on one side there are three half-backs, two full-backs, and the goalkeeper. The defenders commence with a numerical superiority. The wing halves must mark the opposing wing forwards, and the centre-half must never leave the attacking centre-forward. The full-backs must tackle the inside forwards as soon as they obtain possession of the ball. The goalkeeper stops the shot at goal or rushes out at any opposing player who penetrates the defence. This plan is followed, there is a definite plan of action, and the players have a mutual understanding of their respective duties.

Goalkeeper.

This is a very difficult position to fill, but it is a common belief that anybody will do. A good eye, a cool head, and quick footwork are the foremost essentials. A good cricketer has been known to play with great skill in this position after one or two practice games. It is advisable to choose somebody who is heavy enough to deal with the bustling tactics of forwards, who are apt to think that the goalkeeper should be put into the net with the ball. The chief duty of the goalkeeper, other than preventing a goal being scored, is to decide when to come out of the goal-mouth to tackle the man with the ball. If the opposing player has the ball completely under his control and there is no player on the defending side who will be able to prevent him having a clear shot at

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goal, then the goalkeeper must come out and meet the opposing player near the edge of the circle. The faster he comes out, the more likely he is to smother the shot. In any other case, he must keep within two yards of the goal-line. Good positioning is an important factor in goal-keeping, and this can only be acquired by constant practice. Those who have watched International matches will realise how much this factor will help any side. The ball invariably hits some portion of his anatomy when it is intended for the goal. Some goalkeepers of repute say that they can judge the direction in which the shot will arrive by watching the feet of the opposing forward. Whether this is true or not, never desert the ball to watch the opponent's feet. The ball, having been stopped, must be cleared immediately, and it is usually safer and quicker to use the feet for this purpose. If a goalkeeper gives "sticks" inside the circle a penalty corner will result. It is advisable to clear the ball to the wings and NOT to the centre of the ground. The goalkeeper must be well protected, and nothing is more likely to destroy his nerve than a serious injury. Goal-keeping pads should be used, as the ball is less likely to glance off these than cricket pads. Kicking straps for the feet are essential, as they prevent injury to the instep. Many players wear a "box," but this is a matter for the individual to decide.

The Full-Backs.

There appears to be a general impression that there is no need for a full-back to be fast. This is wrong. The full-back should be as speedy as any other player on the field. The golden rule for all full-backs is to remember that they must cover one another and must NOT stand square. If the right-back has moved up the field, then the left-back must move over to the centre and stand between his partner and goalkeeper. The chief mistake the average full-back makes is faulty clearing. The ball should never be hit indiscriminately into the middle of the field, but should always be passed to a member of his own team. This pass can be made either to the outside-forward on the near side or diagonally across the field to the inside- or outside-forward on the opposite side. Once the ball has been stopped, it must be cleared without a moment's hesitation. On many occasions the full-back, especially on the left wing, has the ball taken away from him because he wastes time trying to get it into a better position for hitting. We still have players who hit the ball from one end of the field to the other without any intention of giving it to a definite member of their own side. Such a stroke is usually greeted by applause from the crowd, accompanied by cries of "Well played." This indiscriminate applause is not over before the ball is stopped by one of the opposing backs and transferred to his forwards. The penalty for "sticks" in the circle is a penalty corner, with the more than possible chance of a subsequent goal. For this reason it is advisable to flick the ball out of the circle and NOT to chance having a wild hit at it. It is more important than ever in this case that the ball should be cleared to the wings. The full-back must tackle the opposite inside-forward whenever he gets the ball. The sooner he

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does so the better, as it hustles the forward before he has time to make an opening. To the full-backs not carrying out this duty was attributed the defeat of Ireland by England in 1929. There has been considerable controversy as to how far up the field a full-back may go. Some first-class players advocate that he must even mark the forward during a bully on the opponents' "twenty-five" line. Whether this is possible or not will depend on the speed of the individual player. It is very hard to say that there is any particular type of player who will make a good full-back, but one who can keep his head in emergencies is invaluable.

The Half-Backs.

It is on the half-back line that the success or failure of the side depends. They must mark their men closely and open up the game for their forwards. The best method of marking your man is to be in such a position that you can stop any pass to him. Always get between your man and the ball, and try to foresee in what direction the player in possession will pass it. Every half-back must be able to "flick," an invaluable method of passing the ball. It is quicker, as the stick need not be lifted, and it is easier to control. It is wrong, however, to rely entirely on this stroke. A hard pass hit to the opposite wing, when the defence has been drawn, will often result in a goal. Always look before making any pass.

Centre-Half.

In Association Football the popular Press call this player "the Pivot." This is the most important position on the field, and a good centre-half can be the making of any team. His first duty is to neutralise the opposite centre-forward by preventing him from obtaining the ball. He must be the master of practically every type of pass, so that he can give the ball to any forward. A player with a tenacious nature, who will never let himself be drawn away from marking his centre-forward, is always an asset, and a good man to train for the position. In defence he should never tackle an inside- or outside-forward unless he is about to shoot. He should wait for the back or outside-half to tackle, and then intercept the pass. In attack, he should never allow his passes to become stereotyped, or his opponents will know exactly what he is going to do. Nor should he pass to a wing who is closely marked. He should conceal the direction of his pass until the very last moment. With practice, a good centre-half will be able to discover the weak points of his opponents' defence. If their backs stand too square, a through pass placed between them will penetrate the defence. Again, their outside-halves may not be marking the wing forwards, and it will be found that a hard pass in the direction of the corner flag will often let the wing-forward have a clear run.

Wing-Half.

His role is solely to mark the wing-forward. He should not tackle the inside-forward unless in an emergency. Even if he does not touch the ball during the game, he can still be satisfied if he has succeeded in neutralising the outside-forward. Regimental

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teams have won more than one Army Cup through faulty marking by the opposing wing-halves. In the attack, the primary duty is to feed the two forwards on the same wing. Frequently it will be found, if there is a good opposing wing-half, that there is no opportunity of making an opening for the wing-forward. In this case, it is better to pass the ball to the inside-forward, who will give it immediately to the wing-forward. This pass, however, must not be repeated too often, and a hard diagonal pass hit to the inside- or outside-forward on the opposite wing will often open up the game. Quick rolling-in from touch is of vital importance, and the practice of giving the ball to the full-back, especially in your own half, must not be encouraged. If the ball has gone into touch near the opponents' goal-line, it is advisable to roll it hard across the goal-mouth, to give the forwards a chance of rushing in a goal. Always mark the wing-forward when the opponents are taking a roll-in. If the defence is penetrated on one wing, the wing-half on the opposite side must rush back into the circle to assist in preventing the forward line having a clear shot at goal. In the event of a wing-half being out of position and the wing-forward getting clean away, it is useless to try to tackle him before he centres. Run as hard as you can towards the circle to assist the defence when he has centred.

The Forwards.

The duty of the forward is to put the ball into the opponents' goal. Therefore every member of the forward line should be a potential goal-scorer. It is not sufficient to rely on one or possibly two players to score for the team. Quickness in shooting is essential, and a forward should never be allowed to get into the habit of shuffling the ball into a better position before hitting. Many forwards attempt not only to score a goal but to put the ball through the stop-netting as well. This is entirely unnecessary, highly dangerous, and often results in the goal being missed altogether. It is far better that the ball should be tapped or flicked in the required direction. A forward must not be content with waiting for the ball to be passed to him, but must assist the half-backs by getting into a position where he is not marked.

Centre-Forward.

This player is the leader of the attack and may, even if he is not the captain of the side, give instructions to the remainder of the forwards. When his defence is being pressed, he must remain as far up the field as possible, without getting offside, to enable the attack to be resumed at the earliest opportunity. The passing of the ball by the centre-forward, as well as the other forwards, will depend on the positioning of the opponents' defence. He can give either a through pass to his inside-forwards or a pass in the direction of the corner flag to the wing-forwards. Neglect of the wing-forwards is often a great failing of centre-forwards. As leader of the attack, the centre-forward must be continually on the look-out for any weakness in the opposition, and must be ready to make the best use of it.

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Inside-Forwards.

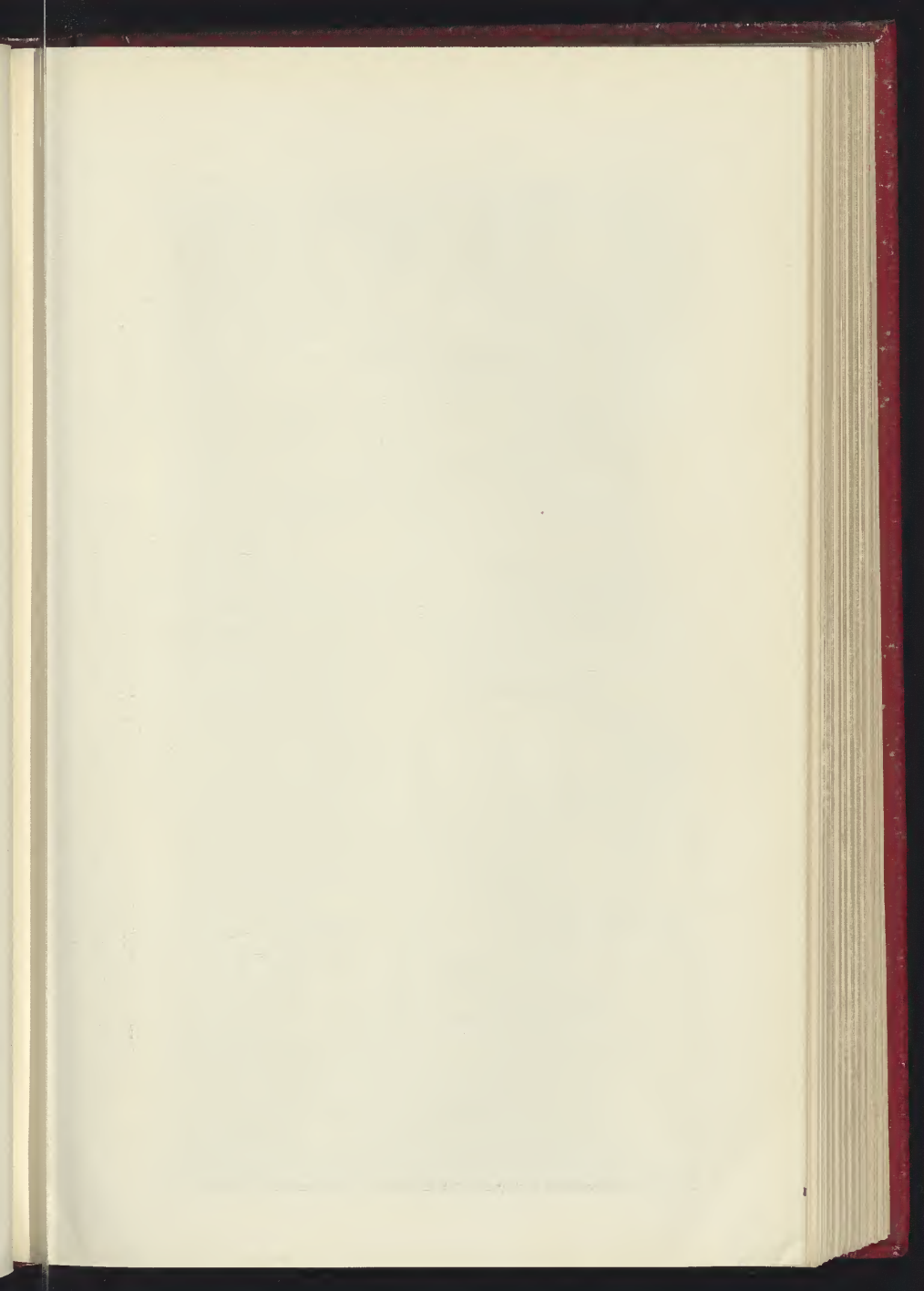
These two players, with the centre-half, have the most work to do. They must take their part in the attack, assist the defence by "tackling back" even as far as their own circle, and must mark their opposite inside-forward during a roll-in. The neglect of any one of these duties may have fatal results. Their role in defence is to tackle the opposing forward or half-back to make him get rid of the ball, thus giving their own defence a chance to intercept the pass. Passing the ball in attack will depend on the situation. There are the following alternatives: (1) A through pass to the centre-forward between the opponents' centre-half and full-back. (2) A pass to the wing between the opponents' full-back and wing-half. (3) In the event of both these players being marked closely, a hard pass hit to the inside-forward on the opposite wing will often find the defence off their guard. When the ball is being rolled-in from touch, the inside-forward must be there, either to receive the ball or to mark the opponents' inside-forward. If a forward gets out of position, for instance, if the centre-forward moves towards the right, then the inside must change over to the centre-forward's position. When a forward has shot at goal, the remainder must rush in, in case the ball rebounds off the goalkeeper's pads, anticipating a chance to flick it into the net.

Wing-Forwards.

These players must always remain on the wing, between the touch-line and the seven yards line, and as far up the field as possible. Standing offside is a common fault of players in this position, even in international matches. This is both careless and inexcusable, and many potential goals are lost through it. The position is very often a most unsatisfactory one in which to play, as the player must always be ready to receive a pass which may never come. He has two alternatives when he has obtained the ball: (1) To centre it, but this must never be done until one of the opponents' defence has been drawn. (2) To take the ball into the circle and shoot. The first alternative is the more usual and the more beneficial of the two. When centreing, the wing-forward normally must place the ball slightly in front of the inside-forwards, so that it is not necessary for them to stop to collect it. If the centre is made from the opponents' goal-line, the direction of the pass must be back to the edge of the circle, not across the goal-mouth. Special reference must be made to the outside-left. Too many players in this position attempt to centre with the point of the stick. If they are lucky enough to hit the ball at all they cannot guarantee to pass it accurately. An outside-left should dribble the ball slightly behind his right foot, then, by pivoting on the right heel when the left foot is forward, he can adopt a comfortable attitude for centreing with very little waste of time.

Free Hits.

The laws of Hockey, unlike those of Association Football, do not require a whistle to be blown as a sign that a free hit can be taken. Therefore it is of paramount importance that the hit should be



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taken at the earliest possible moment so as not to give the opponents time to mark the forwards. There must also be a definite scheme for the taking of, and the defence against, both short and long corners. The short corner should, in most cases, result in a goal for the attackers. The taking of short and long corners must be practised. There is a great art in hitting out corners to the player who is taking the shot. The remainder of the forwards must rush in and be ready to flick the ball into the net when it rebounds off the goalkeeper's pads. It is advisable for the two backs to remain with the goalkeeper in the goal-mouth. Directly the ball has been hit, the other players must rush out to the edge of the circle to prevent the opponents shooting. If they go only half-way they "blind" the goalkeeper and are liable themselves to be badly hurt. Never concentrate on the player about to shoot, but make certain that each opponent on the circle will be marked.

INTER-UNIT HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Year	Winners
1909	1st Bn. Bedford Regt.
1910	1st Bn. R. Berks. Regt.
1911	2nd Bn. Durham L.I.
1912	2nd B. R. Sussex Regt.
1913	2nd Bn. R. Sussex Regt.
1914	2nd Bn. K. Sussex Regt.
1915-19	No Tournament.
1920	R.G.A. Plymouth.
1921	1st R. Munster Fusiliers.
1922	R.E. (Chatham).
1923	Royal Hibernian School.
1924	1st Bn. Bedfs. & Herts. Regt.
1925	1st Bn. Bedfs. & Herts. Regt.
1926	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.
1927	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.
1928	2nd Bn. Bedfs. & Herts. Regt.
1929	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.
1930	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.
1931	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.
1932	Army Educational Corps.
1933	2nd Bn. K.S.L.I.

THE ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY.

Year	Winners	Score
1909	The Army	7-2
1910	The Royal Navy	5-1
1911	The Army	3-1
1912	The Army	4-2
1913	Draw	2-2
1914	The Royal Navy	4-3
1915-19	No Match	
1920	The Army	3-2
1921	The Army	3-2
1922	The Royal Navy	3-2
1923	The Army	8-2
1924	The Army	2-1
1925	The Royal Navy	2-0
1926	The Army	6-2
1927	Draw	2-2
1928	The Royal Navy	1-0
1929	The Army	11-1
1930	Draw	4-4
1931	The Army	2-0
1932	The Army	3-0
1933	The Army	1-0

The Army won 11. The Royal Navy 5. Drawn 4.

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THE ARMY v. THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Year	Winners	Score
1920	The Army	12-1
1921	The Army	5-1
1922	The Army	10-2
1923	The Army	6-3
1924	The Army	7-1
1925	The Army	6-4
1926	The Army	7-1
1927	The Army	7-1
1928	The Army	9-2
1929	Draw	1-1
1930	The Army	3-1
1931	The Army	2-0
1932	The Army	3-0
1933	The Army	3-1

The Army won 13. One Match Drawn.

ARMY HOCKEY BLUES.

Lieut. C. D. Barlow, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1929.
 Sergt. J. Berry, Queen's Royal Regt., 1933.
 Capt. G. E. Buck, Army Educational Corps, 1927.
 Lieut. J. D. Cairnes, Royal Tank Corps, 1929.
 W.O.Instr. H. Cleland, Army Educational Corps, 1931-32.
 Capt. W. C. Cook, Army Dental Corps, 1930-31-32-33.
 Capt. M. H. Cork, Army Educational Corps, 1930-31-32-33.
 Lieut. F. J. Davis, Queen's Royal Regt., 1932.
 Capt. F. M. Eagar, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1927-28-29-30.
 Lieut. W. B. Edge, R.E., 1933.
 Lieut. T. H. Ely, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1928-29-30-31-32.
 Lieut. C. B. Fairbanks, Sherwood Foresters, 1927-28-29-30-31-32-33.
 Capt. J. D. F. Fisher, Royal Army Service Corps, 1927-28-29-30.
 W.O.Instr. A. W. Godfrey, Army Educational Corps, 1927-28-29-30-31-32.
 Lieut. G. S. Grimston, Queen's Royal Regt., 1932-33.
 Lieut. C. P. Hamilton, R.A., 1933.
 Lieut. H. T. Heard, Royal Engineers, 1931-32-33.
 R.S.M. Herbert, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1933.
 Lieut. W. H. Higgs, Royal Artillery, 1928-29-30.
 Corpl. W. Kent, R.E., 1933.
 Lieut. R. C. N. Lenny, Royal Engineers, 1928.
 Lieut. W. M. S. Lillie, Royal Engineers, 1928-29-30-31.
 Lieut.-Col. C. C. Malden, Royal Sussex Regt., 1927-28.
 W.O.Instr. E. M. McDonnell, Army Educational Corps, 1927-28-29.
 Lieut. J. A. Mullington, Royal Army Service Corps, 1930.
 W.O.Instr. G. F. Nugent, Army Educational Corps, 1927-28.
 W.O.Instr. T. E. Parslow, A.E.C., 1932-33.
 Lieut. J. R. Peacocke, Royal Tank Corps, 1927.
 Sergt.-Bugler Perry, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1929.
 Capt. O. L. Roberts, Royal Engineers, 1927-28-29-30-31.
 Lieut. N. R. Salew, The Essex Regt., 1927-28-30-31-32-33.
 Lieut. D. R. E. Shaw, Royal Sussex Regt., 1931-32.
 Lieut. F. C. Tarr, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 1933.

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ARMY UMPIRES—SEASON 1932-33.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

Capt. M. H. Cork, A.E.C., Command Headquarters.
Capt. E. A. Pickard-Cambridge, The Suffolk Regt.
Sergt. F. H. Stothers, 3rd Brigade, R.H.A.
Lieut. F. S. Marchant, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
C.S.M. J. J. Duffy, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. O. S. Herdon, The Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Lieut. J. M. F. Cartwright, R.A.
Capt. C. E. A. O'Callaghan, The Green Howards.
C.S.M. H. Adey, The Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Sergt. A. C. Wilton, 10th Field Brigade, R.A.
M.S.S. A. Wheeler, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
S.S.M. G. Barrett, The Queen's Own Hussars.
W.O. Instr. A. Rhodes, D.C.M., A.E.C.
W.O. Instr. J. Fair, A.E.C.
W.O. Instr. N. Bundred, A.E.C.
W.O. H. L. Goodwin, A.E.C.
Capt. A. J. D. Ronald, R.A.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Corpl. B. Hancock, 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters, Derby.
Sergt. Leigh, 1st Bn. P.O.W. Volunteers, Catterick.
S.S.M. Griffiths, R.A.S.C., Catterick.
Lieut. W. L. Tolputt, M.C., 1st Bn. P.O.W. Volunteers, Catterick.
R.Q.M.S. Davis, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, York.
Sergt. Rutherford, 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, York.
C.S.M. A. G. Hales, 5th Div. Signals, Scarborough.
Signm. E. W. Hodge, 5th Div. Signals, Scarborough.
L/Bdr. J. C. Dinning, 50th Field Battery, R.A., Newcastle.
Tpt.-Major F. Stebbings, 3rd Hussars, York.
Sergt. J. Casey, 3rd Hussars, York.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Brett, D.S.O., Depot, Oxf. and Bucks. Light Infantry.
Major W. Foot, R.A.M.C., Southampton.
Capt. G. A. C. Peter, 9th Field Brigade, R.A.
Capt. H. S. Lickman, 2nd A.A. Brigade, R.A.
Capt. E. V. Daldy, R.E., Bulford.
Capt. E. J. O'Connor, Depot, Royal Tank Corps.
Capt. H. T. D. Morris, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Capt. J. M. Oke, R.T.C. Central Schools, Woolwich.
Capt. G. E. Buck, A.E.C., Tidworth.
Lieut. F. J. Davis, The Queen's Royal Regt.
Lieut. St. L. Morris, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.
Lieut. J. C. Keane, Depot, The Hampshire Regt.
Lieut. E. Genechio, 5th Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
Lieut. (Q.-M.) P. F. Cooke, Depot, The Devonshire Regt.
R.S.M. H. Banbury, Royal Tank Corps, Woolwich.
Q.M.S. G. Giles, Depot, The Oxf. and Bucks. Light Infantry.
C.Q.M.S. W. Tubby, 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Corpl. G. Levell, Depot, Royal Tank Corps, Woolwich.
L/Corpl. J. Hemming, 1st Bn. The York and Lancaster Regt.
Pte. R. D. Orr, 1st Bn. The Prince of Wales' Volunteers.
Sergt. Bacon, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Sergt. Curran, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
L/Corpl. Whelan, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Corpl. Graham, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
L/Corpl. Maloney, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Drummer Neale, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
L/Corpl. Westley, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Lieut. (Q.-M.) G. R. Whyley, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
L/Corpl. Cordwell, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Sergt. Roberts, 1st Bn. The Royal Welch Fusiliers.

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WESTERN COMMAND.

O.Rm.Q.M.S. F. H. Shephard, Depot, The Border Regt., Carlisle.
R.Q.M.S. J. Lewis, Depot, The Cheshire Regt., Chester.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Capt. E. C. Miller, O.B.E., 2nd Trng. Bde., R.A., Woolwich.
B.S.M. J. H. Westley, 1st Trng. Bde., R.A., Woolwich.
Capt. H. T. L. Loftus-Tottenham, R.E., Chatham.
Sgmn. A. Wilson, 4th Div. Signals, Colchester.
Capt. G. H. Edwards, M.C., 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Colchester.
Corpl. Hall, 2nd Black Watch, Colchester.
Capt. S. O'C. Mallins, Depot, Essex Regt., Warley.
Lieut. E. W. Littlehales, Depot, Essex Regt., Warley.
R.S.M. G. E. Clarke, D.C.M., 2nd K.S.L.L., Colchester.
C.S.M. A. Perry, 2nd K.S.L.L., Colchester.
Capt. N. P. Proctor, M.C., 2nd Middlesex Regt.
Mr. G. W. Browne, Civilian Clerk, Depot Bde., R.A., Woolwich.
T/Capt. N. E. Salew, The Essex Regt., Ilford.
Lieut. V. W. Rees, K.S.L.L., Colchester.

SCOTTISH COMMAND.

Col. Bruce Turnbull, H.Q., 155th Infy. Bde., Forest Road, Edinburgh.
Lieut. R. M. Villiers, Depot, The Cameronians, Hamilton.
Bandmaster R. L. Seymour, 2nd Cameronians, Glasgow.
Sergt. E. Clark, Depot, Gordon Highlanders, Aberdeen.
Sergt. J. H. Ormerod, R.A.P.C., Edinburgh.
W.O.Instr. T. H. Andrews, A.E.C., Redford Barracks, Edinburgh.
Sergt./Instr. L. Lewis, A.E.C., Depot, Black Watch, Perth.
Corpl. A. Reed, Depot, The H.L.L., Glasgow.

NORTHERN IRELAND DISTRICT.

Lieut. E. A. R. Porch, H.Q., N.I. District, Belfast.
Corpl. A. P. O'Brien, N.I. Signal Company, Belfast.
C.Q.M.S. J. Wilkin, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt., Londonderry.
C.S.M. G. Littlewood, 1st Bn. The Border Regt., Holywood, Co. Down.
Capt. G. McG. Smith, M.C., 2nd Bn. N. Staffs. Regt., Ballykinler Camp,
Co. Down.
C.S.M. T. Turner, 2nd Bn. N. Staffs. Regt., Ballykinler Camp, Co. Down.
Drum-Major J. R. Smith, 2nd Bn. N. Staffs. Regt., Ballykinler Camp,
Co. Down.
Lieut. R. E. F. Brabazon, M.C., Depot, The Inniskillings and The
Royal Irish Fusiliers, Omagh.
Lieut. J. G. O'Connors, Depot, The Inniskillings and The Royal Irish
Fusiliers, Omagh.
C.S.M. J. Meager, D.C.M., Depot, The Inniskillings and The Royal
Irish Fusiliers, Omagh.
L/Corpl. A. W. Staff, 26 (T) Coy., R.A.S.C., Belfast.

ARMY LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Patron:

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, EARL OF ULSTER, K.G., G.C.V.O.

President:

GENERAL SIR CHARLES H. HARRINGTON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., F.C.
to 12/10/33.

GENERAL SIR CECIL F. ROMER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., from 13/10/33.

Vice-Presidents:

GENERAL HON. SIR J. FRANCIS GATHORNE-HARDY, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. HENDERSON, D.S.O., K.H.P.

COLONEL V. H. B. MAJENDIE, D.S.O.

Chairman of General and Executive Committees:

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. HENDERSON, D.S.O., K.H.P.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

One Representative from each Command and District at Home, the War Office and Indian Army.

NOTE.—Correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Hon. Secretary,

..... Command L.T. Committee,

and not to individuals.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:

MAJOR H. C. CUMBERBATCH, O.B.E., M.C., The Green Howards,
c/o A.S.C.B., War Office, London, S.W.1.

CAPTAIN H. S. LEWIS-BARCLAY, Royal Signals,
Stamford Brook Lodge, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.

Hon. Treasurer:

CAPT. G. S. HATTON, R.E., R.E. Mess, Aldershot.

Match Secretary:

MAJOR F. BARRY, R.A., Room 023, War Office, London, S.W.1.

THE HISTORY OF LAWN TENNIS IN THE ARMY.

Lawn Tennis was first recognised as an Army game in 1910, when a committee for the management of an Annual Tournament was formed, under conditions which were embraced in a printed pamphlet issued by the Committee. The first President was General the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, and Captain J. Leader the Honorary Secretary. The latter had to resign after a short time, his place as Honorary Secretary being taken by Captain A. Berger.

The conditions laid it down that each unit could, on payment of a subscription of two guineas, nominate a pair for the Inter-Regimental Doubles and a representative for the Singles. The first Army Tournament held consisted of these two events only, and took place at Queen's Club during the week commencing July 4th, 1910.

At this tournament there were no cups for the winners. In 1911, however, Queen's Club very kindly presented a handsome Silver

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Challenge Cup for the Inter-Regimental Doubles, and from the funds of the Army Lawn Tennis Tournament a Silver Challenge Cup was purchased for the Singles Championship.

Thanks to the courtesy of Queen's Club, the tournament was held there under the same conditions up till 1914. At this period the tournament lasted three days.

In 1920 the Army Lawn Tennis Association was formed, Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote being appointed Honorary Secretary. It was affiliated shortly after to the Lawn Tennis Association and was allotted one seat on the Council.

The Duke of Gloucester graciously consented to become Patron of the Army Association.

The management of the Association was entrusted to a President, three Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, a Match Secretary and a General Committee consisting of representatives from each Command or District in the United Kingdom, together with representatives of the War Office and Indian Army.

In 1920, the year in which the Association was formed, an Inter-Unit Singles Championship limited to Warrant-Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men was instituted, and the Army Sport Control Board presented a Silver Challenge Cup for this event.

In 1921 Major H. C. Cumberbatch took over from Colonel Kingscote the duties of Honorary Secretary, on the latter's retirement from the Army, and in 1932 was joined by Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay as Joint Hon. Secretary.

In 1922 the first handbook of the Association was produced.

In 1923 an Open Doubles event was inaugurated, in addition to the Inter-Regimental Doubles Championship, and about the same time it was decided to have an Army Plate event for those players who were knocked out in the first two rounds of the Singles Championship. Subsequently an "Other Ranks" Doubles was added to the list of events. The Tournament now lasted five days, the sixth day of the week being devoted to the Inter-Services Lawn Tennis Championship.

Up to 1929 the tournament was held at Queen's Club, by the courtesy of its Committee and Members, but early in that year the Committee of Queen's Club notified the Army L.T.A. with much regret that it would not be possible to allow the Army L.T.A. the use of their Club after 1929.

In 1930 the venue was changed to Hurlingham Club, but owing to the cost of living in London during the tournament it was moved to the Officers' Club, Aldershot, in 1933, where it proved a great success in every way.

Matches have been played from 1920, since when the fixture list has been much extended.

In 1920 it was decided by representatives of the three Services to hold annually an Inter-Services Championship, for which the Lawn Tennis Association very kindly presented a Bronze Trophy for competition between the Services. This championship now takes place annually at Wimbledon about the end of July or beginning of August.

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RULES OF THE ARMY LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

I. Designation.

The name of the Association shall be "The Army Lawn Tennis Association."

II. Objects.

The objects of the Association shall be the organisation of an Annual Championship Tournament, the organisation of Army Matches and the promotion of Lawn Tennis generally in the Army. The Association will act as a central body for control and appeal.

III. Funds.

The funds shall be vested in the name of the Army Lawn Tennis Association.

Such funds as are invested shall be administered by a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and all stock shall be inscribed in their names.

IV. Membership.

Every Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier on the Active List of the Regular Army or holding temporary appointment in the Regular Army on full pay, is *ipso facto* a member of the Association, provided he is of amateur status under the rules governing the subject issued from time to time by the Lawn Tennis Association.

An Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier ceases to be a member on proceeding on Foreign Service or on his removal from the Active List, but may be retained, if nominated by three members of the Committee, as a supernumerary member.

V. Subscription.

There is no subscription at present.

VI. Management.

1. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by:—A President, Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer, a Match Secretary and a General Committee.

The General Committee shall consist of the above and (a) one representative of any rank from each Command in Great Britain, London District, the War Office, Northern Ireland; (b) one officer of the Indian Army; (c) not more than three specially selected members.

A Chairman will be elected annually, who, in the absence of the President, will preside at all Committee Meetings. In the absence of the Chairman, the senior officer present will preside.

2. An Executive Committee, consisting of not more than five members of the General Committee, will be selected to deal with matters which are not of sufficient importance to necessitate calling a meeting of the General Committee, or are too urgent to await the next General Meeting. At such meetings three members shall form a quorum.

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Representatives of the following on the General Committee will, with the Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and Match Secretary, form the Executive Committee:

Aldershot Command.	Eastern Command.
War Office.	London District.

3. (a) The President and Vice-Presidents will be elected at the Annual General Meeting. They will retire after holding office for three years and will be eligible for re-election.

(b) The Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and Members of the General and Executive Committees will retire at the Annual General Meeting. They will be eligible for re-election.

4. The Committee may fill any vacancy that occurs, appoint Honorary Officials, and make such regulations for the management of the Association as from time to time may be necessary.

5. At any Committee Meeting three members shall form a quorum.

6. The financial year of the Association shall close on the 15th day of November in each year, and an annual statement of accounts shall be prepared and duly audited.

7. The Annual General Meeting will be held as soon as possible after the Annual General Meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association each year, when the accounts for the past year, duly audited, shall be presented; Committees shall be elected and all general business transacted.

8. The Committee may at any time convene a Special General Meeting of the Association for the purpose of submitting to the meeting any alterations or additions to these Rules that the Committee think expedient, or for any other purpose.

9. Notice of any business to be submitted at either the Annual or Special General Meeting shall be given to the Honorary Secretary fifteen days before the date of the meeting.

VII. Competition and Championships.

1. The Association will conduct the annual competition for the CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS, and will fix annually at a General Meeting the entrance fees to be charged. The Championship Events are:—

(a) The Army Singles CHAMPIONSHIP.

(b) The Inter-Regimental Doubles CHAMPIONSHIP.

(c) The Inter-Unit Singles CHAMPIONSHIP (for other ranks).

2. The Committee may organise and conduct such other competitions as they think fit, whether in conjunction with the Championship events or separately, but no additional Championship will be played without the consent of a General Meeting.

VIII. Matches.

1. The Match Secretary is empowered to arrange matches and to select teams. Such matches will be classified as "Representative" (1st and 2nd Class) and "A" Fixtures.

2. **Travelling Expenses.** At the Annual General Meeting held on May 5th, 1922, it was decided that 3rd Class return railway

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fares, subject to a minimum of 5s. and a maximum of 30s., be refunded to players representing the Army in Representative Matches, such refund to be made on application by the players to the Match Secretary.

This decision has been approved by the Lawn Tennis Association.

IX. Command Representatives.

1. In each Command, etc., laid down in Rule VI (1), there shall be a representative of the Army Lawn Tennis Association, who shall be a member of the General Committee of the Association.

The Command Representative will normally be other than the Command Sports Board Representative, with whom, however, he must keep in touch.

2. The duties of this representative shall be:—

- (a) To assist in the formation of Command, Garrison and Station Lawn Tennis Committees, where necessary. To keep a list of Area and Station Representatives, and see that these posts are kept filled.
- (b) To ensure that all instructions, prospectuses, etc., issued by the A.L.T.A. through Command Sport Boards for distribution reach their destination.
- (c) To organise an Annual Command Championship Meeting, when possible.
- (d) To organise, or encourage Garrisons and Stations to organise, Command, Garrison, Station and Inter-Regimental Team Matches for both Officers and Other Ranks, through Area or Station Representatives.
- (e) To make himself acquainted with what facilities exist for playing Lawn Tennis by Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, and to put forward suggestions for the improvement of those facilities where necessary.
- (f) To forward periodically to the Match Secretary the names of players suitable for Army matches.
- (g) To find out the views of Units in the Command on any important point which is to be brought up at an A.L.T.A. General or Committee Meeting, and to forward to the Hon. Secretary, for consideration by such meetings, any points raised by Units.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

1. Eligibility to Compete.

The Army Championships are open to all Officers and Other Ranks on the Active List and to Temporary Officers and Other Ranks on full pay.

2. Championship Events.

- (i) THE ARMY SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP (open to All Ranks). The Winner holds for one year the Challenge Cup presented by Queen's Club in 1910. Entries are unlimited.

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- (ii) **THE INTER-REGIMENTAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP** (open to All Ranks). The Winning Unit holds for one year the Challenge Cup presented by Queen's Club. Entries are unlimited.

The Definition of a Unit will be as given on pages 38-41, with the following amendments:—

(a) **CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND PIONEERS.**

Indian Army. Infantry, Cavalry and Pioneers by Groups. Gurkha Rifles by Groups as follows:—1st and 4th G.R., 2nd and 9th G.R., 3rd and 8th G.R., 5th and 6th G.R., 7th and 10th G.R.

(b) **ROYAL ENGINEERS.**

India. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sappers and Miners, each as one Unit, otherwise by Commands.
Mediterranean. As one Unit.

(c) **ROYAL SIGNALS.**

India. By Commands.
Mediterranean. As one Unit.

(d) **ROYAL TANK CORPS.**

India. Armoured Car Companies.
Mediterranean. As one Unit.

(e) **ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**

India. By Commands.
Mediterranean. As one Unit.

(f) **ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**

India. By Commands.
Mediterranean. As one Unit.

(g) **ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.**

R.A.O.C. in India, Burma and Aden as one Unit.

(h) **ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPT.**

As one Unit.

NOTES.

1. R.E. Officers undergoing instruction at Cambridge are eligible to compete and are included in the Eastern Command.

2. An Officer who is seconded may continue to represent the Unit in which he last served until he is brought on the strength of another Unit which is eligible to enter for the Army Tennis Championship.

3. Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men detached from their Units will play for their own Unit and not for the Unit to which they are attached. Garrison Staff will play for their former Unit.

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4. Schools of Instruction, etc., will not be eligible to play teams of Instructors. Pupils and Staff will be eligible to play for their Regiments or Corps in accordance with the definition applicable to their branch of the Service.

5. Corps Officers employed at the War Office will be eligible to play for their Corps in London District.

6. Officers of the rank of Colonel and upwards are not eligible to compete in the Inter-Regimental Doubles Championship.

- (iii) THE INTER-UNIT SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP (open to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men). The Winning Unit holds for one year the Challenge Cup presented by the Army Sport Control Board. Entries are unlimited.

3. Other Events.

It has been decided to hold the following additional events in 1932:—

OPEN DOUBLES. Competitors must belong to the British Regular or Indian Army, and pairs may be of any rank, and need not be from the same unit. Entries are unlimited.

OTHER RANKS DOUBLES. Open to any "other ranks" pairs of the British Regular Army; pairs need not be of the same unit.

ARMY "PLATE." This event is always held, time and weather permitting, for competitors knocked out in the first two rounds of the Army Singles Championship. The entrance fee for the Army Singles Championship covers this event.

4. Prizes.

Small silver replicas of the Challenge Cups are given to the winners of Championships events, and prizes to the runners-up. In the other events, prizes will be given according to entries.

5. General Conditions.

- (i) The Laws and Regulations for the Management of Lawn Tennis Prize Meetings, as at present sanctioned by the Lawn Tennis Association, will be observed.
- (ii) Competitors will be disqualified who are absent when called upon to play.
- (iii) Competitors must wear boots or shoes with rubber soles and without heels. Steel points (of the authorised pattern) may be used only with the permission of the Committee.
- (iv) Entries unaccompanied by Entrance Fees will not be accepted.
- (v) Each match will be the best of three advantage sets, except in the Finals, which will be the best of five advantage sets.
- (vi) The holders will play through in all events.
- (vii) Balls will be provided.
- (viii) The Committee reserve to themselves the right to make use of Covered and Hard Courts, if available, and to modify the programme in any way they think fit.
- (ix) Challenge Cups may be taken out of Great Britain provided that:—

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- (a) They are properly packed in their case.
- (b) Travel as the personal luggage of an officer.
- (c) Are fully insured against loss, damage and theft.

6. Entrance Form.

A prospectus and entrance form is published annually and one copy sent to each unit. Further copies can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

INTER-UNIT SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

1. The competition will be called the "Inter-Unit Singles Lawn Tennis Championship," and will be a single-handed competition, open to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British Regular Army.

2. The competition will be held annually, concurrently with the Army Lawn Tennis Singles Championship and Inter-Regimental Doubles Championship.

3. Competitors will be nominated and entries made by Units. Entries must be accompanied by entrance fees, at present 3s. 6d. per player, which fee will not be increased without the consent of a General Meeting of the Army Lawn Tennis Association.

Entries are at present unlimited, but may be restricted in subsequent years, if found necessary, with the consent of a General Meeting.

4. Competitors are not barred from competing in the Army Singles Championship and the Inter-Regimental Doubles Championship and other events under the conditions laid down for these events.

5. A Challenge Cup, which has been presented by the Army Sport Control Board, will become the property of the **winner's Unit** until two weeks before the date of the next Competition, when it must be returned to the Honorary Secretary, Army Lawn Tennis Association.

There is no liability on the part of the winner's Unit to accept the Cup, but, if accepted, the responsibility for the Cup will rest with the Unit. If not desired by the Unit, the Cup will remain until the next Competition in the care of the Honorary Secretary.

The Army Lawn Tennis Association will bear the cost of sending the Cup to the Unit and will insure the Cup in transit to the Unit. The Unit will bear the expense of returning the Cup and will be responsible for full insurance in transit.

6. Matches will be the best of three advantage sets, except the final, which may be the best of five sets, at the discretion of the Referee.

7. Competitors will comply with the general conditions under which the Army Lawn Tennis Championships are held.

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8. Except where otherwise stated in the foregoing regulations, the Executive Committee of the Army Lawn Tennis Association will have power to modify the conditions in any way it thinks proper.

RELATIONS WITH THE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

1. The Army Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association under Rule 3 (c) of the Rules of the Lawn Tennis Association.

2. The Army Lawn Tennis Association may nominate one member as Councillor of the Lawn Tennis Association. At the Annual General Meeting of the Army Lawn Tennis Association held on 5th May, 1922, the following proposal was made and approved:—

“That the Honorary Secretary of the Army Lawn Tennis Association shall *ipso facto* be the nominee of the Army Lawn Tennis Association as a Councillor of the Lawn Tennis Association.”

All communications with the Lawn Tennis Association will be conducted through the Honorary Secretary.

DESCRIPTION OF AND REGULATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF A.L.T.A. COLOURS AND BADGES.

1. The colours shall consist of military red and blue, separated by a white line, the whole on a green ground.

2. The badge shall consist of a Mural Crown above two crossed racquets, under which is the date of the year or years for which the badge is awarded, the whole in gold on a green ground. The badge can be worn on the pocket of the authorised green blazer which players, provided for in 3 (a) below, are eligible to wear.

3. Subject to Regulation 4.

(a) **Colours, Badges and Blazer** may be awarded to such players as shall have been nominated to represent the Army in the Inter-Services Championship, provided that they accept such nominations and are ready to play when called upon, unless prevented by illness or other unavoidable causes.

(b) The colours, as distinct from badges and blazers, which are only awarded to players fulfilling the conditions named above in para. 3 (a), may be awarded to players who have represented the Army in at least three 2nd class representative matches. For the purpose of the award of colours under this sub-para., one 1st class representative match may be considered equivalent to two 2nd class representative matches.

1st class matches are those in which the teams opposing the Army are, in the opinion of the Committee of the Army L.T.A., up to the average standard of the Oxford

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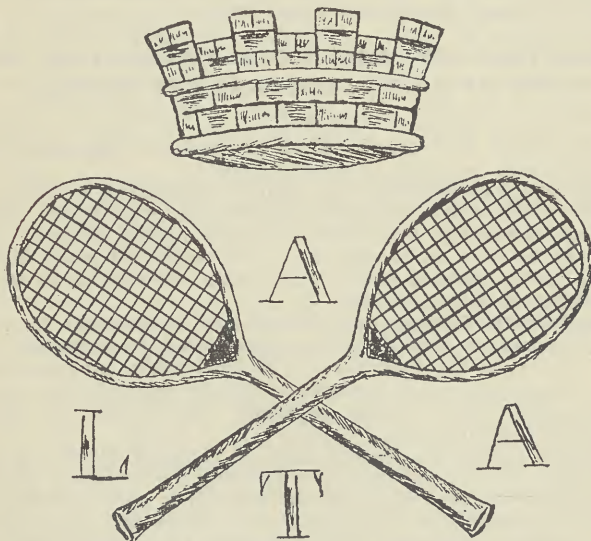
and Cambridge Universities Lawn Tennis Clubs. At present the following count as 1st class teams:—The United Banks, Civil Service and Chiswick Park, Oxford and Cambridge Universities teams, but the Committee reserves the right to amend this list, if it is considered advisable to do so.

Note.—Representative matches are those arranged by the Committee of the A.L.T.A. only, and do not include matches played by Army "A" teams.

4. The Committee reserve the right to award or withhold Colours, etc., subject to such procedure as they may adopt from time to time, and their decision shall be final. No player may wear the colours, badge or blazer until he has received official notification from the Committee that he may do so.

5. Badges will be presented by the Army Lawn Tennis Association, but colours must be purchased by the players concerned.

6. Colours, etc., can be obtained from Foster and Company, 33, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, who only are authorised to supply ties and scarves, etc., of the approved pattern.



INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Inter-Services Championship was inaugurated in 1920. The winning Service holds for one year the Trophy presented by the Lawn Tennis Association.

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The following conditions govern the Championship :—

1. The Championship shall be played annually.

2. The Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force will each nominate three Singles Players and three Doubles Pairs in *bona fide* order of merit, to compete. The leading Singles players of each Service will play each other, similarly the second and third strings. In the Doubles the same procedure will be adopted: the first pairs playing each other, and the second players playing each other.

The Services may nominate reserves to fill a vacancy arising before the match starts both for singles and doubles, but once a player has commenced a match and has to scratch, for whatever reason, his place cannot be filled by a reserve.

3. The above arrangement will involve 18 matches, of which 9 will be singles and 9 will be doubles. The winning team will be decided by the greatest number of matches won; if the matches are even, by the greatest number of sets won; if sets are even, by the greatest number of games won.

4. The Laws of Lawn Tennis for the time being sanctioned by the Lawn Tennis Association will be observed.

5. The Lawn Tennis Association shall be asked to nominate a Referee, whose decision will be final in all cases.

6. Each match will be the best of three vantage sets.

7. Players must wear boots or shoes, with rubber soles and without heels. Steel points (of the authorised pattern) may be worn only by consent of the Referee.

8. The Championship will be held, if possible, on the Monday and Tuesday immediately following the meetings of the three Services, which are usually held at the end of July.

9. There is no entrance fee for teams.

DEFINITION OF AMATEUR.

Any lawn tennis player is an Amateur who:—

- (a) Is not disqualified as an Amateur in any other branch of sport.
- (b) Does not receive, or has not received, directly or indirectly, pecuniary advantage by the playing, teaching, demonstrating or pursuit of the game.
- (c) Having lost his Amateur status under the last preceding clause, has been reinstated as an Amateur by the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association.

An Amateur lawn tennis player is specifically prohibited from:—

- (a) Playing for a money prize, stake, staked bet, declared wager or other monetary consideration.
- (b) Playing a match and/or demonstrating the game with or against any person other than an Amateur, without the

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written permission of the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association.

- (c) Knowingly playing for a prize with or against any person other than an Amateur.
- (d) Selling or gaining any pecuniary advantage by means of prizes won.
- (e) Accepting money or gaining pecuniary advantage :—(i) By using or permitting his name to be advertised as the user of the goods of a manufacturer, agent or merchant; or (ii) By allowing his name or initials to be placed on any lawn tennis requisite of which he is not the actual manufacturer or retailer.
- (f) Advertising or permitting his name to be advertised commercially in connection with the sale of any lawn tennis wearing apparel or requisites of which he is not the actual manufacturer or retailer.
- (g) Advertising or permitting his name to be advertised commercially to his own advantage in connection with any tournament, match or competition.
- (h) Accepting money or gaining pecuniary advantage by :—
 - (i) Giving instruction in the game by correspondence or lecture; or
 - (ii) posing for or permitting the taking of lawn tennis action film pictures of himself, or
 - (iii) advertising his name or permitting his name to be advertised as the author of any book or Press articles on the game of which he is not the actual author.

An Amateur lawn tennis player is permitted to give instruction in the game to the pupils of an educational establishment, provided that his engagement also includes scholastic or routine duties, and no specific part of his salary is allocated to the giving of such instruction.

EXPENSES.—An Amateur lawn tennis player is permitted :—

- (a) To receive hospitality at a private house when playing in any tournament, match or competition.
- (b) To receive travelling and reasonable hotel, boarding house or similar establishment, expenses (i) when officially selected to represent the Association in an official lawn tennis championship recognised by the International Lawn Tennis Federation, and/or a tour overseas, including all such matches and other competitions as the Council may authorise, and/or a representative team competition; (ii) When selected to represent any Organisation, Area or Club of Great Britain in a representative team competition, provided that in the case of a competition played overseas the personnel of the team shall have been approved by the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association.
- (c) When playing in any tournament, match or competition, to accept from the management of any hotel, boarding house

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or similar establishment a reduction of not more than 40 per cent. of the usual charges of such management, provided that the same reduction is offered to all other competitors playing in such tournament, match or competition.

Expenses when receivable under (b) above may be paid by, or as directed by, either the Association or a foreign Association subject as to Organisations, Areas and Clubs referred to in sub-clause (ii) to the following conditions, namely, that (i) permission to pay such expenses shall have been previously obtained by the paying Organisation, Area or Club from the Council of its national Association; (ii) permission to receive such expenses shall have been previously obtained by the player's Organisation, Area or Club from the Council of its national Association; (iii) an undertaking shall have been previously given by each such Organisation, Area or Club to furnish in due course to the Council of its national Association, if required so to do, a certified detailed account of such payments or receipts, and (iv) such expenses are paid and received only by persons respectively authorised by the Councils of the national Association concerned.

No person other than an amateur shall be eligible to compete in any Club Prize Competition.

RULES OF LAWN TENNIS.

THE SINGLES GAME.

1. The Court shall be a rectangle, 78 feet long and 27 feet wide. It shall be divided across the middle by a net, suspended from a cord or metal cable of a maximum diameter of one-third of an inch, the ends of which shall be attached to, or pass over, the tops of two posts, 3 feet 6 inches high, which shall stand 3 feet outside the Court on each side. The height of the net shall be 3 feet at the centre, where it shall be held down taut by a strap not more than 2 inches wide. There shall be a band covering the cord or metal cable and the top of the net for not less than 2 inches nor more than 2½ inches in depth on each side. The lines bounding the ends and sides of the Court shall respectively be called the Base-lines and the Side-lines. On each side of the net, at a distance of 21 feet from it and parallel with it, shall be drawn the Service-lines. The space on each side of the net between the service-line and the side-lines shall be divided into two equal parts called the service-courts by the centre service-line, which must be 2 inches in width, drawn half-way between, and parallel with, the side-lines. Each base-line shall be bisected by an imaginary continuation of the centre service-line to a line 4 inches in length

NOTE.—In the case of the International Lawn Tennis Championship (Davis Cup) or other Official Championships of the International Federation, there shall be a space behind each base-line of not less than 21 feet, and at the sides of not less than 12 feet.

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and 2 inches in width, called the centre mark, drawn inside the court, at right angles to and in contact with such base-line. All other lines shall be not less than 1 inch nor more than 2 inches in width, except the base-lines, which may be 4 inches in width, and all measurements shall be made to the outside of the lines.

2. The permanent fixtures of the Court shall include not only the net, posts, cord or metal cable, strap and band, but also, where there are any such, the back and side stops, the stands, fixed or movable seats and chairs round the Court, and their occupants, all other fixtures around and above the Court, and the Umpire, Foot-fault Judge and Linesmen when in their respective places.

3. The outer surface of the ball shall be smooth and without stitches. The ball shall be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and less than $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and not less than 2 ozs. nor more than $2\frac{1}{16}$ ozs. in weight. The ball shall have a minimum bound of 53 inches and a maximum bound of 58 inches when dropped 100 inches at a temperature approximating to 68 degrees Fahrenheit upon a concrete base, and a deformation of not less than .290 of an inch and not more than .315 of an inch when subjected to a pressure of 18 lbs. applied to each end of any diameter at a temperature approximating to 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. The players shall stand on opposite sides of the net; the player who first delivers the ball shall be called the Server, and the other the Receiver.

5. The choice of sides and the right to be Server or Receiver in the first game shall be decided by toss. If the winner of the toss choose the right to be Server or Receiver, his opponent shall have the choice of sides. If the winner of the toss takes the choice of sides his opponent shall have the right to be Server or Receiver. The winner of the toss may, if he prefer it, require his opponent to make the first choice.

6. The service shall be delivered in the following manner. Immediately before commencing to serve, the Server shall stand with both feet at rest behind (i.e., further from the net than) the base-line, and within the imaginary continuations of the centre-mark and side-line. The Server shall then project the ball by hand into the air in any direction and strike it with his racket, and the delivery shall be deemed to have been completed at the moment of the impact of the racket and the ball. A player with the use of only one arm may utilise his racket for the projection.

7. The Server shall throughout the delivery of the service:—

- (a) Not change his position by walking or running.
- (b) Maintain contact with the ground.
- (c) Keep both feet behind (i.e., further from the net than) the base-line.

NOTE TO RULE 3.—From January 1st, 1934, the limits of deformation will be "not less than .265 of an inch and not more than .290 of an inch."

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8. In delivering the service, the Server shall stand alternately behind the right and left Courts, beginning from the right in every game. The ball served shall pass over the net and hit the ground within the Service-Court which is diagonally opposite, or upon any line bounding such Court, before the Receiver returns it.

9. The service is a fault: (a) If the Server commit any breach of Rules 6, 7 or 8; (b) If he miss the ball in attempting to strike it; (c) If the ball served touch a permanent fixture (other than the net, strap or band) before it hits the ground.

10. After a fault (if it be the first fault) the Server shall serve again from behind the same half of the Court from which he served that fault, unless it was a fault because he served from behind the wrong half, when he shall be entitled to deliver one service from behind the other half. A fault may not be claimed after the next service has been delivered.

11. The Server shall not serve until the Receiver is ready. If the latter attempt to return the service, he shall be deemed ready. If, however, the Receiver signify that he is not ready, he may not claim a fault because the ball does not hit the ground within the limits fixed for the service.

12. The service is a let: (a) If the ball served touch the net, strap or band, provided the same be otherwise good; (b) If a service or fault be delivered when the Receiver is not ready (see Rule 11). In case of a let, the service counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again, but a let does not annul a previous fault.

13. At the end of the first game the Receiver shall become Server, and the Server Receiver; and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of a match. If a player serve out of turn, the player who ought to have served shall serve as soon as the mistake is discovered, but all points scored before such discovery shall be reckoned. If a game shall have been completed before such discovery, the order of service remains as altered. A fault served before such discovery shall not be reckoned.

NOTE.—The following interpretation of Rule 7 was approved by the International Federation on March 15th, 1929:—

7. (a) The Server shall not by the following movements of his feet be deemed "to change his position by walking or running," viz. :—

(i) Slight movements of the feet which do not materially affect the location originally taken up by him.

(ii) An unrestricted movement of one foot so long as the other foot maintains continuously its original contact with the ground.

(b) At no time during the delivery of the service (i.e., from the taking up of the stance to the moment of impact of the racket and the ball—see Rule 6) may both feet be off the ground simultaneously.

(c) The word "feet" means the extremities of the legs below the ankles and at all times during the delivery of the service (as before described) every part of such extremities must be behind (i.e., further from the net than) the base-line.

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14. A ball is in play from the moment at which it is delivered in service (unless a fault or a let), and remains in play till the point is decided.

15. The Server wins the point: (a) If the ball served touch the Receiver or anything which he wears or carries before it hits the ground; (b) If the Receiver otherwise lose the point as provided by Rule 17.

16. The Receiver wins the point: (a) If the Server serve two consecutive faults; (b) If the Server otherwise lose the point as provided by Rule 17.

17. A player loses the point if:—

(a) He fail, before the ball in play has hit the ground twice consecutively, to return it directly over the net [except as provided in Rule 20 (c)]; or

(b) He return the ball in play so that it hits the ground, a permanent fixture, or other object, outside any of the lines which bound his opponent's Court [except as provided in Rule 20 (a) and (c)]; or

(c) He volley the ball and fail to make a good return even when standing outside the Court; or

(d) He touch or strike the ball in play with his racket more than once in making a stroke; or

(e) He or his racket (in his hand or otherwise) or anything which he wears or carries touch the net, posts, cord or metal cable, strap or band, or the ground within his opponent's Court at any time while the ball is in play; or

(f) He volley the ball before it has passed the net; or

(g) The ball in play touch him or anything that he wears or carries, except his racket in his hand or hands; or

(h) He throws his racket at and hits the ball.

18. A ball falling on a line is regarded as falling in the Court bounded by that line.

19. If the ball in play touch a permanent fixture (other than the net, posts, cord or metal cable, strap or band) after it has hit the ground, the player who struck it wins the point; if before it hits the ground his opponent wins the point.

20. It is a good return:—

(a) If the ball touch the net, posts, cord or metal cable, strap or band, provided that it passes over any of them and hits the ground within the Court; or

(b) If the ball, served or returned, hit the ground within the proper Court and rebound or be blown back over the net, and the player whose turn it is to strike reach over the net and play the ball, provided that neither he nor any part of his clothes or racket touch the net, posts, cord or metal cable, strap or band or the ground within his opponent's Court, and that the stroke be otherwise good; or

NOTE TO RULE 20.—If for the sake of convenience a doubles court be equipped with singles posts for the purposes of a singles game, then the doubles posts and those portions of the net, cord or metal cable and band outside such singles posts shall be permanent fixtures within the meaning of Rule 17 (b).

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- (c) If the ball be returned outside the post, either above or below the level of the top of the net, even though it touch the post, provided that it hits the ground within the proper Court; or
- (d) If a player's racket pass over the net after he has returned the ball, provided the ball pass the net before being played and be properly returned; or
- (e) If a player succeed in returning the ball, served or in play, which strikes a ball lying in the Court.

21. In case a player is hindered in making a stroke by anything not within his control, except a permanent fixture of the Court, the point shall be replayed.

22. If a player wins his first point, the score is called 15 for that player; on winning his second point, the score is called 30 for that player; on winning his third point, the score is called 40 for that player, and the fourth point won by a player is scored game for that player except as below:—

If both players have won three points, the score is called deuce; and the next point won by a player is scored advantage for that player. If the same player win the next point, he wins the game; if the other player wins the next point the score is again called deuce; and so on, until a player wins the two points immediately following the score at deuce, when the game is scored for that player.

23. The player who first wins six games wins a set except as below:—

If both players have won five games, the score is called games-all, and the next game won by a player is scored advantage game for that player. If the same player win the next game, he wins the set; if the other player wins the next game, the score is again called games-all; and so on until a player wins two games more than his opponent, when the set is scored for that player.

24. The players shall change sides at the end of the first, third and every subsequent alternate game of each set, and at the end of each set unless the total number of games in such set be even, in which case the change is not made until the end of the first game of the next set.

25. The maximum number of sets in a match shall be 5, or, where women take part, 3.

26. Except where otherwise stated, every reference in these Rules to the masculine includes the feminine gender.

27. In matches where an Umpire is appointed, his decision shall be final; but where a Referee is appointed, an appeal shall lie to him from the decision of an Umpire on a question of law, and in all such cases the decision of the Referee shall be final.

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The Referee, in his discretion, may at any time postpone a match on account of darkness or the condition of the ground or the weather. In any case of postponement the previous score and previous occupancy of Courts shall hold good, unless the Referee and the players unanimously agree otherwise.

28. Play shall be continuous from the first service till the match be concluded; provided that after the third set, or when women take part, the second set, either player is entitled to a rest, which shall not exceed 10 minutes, and provided further that when necessitated by circumstances not within the control of the players, the Umpire may suspend play for such a period as he may consider necessary. These provisions shall be strictly construed, and play shall never be suspended, delayed or interfered with for the purpose of enabling a player to recover his strength or his wind, or to receive instruction or advice. The Umpire shall be the sole judge of such suspension, delay or interference, and after giving due warning he may disqualify the offender.

THE DOUBLES GAME.

29. The above Rules shall apply to the Doubles Game except as below.

30. For the Doubles Game, the Court shall be 36 feet in width, i.e., $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wider on each side than the Court for the Singles Game, and those portions of the singles side-lines which lie between the two service-lines shall be called the service-side-lines. In other respects, the Court shall be similar to that described in Rule 1, but the portions of the singles side-lines between the base-line and service-line on each side of the net may be omitted if desired.

31. The pair who have to serve in the first game of each set shall decide which partner shall do so and the opposing pair shall decide similarly for the second game. The partner of the player who served in the first game shall serve in the third; the partner of the player who served in the second game shall serve in the fourth, and so on in the same order in all the subsequent games of a set. The order of service having been decided shall not be altered during the set, but it may be changed at the beginning of a new set.

32. The pair who have to receive the service in the first game of each set shall decide which partner shall receive the first service and the opposing pair shall decide similarly in the second game of each set. Partners shall receive the service alternately throughout each game and the order of receiving the service having been decided shall not be altered during the set, but it may be changed at the beginning of a new set.

NOTE.—Any Nation is at liberty to modify the first provision in Rule 28 or omit it from its regulations governing tournaments, matches or competitions held in its own country, other than the International Lawn Tennis Championship (Davis Cup).

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33. If a partner serve out of his turn, the partner who ought to have served shall serve as soon as the mistake is discovered, but all points scored, and any faults served before such discovery, shall be reckoned. If a game shall have been completed before such discovery, the order of service remains as altered.

34. If during a game the order of receiving the service is changed by the receivers it shall remain as altered until the end of the game in which the mistake is discovered, but the partners shall resume their original order of receiving in the next game of that set in which they are receivers of the service.

35. The service is a fault as provided for by Rule 9, or if the ball served touch the Server's partner or anything which he wears or carries; but if the ball served touch the partner of the Receiver or anything which he wears or carries, before it hits the ground, the Server wins the point.

36. The ball shall be struck alternately by one or other player of the opposing pairs, and if a player touches the ball in play with his racket in contravention of this Rule, his opponents win the point.

KNOTTY POINTS.

ADDENDA TO THE RULES OF LAWN TENNIS.

(Approved by the Council of the Lawn Tennis Association.)

1. If, whilst the ball is in play, a player catches it on his racket, he loses the point.

2. If a player jumps over the net into his opponent's Court while the ball is in play, he loses the point.

3. If an Umpire erroneously calls "fault" and at once corrects himself and cries "play," and the receiver fails to return the ball, a "let" must be allowed.

4. If two players in a handicap play at the wrong odds, the match stands, unless the Referee or anyone acting on his behalf has marked the handicap incorrectly on the score sheet when putting the match into Court, in which case the loser may claim to have the match replayed, unless the mistake in the odds has been in his favour. Such claim must be made within reasonable time.

5. A similar decision must be given if two players neglect to play advantage sets when one of the conditions of the events in which they are competing is that advantage sets should be played.

6. In No. 8 of the Rules of Lawn Tennis, the word "behind" means "the ground behind," and refers to the feet of the server. The ball in service may be struck anywhere in the air within reach of the server's racket.

7. If the first service is a fault and the second service is correct and it becomes necessary to replay the point either under the provisions of Rule 21 or if the Umpire is unable to decide the point, the server shall serve again and the previous fault shall be annulled.

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HANDICAPPING.

L.T.A. Regulation 29.

Handicap Scales. Where the system of handicapping by sixths is used, the handicap shall be by classes, as set out in Appendix F, Parts 1 and 2, and the handicaps allotted shall be on the basis of one or more of the three scales set out in Appendix F, Part 3.

HANDICAPPING BY CLASSES.

PART I.

RECEIVED ODDS.

CLASS 0 (scratch).

Class	I	receives	1-sixth of 15.
Class	II	„	2-sixths of 15.
Class	III	„	3-sixths of 15.
Class	IV	„	4-sixths of 15.
Class	V	„	5-sixths of 15.
Class	VI	„	15.
Class	VII	„	15 and 1-sixth of 15.
Class	VIII	„	15 and 2-sixths of 15.
Class	IX	„	15 and 3-sixths of 15.
Class	X	„	15 and 4-sixths of 15.
Class	XI	„	15 and 5-sixths of 15.
Class	XII	„	30.

When two players who are handicapped to receive odds meet, the player in receipt of the smaller odds is put back to scratch and shall meet the player in receipt of the larger odds at the difference between the face values of their odds.

PART II.

OWED ODDS.

When the difference between the best and worst players entered is great (say more than 30), it is desirable to handicap the best players at owed odds. The player above scratch (i.e., owing odds) should be classified as follows:—

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Class	I	owes	1-sixth of 15.
Class	II	„	2-sixths of 15.
Class	III	„	3-sixths of 15.
Class	IV	„	4-sixths of 15.
Class	V	„	5-sixths of 15.
Class	VI	„	15.
Class	VII	„	15 and 1-sixth of 15.
Class	VIII	„	15 and 2-sixths of 15.
Class	IX	„	15 and 3-sixths of 15.
Class	X	„	15 and 4-sixths of 15.
Class	XI	„	15 and 5-sixths of 15.
Class	XII	„	30.
Class	XIII	„	30 and 1-sixth of 15.
Class	XIV	„	30 and 2-sixths of 15.
Class	XV	„	30 and 3-sixths of 15.
Class	XVI	„	30 and 4-sixths of 15.
Class	XVII	„	30 and 5-sixths of 15.
Class	XVIII	„	40.

When two players who are handicapped to owe odds meet, the player who owes the smaller odds is put forward to scratch, and shall meet the player who owes the larger odds at the difference between the face values of their odds.

PART III.

HANDICAP SCALES 1, 2 AND 3

Scale 1.		Scale 3.
owe 40		
owe 30.5		
owe 30.4		
owe 30.3		
owe 30.2		
owe 30.1		
owe 30		
owe 15.5		
owe 15.4		
owe 15.3		
owe 15.2		
owe 15.1		
owe 15	=	owe 40
owe 5	=	owe 30.5
owe 4	=	owe 30.4
owe 3	=	owe 30.3
owe 2	=	owe 30.2
owe 1	=	owe 30.1

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scr.	=	owe 30		
	1	=	owe 15.4	
	2	=	owe 15.2	
	3	=	owe 15	=
	4	=	owe 4	=
	5	=	owe 2	=
	15	=	scr.	=
	15.1	=	1	=
	15.2	=	2	=
	15.3	=	3	=
	15.4	=	4	=
	15.5	=	5	=
	30	=	15	=
			15.1	=
			15.2	=
			15.3	=
			15.4	=
			15.5	=
			30	=
			scr.	=
			1	=
			2	=
			3	=
			4	=
			5	=
			15	=
			15.1	=
			15.2	=
			15.3	=
			15.4	=
			15.5	=
			30	=

SCALE 1 takes the place of what was formerly called a "First Class" Handicap. It goes up to 15.3 and may be extended to 30, but this is rarely advisable.

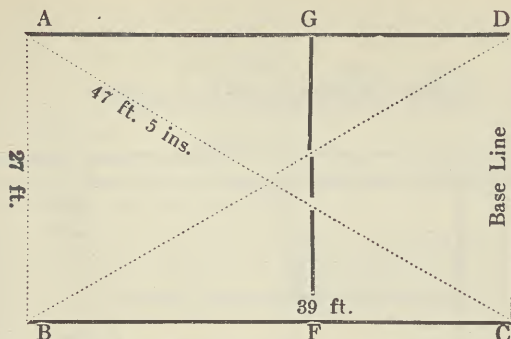
SCALE 2 is for use when the form of players is not good enough for a Scale 1 Handicap, or, in some cases, when the entry is not large enough to justify division. A player who would receive 15 in a Scale 1 handicap becomes scratch in Scale 2; players who would receive less than 15 in Scale 1 are placed their proportionate distances behind scratch in Scale 2, owed odds being rated as worth (to the weaker player) only half received odds: e.g., a player who receives .3 in Scale 1 will owe 15—not owe .3—in Scale 2. Scale 2, like Scale 1, can also be extended to receive 30, and this will generally be necessary.

SCALE 3 is practically equivalent to what was formerly the "Second Class" Handicap. It bears the same relation to Scale 2 as the latter does to Scale 1; i.e., receive 15 in Scale 1 or Scale 2 becomes scratch in Scale 2 or Scale 3 respectively.

NOTE.—A player who is better than owe 15 in Scale 1 cannot be handicapped with accuracy, under the sixths system, in Scales 2 and 3; and a player better than owe 15 in Scale 2 cannot, similarly, be handicapped in Scale 3.

LAWN TENNIS.

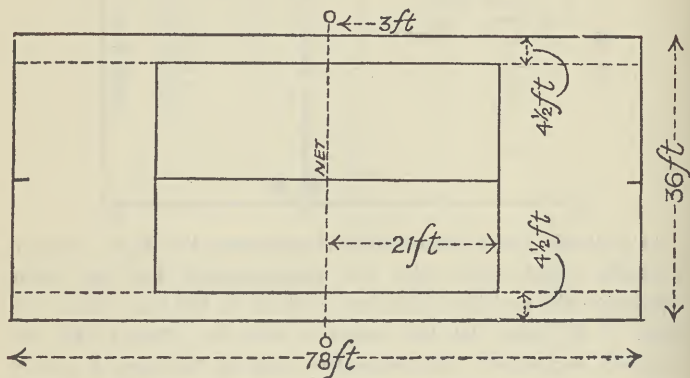
HOW TO MARK OUT A COURT.



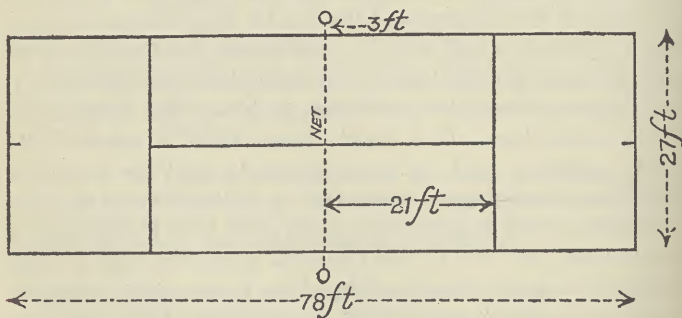
As a double Court practically includes every line to be found in a single Court, first take the measurements for the latter. Determine the position of the net, and fix, in the line chosen, two pegs, 27 ft. apart (at the points A and B). Then take two measures and attach their respective ends to the pegs A and B. On the first, which will measure the diagonal of the Court, take a length of 47 ft. 5 ins., on the other 39 ft.; pull both taut, so that at these distances they meet in a point C. This gives one corner of the Court. At the point F, 21 ft. from B, put in a peg to mark the end of the service line. The other corner D, and the other end of the service-line G, may be found by repeating the process. The same measurements on the other side of the net will complete the boundaries of the Court. By prolonging the base lines 4 ft. 6 ins. in each direction, and joining the four new points thus obtained, the side-lines of a double Court are obtained. It only remains to mark the central line, by joining the middle points of the service-lines. If a double Court alone is required, the interior side-lines need not be prolonged to meet the base-lines. In all cases the net posts must stand at a distance of 3 ft. from the side-lines, and therefore if a single game is to be played on a double Court, the net (unless the posts are shifted and a single Court net is used) should be stayed up to the right height by means of "singles" posts placed at a distance of 3 ft. from the single Court side-lines. These are obtainable from all makers of lawn tennis implements.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Doubles Court



The Singles Court.



LAWN TENNIS.

USEFUL HINTS.

Concentrate throughout the game on what you have to do, and concentrate so hard as to have no room for self-conscious nervousness or any outside thoughts.

Practise continually and always try your hardest—not necessarily to win each game, but to strengthen your weak points, e.g., your volley or backhand.

Watch good tennis whenever you have a chance, but watch intelligently. Don't try to imitate the good player's style, but study his court craft and footwork.

Keep your eyes on the ball. Watch it leave your opponent's racket and glue your eyes on to it until it leaves your own. Don't look away at the net; keep it in your mind's eye only. Watch closely for ground strokes, still more closely for the service, smash or volley.

Learn to hit hard from the outset, and steady down afterwards. Accuracy will follow pace, but if you start with slow, careful shots, you will seldom, if ever, develop speed. Steady work with hard hitting will give some control of the ball and accuracy follows as a result of control.

Always turn your body sideways to the net, front shoulder (left for forehand and right for backhand strokes) pointing parallel to the direction of the ball and the rest of the body aligned behind it. The position in volleying is rather more "facing the net" than in ground strokes.

Don't get in the way of your racket. All strokes should be made as far from the body as possible. Never have arm or elbow close to the body.

Don't let your racket hang down or behind you. Keep it in front all the time, and between strokes support it at the neck with the left hand. In volleying at the net, hold it in front of you like a rapier.

Take the ball on the centre of the racket.

Hit down and endeavour to get the other man to hit up, especially in volleying. Learn to make the ball travel downwards, but don't take risks by trying to clear the net with too close a margin.

Hit the ball at the top of its bound or even, if necessary, on the rise. The "rising ball" stroke is precarious, but often on a hard surface the most effective way of meeting very long, high-bounding balls is to stand well into them and hit them hard.

Never stand still in court except when making your stroke. Many players reverse this, standing "put" until the last instant, when they scramble in and flick nervously at the ball.

LAWN TENNIS.

Acquire the habit of hitting flat and clean before trying to put cut or spin on the ball. Plain, clean hitting, both in drive, service and smash, is the foundation of efficiency.

Hold the racket in a comfortable grip until nearing the ball, then tighten the wrist, while your arm and racket move more quickly. The grip should be a finger grip, not a hand grip, therefore the wrist should be tensed at the moment of impact by clenching the fingers, not the palm of the hand.

Keep the arm slightly bent at the elbow until nearing the ball, then straighten.

Aim your racket at the approaching ball by pointing it forward to the spot you judge appropriate for the impact. Start your aim as soon as possible after the other fellow has hit the ball and maintain it until you swing back.

Lean your weight forward to the ball throughout.

Vary your strokes in length, speed, direction and spin. Keep the other fellow guessing.

Use a slow, back swing in service and all full strokes, accelerate the movement of the arm in the forward swing as it comes to the ball, but smoothly and without jerk; accelerate still more after hitting. This is the secret of a good follow through.

Bend the knees slightly while making your stroke. Bend them still more if you have to steady balance or if special accuracy is needed. Get "well down to it" for low balls.

Remember that footwork and body balance are the foundation of good tennis, and that balance depends entirely on good footwork. Take quick, short, low steps. When waiting for service or return, have one foot flat on the ground, the other on the toe. You can thus make a jump sideways.

Volley deep and hard as a rule, but don't forget the value of an occasional stop or drop volley.

INTER-SERVICES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winners	Number of Wins to each Service (Instituted 1920).			
1920	The Army	...	...	Army 10	R.N. 4 R.A.F. 1
1921	The Army	...	...	Army 10	R.N. 4 R.A.F. 1
1922	The Army	...	...	Army 9	R.N. 0 R.A.F. 6
1923	The Army	...	...	Army 8	R.N. 4 R.A.F. 6
1924	The Army	...	...	Army 9	R.N. 2 R.A.F. 7
1925	The Army	...	...	Army 11	R.N. 5 R.A.F. 2
1926	The Royal Navy	...	...	R.N. 7	Army 6 R.A.F. 5
1927	The Royal Navy	...	...	R.N. 10	Army 5 R.A.F. 3
1928	The Army	...	...	Army 10	R.N. 6 R.A.F. 2
1929	The Royal Navy	...	...	R.N. 19	Army 18 R.A.F. 0
1930	The Army	...	...	Army 10	R.N. 5 R.A.F. 0
1931	The Army	...	...	Army 12	R.N. 6 R.A.F. 0
1932	The Army	...	...	Army 9	R.N. 8 R.A.F. 1
1933	The Army	...	...	Army 11	R.N. 6 R.A.F. 1

LAWN TENNIS.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

Singles.

- 1910—Capt. H. W. Davis, I.S. & T.
1911—Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote, R.G.A.
1912—Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote, R.G.A.
1913—Capt. E. D. Young, Devon Regt.
1914—Major E. D. Young, Devon Regt.
1915-1919—No Competition.
1920—Capt. J. L. Ritchie, R.A.M.C.
1921—Major A. R. F. Kingscote, R.G.A.
1922—Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay, 4th Bombay Grenadiers.
1923—Major D. M. Evans, 1/13th Frontier Force Rifles.
1924—Lieut. H. T. S. King, R.E.
1925—Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay, 4th Bombay Grenadiers.
1926—Major R. Bernard, 5th/6th Gurkhas.
1927—Capt. A. E. Browne, 3rd/8th Punjabis.
1928—Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, 3rd Punjabis.
1929—Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay, Royal Signals.
1930—Lieut. G. O. Jameson, Royal Engineers.
1931—2nd Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey, Royal Engineers.
1932—2nd Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey, Royal Engineers.
1933—Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey, Royal Engineers.

Inter-Regimental Doubles.

- 1910—A.S.C.—Major Puckle and Capt. A. Berger.
1911—1st Devon Regt.—Capt. E. D. Young and Capt. W. N. Goodwyn.
1912—R.G.A.—Lieut. A. R. F. Kingscote and Capt. E. F. Creswell.
1913—66th Punjabis—Capt. G. L. Whatford and G. F. Scroope.
1914—1st Devon Regt.—Major E. D. Young and Capt. T. B. Harris.
1915-1919—No Competition.
1920—R.G.A.—Major P. R. Mitchell and Major A. R. F. Kingscote.
1921—R.A.M.C.—Capt. J. L. Ritchie and Capt. C. M. Finny.
1922—R.E.—Major L. C. Owen and Capt. E. G. Stone.
1923—Survey of India—Major H. J. Couchman and Capt. L. H. Jackson.
1924—17th Dogras—Capt. A. P. Churchill and Capt. E. H. Mallinson.
1925—5th/6th Gurkha Rifles—Capt. R. St. B. Emmot and Capt. L. A. Alexander.
1926—Royal Engineers (Southern Command)—Major H. C. MacGeorge and Capt. H. T. S. King.
1927—Royal Engineers (Northern Command)—Major L. C. Owen and Lieut. R. S. Pain.
1928—Q.V.O. Sappers and Miners—Lieut. H. R. Hutchins and Lieut. G. L. Baker.
1929—Royal Signals—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Rawson and Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay.
1930—Royal Signals—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Rawson and Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay.
1931—Royal Signals—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Rawson and Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay.
1932—Royal Engineers—Lieut. G. O. Jameson and 2nd Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey.
1933—Royal Engineers—Capt. G. S. Hatton and Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey.

Inter-Unit Singles Championship (other Ranks).

- 1921—A.E.C., Aldershot—W.O. E. Beale.
1922—R.A.O.C., War Office—Conductor G. A. Matthews.
1923—R.A.M.C., Crookham—Q.M.S. C. A. Mack.
1924—Training Bn., R.E.—Sergt F. R. Townsend.
1925—Training Bn., R.E.—Sergt. F. R. Townsend.
1926—R.A.S.C., Devonport—i/c S.S.M. A. V. Baxter.
1927—R.A.S.C., Devonport—i/c S.S.M. A. V. Baxter.
1928—R.A.P.C.—Sergt. T. A. W. Boggis.
1929—A.E.C.—W.O. Instr. F. J. Puleston.
1930—I.A.O.C.—Sub-Conductor C. A. Tyrrell.
1931—Royal Engineers—L/Corpl. H. G. Golds.
1932—Royal Signals—Sergt. M. Shardlow.
1933—R.A.O.C.—Q.M.S. R. Reed.

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Army Open Doubles.

(Instituted 1924).

- 1924—Major L. C. Owen, R.E., and Capt. H. T. S. King, R.E.
 1925—Major W. E. H. Condon, 13th F.F. Rifles, and Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay, 4th Bombay Grenadiers.
 1926—Major N. G. Holmes, East Yorks. Regt., and The Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, C.F.
 1927—Capt. A. E. Browne, 3/8th Punjab Regt., and Capt. W. Price, R.A.S.C.
 1928—Major C. F. Scroope, 4/14th Punjab Regt., and Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, 5/2nd Punjab Regt.
 1929—Col. A. Berger, R.A.S.C., and Lieut. A. Grimley, Dorset Regt.
 1930—Capt. J. H. Frowen, R.A., and Capt. J. D. F. Fisher, R.A.S.C.
 1931—2nd Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey and Lieut. G. O. M. Jameson, R.E.
 1932—Lieut. G. O. Jameson and 2nd Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey, R.E.
 1933—Lieut. G. O. Jameson and Lieut. C. R. D. Tuckey, R.E.

Army Open Doubles (other Ranks).

(Instituted 1924).

- 1924—Q.M.S. C. A. Mack, R.A.M.C., and Conductor G. A. Matthews, R.A.O.C.
 1925—Q.M.S. Schlesinger, R.E., and Sergt. F. R. Townsend, R.E.
 1926—Sergt. H. Trumper, R.E., and Sergt. F. R. Townsend, R.E.
 1927—Q.M.S. C. A. Mack, R.A.M.C., and S.Q.M.S. H. F. Walter, R.A.S.C.
 1928—S.S.M. A. V. Baxter and S.S.M. A. W. Baxter, R.A.S.C.
 1929—S.Q.M.S. R. W. Griffiths and S.Q.M.S. H. F. Walter, R.A.S.C.
 1930—Sub-Cdr. C. A. Tyrrell and Sub-Sergt. J. Seymour.
 1931—R.S.M. F. Marrison and S.Q.M.S. P. S. Dundon, R.A.S.C.
 1932—Sergt. M. Shardlow and Corpl. C. A. Smith, Royal Signals.
 1933—S/Cdr. Pearce and Q.M.S. Reed.

Army Plate.

Year	Winners	Unit
1923	Major R. Bernard	I.A.
1924	Major H. C. Cumberbatch	Green Howards
1925	Capt. G. R. Ashton	I.A.S.C.
1926	Major A. G. J. Copeland	Indian Army
1927	2nd Lieut. H. R. Beauchamp	2nd Bn. Leicester Regt.
1928	Lieut. G. O. M. Jameson	R.E.
1929	Lieut. L. E. Bourke	R.A.
1930	Lieut. R. V. Jenkins	Royal Tank Corps
1931	Capt. L. A. Bennett	Indian Army.
1932	Lieut. J. C. R. Eley	Suffolk Regt
1933	Lieut. R. Pain	Royal Engineers.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE ARMY IN INTER-SERVICES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, C.F., 1923-24-25-26-31-32.
 Capt. G. E. Ashton, I.A.S.C., 1925-29.
 Lieut. G. L. Baker, R.E., 1923-32.
 Major F. J. Barry, R.A., 1933.
 Lieut.-Colonel A. Berger, R.A.S.C., 1922-23-24-25-26.
 Lieut. T. Bevan, Coldstream Guards, 1920-21.
 Major R. Bernard, Indian Army, 1923-26-29.
 Capt. P. R. Broadway, Indian Army, 1930.
 Capt. A. E. Browne, Indian Army, 1923-27.
 Capt. D. Campion, R.E., 1929.
 Capt. C. G. Carruthers, Border Regt., 1929.
 Major W. E. H. Condon, Indian Army, 1925.
 Major A. G. Copeland, 5th Cavalry, 1921.
 Major H. J. Couchman, R.E., 1923.
 Capt. N. Dicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1923.
 Major A. N. W. Dudley, R.F.A., 1920-22.
 Major D. M. Evans, Indian Army, 1923-30.

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- Lient. J. D. F. Fisher, R.A.S.C., 1927.
Capt. J. D. Fraser, Indian Army, 1931.
Capt. J. H. Frowen, Royal Artillery, 1930.
Major J. R. Hartwell, Indian Army, 1926.
Capt. G. S. Hatton, R.E., 1929.
Capt. G. B. Holmes, R.A.S.C., 1927.
Major N. G. Holmes, East Yorkshire Regt., 1924-25-26.
Lient. H. R. Hutchins, R.E., 1928.
Capt. L. H. Jackson, R.E., 1923.
Lient. G. O. Jameson, R.E., 1930-31.
Lient. R. V. Jenkins, Royal Tank Corps, 1931.
Lient. H. T. S. King, R.E., 1924-26.
Major A. R. F. Kingscote, R.G.A., 1920-21-22.
Capt. N. A. Knox, R.A.O.C., 1924-25.
Capt. C. K. Lakshmanan, I.M.S., 1932.
Capt. H. S. Lewis-Barclay, R.C. of Signals, 1922-25-28-29-30-31-32.
Capt. R. H. Lucas, R.A.M.C., 1924.
Capt. A. St. J. Mahony, R.A.S.C., 1927.
Major L. C. Owen, R.E., 1924-26.
Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, Indian Army, 1928.
Lient. E. L. Percival, H.L.I., 1932-33.
Capt. W. C. Price, R.A.S.C., 1927.
Lient.-Colonel G. G. Rawson, R.C. of Signals, 1928.
Lient. Clynton Reed, R.A.M.C., 1933.
2nd Lient. D. Reid, R.E., 1933.
Capt. J. L. Ritchie, R.A.M.C., 1920-21.
2nd Lient. D. Russell-Roberts, K.S.L.I., 1930.
Major C. F. Scroope, Indian Army, 1928.
Corpl. C. A. Smith, Royal Signals, 1932.
Lient.-Col. J. G. Smythe, Indian Army, 1933.
Major R. G. Stone, R.E., 1927.
Capt. G. W. B. Tarleton, Border Regt., 1929.
Lient. A. F. Toogood, R.E., 1931-32.
Lient. C. R. D. Tuckey, R.E., 1930-31-32-33.

THE MODERN PENTATHLON ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

President:

GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, Aldershot Command.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

THE INSPECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Vice-Chairman:

BRIGADIER COMMANDING, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot Command.

Members:

THE COMMANDANT, Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.
Representative from the Cavalry Brigade.
THE WEAPON TRAINING OFFICER, Headquarters, Aldershot Command.
Representative from the Royal Military Academy.
Representative from the Royal Military College.
MASTER-AT-ARMS, Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR, Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot.

HISTORY.

The Modern Pentathlon was instituted at the Olympic Games held at Stockholm in 1912, and owed its inception to the desire of the Olympic Committee to include in the Games a competition which would embody all the qualities of a modern sportsman.

Great Britain was represented in the Pentathlon for the first time in the Games held at Antwerp in 1920, and sent representatives to Paris (1924), Amsterdam (1928), and Los Angeles (1932). The Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain was formed in 1924, and undertook the preliminary competitions and the training of the selected representatives for the Paris competition. The competition at the Games is an individual one, but endeavours have been, and are still being, made to put it on a team basis.

In 1929 the British Olympic Association presented to the Modern Pentathlon Association the cup which had been presented by them to the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan in 1908, and bequeathed by him to the B.O.A. for any purpose connected with the Games which they might think fit. The Pentathlon Association decided to use this cup as a Challenge Cup for a Pentathlon Team Competition, and from 1929 the competition has been held on both team and individual lines, a Challenge Cup having been presented for the

PENTATHLON.

best individual competitor. Teams consist of three competitors (two to count), all of whom must belong to the same School, Regiment, Sporting Club or Society, or Educational Institution.

Since 1929 the competition has been an annual one, and is usually held at Aldershot about the middle of May.

RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Association shall be known as the "Modern Pentathlon Association."

The objects of the Association shall be to encourage this competition throughout the country, and thereby to ensure that Great Britain is properly represented at each Olympiad.

The Association shall be administered by a Committee, composed of Officers of the Army, with the Inspector of Physical Training as Chairman, and the Colonel Commandant, 1st Cavalry Brigade, as Vice-Chairman.

The Committee shall meet once a year after the Annual Competition, and whenever necessary. Four will form a quorum.

The Team and Individual Championship will be held in the Spring of each year, the date and venue to be decided by the Committee. Entries should reach the Hon. Secretary at least one month before the date of the competition.

The "Laffan" Cup will be competed for at these Championships.

RULES.

1. **General.**—The competition includes:—

Revolver Shooting,
Swimming,
Epée Fencing,
Riding,
Cross-country Running,

and every competitor must take part in every event.

2. **Method of Scoring.**—Competitors are placed in an order of merit in each event, according to their score or place. The first competitor in each event receives one point, the second two, and so on. At the conclusion of the whole competition the points are totalled, and the competitor with the lowest number of points is the winner. For the team the points of the two members with the smallest total are added together, and the team with the lowest aggregate is the winner.

In order to qualify for Standard, First Class or Special Medal, a competitor must attain that particular degree in each event.

3. **REVOLVER SHOOTING.**—Consists of snap-shooting at 28 yards.

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(a) *Weapons.* Any revolver or pistol of any make with open sights is permitted. Automatic weapons and those with fitted stocks are not allowed. Competitors provide their own ammunition.

(b) *Target.* Standing silhouette with circles. About 5 feet 6 inches in height.

(c) *Number of rounds.* A total of 20 rounds in four series of five. Two trial shots are allowed.

(d) *H.P.S.* 200.

(e) *Method of conducting.* Two trial exposures will be given before the first series only. The order "Load" will then be given, and competitors, after loading, will assume the starting position, *i.e.*, arm straight alongside of body with muzzle pointing to the ground. A whistle will be blown and the target exposed. Two seconds are allowed for each shot, and a whistle will be blown to mark the time limit. Competitors are allowed ten seconds to reload, at the expiration of which the target is again exposed. After five shots have been fired in this manner the target will be checked, hits counted, and pointed out to competitors. The same procedure is followed for each of the four series. Should the number of hits be the same for two competitors, the score determines the placings. If the competitors are still equal, then by the number of hits in the last series, and if still equal even then by the score in the last series. If a tie still results, the last but one series is taken, and so on. If the hits and points are the same throughout all the series, a tie must be the result, and the points for placing will be divided.

Example.—"A," "B," and "C" are all equal sixth; they take the points for 6, 7, and 8, and divide by three; thus they each score 7, and the next competitor would be ninth.

The value of the hit is determined by the inner edge of the bullet hole. All matters not legislated for above will be governed by the Regulations of the National Rifle Association.

(f) *Classification.*

Standard	...	17 hits and a score of 135 points.
First Class	...	19 " " 150 "
Special	...	20 " " 175 "

4. **SWIMMING.**—(a) *Distance.* 330 yards.

(b) *Style.* Free.

(c) *Method of conducting.* Each competitor has an individual start, and classification will be solely on a straight time basis. The competition rules of the Amateur Swimming Association will be enforced.

(d) *Classification.*

Standard	7 mins. 30 secs.
First Class	6 " 30 "
Special	5 " 45 "

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5. **EPEE FENCING.**—(a) Fencing will be carried out under the rules of the Amateur Fencing Association.

(b) Competitors will be divided into pools, according to the number of entries. After the first series of pools, the competitors who have gained the first half of the places in each pool will be again divided into pools. This procedure will be followed until the final pool is reached. In a similar manner the losers of each series of pools will be divided again into pools, in order to obtain an order of merit. Thus, if there are 20 competitors, there will be two pools of 10 to start with; at the end of the first series the top five competitors from each pool will be put into another pool of 10, and fight for the first 10 places, the bottom five from each fighting off for the last 10 places.

(c) *Classification.* Will be decided by the Committee, according to the number of entries and the standard of fencing. As a general guide, the first three or four in final pool are awarded Special, the remainder of that pool First Class, and the first four or five in the semi-finals Standard.

6. **RIDING.**—(a) *Horses.* Horses will be furnished by the Committee, and competitors will draw for them by lot. A competitor will be allowed to mount his horse ten minutes before his time to start, and try it over a practice jump.

(b) *Course.* The course will consist of about 12 obstacles of different kinds, and will be arranged on the lines of that used for Hunter Trials. All horses provided by the Committee will have done the course.

(c) *Method of conducting.* The competition is framed as a test of horsemanship, and not as a race, although competitors may be penalised for loss of time. Competitors start off at one-minute intervals, and each is allotted 100 points, from which deductions are made as follows:—

5 points for first refusal.

10 points for second refusal.

25 points for third refusal, after which the competitor will be at liberty to proceed to the next obstacle.

5 points for fall of horse and rider.

10 points for fall of rider alone.

Points will also be deducted for hitting or knocking over an obstacle.

The Chief Judge, who can see most of the course, will be at liberty to deduct 20 points for the way the course has been ridden. He will also be at liberty to authorise a judge to deduct up to 5 points for style at the obstacles he is unable to see himself, but not more than 50 per cent. can be deducted. A competitor who misses the course may go back, but it will count as a run-out and he will forfeit 5 points. If he does not go back and complete the course without attempting one or more obstacles he will be

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disqualified and take bottom place, *i.e.*, the number of starters plus one. The same will apply to any competitor who fails to complete the course for any other reason.

In case of a tie, the competitor who made the best time will be adjudged the winner.

(d) *Classification.*

Standard	...	...	...	...	...	75	points
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	85	„
Special	...	...	...	...	...	95	„

7. **CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.**—(a) *Course.* The course will be 2½ miles over natural country. It will be unknown to competitors, and will be marked by paper and flags.

(b) Competitors will start off individually at one-minute intervals, position on the starting list being drawn for.

(c) With the exception of the above conditions, the rules of the National Cross-Country Association will govern this event.

(d) *Classification.*

Standard	...	...	...	...	...	17	minutes
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	16	„
Special	...	...	...	...	...	14	„

Full details of the competition are advertised in the Press and in the orders of the Army Commands. Information on any points of detail can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS.

Laffan Cup (Team).	Dyer Cup (Individual).
1929. Royal Military College.	Gent. Cadet V. W. Barlow, R.M.C.
1930. The Essex Regiment.	2nd Lieut. V. W. Barlow, King's Shropshire L.I.
1931. Royal Military College.	Lieut. W. A. Turner, The Queen's Bays.
1932. 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I.	Lieut. C. P. D. Legard, Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.
1933. Royal Military College.	Gent. Cadet A. M. Askwith, R.M.C.

PASS - BALL.

(NET-BALL.)

Pass-ball, or net-ball, to give it a perhaps more common name, was introduced into this country from America, and was found very useful as a means of recreation and exercise during the Great War. It is an enjoyable game, and is useful as a form of exercise and for developing team-work, quickness, and agility. As a game it requires very little equipment and space, and can be played both indoors and out. It is taught to all students at the Army School of Physical Training; and although the rules may differ slightly from those in use in America and in schools, etc., in Great Britain, they are based on the same general lines. The rules give an explanation of the game, but, if necessary, there is no objection to modifying them slightly to suit local conditions, provided that the general principles are maintained.

RULES OF PASS-BALL.

1. The game will be played with an ordinary Association football.
2. The court may be any size, but the most convenient size is 60 feet long by 40 feet broad.
3. Two lines 1 foot long and 1 foot apart will be marked in the centre of the court as starting lines.
4. The team will consist of five players :—
Right and left forwards.
Centre.
Right and left guards.

(N.B.—If a large court is used, more players may compose the team, but the same general arrangement is advised.)

5. The basket will be 18 inches in diameter, and will be 10 feet above the ground. It should consist of a thick wire ring, with 12 to 14 inches of netting or material suspended from it. If a back board is used, it will be 6 feet square, with the basket in the centre.
6. The ball will be passed from one player to another, each team endeavouring to score a goal by throwing it into their opponents' basket.
7. The referee will start the game by tossing the ball up into the air between the two centres, who will take up their positions in the centre of the court with their toes on the starting lines. The ball is not in play until it has reached its highest point.
8. A player may not travel with the ball. Travelling consists in making two steps in any direction. If, however, a player receives the ball while running when he has one foot off the ground, he does not complete a step by placing this foot on the ground.
9. If a player releases his hold on the ball, he may not again handle it until it has been touched by another player.

PASS-BALL.

10. No player may attempt to take the ball from another player who has it in his possession.

11. The ball may be passed with one hand or both, but may not be patted with one.

12. A player will be allowed three seconds in which to pass the ball, throw in, or take a "free throw."

13. A ball out of bounds will be thrown into play from the spot where it went out by any opponent of the player who last touched it. The feet of the thrower must be behind the boundary line. No player of either team may stand within three yards of the player throwing the ball in. A goal cannot be scored direct from a throw-in.

14. A "free throw" shall be awarded for any foul committed. The "free throw" may be taken by any player of the side opposing that by which the foul was committed, and will be taken from the spot where the offence was committed. The thrower is allowed three seconds in which to throw, and no player of either side may stand within three yards of him. A goal may be scored from a "free throw."

15. There is no "off-side," and a player may stand or move anywhere on the field of play. The ball may be thrown or passed in any direction.

16. Each goal scored will count one point.

17. Fouls.

- (a) Holding, tackling, tripping, or barging an opponent.
- (b) Kicking the ball.
- (c) Dribbling the ball along the ground with hand or foot.
- (d) Throwing the ball in the air and catching it again in order to gain ground.
- (e) Attempting to wrest the ball from an opponent.
- (f) Delaying the game in any way.
- (g) Unnecessary roughness.
- (h) Tapping the ball to a member of one's own side instead of catching it and passing it.
- (i) Pushing the opposing centre as the referee starts the game.

FREE PASS-BALL.

Where no baskets are available, the game may be played by placing one member of each team in a circle 4 feet in diameter in the centre of each end of the court. This player, who faces the end from which his own team is playing, endeavours to catch the ball thrown to him by one of his own side, but must do so without quitting the circle. When he catches the ball in this manner a goal is scored. No player of the opposing team is allowed in the circle.

THE ARMY POLO ASSOCIATION.

President:

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY-MASSINGBERD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
A.P.C.

Chairman of Executive Committee:

MAJOR-GENERAL A. E. W. HARMAN, C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Secretary:

MAJOR G. E. YOUNGHUSBAND,
11th Hussars,
c/o Messrs. Hugh Rees, Ltd.,
5/7, Regent Street, S.W.1.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

- (i) To encourage and assist Polo throughout the Army.
- (ii) To look after the interests of Army Polo by nominating representatives of the Polo Committee of Hurlingham Club and the County Polo Associations.
- (iii) To give financial assistance to Polo Clubs in special cases.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE INTER-REGIMENTAL TOURNAMENT.

Conditions of Tournament.

1. The Tournament shall be played under the Hurlingham Rules of Polo, and shall be open to the Navy, any Regiment of British Cavalry, Infantry Regiment, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery and the R.A.F. Officers serving at home on any duty may enter as a team to represent their permanent Corps. No Officers at home on leave may enter to represent their Regiment which is serving abroad, but Officers seconded abroad are eligible to represent their Regiments at home.

Subject to the exceptions above, teams must be composed of players who belong to the Regular Forces quartered in the British Isles, and who are on the active list on the date any tie is played.

Colonels-in-Chief and Colonels are not eligible to represent their Regiment.

The duration of play shall consist of six periods of eight minutes each.

POLO.

Grouping.

2. The Grouping for the Inter-Regimental shall be :—

1st Group—London District, Eastern Command and North Ireland District.

2nd Group—Aldershot Command.

3rd Group—Southern Command.

4th Group—Scottish and Northern Commands.

The following teams shall play in Semi-Finals in London :—

Two teams from Groups 1 and 4.

One team from Group 2.

One team from Group 3.

The winner of Group 4 shall enter the Second Round of the Preliminary Ties of Group 1.

Entries.

3. Entries for the Tournament shall be sent to the Hon. Secretary on or by 1st May. These entries shall also include the name of the ground on which each Regiment wishes to play its Preliminary Ties.

Entrance Fee.

An entrance fee of three guineas must accompany each entry.

Semi-Final and Final Ties.

4. The Semi-Final and Final Ties shall be played in London.

All Ties played in London must be played on the grounds of the Hurlingham Club.

Preliminary Ties.

The Preliminary Ties of the Tournament shall be played on grounds as near as possible to stations where Regiments are quartered.

Preliminary Ties of the Inter-Regimental to be completed by the Thursday before the week when the Semi-Final Ties and the Final are played, so that winners can box to London on Friday.

Ties in both the Inter-Regimental and Subalterns' Tournaments must be played on the first fair polo day seven days previous to the date given for the ties to be played by.

In the event of difficulties arising between teams as to dates of playing ties, the matter should be referred to the Honorary Secretary, who will arrange for the Sub-Committee to give a final decision on the point.

Ground.

5. The Sub-Committee have full power to decide upon what grounds the Ties are to be played.

POLO.

Composition of Teams.

6. Each team shall be composed of four players. During the Tournament any or all of these players may be changed; but the same four players must play continuously in any one match, unless through any accident, sickness or unavoidable absence any of them are not able to play, when the Sub-Committee shall have the power of allowing the team to be made up by other players of the same Regiment.

Ownership of Ponies.

7. Ponies shall be *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of Officers on the active list of the Regiment or Corps which the team represents. Hired chargers and troop horses hired for polo belonging to the Regiment, although the property of the Government, are eligible. No pony privately purchased, charger or troop horse hired, after the 1st June is eligible to play.

8. Twenty-two ponies only shall be played in the Semi-Final and Final Ties of the Tournament in London. The rail expenses of 15 ponies only shall be defrayed in all Ties. Claims, supported by the railway company's receipt, must reach the Hon. Secretary, A.P.A., by September 1st.

9. Commanding Officers must give an assurance that their teams have not played away from their stations for the purpose of practising prior to the Inter-Regimental for more than two Tournaments. Regimental Teams are not permitted to play in London under an assumed name.

The Committee hope that Commanding Officers will insist upon the absolute observance of this rule in the spirit, as well as in the letter.

10. Commanding Officers will be asked to forward a certificate with the entry to the effect that he will allow no pony to be played which is not either:—

- (a) Unconditionally the property of an Officer eligible to represent his Regiment.
- (b) A hired charger or troop horse for which hire has been and is being paid.
- (c) Bought, taken as hired charger or troop horse prior to June 1st.
- (d) He will also certify that not more than 18 ponies will be played in the Semi-Final and Final Ties.

Play of Ties.

11. The order in which the several matches of the Tournament are to be played shall be decided in the First Ties by the Sub-Committee; in the Semi-Final and Final Ties by drawing lots.

Right of Appeal.

12. There shall be a right of appeal to the Sub-Committee upon all questions which are not by Hurlingham Rules declared to be subject to the final decision of some other authority, such as Umpires, etc., and the decision of the Sub-Committee in all such appeals shall be final.

POLO.

Alteration of Rules.

13. The right is reserved by the Committee of modifying or altering the Conditions, etc., of the Tournament.

Annual Subscription.

14. The following is the Annual Subscription to the Army Polo Association and is payable by August 1st annually:—

Each Cavalry Regiment	... ..	£5
Royal Artillery, and any Corps entering a team for the Inter-Regimental or Subalterns'	... ..	£10
Infantry Regiments entering a team for the Inter-Regimental or Subalterns'	... ..	£5

THE SUBALTERN'S TOURNAMENT.

This Tournament will be played off similarly in all respects to the Inter-Regimental and will be governed by its Regulations with regard to eligibility of ponies and players, with the exception that all the players must be of the rank of Subaltern on the 1st of June of the year of the Tournament, based on the *London Gazette* of that date. A player gazetted Captain on 1st of June is eligible to play. The eligibility of ponies is covered by Rules 7 and 10. There is no entrance fee, but entries close to

THE HON. SECRETARY, Army Polo Association,
c/o HUGH REES, LTD., 5 & 7, Regent Street, S.W.1,

on MAY 1ST.

The Ties and Grounds will be drawn and arranged by the Sub-Committee in accordance with Rules 4, 5 and 11 of the Inter-Regimental Tournament.

All Ties played in London must be played on the grounds of Ranelagh Club.

Expenses will be defrayed under the following conditions:—

The Sub-Committee will arrange the proportion to be disbursed each year.

The Sub-Committee will be guided by the following general principle:—

Teams which play in London in the Subalterns', but who do not play in London in the Inter-Regimental, will receive remuneration on the same scale as that given by Hurlingham to teams in the Inter-Regimental so far as the funds will permit. After these teams have been remunerated, any surplus money will be disbursed as seems to be most fair.

HANDICAPS.

Alterations in Handicaps will no longer be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Army Polo Association, as this only duplicates work.

They should be sent to the County Polo Association or other organisation dealing with Handicaps in the Group.

Should any question arise regarding Military Polo which it is wished to place before the Hurlingham Handicapping Committee, the matter should be referred to the Hon. Secretary, Army Polo Association.

POLO.

THE HURLINGHAM CLUB RULES
OF POLO.

GENERAL RULES.

(General) 1.—Ponies of any height may be Ponies.
played.

(General) 2.—(a) A full-sized ground should not Ground.
exceed 300 yards in length by 200 yards in width,
if unboarded; and 300 yards in length and 160
yards in width, if boarded.

(b) The goals to be not less than 250 yards apart, Goals.
and each goal to be 8 yards wide.

(c) The goal posts to be at least 10 feet high,
and light enough to break if collided with.

(d) The board not to exceed 11 inches in height. Boards.

(General) 3.—The size of the ball shall not Balls.
exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the weight of
the ball shall not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

(General) 4.—(a) The number of players is Number of
limited to four a side in all games and matches. Players.

(b) No player shall play with his left hand except Left-Handed
left-handed players registered at Hurlingham Players.
(see Appendix I).

(c) In Tournaments (unless the conditions of the Substitute
Tournament provide otherwise), if a player having Players in
taken part in the Tournament for any reason be Tournaments
unable to play, or if a *bona fide* member of a team
be unable through sickness or accident to take
part in the earlier parts of the Tournament, he
may be replaced by any player who, by the Rules
of the Tournament, is qualified, provided the said
player has not already competed in another team.
In Tournaments played under the handicap, the
team will play under the handicap of the actual
players. When a substitution takes place during
a match, the handicap of the man having the greater
number of goals shall be counted irrespective of
the period in the match when the substitution
takes place.

(General) 5.—(a) Except when an Official Captain.
Umpire is, or Official Umpires are, provided, the Umpire.
Captain of each side shall nominate an Umpire,
unless it be mutually agreed to play with one
instead of two, and his or their decision shall be
final. In matches where two Umpires are acting,
a Referee shall be appointed, whose decision in the Referee.
event of the Umpires disagreeing shall be final.

POLO.

- (b) Captains shall have the sole right to discuss with the Umpire questions arising during the game.
- Goal Referees. (c) In important matches Goal Referees should be appointed, each of whom shall give testimony to the Umpires at the latter's request in respect of goals or other points of the game near his goal, but the Umpires shall make all decisions.
- Timekeeper and Scorer. (General) 6.—An official Timekeeper and Scorer shall be employed in all games and matches.
- Maximum duration of play. (General) 7.—(a) The maximum duration of play in a match shall be seven periods of eight minutes each, with intervals of three minutes after each period, no deduction being made for overtime. The number of periods played in a match shall be at the discretion of the local authorities concerned.
- Shorter duration handicap calculation. (b) In the event of matches under handicap conditions being played of shorter duration than seven periods, the net handicap of teams, after deducting one from the other, shall be worked out *pro rata* according to the number of periods played, but fractions of goals shall only count in case of a tie; the full handicap being based on a seven-period match.
- Play continuous. (c) With the exception of the said intervals, play shall be continuous, and no time shall be taken out for change of ponies.
- Changing ponies. (d) Each period of play, except the last period, shall terminate as soon as the ball goes out of play after the expiration of the prescribed time (or, on boarded grounds, when the ball strikes the boards).
- Termination of period. (e) A bell shall be rung to signify to the players that the period has ended; when the ball next goes out of play or hits the boards, the Umpire shall blow his whistle to terminate the period.
- Bell. (f) If a foul is given after the bell, the Umpire's whistle terminates the period, and the penalty shall be exacted at the beginning of the next period.
- Deduction of time in case of a foul. (g) When a foul is allowed by the Umpire, the time shall be deducted from the period till the game starts again. The ball is dead till the Umpire says "Play."
- Last period. (h) The last period shall terminate, although the ball is still in play, at the first stroke of the final bell, wherever the ball may be, except in case of a tie.
- Prolongation in case of Tie. (i) In the case of a tie, the last period shall be prolonged till the ball goes out of play or strikes the boards, and, if still a tie, after an interval of five minutes, the ball shall be started from where it went out of play, and the game continued in periods, with the usual intervals, until one side obtains a goal, which shall determine the match.

POLO.

(j) In the case of a penalty being incurred towards the end of a match, and there not being time to exact the penalty before the final bell rings, play shall continue from the time the ball is hit, or hit at, in carrying out the penalty, for 15 seconds or until the ball goes out of play.

(k) In the event of a game being stopped by the Umpire for darkness, weather, or for any cause which prevents a finish the same day, it shall be resumed at the point at which it stopped, as to score, period and position of the ball, at the earliest convenient time.

(General) 8.—The side that scores most goals wins the game. Unfinished Games.
Most goals win game.

(General) 9.—No one shall be allowed to play in tournament or match games unless he wears a protected polo helmet or cap. Protective Headgear.

(General) 10.—No player shall pay or receive payment for playing polo.

Field Rules.

(Field) 1.—A pony blind of an eye may not be played; a pony showing vice, or not under proper control, shall not be allowed in the game. Ponies.
Penalty 10.

(Field) 2.—Blinkers or spurs with rowels are not allowed. Spurs and blinkers.

(Field) 3.—Frost nails and screws are not allowed, but a calkin fixed or movable is permissible, provided the same is placed only at the heel of the hind shoes. Frost nails,
calkins, etc.
Penalty 10.

Rimmed shoes are allowed, but the rim may be only on the inside of the shoe.

N.B.—The movable calkin is allowed so that when it becomes worn it can be replaced by a fresh one without re-shoeing.

The essence of this permission is that the movable calkin should resemble, as far as possible, the recognised form of fixed calkin, and it does not permit the fixing of any fancy-shaped spike nor the placing of the calkin anywhere except at the heel of the shoe.

(Field) 4.—No person is allowed within the playing enclosure and safety zone except Players, Umpires, Referees, Manager and Stickholders. Ground kept clear.

(Field) 5.—Any infringement of the Field Rules constitutes a foul, and the Umpire may stop the game. Infringement a foul.

(Field) 6.—The Umpire shall carry a whistle, which he shall use as required. If the Umpire blows his whistle the ball is dead. Whistle.
Dead ball.

POLO.

How game commences.

(Field) 7.—The game begins by both teams taking their positions in the middle of the ground and the Umpire bowling the ball, under-hand and hard, into the centre of the ground between the opposing ranks of players, each team being on its own side of the centre line, no player to stand within five yards of the Umpire.

Goals.

(Field) 8.—A goal is gained when a ball passes between the goal posts and over and clear of the goal line. If a ball is hit above the top of the goal posts, but in the opinion of the Umpire between those posts produced, it shall be deemed a goal.

Over top of goal posts.

Ends changed.

(Field) 9.—(a) Ends shall be changed after every goal, or, if no goals have been obtained, after half-time. In a seven- or five-period match, after the fourth or third period respectively. After a goal has been scored (except when Penalty 1 has been exacted), the game shall be restarted from the centre of the ground as described in Field Rule 7. The players shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to reach the centre of the ground at a slow trot and take their positions.

Wrong line up.

(b) If the Umpire inadvertently permits lining up the wrong way, the responsibility rests with him, and there is no redress; but if at the end of the period no goal has been scored, the ends shall then be changed.

Ball hit behind by attacking side.

(Field) 10.—If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the attacking side, it shall be hit off without delay from where it crossed the line, but at least 12 feet from the goal posts or the boards, after giving the attacking side reasonable time to get to the 30 yards line. None of the attacking side shall be within 30 yards of the back line when the ball is hit in. The ball is in play after it has been hit, or hit at.

Unnecessary delay. Penalty 8.

N.B.—There must be no unnecessary delay.

Ball hit behind by the defending side.

(Field) 11.—If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the defending side, Penalty 6 shall be exacted, provided the ball does not glance off another player or another pony.

Penalty 6.

(Field) 12.—(a) The ball must go over and clear the boundary line or boards to be out.

Ball out.

(b) When the ball is hit out it must be bowled, under-hand and hard, by the Umpire into the ground from the exact spot where it went out, on a line parallel to the two goal lines, and between the opposing ranks of players, each side being on its own side of the line. No player to stand within five yards of the side line. A reasonable time must be allowed the players in which to line up.

Ball thrown in by Umpire.

POLO.

(Field) 13.—On play being resumed after an interval, the ball shall be put in play as laid down in Field Rule 12; or as laid down in Field Rule 10, if it was hit behind at the end of the previous period. There must be no delay for players who are late in lining up.

(Field) 14.—If the ball be damaged, or trodden into the ground, the Umpire shall, at his discretion, stop the game, and throw in a new ball as near as possible to where the ball was when the whistle sounded, towards the nearer side of the ground, in a direction parallel to the two goal lines and between the opposing ranks of players.

N.B.—It is desirable that the game shall be stopped and the ball changed when the damaged ball is in such a position that neither side is favoured thereby.

(Field) 15.—A player may not carry the ball. In the event of the ball lodging upon or against a player or pony, it must be immediately dropped on the ground.

(Field) 16.—No player may cross another player in possession of the ball except at such a distance as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player.

(a) If two players are riding from different directions to hit the ball, and a dangerous collision appears probable, then the player in possession of the ball must be given way to.

(b) That player is in possession of the ball who is riding in the direction in which it was hit, on, or at the least angle to the line of the ball, except as against a player who is riding to meet the ball on the exact line of its course.

(c) Any player who rides to meet the ball on the exact line of its course is in possession rather than any other player riding at an angle from any direction.

(d) A player riding in the direction in which the ball is travelling, at an angle to its line, has possession, rather than a player riding to meet the ball at an angle to its line.

(e) As between players riding to meet the ball, that player is in possession whose course is at the least angle to the line of the ball.

(f) No player may enter the line of the ball in front of a player in possession except at such a distance as does not involve the possibility of collision or danger to either player. If a player enters safely on the line of the ball, a player may not ride into him from behind, but must take the ball on the near side of his own pony.

Ball damaged, etc.

Carrying ball. Penalty 4 or 5.

Crossing. Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Possessor of ball given way to. Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Possessor of ball.

Rider to meet it.

Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

POLO.

(g) No player shall be deemed to be in possession of the ball by reason of his being the last striker, if he shall have deviated from pursuing the exact course of the ball. (See Example 1.)

Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. (h) No player may pull up across the line of the ball, if by so doing he endangers himself or a player on the line of the ball.

Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. (i) Possession of the ball gives a player the right to hit it on the off side of his pony. If he places himself so as to hit it on the near side of his pony he must give way to a player who has placed himself for a stroke that would have been without danger had the player in possession stayed on his proper side. If two players are riding from opposite directions to hit the ball, each shall hit the ball on the off side of his pony.

Line of the ball. N.B.—The line of the ball is the line of its course or that line produced at the moment any question arises.

Dangerous riding. (Field) 17.—No player shall ride dangerously.

Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. As, for example:—

(a) Bumping at an angle dangerous to a player or his pony.

(b) Zig-zagging in front of another player riding at a gallop.

(c) Pulling across or over a pony's forelegs in such manner as to risk tripping the pony, etc.

Rough play. (Field) 18.—No player shall seize with the hand, strike, or push with the head, hand, arm or elbow, but a player may push with his arm, above the elbow, provided the elbow be kept close to his side.
Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Crooking sticks. (Field) 19.—(a) No player shall crook an adversary's stick, unless he is on the same side of an adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his stick is neither over nor under the body nor across the legs of an adversary's pony. The stick may not be crooked or struck unless an adversary is in the act of striking at the ball.
Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Striking across forelegs. (b) No player may strike at the ball or crook an opponent's stick directly across or amongst the forelegs of an opponent's pony, but if a player rides into a back stroke from behind he does so at his own risk, and there is no foul.
Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Striking pony with head of stick. (c) No player shall intentionally strike his pony with the head of his polo stick.
Penalty 4 or 5.

Penalty 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. (d) No player shall use his stick dangerously.

POLO.

(Field) 20.—A player requiring a stick, pony or assistance from an outside person during the game shall ride to the end or side lines to procure it. No person shall come on to the ground to assist him.

No outside assistance on ground.
Penalty 4 or 5.

(Field) 21.—No dismounted player is allowed to hit the ball or interfere in the game.

Dismounted player.
Penalty 3, 4 or 5.
Accidents.

(Field) 22.—(a) If a pony falls, or if a player or a pony be injured, or in case of an accident to a pony's gear, which in the opinion of the Umpire involves danger to the player, the Umpire shall stop the game.

(b) If a player falls off his pony the Umpire shall not stop the game unless he is of opinion that the player is injured.

(c) What constitutes a fall shall be left to the decision of the Umpire.

(Field) 23.—If a player be disabled by a foul so that he is unable to continue, Penalty 9 may be exacted, or the side which has been fouled shall have the option of providing a substitute. Penalty 1 or 2 shall be exacted in any case.

Disablement by foul.
Penalty 9.

Penalty 1 or 2.

(Field) 24.—Should any incident or question not provided for in these General or Field Rules arise, such incident or question shall be decided by the Umpire or Umpires. If the Umpires disagree, the Referee's decision shall be final.

Incidents not provided for by Rules.

N.B.—There are degrees of dangerous play and of unfair play, as it confers an advantage on the side fouling. Where more than one penalty is prescribed in the margins to the Rules, the penalty to be inflicted is left to the discretion of the Umpire.

(Field) 25.—It is within the discretion of the Umpire not to stop the game for the purpose of inflicting a penalty, if the stopping of the game and the infliction of the penalty would be a disadvantage to the fouled side.

Umpire's power of discretion.

(Field) 26.—If for any reason the game has to be stopped, and restarted by the ball being thrown in by the Umpire, it shall be thrown in as near as possible to the spot where the ball was when the game was stopped, towards the nearer side of the ground, in a direction parallel to the two goal lines, and towards the opposing ranks of players.

Restart.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

1.—“Hit in” means “to hit the ball into the field of play.”

2.—“Throw in” means “to bowl the ball into the field of play underhand.”

POLO.

Penalties.

FIELD RULE

Crossing 16
 Not giving way to ball possessor ... 16
 Unfair play .. 16
 Dangerous riding 17
 Rough play ... 18
 Crooking sticks and dangerous stick use ... 19
 Disablement by foul 24
 See penalty ... 7

Same as in margin against penalties 1 and 2 (a) with addition of dismounted player 21
 Carrying ball 15
 Crossing 16
 Not giving way to ball possessor 16
 Unfair play ... 16
 Dangerous riding 17
 Rough play ... 18
 Crooking sticks and dangerous stick use. Striking pony with stick head .. 19
 Assistance on ground 20
 Dismounted player 21
 See penalty 7.
 Defending side hitting behind 11

Penalty 1.—(a) If in the opinion of the Umpire a player commits a dangerous foul in the vicinity of goal in order to save a goal, the side fouled shall be allowed one goal.

(b) On play being resumed, ends will not be changed, but the ball shall be thrown in where the foul occurred towards the nearer side of the ground.

Penalty 2.—(a) A free hit at the ball from a spot 40 yards from the goal line of the side fouling opposite the centre of goal or, if preferred, from where the foul occurred (the choice to rest with the Captain of the side fouled); all the side fouling to be behind their back line until the ball is hit or hit at, but not between the goal posts, nor when the ball is brought into play may any of the side ride out from between the goal posts; none of the side fouled to be nearer the goal line produced than the ball is, at the moment it is hit or hit at.

(b) In carrying out Penalty 2, if the free hit would, *in the opinion of the Umpire*, have resulted in a goal, but is stopped by the side fouling coming out from between the goal posts or crossing the back line before the ball was struck, such shot to count as a goal to the side fouled.

Penalty 3.—A free hit at the ball from a spot 60 yards from the goal line of the side fouling opposite the centre of the goal, none of the side fouling to be within 20 yards of the ball, the side fouled being free to place themselves where they choose.

Penalty 4.—A free hit at the ball from where it was when the foul took place, none of the side fouling to be within 20 yards of the ball, the side fouled being free to place themselves where they choose.

Penalty 5.—The side fouling hit the ball from their own goal line, from the centre of goal, none of the side fouled to be within 30 yards of the goal line produced, the side fouling being free to place themselves where they choose.

Penalty 6.—A free hit at the ball, from a spot opposite where the ball was hit behind and 60 yards distant from the goal line produced, none of the side fouling to be within 20 yards of the ball, the side fouled being free to place themselves where they choose.

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Penalty 7.—In the case of failure to carry out correctly.

- (a) Penalties 2, 3, 4 and 6, *by the side fouling*—another free hit at the ball if a goal has not been scored.
- (b) *Penalty 2, by the side fouled*—a hit in from behind by the other side from the centre of goal, the defending side being free to place themselves where they choose.
- (c) *Penalty 5, by the side fouled*—another hit in from behind.
- (d) *Field Rule 10, by the attacking side*—another hit in from behind.
- (e) When Penalties 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 are not properly carried out, or Field Rule 10 is infringed by both sides simultaneously, the ball shall be hit or hit at, as the case may be, from the same spot as before.

Infringement
of penalties.

Penalty 8.—In the event of unnecessary delay in hitting in the ball, the Umpire shall call on the offending side to hit in at once; if the Umpire's request is not complied with, he shall bowl in the ball hard under-hand, at the spot where the ball crossed the back line at right angles to the goal line or goal line produced.

Unnecessary
delay 10

Penalty 9.—Designation by the Captain of the team fouled of the player in the team fouling whose handicap is nearest above that of the disabled player, who shall retire from the game. If there are two or more such players, the Captain of the team fouled shall designate the one to retire. The game shall be continued with three players in each team, and if the team fouling refuse to continue the game, it shall thereby lose the match.

Disablement
by foul 23

Penalty 10.—The pony ordered off the ground by the Umpire and disqualified from being played again during the game or match.

Field Rule ... 1

N.B.—If for infringement of Field Rule 3, after removal of offence the pony may be allowed to play, provided the game is not delayed.

Field Rule ... 3

Penalty 11.—The Umpire may exclude a player from the game, in addition to any other penalty, in case of a deliberate, dangerous foul, or conduct prejudicial to the game.

Player ordered
off.

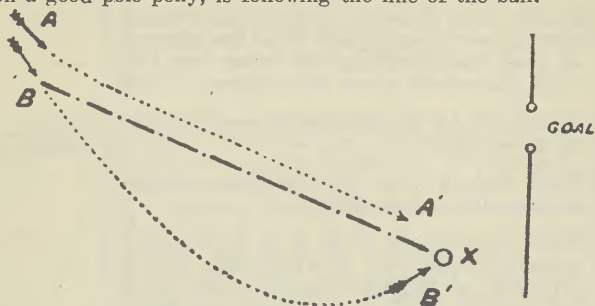
POLO.

EXAMPLES OF FIELD RULES.

EXAMPLE I.

Field Rule 16 (g).—Ball in possession of line follower.

B, on the ball, hits to X, and swings around in a semi-circle. A, on a good polo pony, is following the line of the ball.



At A' B' a collision is imminent.

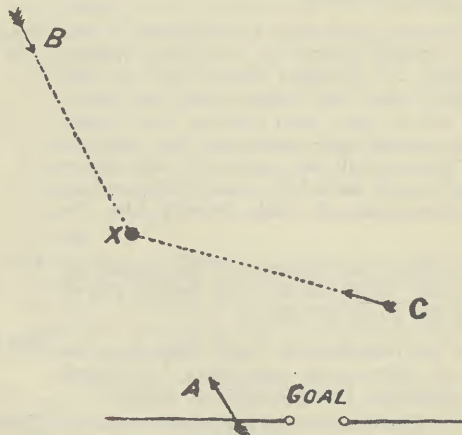
Although B hit the ball last, he loses possession, because A has ridden on a line closer and more nearly parallel to the line on which the ball has been travelling.

A is entitled to possession of the ball, and must be given way to.

EXAMPLE II.

Field Rule 16 (a).—Crossing.

Field Rule 16 (b) and (c).—Possession of ball.



A hits the ball in from behind to X.

B rides to meet it, and C to take it on.

A collision is imminent between B and C at X.

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B must be given way to, because he is on the line on which the ball travelled, even though coming in an opposite direction, whereas C would cross that line.

EXAMPLE III.

Field Rule 16.—Crossing.

A hits the ball to X.

If B can unquestionably reach the ball at X, without causing A to check to avoid a collision, then B is entitled to possession and can take an off-side back-hander at B'.

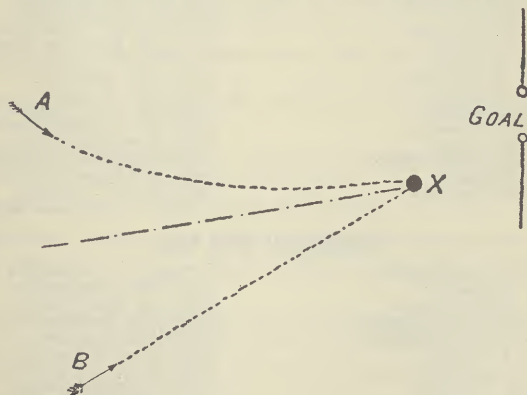


But if there is reasonable doubt, then it is B's duty to swerve towards B'' (the line of the ball) and take a near-side back-hander, and if in taking that back-hander, or afterwards, his pony in the slightest degree crosses the line of the ball, a "cross" should be given against him.

EXAMPLE IV.

Field Rule 16 (a).—Crossing, Possession of Ball.

Field Rule 16 (b).—Riding at Smallest Angle.



The ball has been hit to X.
Neither A nor B hit it there.

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Both start to ride to the ball with equal rights. A collision is probable at X. A must be given way to, as he has followed more closely the line on which the ball has been travelling.

EXAMPLE V.

Field Rule 16.—Crossing.

No. 2 (red), in possession of the ball, hits to X.

All three players ride for the ball; No. 1 (red) riding off the back (blue) all the way, and a collision between the three is imminent at X.



No. 2 (red) is entitled to possession. A dangerous foul should be given against No. 1 (red) if he causes the back to cross No. 2, or if he causes the back to pull up so as to avoid a collision with the No. 2.

Winners, Inter-Regimental Tournament.

Year	Winners	Year	Winners
1878-79	5th Lancers.	1905-6th	Inniskillings.
1880-81	16th Lancers.	1906-07	20th Hussars.
1882	5th Lancers.	1908-09	11th Hussars.
1883-1886	7th Hussars	1910	Royal Horse Guards.
1887	5th Lancers.	1911	4th Dragoon Guards.
1888	10th Hussars	1912	Royal Horse Guards.
1889-90-91	9th Lancers.	1913	15th Hussars.
1892	13th Hussars.	1914	12th Lancers.
1893	10th Hussars.	1920-21-22	17th Lancers.
1894-95	13th Hussars.	1923-1926	17th/21st Lancers.
1896	9th Lancers.	1927	Royal Artillery.
1897-98	6th Inniskillings.	1928-29-30	17th/21st Lancers.
1899	7th Hussars.	1931	The Queen's Bays.
1903-04	17th Lancers.	1932	Royal Artillery.
		1933	Royal Scots Greys.

Subalterns' Gold Cup.

Year	Winners	Year	Winners
1899	7th Hussars.	1920	13th Hussars.
1904	2nd Life Guards	1921	1st Life Guards.
1905	Royal Horse Guards.	1922	15th Hussars.
1906-07	1st Life Guards.	1923	12th Lancers.
1908	21st Hussars.	1924-1928	17th/21st Lancers.
1910	7th Hussars.	1929	Royal Artillery.
1911-12	9th Lancers.	1930	17th/21st Lancers
1913-14	12th Lancers.	1931	Royal Scots Greys.
1919	8th Hussars.	1932	Royal Scots Greys
		1933	11th Hussars.

RACKETS

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Hon. Secretary:

CAPTAIN J. N. CHENEY, K.R.R.C.,
8, Palliser Court, W.14.

THE LAWS OF RACKETS.

(Revised by the Tennis and Rackets Association, 1923.)

NOTE.—In these Rules the expression—

Board means: The Board across the lower part of the front wall.

Court means: The whole building in which the game is played; the back of the Court is divided by a Half-court Line into two halves, called the Right (or Fore-hand Court) and the Left (or Back-hand) Court.

Cut Line or Service Line means: The line drawn on the front wall.

Double means: The ball after it has touched the floor a second time.

Half-court Line means: The line on the floor, drawn from the Short Line to the Back Wall.

Hand-in means: The player who serves.

Hand-out means: The player who receives the service.

To Serve means: To start the ball in play by striking at it with a racket.

Service Box means: The small squares on each side of the Court from which the service is delivered.

Short Line means: The line drawn across the floor parallel to the front wall.

Striker means: The player whose turn it is to play after the ball in play has hit the front wall.

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RULES OF THE SINGLE GAME.

1. The game is 15 up; that is, the player who first scores 15 aces wins the game, excepting that:

(a) On the score being called 13 all for the first time in any game, Hand-out may, before the next service has been delivered, set the game to 5, or to 3; *i.e.*, the player winning 5 (or 3) aces first wins the game.

(b) Similarly, at 14 all, Hand-out may set the game to 3.

NOTE.—When Hand-in requires one more ace to win the game, the Marker shall call his score "Game Ball."

2. When the player fails to serve, or to return the ball, in accordance with the Rules of the game, his opponent wins the stroke. A stroke won by Hand-in scores an ace. A stroke won by Hand-out makes him Hand-in.

3. The ball, after being served, whether the service is good or not, is in play until it is a Double, or until after being properly returned it has failed to hit the front wall above the board, or until it has touched a player, or until it has gone out of court.

4. The right to serve first in a rubber shall be decided by the spin of a racket.

5. At the beginning of each game and of each hand the server may serve from either box, but after scoring an ace he shall then serve from the other, and so on alternately as long as he remains Hand-in, or until the end of the game.

If the server serves from the wrong box there shall be no penalty and the service shall count as if served from the right box, except that Hand-out may, if he does not attempt to take the service, demand that it be served from the other box.

6. The Hand-in serves his hand out and loses the stroke—

(a) If the ball is served on to or below the board, or out of court, or against any part of the court before the front wall;

(b) If he fails to strike the ball or strikes the ball more than once;

(c) If he serves two consecutive faults.

NOTE.—The ball is Out of Court when it touches the front, sides or back of the court above the area prepared for play, or when it touches or passes over any cross-bars or other part of the roof of the court.

7. A service is a fault (except as provided by Rule 6)—

(a) If the player fails to stand with one foot at least within, and not touching, the line surrounding the service box (called a Foot Fault);

(b) If the ball is served on to or below the Cut Line (called a Cut);

RACKETS.

- (c) If the ball served touches the floor on its first bounce on or in front of the Short Line (called a Short);
- (d) If the ball served touches the floor, on its first bounce, in the wrong court or on the Half-court Line. (The wrong court is the Left for a service from the Left-hand Box, and the Right from the Right-hand Box.)

8. Hand-out may take a fault. If he attempts to do so, the service thereupon becomes good.

9. A player wins the stroke—

- (a) Under Rule 6;
- (b) If his opponent fails to make a good return of the ball in play;
- (c) If the ball in play touches his opponent, or anything he wears or carries (other than his racket when in the act of striking), except—
 - (i) As is otherwise provided by Rules 11, 12 and 14;
 - (ii) In the case of a fault which Hand-out does not attempt to take.

10. A return is good if the striker returns the ball above the board without previously touching the floor, or the back wall, or any part of the striker's body or clothing, and before it has become a Double, and if he does not hit the ball twice or out of court.

11. If the ball, after being struck and before reaching the front wall, hits the striker's opponent, or his racket, or anything he wears or carries, a Let on appeal shall be allowed, if the return would have been good. If the return would not have been good, the striker shall lose the stroke.

NOTE.—Play shall cease even if the ball goes up.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, a Let may be allowed, on appeal by either player, in the following circumstances:—

- (a) If the player is prevented from obtaining a fair view of the ball, or from reaching the ball, or from striking at the ball;
- (b) If, owing to the position of the striker, his opponent is unable to avoid being touched by the ball;
- (c) If the ball in play touches any other ball in the court;
- (d) If the player refrains from hitting the ball owing to a reasonable fear of injuring his opponent;
- (e) If the player in the act of striking touches his opponent.

NOTE.—No Let shall be allowed—

- (i) In respect of any stroke which a player attempts to make, unless, in making the stroke, he touches an opponent;
- (ii) Unless the striker could have made a good return.

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13. An appeal may be made against any decision of the Marker, provided that, with regard to service, the following Rules shall apply:—

- (a) A Let shall be allowed if the Hand-out is not ready and does not attempt to take the service;
- (b) No appeal shall be made with respect to foot faults;
- (c) No appeal shall be made against the Marker's call of "Fault" on the first service;
- (d) When the first service is a fault, then—
 - (i) If the Marker calls "**Fault**" to the second service, the server may appeal from that decision, and if the decision be reversed, a Let shall be allowed;
 - (ii) If the Marker calls "**Play**" to the second service, the Hand-out may appeal, and if the decision is reversed, the Hand-in shall become Hand-out.

14. If the player strikes at and misses a ball, he may make further attempts to return it, but the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Notwithstanding that the ball accidentally touches his opponent, the player shall lose the stroke unless he could have made a good return;
- (b) If the ball touches his opponent, a Let may be allowed if the player could have made a good return.

In all other respects the Rules shall apply as if the player had not struck at the ball.

15. If in the course of play the Marker calls "**Not up**" or "**Out**," the rally shall cease from that moment. If the Marker's decision is reversed on appeal, a Let shall be allowed.

16. If a Let be allowed, the service or rally shall not count, and the server shall serve again from the same service box. A Let shall not annul a previous fault.

17. After the first service is delivered, play shall be continuous, so far as is practicable, provided that at any time play may be suspended, owing to bad light or other circumstances beyond the control of the players, for such period as the Referee shall decide.

In the event of play being suspended for the day, the match shall start afresh unless both players agree to the contrary.

18. After the delivery of a service, no appeal shall be made for anything that occurred before that service was delivered.

19. Before a service is delivered, either player may demand a new ball. A good service must be delivered once, at least, before it can be rejected, but an appeal can be made by either player after a ball has been served once.

20. If the Referee is unable to decide an appeal, he may allow a Let.

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21. The Referee has power to order—

- (a) A player who has left the court to play on;
- (b) A player to leave the court for any reason whatsoever, and may award the rubber to his opponent.

22. The Referee shall call foot faults or must appoint a deputy.

23. Each player must get out of the way as much as possible.

After making a stroke he must do all he can to—

- (a) Give his opponent a good view of the ball;
- (b) Avoid interfering with him in getting to and striking at the ball;
- (c) Leave him, as far as the striker's position allows him, free to play the ball to any part of the front wall or to either side wall near the front wall.

When a player fails to do any of these things, the Referee may, on appeal, allow a Let or a stroke to his opponent if, in his opinion, such is a fair decision considering all the circumstances, and in accordance with what would probably have happened had there been no such interference.

24. There may be a Referee and two Umpires, who shall decide all appeals.

If the Umpires are unanimous, the Referee shall give their decision; otherwise, he shall give his own. In the absence of Umpires, the Referee shall decide all appeals.

In the absence of a Referee, the Marker shall act as Referee.

The Referee or Umpires shall give no decision unless an appeal is made, except for the purpose of preventing an accident or correcting a mistake in the score.

RULES OF THE FOUR-HANDED GAME.

1. The Rules of the Single Game shall apply to the Double Game, and wherever the words Server, Hand-in, Hand-out, Striker, Opponent or Player are used in the Rules of the Single Game, such words (wherever applicable) shall be taken to include his partner in the Double Game.

2. Only one of a pair shall serve in the first hand of a game.

3. The order of serving may be changed at the beginning of any game. The player, however, who is serving when a game is won must continue to serve in the following game, but need not serve first thereafter in that game.

4. If the player who should serve second serves first, Hand-out may object, provided that he does so before an ace has been scored or an attempt has been made to take the first service. If no such objection is made, the server shall finish his hand and his partner shall then serve, but in subsequent hands the pair shall revert to their original order.

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5. If in any hand a player serves again, after he has ceased to be hand-in, no aces so scored shall be counted, provided that the mistake is discovered before either of his opponents has served.

6. If a player does not serve when he should do so, and one of his opponents serves instead, the player loses his right of service, unless it is claimed before he or his partner has attempted to take a service, or before an ace has been scored.

7. On each side one player shall receive the service served to the right court and one to the left. This order of receiving the service may only be changed the first time the side is Hand-out in any game.

8. Hand-in scores an ace if the player in the right court strikes a service served to the left court, and vice versa.

9. While the service is being delivered, the player who is to take the service may stand where he pleases. His partner shall stand behind the server. The server's partner shall stand near the back wall and in the court into which the service is not being delivered.

Army Singles Championship.

Year	Winners
1903	Capt. S. H. Sheppard, R.E.
1904	Lieut. H. Balfour-Bryant, 2nd H.L.I.
1905	Lieut. H. Balfour-Bryant, 2nd H.L.I.
1906	Major S. H. Sheppard, R.E.
1907	Lieut. H. Balfour-Bryant, 2nd H.L.I.
1908	Lieut. J. J. Astor, 1st Life Guards.
1909	Capt. A. Berger, R.A.S.C.
1910	Capt. W. E. Wilson-Johnston, 36th Sikhs.
1911	Capt. A. C. G. Luther, 2nd K.O.Y.L.I.
1912	Lieut. A. H. Muir, 15th Sikhs.
1913	Capt. A. C. G. Luther, 2nd K.O.Y.L.I.
1914	Lieut. The Hon. J. H. Manners, 2nd Grenadier Guards.
1920	Major A. J. H. Sloggett, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
1921	Major-General S. H. Sheppard, R.E.
1922	Capt. T. O. Jameson, 3rd Rifle Brigade.
1923	Capt. T. O. Jameson, 3rd Rifle Brigade.
1924	Capt. T. O. Jameson, 3rd Rifle Brigade.
1925	Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnston, I.A.
1926	Capt. G. N. Scott-Chad, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.
1927	Capt. G. N. Scott-Chad, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.
1928	Lieut. A. C. Gore, Rifle Brigade.
1929	Capt. G. N. Scott-Chad, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.
1930	Capt. G. N. Scott-Chad, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.
1931	Lieut. A. C. Gore, Rifle Brigade.
1932	Lieut. R. H. Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Royal Scots Greys.
1933	2nd Lieut. J. R. Cairnes, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars.

Army Doubles Championship.

Year	Winning Unit.	Names of Winning Unit Officers.
1892—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1893—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1894—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1895—R.E. Chatham	...	Lieuts. J. E. O. Hamilton and E. M. Blair.
1896—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1897—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1898—12th Lancers	...	Capt. J. C. B. Eastwood and Lieut. Eustace Crawley.
1899—King's Shrops. L.I.	...	Lieut.-Col. J. Spens and Lieut. E. M. Sprot.
1900—No Competition.		
1901—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. P. Balfour and H. Balfour-Bryant.
1902—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1903—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1904—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1905—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1906—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1907—2nd Bn. H.L.I.	...	Lieuts. H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell-Davis.
1908—1st Life Guards	...	Lieut. J. J. Astor and Lord Somers.
1909—50th Brigade R.F.A.	...	Col. C. D. King and Capt. H. H. Bond.
1910—R.A.S.C.	...	Major J. Puckle and Capt. A. Berger.
1911—R.A.S.C.	...	Major J. Puckle and Capt. A. Berger.
1912—2nd Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.	...	Capt. A. C. G. Luther and Lieut. C. E. D. King.
1913—15th Sikhs	...	Lieuts. A. H. Muir and H. E. Crowse.
1914—2nd Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.	...	Capt. A. C. G. Luther and Lieut. C. E. D. King.
1915-19—No Competition.		
1920—3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	...	Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Capt. T. O. Jameson.
1921—3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	...	Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Capt. T. O. Jameson.
1922—3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade	...	Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Capt. T. O. Jameson.
1923—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major A. J. H. Sloggett and Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn.
1924—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major A. J. H. Sloggett and Capt. H. G. Moore-Gwyn.
1925—The Coldstream Guards	...	Lieuts. G. N. Scott-Chad and J. R. Duckworth-King.
1926—The Coldstream Guards	...	Lieuts. G. N. Scott-Chad and J. R. Duckworth-King.
1927—The Coldstream Guards	...	Lieuts. G. N. Scott-Chad and J. R. Duckworth-King.
1928—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieut. A. C. Gore.
1929—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieut. A. C. Gore.
1930—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieut. A. C. Gore.
1931—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieut. A. C. Gore.
1932—The King's Royal Rifle Corps	...	Capt. J. N. Cheney and Capt. C. J. Wilson.
1933—The Rifle Brigade	...	Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn and Lieut. A. C. Gore.

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N.I. District—MAJOR H. McL. MORRISON, M.C.
R.M.A., Woolwich—CAPTAIN A. V. BIRD.
R.M.C., Sandhurst—LIEUTENANT A. R. ASLETT.

Emergency Committee:

THE PRESIDENT.
MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.
MAJOR A. B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, M.C.
CAPTAIN W. D. C. GREENACRE, M.V.O.
HON. TREASURER.
HON. SECRETARY.

Selection Committee:

MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. B. PURDON, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
MAJOR C. M. USHER, O.B.E.

Representatives on the Rugby Football Union:

COLONEL B. A. HILL, D.S.O.
MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.

NOTE.—All communications for the Hon. Secretary should be addressed to:—

Hon. Secretary, Army Rugby Union,
Room 446, War Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Telephone Number for the above address is:—

WHITEHALL 9400, EXTENSION 354.

The Telegraphic Address of the Hon. Secretary is:—

“RUGBY, SPORTSROLEO, LONDON.”

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HISTORY OF THE ARMY RUGBY UNION.

So far back as the 13th February, 1878, Rugby Football must have been popular amongst Army officers, as in that year occurred the first recorded match in which the Army took the field as a representative team, their opponents being the Royal Navy. Both teams appear to have consisted of officers only, the game being played on the Kennington Oval.

A full report of the match appeared, doubtless amongst other papers, in "The Broad Arrow" of February 16th, 1878.

After a fine exhibition of football before a somewhat small number of spectators, the Royal Navy ran out winners by one goal and one try to one goal; "the Army were also forced to touch down twice and the Navy once." As an excuse for this defeat it may be noted that the account records that "the Army started the ball two men short. One of the absentees, however, speedily arrived, but they played one man short throughout the game." Further research reveals that the absentee who never turned up was the captain, R. A. Bannatine, R.A., though it is understood that Major-General Sir R. Bannatine-Allason, as the delinquent captain now is known, denies the allegation and states that (i) either he was not notified or (ii) he was not in the country at the time.

"Both teams were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, who, we believe, had the pleasure of hoisting for the first time the Naval Ensign at Kennington Oval."

For the sake of history, the team is given, identified as far as may be from the current Army List. Back: C. F. Cromie, 37th North Hampshire Regiment. Three-quarter backs: C. H. Coke, 86th Royal County Down Regiment, and J. H. Cowan, Royal Engineers. Half-backs: F. C. Heath, Royal Engineers, and A. J. C. Wrench, 76th Foot. Forwards: A. R. Barker, Royal Artillery; A. J. Street, unidentified; J. Spens, 85th Foot; Captain I. M. Urquhart, 108th Foot; G. Campbell, 77th Foot; J. G. Adamson, 105th Foot; H. J. Gould-Adams, 1st Foot (Royal Scots); T. H. Manser, Lieut. of Orderlies, Army Hospital Corps; S. Ogilvie, unidentified; and R. A. Bannatine (captain), Royal Artillery (absent). N.B.: Any information helping to identify any of these officers would be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary, Army Rugby Union, as the identification is by no means certain.

From 1878 to 1906 there is no record of the Army again playing as a side, though very many Army players in that period must have been playing football regularly, as is shown by the honours gained by certain of them.

At the end of the season 1905-06, Major J. E. C. Partridge (then Lieutenant Partridge, Welch Regiment) originated the idea of the Army Rugby Union to encourage Rugby Football amongst all

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ranks in the Army, and with the late Lieut.-Colonel W. S. D. Craven, D.S.O., Royal Field Artillery (then Lieutenant Craven) and Brigadier C. G. Liddell, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (then Lieutenant Liddell, Leicestershire Regiment) drew up a scheme; Colonel R. B. Campbell, G.B.E., D.S.O. (then Lieutenant Campbell, Gordon Highlanders), and Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Simpson (then Lieutenant Simpson, Highland Light Infantry, killed in action in 1917) were consulted, and the scheme placed before the English Rugby Union, who arranged for their Committee to meet a representative from every Unit in the Army. At this meeting the scheme was discussed, the Army Rugby Union was formed, and the English Rugby Union very kindly presented the handsome Challenge Cup which is competed for annually by Unit teams.

The season 1906-07 was the first season with the Army Rugby Union as an active body. That season 12 Unit teams entered for the Cup. Last season (1932-33) 65 Unit teams entered.

A match was played against the Royal Navy in the season 1906-07, when a very exciting game resulted in a win for the Royal Navy by 1 point. This match at once established itself as one of the leading games of the Rugby Football season.

Prior to the Great War, these matches were known as Officers of the Royal Navy versus Officers of the Army, but since the War, owing to the inclusion of all ranks of either Service being permissible, they became known as Royal Navy versus Army matches.

The first Secretary of the Army Rugby Union was Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Birkett, D.S.O. (then Lieutenant Birkett, South Wales Borderers), who in 1910 handed over to Lieut.-Colonel J. Rainsford-Hannay, D.S.O. (then Captain Rainsford-Hannay, Queen's Royal Regiment), who held office till 1919-20. Rugger players in the Army owe a deep debt of gratitude to Colonel Rainsford-Hannay for all the work he did for them and for his unflinching devotion to the interest of the game during his long term of office.

RULES FOR THE ARMY RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

1. The Cup shall be called "The Army Rugby Union Challenge Cup," and can never be won outright. Winners are responsible for the Cup.

The Cup will not be taken out of the British Isles, but sent to the Honorary Secretary when a Regiment leaves for abroad.

2. The laws of the game under which it is to be played for shall be the laws for the time being of the Rugby Union.

3. The Competition shall be limited to representative teams of the Regular Forces. (See "Definition of a Unit," pages 38-41.)

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4. The Cup shall be competed for annually during the period between October 1st and March 31st. Presentation medals will be given to the winning and losing teams in the final tie. A miniature of the Cup in silver will also be presented to the winning team.

5. All Units as defined in Rule 3 shall be eligible to compete for the Army Cup.

Entries to be made in writing to the Hon. Secretary by such date as the Committee may direct. The entrance fee shall be £1 10s.* but the Committee are empowered to forego this when and if considered desirable; such notification will be made before the commencement of the season. Cheques should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer. The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

6. As soon as possible after receipt of the entries, the Committee, or Emergency Committee, if deputed, will meet and arrange for the preliminary rounds to be played off. This will be done by grouping the teams which have entered according to convenient Geographical Areas, and then drawing according to those Areas.

It shall be within the powers of the Committee or Emergency Committee to exempt the winning unit stationed in Scotland or Northern Ireland District from taking part in the preliminary rounds.

Except in the Semi-final and Final rounds, the matches shall be played on the ground of the team first drawn. For the Semi-final and Final rounds, the ground will be selected by the Committee, and gate money will be taken.

If two teams stationed more than 150 miles apart (distance to be reckoned by the shortest train mileage) are drawn together, the Committee, or the Emergency Committee, if deputed, reserve the right to order the match to be played on a neutral ground (as near as possible half-way), and the Committee will make all arrangements for the match.

7. Clubs will play each tie or re-played tie by the date appointed by the Committee, if not, they will be struck out unless some valid excuse be given. In the case of a draw, extra time MUST be played. Matches are to commence at such a time as may be mutually agreed upon or, in the event of disagreement, appointed by the Committee. Should a match be re-played, the choice of the ground is to rest with the visiting team; when teams cannot mutually agree to a date, the matter must be referred to the Committee for arbitration, and their decision shall be final. If a match be abandoned before completion, including the extra time, the match shall be re-played on the same ground and full time must be played. In the event of a third game being necessary (after two completed drawn games), the match shall be played on neutral ground selected by the Committee (or the Hon. Secretary if deputed). The duration of each match shall be one hour and

* Units may enter for the Challenge Cup and become members of the Rugby Union for an inclusive fee of £2 10s. 0d. in lieu of paying £1 10s. 0d. for the Challenge Cup and £1 1s. 0d. for the Rugby Union.

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twenty minutes, i.e., forty minutes from each goal, or, in the rounds preceding the semi-finals, such other times as may be mutually agreed upon by the captains of both teams.

In case of a draw, an extra twenty minutes **MUST** be played, i.e., ten minutes from each goal.

8. Notification of the result of semi-final and final matches, accompanied by a list of the players, giving regimental number, rank and name of each member of the team, is to be sent by EACH team to the Hon. Secretary of the A.R.U. within two days after the match (not including Sunday). Notification of a draw or the result of a re-played tie in the semi-final ties must be sent by both teams to the Hon. Secretary of the A.R.U. Clubs failing to comply with this rule shall be liable to a fine of 10s.

9. No individual is to play for more than one team in the competition, but members of representative teams may be changed during the competition. Officers and men extra regimentally employed or supernumerary to the establishment, or at a Depôt or School which has no team entered for the competition, may play for their home battalion or the unit to which they were last posted when such unit has entered a purely unit team as distinct from a district or combination of units, but written notice of their intention to do so must reach the Hon. Secretary at least seven days before so playing.

10. (a) No man shall be eligible to play for any team until he has been attested and is on the strength of the unit which that team represents, and provided no application for his discharge by purchase has been made.

(b) An Officer who is seconded may continue to play for the unit for which he was last eligible to play, unless he be posted to another unit which is eligible under Rule 3 to enter for the Army Cup. An Officer may play for his unit from the date of his appointment to that unit; an Officer ordered abroad may continue to play for his unit pending embarkation. When the unit, for which a seconded Officer was last eligible to play, proceeds abroad, he may elect to play for either the Home Battalion or the Depôt of his unit. He must notify his decision to the Hon. Secretary, A.R.U., so as to reach him at least seven days before so playing.

11. Army Reserve men, unless mobilised, are not available to compete in any team. A reservist on rejoining the Colours is eligible to be included in a team, provided he is actually rejoining the unit in which he last served prior to joining the Reserve.

12. All questions as to qualifications of competitors or interpretation of the rules or disputes during the matches shall be referred to the Committee, whose decision will be final. Any protests relating to the ground, goal-posts or bars, or other appurtenances of the game, shall be lodged with the referee before the commencement of the match.

13. Two linesmen and one referee will be selected by mutual agreement for each match. **THEY MUST ALL BE NEUTRAL.** The home club shall, within seven days of the receipt of the

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notification of the draw for any round in the competition, submit to the visiting club a list of officials suggested for their tie. The visiting club shall, in turn, within three days, acquaint the home club of the names of the officials selected from this list. In the matches between the last four clubs these will be appointed by the Committee, or by the Hon. Secretary if deputed.

14. Every protest must be made in writing and must contain the particulars of grounds upon which it is founded. Two copies of the protest must be lodged with the Hon. Secretary of the A.R.U. within seventy-two hours of the termination of the match to which it relates (Sundays not included), accompanied by the fee of ten guineas. This fee SHALL be forfeited to the Union in the event of the protest not being sustained.

15. In the event of a dispute between two teams being settled by the Committee, should an official belonging to either regiment which these teams represent be present as a member of the Committee, such member is not eligible to sit in Committee whilst the matter is being discussed.

16. The travelling expenses of teams entered for the competition will be refunded to them either in total, as detailed in next sentence, or in such proportion as is justified by the state of the Army Rugby Union funds at the end of the season. Claims for refund of travelling expenses to the extent of sixteen third-class railway and/or boat fares from the Unit's Station to the town where the match is played, at the lowest obtainable rate, must be set out in detail and signed by the Officer Commanding the Unit, and also supported by vouchers wherever possible.

17. No man may be excused duty for training purposes. Any club found doing so will be disqualified. On no account may a club employ a trainer other than one borne on the strength of the Unit. Any man playing for or training with a professional team becomes a professional, and is, therefore, ineligible to compete in the A.R.U. competition.

18. All correspondence connected with the A.R.U. and arrangements between clubs for the playing of ties shall be conducted through Officers.

19. In every Cup match an Officer of each Regiment playing shall invariably be present throughout the match and shall be responsible to the referee for the good behaviour of his team.

20. The total number of Officers playing in any team is not to exceed eight.

21. No team shall have two successive byes during the season's competition.

22. Any soldier who is transferred to, re-enlists, or re-engages in another corps, is ineligible to play in the Army Cup team of the said corps for one complete year from the date of such transfer, re-enlistment or re-engagement, except by permission given through

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the Hon. Secretary, A.R.U. Regimental postings between linked Battalions and between Depôts and Battalions serving at home, and in the cases of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Corps of Signals and Royal Tank Corps, between the Divisions laid down in Rule 3, are not permitted to play for their new units until two months after such transfer has taken place, except in the case of recruits transferred from a Depôt, who may play as soon as they are taken on the strength of their new unit, or in the case of Brigade of Guards, the date they actually join the battalion for duty. (See Rule 9.)

23. Previous to the commencement of a Cup-tie, the Officer in charge of each team shall hand to the Officer in charge of the opposing team a certificate signed by the Adjutant to the effect that each man in his team is in every way eligible, according to the rules of the Army Rugby Union, to play in the Army Rugby Cup-tie. A copy of the form which this certificate is to take is appended to these rules.

24. Visiting teams shall not quit their home stations until the day before that fixed for the match, without special permission from the A.R.U. Committee.

25. Any team playing an ineligible player under these rules shall be disqualified.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

I,, *Adjutant of the*

.....
hereby certify that all the players in the team representing the

..... *are eligible, under*

the Rules of the Army Rugby Union, to compete in the match

against

.....
(Signature).

Date

ARMY RUGBY UNION.
(Affiliated to the Rugby Union.)

BYE-LAWS.

1. That the name of the Union shall be "The Army Rugby Union," and any clubs consisting of purely Army players shall be eligible for membership.

2. There shall be no annual subscription. All clubs entering for the Challenge Cup shall pay an entrance fee of £1 10s.

3. The Officials shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, Honorary Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Secretary, and an Hon. Treasurer. The Vice-Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents must be past Members of the Committee.

These Officials shall be elected at an Annual General Meeting and will hold office for three years; any vacancy occurring before the expiration of the period of election to be filled at the Annual General Meeting following the date on which the vacancy occurred, except that the Committee shall have power to appoint an Hon. Secretary or Hon. Treasurer to fill a vacancy at any time, but any appointment so made will require confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting. Vice-Presidents shall not be eligible for re-election until a period of one year has elapsed since the date of their retirement. In the event of it being considered desirable, it shall be within the power of the Annual General Meeting to elect one additional Vice-President for a term of one year, such election not to be counted in the usual rotation.

The above shall be elected from nominations sent in writing to the Hon. Secretary ten days before the date of the Annual Meeting. Any Club shall be entitled to nominate.

The Hon. Secretary shall notify all Commands of any vacancies one month before the date of the Annual Meeting.

4. The Committee shall consist of:—

President.	Hon. Secretary.
Vice-Presidents.	Hon. Treasurer.

One representative from each Command, London District, and Northern Ireland District.

One representative from R.M.A., Woolwich.

One representative from R.M.C., Sandhurst.

5. The representatives for Commands, London District, and Northern Ireland District, will be elected by the Command or District concerned.

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6. The Annual General Meeting shall be held before the end of July in each year. Each club within the Union shall be entitled to send one representative to such meeting exclusive of the Committee, who shall ex-officio be entitled to vote at all General Meetings.

7. The Committee shall manage the affairs of the Union, and have full power and uncontrolled authorities over the use, disposition and investment of all funds, and shall execute all powers and functions not exclusively conferred upon General Meetings or specified in the Bye-Laws. Five shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his first vote.

8. Any vacancy occurring on the Committee during the year shall be filled by the Committee from nominations sent in by the Command or District concerned.

9. The Captain of the Army team shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee, but shall have no vote except in the selection of the team.

10. The Army Challenge Cup shall be the property of the Union, and the Competition shall be regulated by such rules as the General Meeting of members shall see fit to make, but the Committee shall have the power to alter such rules provided that in the opinion of the Chairman such alteration is of sufficient urgency to warrant immediate action being taken; any alteration made in this manner will require confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting.

11. The Honorary Secretary of the Union shall convene a Special General Meeting at any time by order of the Committee or on receiving a requisition to that effect signed by the Secretaries, and with the authority of the Committees, of not less than seven clubs belonging to the Union, specifying the objects for which such special General Meeting shall be called.

12. No Bye-Laws shall be added, altered or rescinded without the consent of at least two-thirds of the members present at a General Meeting.

13. Notice of any amendment or alteration of the Bye-Laws, together with the name of the Command whose representative will propose such amendment or alteration, shall be given in writing to the Hon. Secretary at least three weeks before the General Meeting at which amendment or alteration is to be brought forward, and all proposed amendments or alterations shall be duly notified to command, etc., representatives at least fifteen days previous to the General Meeting. It shall then be open to any club to forward notice of amendment to any amendment or alteration thus advertised, and to no other. Such notice to be given at least ten days before the General Meeting and duly notified to command, etc., representatives at least seven days before the General Meeting.

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14. No member of any Army Club who has been called upon to play for the Army on any particular date shall, unless the consent of the Committee has been previously obtained, be permitted to play for his club instead of for the Army on the date of such Army match. Such consent shall not be withheld where a unit requires a player for an Army or Command Cup-tie.

The Army Rugby Union recommend, that at Stations where a United Services Club exists, such Club should have the first call upon the services of any player unless the player's own Regimental Corps or Unit team is engaged in an inter-regimental or Corps match, or an Army Cup-tie. In order to ensure smooth working, the fixture list of the United Services Club should be in the hands of the Regimental, Corps and Unit Secretaries as long as possible before the commencement of the Season.

15. Each club shall be furnished with a copy of the Bye-laws and Laws of the Game, and be bound thereby. In cases of infringement thereof, such club may be suspended from the Union, subject to an appeal to a Special General Meeting, lodged within seven days of the Committee's decision.

16. The Committee shall be empowered to suspend any club or any member of their body for misconduct of any kind, such member to have the right of appeal to a General Meeting.

17. Any member absenting himself from six consecutive Committee Meetings may be disqualified by the Committee.

18. Any differences of opinion arising as to the meaning of these Bye-laws shall be decided by the Committee; but if it occurs at a General Meeting, by the Chairman thereof. Any such decision shall be recorded on the minutes and shall be accepted as the true meaning of the Bye-laws until otherwise interpreted at a General Meeting, after due notice has been given.

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BYE-LAWS

OF

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

Name and Constitution.

1. The name shall be **The Rugby Football Union**—hereinafter called “the Union.” The object of the Union shall be the furtherance of the interests of Rugby Union Football. The headquarters shall be at Twickenham.

2. Only clubs (which shall include Unions) playing Rugby Football and willing to conform to these Bye-laws, the Laws of the Game and the Rules as to Professionalism as adopted by the Union, shall be eligible for membership.

3. The affairs of the Union shall be controlled by the Rugby Football Union Committee—hereinafter referred to as “the Committee.”

4. To facilitate administration of the said Bye-laws, Laws of the Game and Rules as to Professionalism, and to secure representation of clubs in membership with the Union on the Committee, each club shall be allocated to a recognised Constituent Body (see Bye-law 24).

5. The Officers of the Union shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents and an Honorary Treasurer. If considered advisable, an Honorary Secretary may be added at the discretion of the Committee.

6. The Union shall be in membership with the International Rugby Football Board, which is composed of ten representatives from the four Home Unions; the four representatives of the Union on the Board shall be elected annually by the Committee from its members.

Membership.

7. Any club desiring election shall be proposed and seconded by two clubs already in membership with the Union. The application shall be forwarded to the Union through the constituent body concerned (see Bye-law 24), which shall add its considered and minuted recommendation thereon. Such application, made on an official form obtainable from the Secretary of the Union, and accompanied by a list of fixtures for the previous season, shall reach the Secretary of the Union before **June 1st**, in order to render the applicant eligible for membership for the ensuing season.

8. The annual subscription of each club shall be £1 1s. 0d., and shall fall due on **September 1st**. Any club whose annual subscription shall not have been paid by **November 1st** shall be liable to suspension of its privileges as a member of the Union.

9. Each club shall be furnished annually with a copy of the Bye-laws, the Laws of the Game and the Rules as to Professionalism, and be bound thereby.

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General Meetings.

10. All General Meetings shall be held in London.
11. The President of the Union shall be Chairman of all General Meetings and shall have a second or casting vote.
12. Each club in membership with the Union shall be entitled to send one representative to any General Meeting, and all such representatives, together with the Officers of the Union and members of the Committee, shall be allowed to attend and vote.
13. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in June for the election of Officers, the consideration of the Bye-laws, the Laws of the Game, the Rules as to Professionalism and other business.
14. There shall be sent to each club not later than **April 30th** in each year a list of the members of the Committee at that date, together with the Committee's nominations of Officers for the ensuing year. Except in the case of the Honorary Treasurer, all nominations of Officers shall be from the above-mentioned list.
15. Any club shall have the right to make further nominations of Officers only. Such nominations shall reach the Secretary of the Union by **May 15th**.
16. If, after the issue of the notice and before the Annual General Meeting an Officer nominated as above become unable to serve, the Committee shall have the power to submit another name for the consideration of the meeting.
17. The election of Officers shall take place at each Annual General Meeting and be decided by a majority of those voting. If the Honorary Treasurer be elected from the elected representatives, his representation shall become void and the constituent body concerned shall elect another representative to fill the vacancy. Such election shall be made within thirty days of the Annual General Meeting; if not, the Committee shall fill the vacancy.
18. No Bye-law, Law of the Game or Rule as to Professionalism shall be altered, rescinded or added to without the consent of at least two-thirds of those present at a General Meeting. No alteration in the Laws of the Game shall become operative until confirmed by the International Rugby Football Board. Any alterations in the Rules as to Professionalism shall be notified to the other Home Unions forthwith.
19. Notice of any proposed alteration in the Bye-laws, the Laws of the Game, the Rules as to Professionalism or of any other motion to be submitted to the meeting, together with the names of the proposing and seconding clubs, shall be given in writing to the Secretary of the Union not later than **April 1st**, and a copy of such notice shall be sent to each club not later than **April 30th**. Notice of any amendment to such proposed alteration or motion must be in writing, signed by an authorised official of each of the clubs proposing or seconding such amendment, and shall reach the Secretary of the Union by **May 15th**. After that date, notice

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of the Annual General Meeting, a list of the nominations for officers and a copy of the agenda shall be sent to each club not later than three weeks prior to the date of such meeting.

Special General Meetings.

20. The Committee may convene a Special General Meeting at any time, and shall do so on receiving a requisition to that effect signed by the Secretaries of not less than one hundred clubs belonging to the Union. The requisition shall state clearly the specific resolution or resolutions to be moved.

21. Special General Meetings shall be held within sixty days of receipt of such requisition. Preliminary notice shall be sent out by the Secretary of the Union within ten days of receipt of such requisition, and notices of amendment must be received by him within thirty days from the date of the preliminary notice. Any such amendment or amendments shall forthwith be sent out to all clubs.

22. No Special General Meeting shall be called to alter any of these Bye-laws.

The Committee.

23. The Committee shall consist of the President (who shall be Chairman), the two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, all past Presidents of the Union who shall have attended two regularly convened Committee Meetings during the previous twelve months, and the other representatives elected through the constituent bodies. No past President shall forfeit his seat if, in the opinion of the Committee, he shall have been unavoidably prevented from attending two such meetings. At all meetings of the Committee, fifteen shall form a quorum, and the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

24. Each of the following is a constituent body within the meaning of these Bye-laws, provided that it is in membership with the Union :—

- (a) The New Zealand Rugby Football Union; the New South Wales Rugby Football Union; the South African Rugby Football Board.
- (b) Oxford University Rugby Football Club; Cambridge University Rugby Union Football Club; the Army Rugby Union; the Royal Air Force Rugby Union; provided that each shall have ten clubs, in addition to itself, in membership with the Union.
- (c) The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Rugby Union.
- (d) The Counties or groups of Counties to which powers have been delegated, under Bye-law 33, provided that each shall have ten clubs, in addition to itself, in membership with the Union.
- (e) The Central District, composed of all clubs not allocated to any other constituent body, provided that it shall have ten clubs in membership with the Union.

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25. Each club in membership with the Union shall be entitled, through a recognised constituent body, to representation on the Committee, and shall be entitled to vote at the relevant election. Annually, the clubs allocated to a constituent body shall elect one representative to the Committee. Constituent bodies which, prior to season 1931-32, had more than 40 clubs allocated to them and were authorised to elect a second representative, shall continue to do so provided the number allocated to them does not fall below 40; but no other constituent body shall have a second representative unless the minimum number of clubs allocated to it be 80.

26. The constituent body in which each club shall be entitled to vote shall be stated in the list of clubs in membership with the Union printed with these Bye-laws. No club shall transfer from one constituent body to another without the sanction of the Committee.

27. The representative members shall be elected by the majority vote of the clubs in membership with the Union in each constituent body (including itself). No club shall be entitled to more than one vote in respect of any one vacancy.

28. The election of representatives shall be made before **April 1st** in each year by either of the following methods, as the constituent body may decide:—

- (a) A meeting of representatives from the clubs concerned.
- (b) A postal ballot.

Any club in membership with the Union wishing to propose a candidate may do so. Candidates for election must be proposed by one and seconded by another of the clubs in membership with the Union allocated to the relevant constituent body. Such nomination shall be in writing and sent to the Secretary of that body before **March 1st** in any year. The names of all such candidates shall be sent to the clubs concerned not later than **March 15th**. At any meeting for such election the representatives assembled shall choose a Chairman from among their number, who shall not have a second or casting vote. The Secretary for the election shall be the Secretary of the constituent body concerned.

29. The results of all such elections shall be in the hands of the Secretary of the Union by **April 1st**; if not, the Committee shall fill any vacancies.

30. In case any election shall result in a tie, the representative shall be appointed by the Committee of the Union from the candidates who shall have received an equal number of votes.

31. The election of the representative of the Central District shall be under the control of the Committee.

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Powers of the Committee.

32. The Committee shall have power to decide whether any elected representative is ineligible to become or continue to be a member of the Committee; and in the event of any vacancy occurring, the constituent body concerned shall forthwith elect another representative, failing which the Committee shall appoint.

33. The Committee shall have authority to delegate powers under the Laws of the Game and the Rules as to Professionalism to constituent bodies. All powers so delegated shall be defined, and a list of the bodies to which such powers are delegated shall be printed with these Bye-laws.

34. The Committee shall have power to authorise or refuse the formation of leagues or combinations of clubs. Clubs desirous of forming a league or combination of clubs shall submit their proposed rules and any subsequent alterations or additions to the Committee, which may at its absolute discretion:—

- (a) approve the proposals;
- (b) forbid the formation or continuance of any such league or combination;
- (c) expel or suspend any club contravening this Bye-law;
- (d) expel or suspend any club which shall play a match with a club which has been expelled or suspended under this Bye-law, or with any club which has been formed out of the nucleus of any such club.

35. The Committee shall have power to expel from membership of the Union or inflict other appropriate punishment on any constituent body, club, player, official or member of a club for infringement of any Bye-law, Law of the Game or Rule as to Professionalism, or for any conduct which, in the opinion of the Committee, is prejudicial to the interests of the Union or of the game.

36. The Committee shall have the sole power of admitting new Counties or groups of Counties to play in the County Championship Competition or of eliminating any of those taking part therein.

37. The Committee shall have power to vary the regulations for deciding the County Championship Competition and to draw up the regulations as to the qualifications rendering a player eligible to take part in a County Championship match.

38. The Committee shall have the power to appoint one or more sub-committees to deal with any affairs of the Union, with such powers as the Committee may determine. The Chairman of any sub-committee shall have a second or casting vote.

39. The Committee shall have sole control of the funds and property of the Union.

40. The Committee shall appoint three of its number to be Trustees, in whose names it may from time to time invest any funds and property of the Union. Such investments and property shall be held by the said Trustees as directed by the Committee and used solely for the furtherance of the interests of Rugby Union Football.

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Accounts and Audit.

41. At every Annual General Meeting a firm of chartered or incorporated accountants shall be appointed to conduct the audit for the following year.

42. The accounts shall be made up to April 30th in each year and signed by the Honorary Treasurer. They shall be audited by the accountants appointed at the previous Annual General Meeting. A printed copy of the signed Balance Sheet, together with the Auditor's certificate, shall be sent to each club with the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.

General.

43. All constituent bodies and clubs (colleges and schools excepted) having a gross annual income of £100 shall each year before **October 1st** send, through the constituent body to the Secretary of the Union, a balance sheet, properly audited; and where a constituent body or club has a gross annual income of £300, such balance sheet shall be audited by a chartered or incorporated accountant.

44. There shall be an annual close time between the **third Saturday in April** and **September 1st**. During this period the playing of Rugby Football, in the British Isles, by clubs under the jurisdiction of the Union is forbidden when gate money or a collection is taken. The Committee, however, shall have power to give permission for a match, the proceeds of which are to be entirely devoted to an organised charity. Application to play shall be sent through the constituent body concerned, which shall add its considered and minuted recommendation thereon.

NOTE.—If the Tuesday in Easter Week fall later than the third Saturday in April, the close season shall commence on the Wednesday in Easter Week.

45. No club or player shall knowingly play in any match with any suspended or expelled club or player, or in any fixture with a club which has been formed by members of one suspended or expelled by this Union.

46. No member of the Committee of the Union, and unless engaged solely in the profession of journalism, no Committeeman of any Constituent Body or Club under the jurisdiction of the Union, or referee or player, shall write, give information or interview for the Press, or broadcast on current Rugby Football for remuneration.

47. Any difference of opinion which may arise as to the meaning of any of these Bye-laws shall be decided by the Committee, unless it occur at a General Meeting, when the decision shall be made by the Chairman thereof. Any such decision shall be recorded in the minutes and shall be accepted as the true meaning of the Bye-law until otherwise interpreted at a General Meeting, due notice having been given.

LAWS OF THE GAME OF RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LAW 1. Plan of the Field.

THE PLAN, including all words and figures thereon, is to take effect as part of these Laws.

THE TERMS appearing on the Plan are to bear their apparent meaning, and to be deemed part of the definitions as if separately included.

PART I.—DEFINITIONS, AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS.

LAW 2.—The following terms have the meaning assigned to them, that is to say:—

“ **Beyond** ” or “ **Behind** ” or “ **In front** ” of any position indicated implies “ with both feet,” except when unsuited to the context.

Dead means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs when the Referee’s whistle is blown, or as under:—

After a tackle, after a touch-down, after a try has been scored, after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try or after a goal has been kicked.

When, not being in the possession of a player, the ball touches a corner post, or touches or crosses a touch line, touch-in-goal line or dead ball line.

When the ball in a player’s possession or a player carrying it touches a corner post, or touches a touch line, touch-in-goal line, dead ball line, or the ground beyond them.

When the ball or a player carrying it touches the Referee.

Fair-catch is a catch made direct from a kick, knock-on or throw forward by one of the opposing team. The catcher must claim the same by making a mark with his heel simultaneously with making the catch. A fair-catch can be made in a player’s own in-goal.

NOTE.—A fair-catch cannot be made otherwise than direct from the hand, arm, or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive.

Field-of-play.—The field-of-play is the space as shown on the plan, bounded by, but not including, the goal lines and touch lines.

Goal.—A goal is obtained by kicking the ball over the opponents’ cross-bar from the field-of-play, by any place kick or drop kick, except a kick-off or drop-out, without touching the ground or any player of either team. A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, even though it may have been blown back afterwards, and whether it has touched the cross-bar or either goal post or not.

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Grounding the ball.—Grounding the ball is the act of a player touching the ball down on the ground with his hand or hands.

NOTE.—Picking up the ball from the ground is not "grounding."

Kicks:—

Kick.—A kick is made by propelling the ball with the foot, or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive.

Drop Kick.—A drop kick is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands to the ground and kicking it at the first rebound as it rises.

Place Kick.—A place kick is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for that purpose.

Punt.—A punt is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

Drop-out.—A drop-out is a drop kick taken by the defending team after a touch-down or after the ball has been in touch-in-goal or has touched or crossed the dead ball line.

Free Kick.—A free kick is a kick allowed for a fair-catch. It may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.

Kick-off.—Kick-off is a place kick from the centre of the half-way line, taken at the beginning of a match or on the resumption of play after the half-time interval, or after a goal or unconverted try.

Penalty Kick.—A penalty kick is a kick awarded to the non-offending team by reason of an infringement of the Laws by their opponents. It may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.

Knock-on, Throw-forward, Rebound:—

Knock-on.—A knock-on occurs when the ball, after striking the hand or arm of a player, travels in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line.

Throw-forward.—A throw-forward occurs when the ball is propelled by the hand or arm of a player in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line.

Rebound.—A rebound occurs when the ball, after striking any part of a player except his hand, arm, or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive, travels in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line.

Mark.—The mark is the place at which a free kick or penalty kick is awarded.

No-side.—The end of a match.

Off-side denotes that a player is in such a position that he is out of the game, and that it is illegal for him to play the ball or interfere with an opponent.

On-side denotes that a player is in the game and not off-side.

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Scrummage.—A scrummage, which can only take place in the field-of-play, is formed by one or more players from each team closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.

Tackle.—A tackle occurs when the holder of the ball in the field-of-play is held by one or more players of the opposing team so that while he is so held there is a moment when he cannot pass or play the ball.

Touch-down.—A touch-down is obtained by the act of a defending player grounding the ball in his own in-goal.

Try.—A try is obtained by the act of an attacking player first grounding the ball in his opponents' in-goal.

PART II.—PRELIMINARY.

LAW 3. Ground.—All lines shown on the plan must be suitably marked out. The touch lines are in touch. The goal lines are in in-goal. The touch-in-goal lines and corner posts are in touch-in-goal. The goal posts are to be erected in the goal lines.

Any objection by the visiting team arising in connection with the subject matter of Laws 1 and 3 must be made before the first kick-off.

LAW 4. Ball.—The ball shall be oval in shape and of the following description, as far as possible:—

Length in line	11 to 11½ ins.
Circumference (end on)	30 to 31 ins.
„ (in width)	24 to 25½ ins.
Weight	13½ to 15 ozs.

LAW 5. Players' Dress.—A player may not wear dangerous projections—buckles, rings, etc. Any studs on his boots must be of leather, circular, fastened by at least three nails and of the following dimensions, namely:—

Maximum length (measured from sole)	¾ in.
Minimum diameter at base	¾ in.
„ „ at top	½ in.

LAW 6. Appointment of Referee and Touch Judges.—In all matches a Referee and two Touch Judges must be appointed or mutually agreed upon.

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LAW 7. Method of Scoring.

A try	3 points
A goal from a try (in which case the try shall not count)	5 ,,
A goal from a free kick or penalty kick	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ,,
A dropped goal otherwise obtained	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ,,

LAW 8. **Time, etc.**—In International matches two periods of 40 minutes each shall be played; in other matches the duration of play shall be agreed upon by the respective teams, or if not agreed upon shall be fixed by the Referee. Play shall be divided into halves. At half-time there shall be an interval of not more than five minutes. A period not exceeding three minutes shall be allowed for any other permitted delay. At half-time the teams shall change over.

LAW 9.—Before a match begins the captains shall toss for the right to kick-off or the choice of ends.

LAW 10. **Functions of Referee.**—The Referee is sole time-keeper and judge of fact.

He is sole judge of Law, subject to a right of appeal to this Union.

He is not entitled to contract out of the Laws of the Game by agreeing with both teams to vary or not to recognise any Law.

He must not give any instructions or directions to either team prior to a match.

He may, before arriving at a decision, consult the Touch Judges or either of them on any point of fact material to their functions, or with regard to time in the case of failure of his watch.

He may not consult with anyone else except with regard to time, and then only if the information supplied by the Touch Judges is insufficient.

He may allow extra time for delays.

He has power to stop a match before time has expired if, in his opinion, the full time cannot be played.

In the case of his being unable to officiate during the whole period of a match, he shall have power to appoint a substitute to take his place, failing an agreement by the captains of the respective teams.

He cannot alter any decision when given.

It rests with him to impose penalties for irregularities, and to give all necessary directions within the Laws. He has full power to decide if any parts of a player's dress, including boots and projections thereon, are dangerous, and in that case must order

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such player to remove the same and not allow him to take further part in the match until after such removal.

He must not allow anyone but the players on to the playing enclosure during a match, except with his permission.

He must not allow any player to leave the playing enclosure without his permission, which should only be granted in special circumstances.

The Referee must carry a whistle. The whistle, when blown, stops the match for the time being. The Referee shall blow it only to indicate:—

- (a) A fair-catch (even though he has blown for a knock-on or throw-forward).
- (b) Player hurt (as soon afterwards as the ball has become dead and subject to resumption of play in not more than three minutes).
- (c) Danger, when continuation of play would be dangerous.

NOTE.—If the tackled player played in the proper spirit and at once fairly released the ball, very few cases of danger could arise, but by holding on for a short time danger may arise. In such cases a Referee should award a penalty.

- (d) That the ball or player carrying it has touched him.
- (e) Half-time or no-side, as soon as the ball has become dead, except as the result of a try, a penalty kick, or a free kick, when in each case he shall allow play to proceed until the ball next becomes dead.
- (f) A goal.
- (g) That the ball has gone into touch-in-goal.
- (h) A breach of Law or irregularity of play, unless the non-offending team gain an advantage.
- (i) That he is awarding a penalty.
- (j) Foul play or misconduct.
- (k) That a stoppage is necessary for any other reason.

The Referee shall not blow his whistle:—

- (l) Simply because a player is tackled.
- (m) When an irregularity occurs from which the non-offending team gains an advantage. (Subject to Laws 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27.)

NOTE.—A Referee should see that an advantage (generally meaning “territorial advantage”) is actually gained by the non-offending team, failing which, he should whistle for the offence. An **opportunity** of gaining an advantage is not sufficient.

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In case of any dispute relative to a try or a kick at goal, where it is possible that an appeal may be made to this Union, the Referee shall allow the kick at goal, so that if the kick is successful, and the Union supports the appeal, the goal points may be added.

LAW 11. Functions of Touch Judges.—Each Touch Judge must carry a flag and remain in touch, one on each side of the ground, except when a kick at goal from a try, free kick or penalty kick is being taken, when both must assist the Referee by standing, one at or behind each of the goal posts of the defending team, and signalling a goal by raising his flag. The Touch Judge must hold up his flag when and where the ball or the player carrying it has gone into touch, and indicate which team is entitled to bring the ball into play.

He must lower his flag immediately the ball has been thrown in by a player of the team entitled to do so, but if the ball is otherwise thrown in, or if the player throwing in the ball put either foot into the field of play, he must keep his flag raised, and the ball shall be thrown in again.

He must signal when the ball, or the player carrying it, has gone into touch-in-goal.

Any decision of a Touch Judge may be over-ruled by the Referee.

A Touch Judge is under the control of the Referee, who has power to deal with him as a player under Law 34 (b).

PART III.—THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

LAW 12. Number of Players.—A match shall be played by not more than fifteen players in each team. Any objection by either team in connection with this Law may be made at any time, but it shall not affect any score previously obtained.

LAW 13. Mode of Play.—A match is started by a kick-off, after which any player who is on-side may, at any time, kick, pick up or run with the ball, or tackle an opponent holding the ball, except that it may not be kicked by a tackled player who is lying on the ground or be picked up or handled :—

(a) In a scrummage.

(b) When it has been released after a tackle.

(c) When it is on the ground after a player has been tackled.

The ball may be passed or knocked from one player to another provided it is not passed, knocked or thrown forward.

LAW 14. Knock-on or Throw-forward.—A throw-in from touch is not a throw-forward; a rebound is not a knock-on.

If the ball is passed back, but, after alighting on the ground behind the place from which it was passed, it bounce forward, the pass is in order.

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In the case of a throw-forward or a knock-on, the ball shall be brought back to the place of infringement and a scrummage formed there, unless:—

- (a) A Fair-catch has been allowed.
- (b) The opposing team gain an advantage.
- (c) In the opinion of the Referee such throw-forward or knock-on is wilful, when he shall award a penalty kick at the place of infringement.

This Law does not apply to a wilful knock-on or throw-forward into touch (Law 28).

LAW 15. Scrummage.—(a) In all cases when the Referee orders a scrummage, or one team exercises its right to claim a scrummage, the Referee shall award to the team which is not responsible for the stoppage of play the right of putting the ball into the scrummage. In case of doubt, the Referee shall award such right to the team which is territorially on the defensive.

(b) In all cases when a scrummage is ordered between the 25 yards lines for an infringement or other cause within 10 yards of the touch line, such scrummage shall take place 10 yards from the touch line on a line through the place where the incident occurred and parallel to the goal lines.

(c) The referee **may** order the ball to be put into the scrummage on either side he may choose, but he should only exercise this option in special circumstances.

(d) It is illegal for more than three players of each team to form the front row of a scrummage before the ball is put in. Referees shall not inflict a penalty for this breach of the Law unless wilful or persistent, in which case it must be dealt with under Law 34 (c).

(e) In all cases when a scrummage is ordered or taken, no player shall, after the scrummage has been formed, wilfully add himself to the front row of the scrummage so as to form more than three in that row, until the ball has been put in.

NOTE.—Referees should stop the dangerous practice of players forming down some distance apart and rushing together, and deal with it under Law 34 (a) (3).

(f) The player putting the ball into a scrummage shall stand about three feet from the scrummage and with both hands from below the knee shall gently propel the ball along a line midway between and parallel to the lines of feet of the opposing front row forwards.

(g) The ball is not fairly in a scrummage until it has been put in straight, has touched the ground between the opposing players, and has passed both feet of a player of each team.

(h) The ball is not fairly in a scrummage if it pass straight through or if it enter a scrummage and is immediately kicked out at either side.

(i) No player shall put the ball unfairly into a scrummage, or the ball having come out, return it by hand or foot into a scrummage.

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(j) The ball shall be put into a scrummage without delay, in accordance with (f) and (g).

NOTE.—Any delay in putting the ball into a scrummage caused by a player with the ball waiting for any of his team to join the scrummage must be treated as wilful waste of time.

(k) No player shall prevent the ball from getting fairly into a scrummage.

(l) No player in a scrummage shall raise a foot off the ground or advance either foot beyond the line of feet of his front row forwards until the ball is fairly in the scrummage, and the first three feet of the front row forwards of each team on the side on which the ball is being put in shall not be so raised or advanced until the ball has passed them.

(m) Except as provided for in Law 26 (b), no player shall handle the ball in a scrummage, or pick up the ball in a scrummage by hands or legs, or intentionally fall or kneel in a scrummage.

(n) No player lying on the ground shall interfere with the ball in any way while it is in a scrummage.

Penalty.—In the event of the infringement of any one of (e), (f), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) or (n), a penalty kick shall be awarded at that place.

NOTE.—The Referee must insist on this Law being strictly enforced; persistent infringement must be dealt with under Law 34 (c).

LAW 16. Tackle.—(a) After a tackle the ball must be brought into play with a foot.

(b) When a player is tackled but not brought to the ground, he must **immediately** release the ball so that it falls to the ground between himself and his opponents' goal line.

(c) The tackled player, if lying on the ground, must **immediately** release the ball, roll away from it, and get up before playing it with his foot.

(d) No player shall prevent a tackled player from releasing the ball or getting up after he has released it.

(e) No player shall pick up the ball, after a tackled player has released it, or when it is on the ground after a player has been tackled, until it has been played with a foot.

(f) No player lying on the ground after a tackle shall interfere with the ball in any way until it has been played with a foot.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement. If a player carrying the ball is thrown or knocked over, but not tackled, he may nevertheless pass the ball or get up and continue his run, even though the ball has touched the ground.

NOTE.—If a player carrying the ball is grasped and brought to the ground by an opponent, but not sufficiently held to prevent his passing the ball, he may do so even though the ball has touched the ground.

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If, while being so held, he can ground the ball in his opponents' In-goal, he may do so and score a try, even though the ball has touched the ground in the field of play.

If he is not sufficiently held to prevent him sliding into his opponents' In-goal with the ball in his possession and there grounding it, he shall be awarded a try.

If, however, while so held he comes to rest in the field-of-play with the ball beneath his body, he shall be considered as tackled.

LAW 17. Off-side.—A player is off-side :—

(a) If he enter a scrummage from his opponents' side.

(b) If while the ball is in a scrummage he, not being in the scrummage, **remain** with **either** foot in front of the ball.

(c) If when the ball is thrown in from touch he stand in front of a line at right angles to the touch line from the place whence the ball is thrown.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

NOTE.—This Law merely applies to the case of a player who is participating in the line-out. It is not intended that a player before throwing in the ball from touch should be obliged to wait until the players of his own team have returned to or behind the line-out.

(d) If, in his own in-goal, he is in front of one of his own team who is taking a free kick or penalty kick from behind the goal line. Otherwise a player cannot be off-side in his own in-goal.

Penalty.—Scrummage five yards from the goal line opposite the mark.

(e) If the ball has been kicked or touched or is being carried by one of his own team behind him.

No off-side player shall play the ball or in any way obstruct an opponent, or approach or wilfully remain within 10 yards of an opponent waiting for the ball.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement, or scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending team, at the option of the other team.

No player shall shout "all on side" or words to that effect when any member of his team is off-side.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement or scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending team, at the option of the other team.

If the ball or a player carrying it touch a player who is **accidentally** off-side, the Referee shall order a scrummage at the place where such off-side occurred.

LAW 18. On-side.—An "off-side" player becomes "on-side" :—

(a) When an opponent carrying the ball has run five yards.

(b) When the ball has been kicked by an opponent.

(c) When an opponent has **intentionally** touched the ball, provided such opponent does not catch or gather it.

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(d) When one of his own team has run in front of him either carrying the ball or after having kicked the ball when behind him. Such kicker must be in the field-of-play to put the off-side player on-side, though he is not debarred from previously following up in touch.

LAW 19. Charging and Obstruction.—(a) No player running for the ball shall charge an opponent also running for the ball, except shoulder to shoulder. A player who is not running for the ball must not charge or obstruct an opponent not holding the ball.

(b) A player overtaking an opponent also running for the ball must not push him from behind, unless he is stooping to pick up the ball.

(c) No player shall hold an opponent who is not carrying the ball.

NOTE.—Pulling any part of the clothing of an opponent should be dealt with as holding under this Law and under Law 34 (a) (2).

(d) No player shall charge, push or hold an opponent at the line-out on the ball being thrown in from touch.

(e) No player with the ball in his possession after it has come out from a scrummage shall attempt to force his way through his own forwards.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

(f) A player not himself running for the ball must not wilfully charge or obstruct an opponent who has just kicked the ball.

Penalty.—The opposing team shall be awarded at their option a penalty kick at the place of infringement *or* at the place where the ball alights. In the event of the ball alighting in touch, the mark shall be at a place ten yards from the touch line on a line parallel to the goal lines through the place where it crossed the touch line; *or*, in the event of the ball alighting in in-goal, the mark shall be at a place ten yards from the goal line on a line parallel to the touch lines through the place where it crossed the goal line.

LAW 20. Lying on the Ball.—A player lying on the ground with the ball in his possession must immediately get up or roll away from the ball.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

LAW 21. Kick-off.—(a) A place kick must be taken; otherwise the ball shall be kicked off again.

(b) The ball must reach the 10 yards line; otherwise it shall be kicked off again *or* a scrummage formed at the centre, at the opponents' option. If it reach the 10 yards line and is then blown back, play shall continue.

(c) The kicker's team must all be behind the ball; otherwise a scrummage shall be formed at the centre.

(d) The opposing team must not stand within 10 yards of the half-way line; otherwise the ball shall be kicked-off again.

(e) The opposing team must not charge until the ball has been kicked; otherwise the ball shall be kicked off again.

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(f) If the ball pitch in touch, the opposing team may accept the kick, have the ball kicked-off again, or have a scrummage formed at the centre.

Law 10 (*m*) as to advantage does not apply in the event of any of the foregoing not being complied with.

LAW 22. Drop-out.—(a) A drop kick must be taken from within the 25 yards line; otherwise the ball shall be dropped out again.

(b) The opposing team must not charge over the 25 yards line; otherwise the ball shall be dropped out again.

(c) The ball must reach the 25 yards line; otherwise the opposing team may have it dropped out again or have a scrummage formed at the centre of the 25 yards line. If it reach the 25 yards line and is then blown back, play shall continue.

(d) If the ball pitch in touch, the opposing team may accept the kick, have the ball dropped out again, or have a scrummage formed at the centre of the 25 yards line.

(e) All the kicker's team must be behind the ball when kicked; otherwise the Referee shall order a scrummage at the centre of the 25 yards line.

Law 10 (*m*) as to advantage does not apply in the event of any of the foregoing not being complied with.

LAW 23. Free Kick.—(a) A free kick must be taken at or behind the mark, on a line through the mark parallel to the touch lines; the kick must be taken by the player making the Fair-catch and the ball must reach a line through the mark parallel to the goal lines, unless first played by an opponent.

(b) In the case of a place kick, the ball must not be handled by the kicker after it has been placed on the ground.

(c) In every case the kicker's team, other than the placer for a place kick, must be behind the ball when the kick is taken, and may follow up. The opposing team may come up to, but not beyond, a line through the mark parallel to the goal lines, and may charge subject to the following conditions:—

(1) In the case of a place kick, as soon as the ball has been placed on the ground.

(2) In the case of a drop kick or punt, as soon as the kicker begins his run or offers to kick, provided that if he then draws back with the ball still in his hands, they retire to the line of the mark.

Any gradual creeping up beyond the mark shall be considered as a charge.

Penalty.—(i) For infringements by the kicker's team— a scrummage at the mark. (Subject to Law 17 (*d*).)

(ii) For infringements by the opposing team—charge disallowed; if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall be allowed the option of another kick under the original conditions without the charge.

If the kick is taken from behind a goal line, the ball must cross that line, otherwise the kick must be retaken.

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Law 10 (*m*) as to advantage does not apply in the event of any of the foregoing not being complied with.

NOTE.—If a player who has made a fair-catch is injured in so doing, and is unable to take the kick within three minutes, the kick is void, and a scrummage shall be formed at the mark.

LAW 24. Penalty Kick.—(a) A penalty kick must be taken at or behind the mark, on a line through the mark parallel to the touch lines, and the ball must reach a line through the mark parallel to the goal lines unless first played by an opponent. The kick may be taken by any player of the team and for a place kick the kicker may place the ball.

NOTE.—If the infringement is in In-goal, a goal may be scored whether the ball reached the line through the mark parallel to the goal lines or not.

(b) In every case the kicker's team, other than the placer for a place kick, must be behind the ball when the kick is taken and may follow up.

(c) All players of the opposing team must remain passive on or behind a line through the mark parallel to the goal lines, until the kick has been taken.

Players who are standing at or near the mark must not attempt to stop the ball in its flight.

NOTE.—“Passive” means that all players must remain standing with their hands by their sides and must not in any way attempt to put the kicker off his kick.

Penalty.—(i) For infringements by the kicker's team—a scrummage at the mark. (Subject to Law 17 (*d*).)

(ii) For infringements by the opposing team—if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall have the option of another kick under the original conditions.

If the kick is taken from behind a goal line, the ball must cross that line; otherwise the kick must be retaken.

Law 10 (*m*) as to advantage does not apply in the event of any of the foregoing not being complied with.

A scrummage may be taken at the mark by the non-offending team in lieu of a penalty kick.

LAW 25. Place Kick at Goal after a Try.—(a) The ball must be brought into the field-of-play and be placed on the ground on a line parallel to the touch lines through the place where the try was obtained. Any player of the team may take the kick, but the ball must not be handled by the kicker after it has been placed on the ground.

(b) All the kicker's team, other than the placer, must be behind the ball when kicked.

(c) The opposing team must be behind the goal line until the ball has been placed on the ground for the kick, when they may charge or jump with a view to touching the ball.

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Penalty.—(i) For infringements by the kicker's team—the kick shall be disallowed.

(ii) For infringements by the opposing team—the charge shall be disallowed; if the kick has been taken, the kicker shall be allowed the option of another kick under the original conditions without the charge.

Under Laws 23 and 25:—

When a player is placing the ball neither he nor the kicker shall wilfully do anything which may lead his opponents to charge before the ball has been placed on the ground; in the event of either doing so, the charge shall not be disallowed.

Under Laws 23, 24 and 25:—

A goal may be awarded if the ball, after being kicked, is illegally touched by any of the opposing team, if the Referee is of opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been obtained.

LAW 26. Try.—A try is scored in the following cases:—

(a) If a player pass, knock or kick the ball into his own in-goal and an opponent first ground it.

(b) If a team in a scrummage push the other team over the latter's goal line and first ground the ball in in-goal. If the defending team ground it, a touch-down shall be awarded.

(c) If a player ground the ball in his opponents' in-goal and pick it up again, a try shall be awarded where it was first grounded.

The Referee shall award a try if, in his opinion, one would undoubtedly have been obtained but for the unfair play or unlawful interference of the defending team. Such try shall be awarded on a line parallel to the touch lines through the place where the ball was when the infringement occurred.

A try may be scored by a player who is in touch or in touch-in-goal provided he is not carrying the ball.

The Referee shall allow a touch-down when he is unable to decide which team first grounded the ball in in-goal.

LAW 27. Touch.—The ball is in touch:—

(a) When, not being in the possession of a player, it touches or crosses a touch line.

If the ball cross a touch line and is then blown back, it is in touch at the place where it first crossed the line.

(b) When the ball in a player's possession or a player carrying it touches a touch line or the ground beyond it.

A player may be in touch and yet play the ball with his foot if the ball is not in touch.

The ball must be brought into play by an opponent of the player whom it last touched in the field-of-play, unless such player carrying the ball is physically forced into touch by an opponent, in which case it shall be brought into play by the player so forced or by one of his team.

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A player throwing the ball in from touch must have both feet in touch; otherwise the ball shall be thrown in again.

The ball must be brought into play at the place where it went into touch by one of the following methods:—

(1) Throwing it into the field of play so as to alight at least five yards from and at right angles to the touch line, or

(2) Forming a scrummage ten yards from the place where it went into touch, at right angles to the touch lines.

If the ball, when thrown in from touch, does not alight as in (1), the opposing team shall bring the ball into play as in (2).

Law 10 (*m*) as to advantage does not apply in the event of (1) not being complied with.

LAW 28. Wilful Throwing, etc., into Touch.—If a player wilfully pass, knock or throw the ball into touch, the opposing team shall be awarded at their option a penalty kick or a scrummage:—

(a) At right angles to the touch line ten yards from the place where the ball went into touch, or

(b) At the place where such pass, knock or throw occurred.

In the case of a penalty kick the place, whether under (a) or (b), shall be taken as the mark. This Law does not over-ride the power of the Referee to allow a try under Law 26.

LAW 29. Touch-in-goal.—The ball is in touch-in-goal:—

(a) When, not being in possession of a player, it touches a corner post, or touches or crosses a touch-in-goal line.

(b) when the ball in a player's possession, or a player carrying it touches a corner post or touches a Touch-in-goal line or the ground beyond it.

The flag shall not be regarded as part of the corner post.

LAW 30. Ball, etc., Touching Referee.—If the ball or a player carrying it touch the Referee in the field-of-play a scrummage shall be ordered at that place.

If the ball in a player's possession or a player carrying it touches the Referee in that player's In-goal, a Touch-down shall be awarded; and if the ball, while in play in In-goal at either end, be not held by a player, touch the Referee, a Touch Judge, or a spectator, a Touch-down shall be awarded, provided that a Touch-down would otherwise have been obtained, or the ball would have gone dead; and if the issue is in doubt when the ball touches a spectator, a Touch-down shall be awarded the visiting team, provided they are the defending team.

If a player cross his opponents' goal line with the ball in his possession and, before grounding it, touch the Referee, a try shall be awarded at that place.

If the ball, while in play in in-goal at either end, but not held by a player, touch the Referee, a Touch Judge, or spectator, a try shall be awarded at that place, provided an attacking player would otherwise have scored it; and if the issue is in doubt when

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the ball touches a spectator, a try shall be awarded at that place to the visiting team, provided they are the attacking team.

LAW 31. Ball Held in In-goal.—If the ball, while in the possession of a player in in-goal, is fairly held by an opposing player before it is grounded, a scrummage shall be formed five yards from the goal line opposite the place where it was held.

LAW 32. Taking Ball over Own Goal Line.—If a defending player wilfully kick, pass, knock, or carry the ball back over his own goal line, and it is there made dead, except in the case where a try is obtained, the ball shall be brought back and a scrummage formed at the place from which it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back. This Law covers heeling back or an intentional fumble whereby the ball goes into a player's own In-goal, provided it is made dead in each case.

LAW 33. Infringements in In-goal, etc.—The Referee must disallow a try and award a touch-down if, in his opinion, a try would undoubtedly not have been gained but for unfair play or unlawful interference on the part of the attacking team.

For infringements in in-goal not provided for, the penalty shall be:—

- (a) For an offence by the attacking team—a touch-down.
- (b) For an offence by the defending team—a scrummage five yards from the goal line opposite the place of infringement.

LAW 34. Foul Play, Misconduct.— The following are prohibited:—

- (a) Foul play, including:—
 - (1) Wilful hacking, tripping or striking.
 - (2) Wilfully holding a player not in possession of the ball
 - (3) Illegal tackling, pushing, charging or obstructing.
- (b) Misconduct.

Penalty.—For (a) and (b):—The Referee shall award a penalty kick at the place of infringement (subject to Law 19 (f)), and on the first offence shall either caution the player or order him off the playing enclosure. For the second offence he **must** order him off.

NOTE.—The attention of Referees is drawn to this Law covering “obstruction” or “interference,” which must be very sharply dealt with, as there is a tendency amongst players to risk a penalty kick in order to gain or save a try by unfair play.

- (c) Persistent infringement of the Laws.

Penalty.—The Referee must order the player off the playing enclosure.

If ordered off, the player shall take no further part in the match in progress, and must be reported to this Union by the Referee. In International matches the report is to be made to the International Board.

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LAW 35. Waste of Time.—Waste of time caused intentionally by any player or by a team, including the wilful infringement of any Law or Laws for which the penalty is only a scrummage, is illegal.

Penalty.—Penalty kick awarded at the place of infringement.

NOTE.—When a penalty kick is awarded for infringements in throwing the ball in from touch, the mark for such kick shall be ten yards from the touch line on a line through the place of infringement parallel to the goal lines. Persistent infringements should be dealt with under Law 34 (c).

LAW 36. Irregularities Not Provided For.—When a Law is broken or any irregularity of play not otherwise provided for occurs, and an advantage is gained therefrom by the opposing team, the Referee shall not blow his whistle but shall allow the game to continue; but if no advantage is gained by such team and if no other procedure is provided, the ball shall be taken back to the place where the breach of the Law or irregularity occurred and a scrummage formed there.

The International Rugby Football Board has passed the following resolutions:—

“That the employment of a paid Trainer or Coach is contrary to the principles of Amateur Rugby Football.”

“That it is contrary to the spirit of Amateur Rugby Football that teams should be assembled at a centre during a period prior to a match for the purpose of change of air and training.”

“It also recommends that no memento exceeding in value the sum of £2 shall be given to players.”

RULES AS TO PROFESSIONALISM.

Adopted at Rugby Union Meeting, September, 1895, which shall take the place of the Rules as to Professionalism, the “Insurance Laws,” and the “Transfer Laws,” which were in operation previously, and altered in conjunction with the Welsh Union in 1899-1900.

1. Professionalism is illegal.
2. Acts of Professionalism are:—

(1) By an individual:—

A. Asking, receiving, or relying on a promise, direct or implied, to receive any money consideration whatever, actual or prospective; any employment or advancement; any establishment in business, or any compensation whatever for:—

(a) Playing football, or rendering any service to a football organisation, provided, however, that a joint Committee of the Unions who have adopted rules as to

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professionalism may by resolution except the Secretary or Treasurer of a Club or other football organisation, who has definitely ceased playing football.

- (b) Training, for loss of time connected therewith.
 - (c) Time lost in playing football or in travelling in connection with football.
 - (d) Expenses in excess of the amount actually disbursed on account of reasonable hotel or travelling expenses.
- B. Transferring his services from one club to another in opposition to Rule 9.
 - C. Playing for a club while receiving, or after having received from such club, any consideration whatever for acting as secretary, treasurer or in any other office, or for doing or for having done any work or labour about the club's ground or in connection with the club's affairs, unless such work was done before the receiver became a football player.
 - D. Remaining on tour at his club's expense longer than is reasonable.
 - E. Giving or receiving any money testimonial. Or giving or receiving any other testimonial, except under the authority of this Union.
- NOTE.—No memento exceeding in value the sum of £2 shall be given to players. (This is not intended to apply to a wedding gift.)
- F. Receiving any medal or other prize for any competition except under the authority of this Union.
 - G. Playing on any ground where gate money is taken—
 - (a) During the close season.
 - (b) In any match or contest where it is previously agreed that less than 15 players on each side shall take part.
 - H. Knowingly playing with or against any expelled or suspended player or club or any Northern Union, Rugby League or other professional player or club.
 - I. Refusing to give evidence or otherwise assist in carrying out these rules when requested by this Union to do so.
 - J. Being registered as or declared a professional or suspended by any National Rugby Union or by the Football Association.
 - K. Playing within eight days of any accident for which he has claimed or received insurance compensation, if insured under these rules.
 - L. Playing in any benefit match connected directly or indirectly with football, but this shall not prevent this Union giving permission for a *bona-fide* charity match.
 - M. Knowingly playing or acting as referee or touch-judge on the ground of an expelled or suspended club.
 - N. Receiving money or other valuable consideration from any person or persons as an inducement towards playing football.
 - O. Signing any form of the Northern Union.
 - P. Advocating or taking steps to promote Northern Union or other professional football.

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- (2) By a club or other organisation—
- A. Paying or promising payment, or giving, offering or promising any inducement as to employment, advancement or establishment in business, or any compensation whatever to any player for—
 - (a) Playing for that club.
 - (b) Training or for travelling expenses to or from any training resort, or for loss of time in connection with training.
 - (c) Loss of time while playing or travelling in connection with football.
 - (d) Hotel or travelling expenses in excess of the sum actually and reasonably disbursed.
 - B. Receiving as a member a member of another club in opposition to Rule 9.
 - C. Receiving or continuing as a member anyone it may pay or have paid for either regular or occasional services.
 - D. Paying for any of its teams, players, officials or members on tour longer than a reasonable time: or paying for more than a reasonable number.
 - E. Giving from its funds, subscribing or playing a match for any testimonial.
 - F. Giving any medal or other prize for any competition except under the authority of this Union.
 - G. Taking gate money at any ground—
 - (a) During the close season.
 - (b) At any match or contest where it is previously agreed that less than 15 players on each side shall take part.
 - H. Knowingly playing or allowing its members to play with or against any expelled or suspended player or club, or any Northern Union, Rugby League or other professional football player or club.
 - I. Refusing to produce its books or documents or to allow its officials or members to give evidence or to assist in carrying out these rules when requested by the Union to do so.
 - J. Knowingly playing or admitting as a member, without the consent of the Union, any member of any expelled or suspended club, or any expelled or suspended player, or any person registered as or declared a professional or suspended by any National Rugby Union or by the Football Association.
 - K. Knowingly allowing a player to play in its matches within eight days of any accident for which he has received or claimed insurance compensation, if insured under these rules.
 - L. Playing or allowing its grounds to be used for any benefit or charity match connected directly or indirectly with football, except permission to play which has previously been obtained from this Union.
 - M. Knowingly allowing its members or teams to play on the ground of an expelled or suspended club.

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N. Refusing to pay, within any time ordered by this Union, any costs or expenses ordered by this Union for enquiries held under these rules.

O. Employing a paid coach or trainer for its players.

NOTE.—This section is not intended to apply to any person employed solely as general attendant or baggage man.

P. Advocating or taking steps to promote Northern Union, Rugby League or other professional football.

3. For offences under 2.—(1) *A, H, I, L, M, N, O* and *P*, an individual shall be expelled from all English clubs playing Rugby Football, and shall not be eligible for re-election or election to any club, or shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. For offences under 2.—(1) *B, C, D, E, F, G, J* and *K*, an individual shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union.

For offences under 2.—(2) *A, D, H, I, L, M, N, O* and *P*, a club shall be expelled from this Union, or shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. For offences under 2.—(2) *B, C, E, F, G, J* and *K*, a club shall be suspended during the pleasure of this Union. Any club disregarding a sentence of suspension shall be liable to expulsion.

But when this Union is fully satisfied that any offence under 2.—(2) *A, D, H, I, L, M, N* and *O* was of an accidental, trivial or technical character, they may suspend instead of expel.

Notwithstanding Rule 2 (1) *G* (b) (page 462) and Rule 2 (2) *G* (b) (page 463), the Rugby Union Committee may (1) grant permission for matches to be played with an agreed number of players less than 15 on each side at any enclosure where gate money is taken if not during the close season; (2) delegate such powers to one or more governing bodies under Rule 12.

This rule, however, may only be invoked in exceptional cases, where they may consider it advisable for the promotion of the Rugby Game.

4. A county or club may insure its players either through:—

A. A recognised insurance company, or

B. A fund entirely set apart for insurance, the accounts of such fund to be yearly audited by a professional auditor. Such audit to be made at the close of each season, and to be concluded and the auditor's certificate lodged with this Union not later than the 20th May in each year, provided that:—

(a) Any injured player does not receive more than 10/- per week-day while injured.

(b) Payments are only made on the certificate of a registered medical practitioner.

(c) Any player does not play football within eight days of his accident; if he does so, no insurance compensation shall be paid.

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(d) Proper books of accounts be kept.

5. This Union may hold enquiries into any alleged breaches of these rules at its pleasure, and shall do so when requested by any club or member of a club, provided any such club or member make a preliminary deposit of £10, or such smaller sum as this Union may determine, to be accompanied by a preliminary written statement of the chief known facts. After any such enquiry this Union may return the preliminary deposit, wholly or in part, and may order the expenses of such enquiry, of clubs and members implicated, and of witnesses, to be paid as it may determine.

6. At all enquiries under Rules 5 and 9 correct notes must be taken.

7. This Union may appoint a sub-committee or committees to act on its behalf in all cases arising under these rules, giving such powers as it may determine.

8. This Union shall have power to deal with all acts which it may consider as acts of professionalism and which are not specifically provided for.

9. When a player wishes to join a new club he may do so; if this Union request it, he shall produce a letter from his old club stating that they have no objection; on receipt of such letter this Union shall give the necessary permission, unless they believe there may have been collusion, or that illegal means have been employed to induce the player to join the new club, in which case they shall hold an enquiry. In case any club or clubs refuse to give such written permission, this Union must hold an enquiry, at the request of the player or of the club he wishes to join. If from any cause an enquiry be held, this Union shall have full power to order the payment of the costs of such enquiry, and of the clubs and witnesses, as it may think fit.

In case an English player wishes to join a Welsh club, or a Welsh player an English club, he may do so; if requested by either Union, he shall produce a letter from his old club, stating they have no objection; on receipt of this letter, the Union requesting such shall, if satisfied, give the necessary permission; if not satisfied, they shall ask the other Union to hold a joint enquiry, such enquiry to be held by a Joint Committee of two representatives of each Union. The chair shall be taken alternately, but no Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. In case of disagreement, a member of the Scottish Union shall be asked to arbitrate, or failing such, a member of the Irish Union. Any such joint committee or arbitrator shall have power to order the payment of expenses as they think fit, and all findings shall be final.

This Union may grant power to recognise governing bodies to increase the stringency of this rule, provided such proposed alterations be submitted to and approved of by it.

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10. In the case of Regimental Matches (but in case of such matches only) no soldier shall be considered a professional on the ground of having signed a Northern Union or Rugby League form, or having played with or against a Northern Union or Rugby League player. This rule shall not apply to the case of any player who may so sign or play after engaging in any Regimental Match subsequent to October 23rd, 1906.

A player may, for recreational purposes, play for his Unit against another Service Unit, provided he has no connection with the Rugby League after enlistment.

He must not play for his Unit against a civilian club.

He must not play for a representative Services team in Inter-Services matches.

He must not play for a civilian Rugby Union Club.

11. Any club, member or player affected by any decision given by a county, union of counties or university, under delegation of powers contained in Rule 12, may appeal direct to this Union; such appeal must be made within 10 days, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £50 and a written statement of the grounds of appeal. After any such appeal this Union may return such deposit, wholly or in part, and may order the expenses of such enquiry, of club and members implicated and of witnesses, to be paid as it may determine.

12. This Union may delegate to recognised governing bodies, such as counties, union of counties and universities, powers to act for it in such cases and under such regulations as it may determine. All powers so delegated, and the bodies to whom such delegation be made, shall be published annually in the official guide of this Union.

13. Where the word Union is used in these rules, the Committee of this Union for the time being shall be understood, and, in the delegation of powers, the Committee of the recognised governing body shall be understood. In case any difference of opinion arises as to the meaning of any of these rules, such meaning shall be decided by the Committee of this Union, or if it occurs at a General Meeting by the Chairman thereon; any such decision shall be entered in the minutes, and shall be accepted as the true meaning until otherwise interpreted by a two-thirds majority at a General Meeting of this Union after due notice has been given.

Referees and their Expenses.

The following addition to the Professional Laws was passed at the Annual General Meeting, May, 1909 :—

“ That in no case shall a Referee be paid more than reasonable
“ and actual out-of-pocket expenses, which must be detailed,
“ and that any application for or offer of more than such
“ expenses be reported by the person receiving the application
“ or offer to the Rugby Union.”

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Instructions re Insurance of Players against Accidents.

To be applied in conjunction with Rule 4 (Rules as to Professionalism) on page 464.

A Club or other organisation (hereinafter described as Club) may arrange to pay compensation for loss of income and/or medical expenses arising out of injuries incurred at practice or in matches during the season, either through:—

- A. A recognised Insurance Company.
- B. A Society specially constituted for the purpose, the rules of which have been approved by this Union.
- C. A fund contributed by the players, or jointly contributed by the Club and players, or provided by a grant from the Club. The accounts of such fund shall be audited by a Chartered or Incorporated Accountant and a certified statement forwarded to this Union not later than June 1st in each year.

Payment shall be subject to the following conditions:—

1. Every Club which provides benefits under these rules for its players shall give notice of the fact to this Union, stating the method (A, B, or C above) adopted.
2. No claim for compensation is admissible where there is no actual loss of income. The injured player must produce evidence of such loss of income and shall not receive, in the form of compensation, an amount exceeding the actual loss, or 10s. per week-day, whichever is less, or such other amount as shall be determined from time to time by this Union.
3. No compensation shall be paid to any player if he play football within eight days of an accident.
4. Claims for medical benefit are only admissible in cases of players not in a financial position to insure themselves or in respect of expenses not covered by the National Health Insurance Act or other personal insurance.
5. Medical expenses must be paid direct to the medical practitioner.
6. An advice of intended claim for compensation and/or medical benefits shall be sent on a prescribed form to this Union by or on behalf of the player concerned within seven days of the accident.
7. The Secretary of the Club concerned shall render to this Union, at the end of each season, on a prescribed form, a return of every case in which claims shall have been paid. Clubs insuring by method "B" shall be exempt from Nos. 6 and 7 in the foregoing proposals, providing the name of the society through which insurance is transacted be stated to the Union.

Nothing in this Rule shall prevent a Club, in the case of a game under its control, insuring, in accordance with these regulations, against injuries to players of an opposing team not constituted as a Club.

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THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY IS GIVEN TO ASSIST PLAYERS IN ACQUIRING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES.

THE REFEREE.

General Powers (Law 10).

- 1—A Referee is sole judge in all matters of fact (10).
- 2—A Referee is sole judge of Law subject to a right of appeal to the Rugby Union (10).
- 3—A Referee having once given a decision cannot alter it (10).
- 4—If a Referee awards a Try, but afterwards discovers that the Touch-judge has his flag up for Touch the Law regarding "altering his decision" does not apply as the ball having gone into Touch was out of play, and anything which happened afterwards had no bearing on the match.
- 5—A Referee's decision as to Time is final, even if kept inaccurately (10).
- 6—A Referee should consult the Touch-judges if his watch fails (10). If the Touch-judges cannot help him then he may appeal to a spectator.
- 7—A Referee may allow extra time for delays.
- 8—Captains must inform the Referee as to the time agreed upon for play.
- 9—A Referee has absolute power to decide upon a time for play when the Captains cannot mutually agree, but the match must not exceed 40 minutes each way.
- 10—A Referee has power to terminate a match when fog or unforeseen darkness comes on, and the result of the match is decided by the scores at the time he decides the match terminated.
- 11—A Referee having whistled, the game must stop, even if he whistled accidentally.
- 12—A Referee should not whistle when a player is hurt, until the ball is dead, unless continuance of play entails further danger.
- 13—The stoppage of play for injury and any other permitted delay should not exceed three minutes, maximum.
- 14—The interval at "half-time" should not exceed 5 minutes.
- 15—A Referee should consult the Touch-judge when in doubt about Touch or Touch-in-goal, but this does not affect his right to decide for himself (11).
- 16—A Referee has the power to overrule any decision of a Touch-judge. The Touch-judge is under the control of the Referee.
- 17—The Referee may order a Touch-judge off the ground for any form of misconduct, such as frequent unfair decisions (11).

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- 18—When a Referee awards a penalty-kick, he should make a mark with his heel, to indicate the “line of the mark.” He should also state the offence for which he awards the penalty without waiting to be asked by the players.
- 19—In case of a dispute relative to a Try, when it is possible an appeal may be made to the Rugby Union, the Referee should allow the kick at goal to be taken, so as to decide the score, if the appeal is allowed (10).
- 20—A Referee has no power to blow his whistle to start or restart the match, nor when the ball goes into touch.
- 21—A Referee is not entitled to contract out of the Laws of the Game by agreeing with both teams to vary or not to recognise any Law (10).
- 22—No person except the Players, Touch-judges and Referee should be allowed on the playing enclosure during a match, unless by the permission of the Referee (10).
- 23—No player must leave the enclosure except by permission of the Referee (only to be granted in special circumstances) (10).
- 24—A Referee must whistle—

When he wishes to stop the match for any purpose, such as

- (a) When a fair-catch is made (10a).
 - (b) When a player is hurt (10b).
 - (c) When to continue play is dangerous (10c).
 - (d) Ball, or player carrying it, touch him.
 - (e) At “Half-time” and “No-side” (10e).
 - (f) When a goal is kicked (10f).
 - (g) When the ball goes into “Touch-in-goal” (10g).
 - (h) When he wishes to inflict a penalty (10j).
 - (i) When he notices foul play (10k).
- &c., &c., &c.

Special Duty.

- 1—Don't whistle immediately a Law has been infringed without waiting to see who actually gains the advantage of the infringement.
- 2—Don't whistle at all when the non-offending side actually gain the advantage, but see that an advantage is gained. The opportunity of gaining one is not sufficient.
- 3—Don't whistle when a man is tackled, unless he infringes Law 16 a, b, c, d, e, f, or to continue the play would be dangerous

NOTE—To disregard these “Don'ts” slows down and spoils the game : deprives one side of an advantage without inflicting a penalty on the other : penalises the innocent for the guilty : and gains an advantage for a side through its own faults.

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THE GAME.

At Kick-off (Law 21).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
1—Ball does not reach the 10 yards limit ..	21b	Re-kick, or scrummage at the centre.
2—Kicker's side in front of ball when kicked ..	21c	Scrummage at the centre.
3—Opponents stand within 10 yards of the half-way-line	21d	Re-kick.
4—Opponents charge before the kick	21e	Re-kick.
5—Ball pitches in Touch ..	21f	Accept the kick, re-kick, or scrummage at the centre.

NOTE—1—In 1 and 5 the opposite side decide what shall be done and the Referee must allow them to exercise their option.
 2—In 2, 3, and 4, the Referee acts himself and must blow his whistle.
 3—It is lawful to make a fair-catch from a kick-off.
 4—The advantage law does not apply at "kick-off" (10m).

At Drop-out (Law 22).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
1—Kicker does not drop-kick, e.g., punts ..	22a	Re-kick.
2—Kicker goes beyond the "25" line	22a	Re-kick.
3—Opponents charge into the "25"	22b	Re-kick.
4—Ball does not reach the "25" line	22c	Re-kick, or scrummage at the centre of the "25" line. If it reaches 25 yards line and is then blown back, play continues.
5—Ball pitches in Touch ..	22d	Accept the kick, re-kick, or scrummage at the centre of the "25" line.
6—Kicker's team in front of ball when kicked ..	22e	Scrummage at the centre of the "25" line.

NOTE—1—In 4 and 5 the Referee must allow the opposite side to exercise their opinion.
 2—It is advisable to allow reasonable time for players to get into position before the "Drop-out" is taken.
 3—It is lawful to make a fair-catch from a "Drop-out."
 4—The advantage law does not apply at "Drop-out" (10m).

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Knock-on and Throw Forward (Law 14).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
1—By hand or arm ..	14	Scrummage, unless— (a) A fair-catch has been made, when a free-kick must be allowed. (b) Opposite team gain an advantage, when play must go on.
2—Wilfully knocked on or thrown forward ..	14c	Penalty-kick.
3—Ball wilfully passed, thrown, or knocked into Touch	28	Penalty-kick, or scrummage, at the option of the opposing team— (a) At right angles to the touch-line 10 yards from the place where the ball went into touch. (b) At the spot where such pass, knock, or throw occurred.

NOTE—1—A knock-on can only be made by the hand or arm. If from the head, or any other part of the body above the knee, it is a rebound. A rebound is not a knock-on, therefore no fair-catch may be made therefrom, nor any penalty given.

2—If a player knocks the ball with his knee or any part below it, it is a kick, and a fair-catch may be made from it.

3—If a player knocks-on and the ball goes to an opponent who makes off with it and gains an advantage, the whistle should not be blown for the knock-on.

4—A Referee must allow a fair-catch, even though he may have blown his whistle for a knock-on (10a).

5—A crooked throw-in from touch is not a throw forward.

6—No latitude should be allowed in a knock-on or throw forward.

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In Scrummage (Law 15).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
IF A PLAYER—		
1—Does not immediately put the ball in ..	15j	Penalty kick at the place of infringement.
2—Does not put the ball in fairly	15f	" " " "
3—Wilfully prevents the ball being put in fairly ..	15k	" " " "
4—Being in the scrummage raises or advances either foot beyond the line of feet of his front row forwards, until the ball has touched the ground and passed both feet of a player of each team; and the first three feet of the front row forwards of each team on the side on which the ball is being put in shall not be so raised or advanced until the ball has passed them	15l	" " " "
5—Handles the ball intentionally	15m	" " " "
6—Falls down intentionally	15m	" " " "
7—Picks up the ball by hands, feet, or legs ..	15m	" " " "
8—Picks the ball out ..	15m	" " " "
9—Shoves the ball back, by hand or foot after it has come out ..	15i	" " " "
10—Enters the scrummage from opponents' side	17a	" " " "
11—Interferes with the ball when lying on the ground	15n	" " " "
12—Attempts to force his way through the scrummage with the ball in his possession after the ball has come out ..	19c	Penalty kick.

NOTE—1—It is not necessary for the forwards of both teams to be "all up" before a scrummage can be properly formed, but when the match has been stopped for any purpose, then a reasonable time should be given for players to reach the spot and form round.

RUGBY.

- 2—In such cases the ball is not properly in the scrummage until it has been put in straight, has touched the ground and passed both feet of a player of each team.
- 3—This passing of a player of each team does not apply when only two men form a scrummage, i.e., one from each team.
- 4—The player putting the ball into a scrummage shall stand about 3 feet away and with both hands from below the knee shall gently propel the ball along a line midway between and parallel to the lines of feet of the opposing front row forwards, and the ball must not be hooked until it is on the ground and has passed the first three feet of the front row of either team.
- 5—The ball is not fairly in the scrummage if it pass straight through, or if it enter and be kicked out at either side.
- 6—In all cases where the Referee orders a scrummage he must award to the team which is not responsible for the stoppage in the game the right of putting the ball into the scrummage. In case of doubt he must award the right to the side which is territorially on the defensive.
- 7—A scrummage ceases when the ball crosses the goal line. If it has been heeled back or knocked back the case must be dealt with under the Law 32 as wilfully kicked back.
- 8—It is illegal for more than three players from either team to form the front row of a scrummage before the ball is put into the scrummage. (No penalty unless persistent and wilful, when player must be ordered off 34(c).)
- 9—All scrums between the two "25" lines ordered for some infringement within ten yards of the touch line must take place ten yards from the touch line. Between the "25" lines and the goal lines the scrums must take place where the infringement occurred.
- 10—The Referee MAY order the ball to be put into the scrummage on either side he may choose (only to be done in special circumstances).

After a Tackle (Law 16).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
IF A PLAYER—		
1—Does not at once release the ball between himself and his opponents' goal line . .	16b	Penalty kick at the place of infringement.
2—Prevents an opponent releasing the ball or getting up after he has released it	16d	" " " "
3—Play the ball with his foot	16a	" " " "
4—Prevents the tackled player getting up . .	16d	" " " "
5—Does not at once release the ball, roll away from it and get up	16c	" " " "
6—Interferes with the ball when on the ground . .	16f	" " " "
7—Picks up the ball after a tackled player has released it in order that it may be played with the foot	16e	" " " "

RUGBY.

- NOTE*—1—*The player must be so held that there is a moment when he cannot play the ball or pass it to constitute a Tackle.*
 2—*The player may be held, but if his hands and the ball are free so that he can play the ball or pass it, he is not tackled.*
 3—*The player may be knocked or thrown down, and the ball may touch the ground, but, if he is not tackled he may get up, continue his run, or pass the ball, or play it with his foot (16).*
 4—*If the player is knocked or thrown down just outside the goal line, but not tackled, he may reach over or wriggle over on his hands and knees and score a try.*
 5—*If the player is brought down or falls down with the ball underneath his body, at such a moment he can neither play the ball nor pass it, therefore it is equivalent to a tackle and the player must get up and play the ball with the foot to bring it into play again.*
 6—*Whenever a player is tackled the ball must be played by the foot to bring it into play (16a).*
 7—*The ball must not be picked up by anyone until it has been played with the foot (16e).*
 8—*The player tackled must not push the ball away with his hands or feet while he is on the ground (16c).*
 9—*Handing the ball out to someone else is clearly forbidden by Law 16e.*

Off-side (Law 17).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
IF A PLAYER "OFF-SIDE"—		
1—Plays the ball	17e	Penalty kick at the place of infringement, or scrummage where the ball was last played by the offending side, at the option of the opposite side.
2—Tackles an opponent . .	17	" " " "
3—Approaches within 10 yards of an opponent with the ball, or waiting for the ball	17e	" " " "
4—Actively or passively obstructs an opponent with the ball, or waiting for the ball	17	" " " "
5—Wilfully remains within 10 yards of an opponent with the ball, or waiting for the ball	17e	" " " "
6—Shouts "all on-side" when players are not "all-on-side"	17e	" " " "
7—Stands in front of a line at right angles to the touch line when the ball is thrown in from touch.	17c	Penalty kick at place of infringement.
8—Enters the scrummage from his opponent's side	17a	" " " "

RUGBY.

OFF-SIDE (LAW 17)—*contd.*

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
9—Not being in a scrummage remains with either foot in front of the ball	17b	" " " "
10—Remains on his opponents' side of the ball when it is in a scrummage, so as to mark, or play on to, the opposing backs . . .	17	" " " "

NOTE—1—A player "off-side" is out of the game, until put "on-side" by one or other of the four ways laid down in a, b, c, d, of Law 18.

2—A player "off-side" must not even stand still, if in the way of his opponents so as to hinder them. He must get out of the way and beyond the 10 yards limit. To remain within the 10 yards limit is to "passively" obstruct.

3—A player waiting to make a fair-catch, may have a free-kick allowed when he fails to catch the ball if the Referee thinks he was intimidated by an opponent "off-side."

4—A player "off-side" cannot be put "on-side" by a player who is "on-side" running in front of him, but only by the player who has the ball, or has kicked the ball when behind him.

5—In all cases of accidental "off-side" a scrummage must be formed on the spot where it occurred (17).

6—If the ball or a player carrying it touch a player who is accidentally "off-side" the Referee must order a scrummage.

7—No player can be "off-side" in his own in-goal, except when a player of his own side is taking a free-kick or penalty from behind the goal line.

In Touch (Law 27).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
1—Ball not thrown out straight . . .	27	Scrummage 10 yards out.
2—Ball not thrown from the right spot . . .	..	Thrown out again at the right spot.
3—Charging, shoving, or holding an opponent at the line out . .	19d	Penalty kick.
4—Ball wilfully thrown, passed, or knocked into Touch . . .	28	Penalty kick or scrummage, at the option of the opposing team, (a) 10 yards out from the touch-line, (b) at the spot where such pass, knock, or throw occurred.
5—Ball wilfully thrown "not straight" out of Touch	..	Penalty kick—10 yards out from the touch-line.
6—Ball not thrown out 5 yards . . .	27	Scrummage 10 yards out.

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NOTE—1—*The Touch-line and all posts marking those are in Touch.*

- 2—*A player may be in Touch and yet play the ball with his foot, if the ball is not in Touch (27).*
- 3—*The ball, if in possession of a player, may cross the Touch-line provided the player does not touch the line or the ground beyond the line.*
- 4—*A player, provided he is not carrying the ball, may be in Touch and yet score a Try by touching the ball down with his hands.*
- 5—*A ball blown over the Touch-line and then blown back must be considered in Touch.*
- 6—*In Law 27 forced into "Touch" means "physically" forced.*
- 7—*The corner posts are in "Touch-in-goal."*
- 8—*If the ball, or a player carrying the ball, touch one of the corner posts before touching down, the ball must be considered as in "Touch-in-goal."*
- 9—*A player may himself be in "Touch-in-goal" and yet play the ball with his foot, if the ball be not in "Touch-in-goal": or he may, provided he is not carrying the ball, touch it down with his hands and score a Try.*
- 10—*The advantage Law does not apply to a crooked throw-out from Touch.*
- 11—*A player must not stand back and then charge into an opponent when the ball is thrown out. This does not debar a back from running up and taking the ball if there is a gap, but he must not run into an opponent while doing so.*
- 12—*Players may stand within five yards of the touch-line, but the ball must be thrown out at least five yards.*
- 13—*A player throwing the ball in from touch must have both feet in touch otherwise the ball shall be thrown in again.*

In General Play.

Infringement.	Law.	Penalty.
1—Foul play	34	Penalty kick, also for first offence, caution or order off; second offence, order off and report. Award a Try if one would have been scored but for the obstruction, etc.
(a) Wilful hacking, tripping, or striking	34a	" " " " •
(b) Holding player not in possession of the ball	34a	" " " "
(c) Illegal tackle, charge, push	34a	" " " "
Obstruction or interference	19a	" " " "
2—Misconduct	34b	" " " "

RUGBY.

IN GENERAL PLAY—*contd.*

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
3—Persistent infringement of the Laws	34c	Order off and report.
4—Causing unnecessary loss of time	35	Penalty kick.
5—Wilfully breaking any law for which the penalty is a scrummage ..	35	”
6—Wearing articles which are dangerous—buckles, rings, studs on boots, etc. ..	10	Stop game and order the removal of the articles.
7—Ball, or player carrying the ball, touches the Referee in the field of play	30	Scrummage at the spot.
8—Lying on the ball when on the ground instead of getting up or rolling away from the ball ..	20	Penalty kick.
9—Not himself running for the ball, wilfully charges or obstructs an opponent who has just kicked the ball, or who is not holding the ball	19f	Penalty kick— (a) at the place of infringement. (b) At the spot where the ball alights, at the option of the opposite team. If the ball alights in touch the kick is taken at or behind the spot 10 yards from the touch line and parallel to the goal line through the point where it crossed the touch line. If the ball alights in in-goal the kick is at or behind a spot not less than 10 yards from the goal line and parallel to the touch line through the point where it crossed the goal line.

RUGBY.

In-Goal (Law 33).

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
BY ATTACKING SIDE—		
1—Knock on or throw-forward	33	Touch-down.
2—Off-side	33	Touch-down.
3—Player carrying the ball touches the Referee	30	A Try at the spot.
4—Ball strikes the Referee or Touch-judge ..	30	A Try or Touch-down at the option of the Referee.
5—Ball strikes or is touched by a Spectator ..	30	Advantage in case of doubt given to visiting team.
6—Ball held by an opponent before it is grounded	31	Scrummage 5 yards out from the goal line.
7—Obstruction, unfair play, or interference so as to gain a Try	33	Disallow the Try, award a Touch-down, order a “Drop-out.”
8—Picking up ball after it has once been touched down, so as to improve the position of the Try	26c	Try where ball was first touched down.
9—Infringements not provided for	36	A Touch-down.
BY DEFENDING SIDE—		
1—Ball kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back across the goal line, and made dead (to include fumbling or heeling)	32	Scrummage at the spot from where it was kicked, passed, knocked, or carried back.
2—Knock-on or throw-forward	33	Scrummage 5 yards out from the goal line.
3—Player carrying the ball touches Referee ..	30	Touch-down, unless the player has run back across the goal line.
4—Ball strikes the Referee	30	Touch-down, or Try at discretion of Referee.
5—Players in front of kicker when he has retired behind his goal line to take a free kick ..	17d	Scrummage 5 yards out from the goal line opposite the mark.

RUGBY.

IN GOAL (LAW 33)—*contd.*

<i>Infringement.</i>	<i>Law.</i>	<i>Penalty.</i>
6—Ball does not cross the goal line when a free-kick is taken behind the same	23	Re-kick until the ball does cross the goal line.
7—Obstruction, unfair play, or interference so as to prevent a Try ..	26	Award a Try if one would have been gained but for the interference, etc.
8—Infringement not provided for	36	Scrummage 5 yards from the goal line opposite the place of infringement.

Kick after a Fair-catch (Law 23).

- 1—May be a place-kick, drop-kick, or punt.
- 2—The catcher must take the kick.
- 3—In case the wrong man takes the kick, the Referee should stop him if he notices it in time. If not, and the kick is taken, a scrummage should be ordered at the mark.
- 4—The kick must be in the direction of the opponents' goal line. If not, a scrummage should be ordered at the mark.
- 5—Any player, except the kicker, may place the ball if a place-kick is taken.
- 6—The kicker may not touch the ball after it has been placed on the ground, or the kick is forfeited, and a scrummage at the mark should be ordered.
- 7—The kicker's team must stand behind the kicker, even when the kicker retires behind his goal line to take the kick.
- 8—If any get in front, a scrummage at the mark must be ordered, unless the kick has been taken from behind the kicker's goal line, when a scrummage 5 yards out from the goal line should be ordered.
- 9—The opposing team must stand on, or behind, the line of the mark with both feet. Any standing with one foot over must be considered to have charged, and the Referee should whistle and allow "no charge."
- 10—The Referee must see that the opposing team do not gradually come up over the mark. If any do, the Referee must whistle, order them back, and allow "no charge."
- 11—The opposing team may charge when the kicker commences to run, or offers to kick, in case of a drop-kick or punt, or if a place-kick, as soon as the ball touches the ground.
- 12—If the kick be taken from behind the goal line the ball must cross the line. If not another kick must be taken.

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Kick after a Penalty (Law 24).

- 1—May be a place-kick, a drop-kick, or punt, and any player may take the kick.
- 2—The kicker's team must stand behind the kicker, even when the kicker retires behind his goal line to take the kick.
- 3—If any get in front, a scrummage at the mark should be ordered, unless the kick has been taken from behind the kicker's goal line, when a scrummage 5 yards out from the goal line should be ordered.
- 4—If the kick is a place-kick, the kicker may place the ball for himself.
- 5—If the kick be taken from behind the goal line the ball must cross the line or another kick must be taken until it does cross the line.
- 6—The opposing team must stand on or behind the line of mark and remain passive until the kick has been taken.
- 7—The opposing team may not charge over the line of the mark.
- 8—If any do charge over the line of the mark, the Referee may regard the charge as misconduct and caution the player or order him off.
- 9—If any charge and interfere with the flight of the ball, or illegally stop it, the Referee may allow a goal, if he is of opinion that a goal would undoubtedly have been scored, or he may allow the option of another kick.

NOTE—Remaining "passive" means that all players must remain standing with their hands by their sides and must in no way attempt to put the kicker off his kick.

KICKS.

Kick at Goal after a Try (Law 25).

- 1—Must be a place-kick and any player may take the kick.
- 2—The Referee must see that the ball is brought out in a straight line.
- 3—Any player may handle or place the ball. The ball may be thrown out or kicked out to the placer, or dropped by the player carrying it without infringing any law.
- 4—After a charge has been disallowed, any player, except the kicker, may replace the ball, or alter the spot, for the place-kick.
- 5—The kicker and placer must be distinct persons, and a kicker may not place the ball for himself to kick.
- 6—If the kicker touches the ball after it has been placed on the ground, even after a charge has been disallowed, the kick is forfeited, and a "kick-off" should be ordered.
- 7—The Referee must disallow the kick at once and not wait until after the kick has been taken.

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- 8—No other player may take the kick after the intending kicker has broken the law.
- 9—If the player accidentally drops the ball after he has got into position to place it, the ball may be recovered and placed. The Referee should be certain the ball was accidentally dropped.
- 10—All the kicker's team, except the placer, must be behind the ball when kicked. If any get in front the kick must be disallowed, and a kick-off ordered.
- 11—The opposing team must stand behind the goal line with both feet. Any standing with one foot over must be considered to have charged, and the Referee must whistle and allow "no charge."
- 12—If, after a charge has been disallowed, any do charge and interfere with the flight of the ball or illegally stop it, the Referee may allow a goal, if he is of opinion that a goal would undoubtedly have been scored, or he may allow the option of another kick. This applies to any free-kick at goal from a Try, Penalty, or Mark.
- 13—The opposing team may charge as soon as the ball is placed on the ground.
- 14—If the Referee whistles to disallow a charge, just as the kicker takes his kick, such kicker has the option of another kick, that is, if he has kicked a goal he can allow it to stand, if he has not he can take a second kick. This also applies to a kick after a fair-catch.

RUGBY.

ARMY REFEREES' SOCIETY.

The following Officers and Other Ranks are known to be qualified to act as Referees:—

- L/Sergt. L. Ackerman, No. 5 Section, R.A.O.C., Bramley.
 Capt. D. B. Aitken, D.F.C., 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders, India.
 Capt. H. S. Anderson, R.E., H.Q. 52nd (Lowland) Div., R.E., T.A. Rutherglen.
 Major S. Arnott, R.A.M.C., Guards Depot, Caterham.
 C.S.M. G. Bentley, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry, Catterick.
 C.S.M. W. Berwick, D.C.M., 1st Bn. Border Regt., Holywood.
 Capt. A. V. Bird, R.A., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
 Capt. H. L. Birks, R.T. Corps, H.Q. Western Command, Chester.
 Major R. Briggs, R.T.C. Central Schools, Wool.
 Capt. D. C. Bullen-Smith, M.C., 2nd Bn. K.O.S.Bs., India.
 Capt. E. E. E. Cass, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Tidworth.
 Capt. W. F. H. Chambers, M.C., 1st Bn. Border Regt., Holywood.
 Major A. F. P. Christison, M.C., 2nd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, Aldershot.
 Lieut. T. H. Clarke, Gloucestershire Regt., attd. R.A.O.C., Aldershot.
 Major J. A. Daniel, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Bn. Welch Regt., Aldershot.
 Lieut. J. W. Deacon, 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., Plymouth.
 Lieut. G. T. Denaro, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., Portsmouth.
 Lieut. C. S. Duncan, Cameron Highlanders, R.M.C., Camberley.
 Major H. G. Eady, M.C., S.M.E., Chatham.
 Capt. W. J. F. Eassie, R.A.S.C., Catterick.
 Lieut. F. H. Else, 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
 Capt. J. W. Emslie, 5th Bn. R.T. Corps, Perham Down.
 Lieut. C. K. T. Faithfull, 1st Bn. D. of W. Regt., Aldershot.
 L/Corpl. C. A. Ford, Depot Bn. R.E., Chatham.
 Rev. D. B. L. Foster, C.F., Bordon.
 Capt. A. S. Godley, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, India.
 Sergt. H. Griffiths, No. 12 Section, R.A.O.C., Egypt.
 Lieut. C. R. Harman, 16th Field Bde., R.A., Edinburgh.
 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harrison, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Green Howards, Portland.
 Lieut. G. D. G. Heyman, Depot, The King's Regt., Seaforth, Liverpool.
 Capt. H. M. Hinde, O.B.E., R.A.S.C. Mess, Catterick.
 Capt. P. E. C. Honeyman, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, India.
 Rev. J. C. Jones, C.F., Woolwich.
 R.S.M. J. H. Jones, Depot, The Welch Regt., Cardiff.
 Lieut. J. M. Kerr, 16th Field Bde., R.A., Edinburgh.
 Capt. G. M. Kinmott, Scots Guards, Sudan Defence Force.
 Lieut. G. Laing, 1st Bn. D. of W. Regt., Aldershot.
 Pte. J. Limbird, No. 5 Section, R.A.O.C., Bramley.
 Capt. F. J. Lockington, M.C., Depot, P. of W. Vols., Warrington.
 C.Q.M.S. W. Love, 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards, Egypt.
 Lieut. L. O. Lyne, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Catterick.
 Capt. G. V. Micklam, R.E., India.
 Lieut. H. E. F. Middleton, "A" Corps, Royal Signals, Aldershot.
 Capt. J. A. Middleton, 42nd (East Lancs.) Div., R.A.S.C., T.A. Manchester.
 L/Sergt. W. J. Morris, 5th Div. Signals, Catterick.

RUGBY.

- R.Q.M.S. M. Mulchinch, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., Catterick
Lieut. S. R. Osmond, R.M.A., Woolwich.
Major J. E. C. Partridge, 35, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.
Major G. A. M. Paxton, 1st Bn. Essex Regt., Catterick.
Major W. R. C. Penney, Royal Signals, Bulford.
Capt. G. H. C. Pennycook, M.B.E., 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt., India.
Lieut. H. St. M. M. Perry, 16th Field Bde., R.A., Edinburgh.
Major O. B. G. Philby, 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry, India.
Major W. F. H. Pratt, M.C., R.A., India.
Lieut. T. G. Rennie, The Black Watch, Staff College, Camberley.
Lieut. H. Rew, R.T.C. Centre, Bovington.
Lieut. H. J. Sayers, 4th Light Bde., R.A., Deepcut.
Major J. A. Scrutton, M.C., R.T.C. Mess, Bovington.
Capt. R. B. Y. Simpson, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry, Catterick.
Capt. R. T. Somerville, M.C., Depot, K.O.R. Regt., Lancaster.
C.Q.M.S. T. O. Thomas, R.C. of Signals, Bulford.
Sergt. G. Townend, 1st Bn. D. of W. Regt., Aldershot.
Capt. R. L. Travers, 2nd Bn. Q.O.R.W. Kent Regt., Aldershot.
Capt. C. P. Trevor, R.A.O.C., Aldershot.
Lieut. C. L. Troop, 1st Bn. D. of W. Regt., Aldershot.
Major C. M. Usher, O.B.E., Gordon Highlanders, H.Q., Eastern
Command, Horse Guards, S.W.1.
Sergt.-Instr. W. A. Vaughan, A.E.C., Belfast.
Sergt.-Instr. D. A. Walker, A.E.C., Bovington.
Lieut.-Col. H. N. G. Watson, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A.S.C., Aldershot.
2nd Lieut. P. G. L. Weston, 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., Colchester.
Lieut. J. H. H. Whitty, 2nd Bn. Q.O.R.W. Kent Regt., Aldershot.
Capt. H. F. Whitmore, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt., Gosport.
Rev. J. A. Williamson, C.F., Attd. 2nd Bn. Black Watch, Colchester.
Capt. A. S. Wilson, A.E.C., R.M.C., Camberley.
Major G. D. Young, Regtl. Headquarters, Welsh Guards, Birdcage
Walk, S.W.

NOTE.—The Army Rugby Union hope that in future years it will be possible to arrange for all Service matches to be refereed by referees on the Army Referees' Society List. They ask all past and present players to assist by forwarding the names of suitable referees for inclusion on the list, to the Hon. Secretary, Army Rugby Union, through Command Representatives.

RUGBY.

ARMY RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

Year	Winners	Runners-up
1906-07	2nd Bn. D.W. Regt.	Training Bn., R.E.
1907-08	1st Bn. Leicester Regt.	1st Bn. Welch Regt.
1908-09	1st Bn. Welch Regt.	2nd Bn. S. Wales Borderers
1909-10	2nd Bn. Gloucester Regt.	1st Bn. Leicester Regt.
1910-11	1st Bn. Leicester Regt.	2nd Life Guards
1911-12	1st Bn. Leicester Regt.	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.
1912-13	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.	1st Bn. Gloucester Regt.
1913-14	2nd Bn. D.W. Regt.	1st Bn. Gloucester Regt.
1914-19	No Competition.	
1919-20	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.	2nd Life Guards
1920-21	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.	Training Bn., R.E.
1921-22	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.	1st Bn. Gloucester Regt.
1922-23	1st Bn. Welsh Guards	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.
1923-24	2nd Bn. Welch Regt.	1st Bn. Welsh Guards
1924-25	1st Bn. S. Wales Borderers	Royal Horse Guards
1925-26	1st Bn. S. Wales Borderers	1st Bn. Welsh Guards
1926-27	1st Bn. S. Wales Borderers	R.E., Aldershot
1927-28	1st Bn. S. Wales Borderers	1st Bn. King's Own R. Regt.
1928-29	1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt.	1st Bn. Welsh Guards
1929-30	1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt.	Training Bn., R.E.
1930-31	1st Bn. D.W. Regt.	Training Bn., R.E.
1931-32	1st Bn. Welsh Guards	2nd Bn. Leicester Regt.
1932-33	1st Bn. D.W. Regt.	2nd Bn. Leicester Regt.

INTER-SERVICE MATCHES.

The Royal Navy v. The Army.

Year	Winners	Score
1907 Spring	The Royal Navy	15 pts. to 14
1907 Autumn	The Royal Navy	15 pts. to 0
1909	The Royal Navy	26 pts. to 0
1910	The Royal Navy	19 pts. to 10
1911	The Army	22 pts. to 13
1912	The Royal Navy	16 pts. to 8
1913	The Royal Navy	18 pts. to 8
1914	The Army	26 pts. to 14
1915-1919	No Match	
1920	The Royal Navy	23 pts. to 11
1921	The Royal Navy	11 pts. to 10
1922	The Royal Navy	7 pts. to 3
1923	The Royal Navy	16 pts. to 11
1924	The Army	19 pts. to 5
1925	The Army	11 pts. to 8
1926	The Army	24 pts. to 10
1927	The Royal Navy	6 pts. to 3
1928	The Army	11 pts. to 5
1929	The Army	17 pts. to 11
1930	The Army	16 pts. to 10
1931	The Royal Navy	6 pts. to 0
1932	The Army	11 pts. to 0
1933	The Army	19 pts. to 0



[Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.]

**1ST BATTALION THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT.
WINNERS OF THE ARMY RUGBY CUP, 1932 AND 1933.**

RUGBY.

The Army v. The Royal Air Force.

Year	Winners	Score
1920	The Army	21 pts. to 9
1921	The Royal Air Force	26 pts. to 3
1922	The Army	23 pts. to 8
1923	The Royal Air Force	13 pts. to 8
1924	The Royal Air Force	8 pts. to 3
1925	Drawn	6 pts. to 6
1926	The Army	11 pts. to 0
1927	The Army	22 pts. to 0
1928	The Army	18 pts. to 6
1929	The Army	27 pts. to 0
1930	The Army	14 pts. to 8
1931	The Royal Air Force	16 pts. to 5
1932	The Army	21 pts. to 4
1933	The Army	12 pts. to 3

The British Army v The French Army.

Year	Winners	Score
1920	French Army	15 pts. to 6 (Paris)
1921	Match Cancelled	
1922	British Army	13 pts. to 6 (Paris)
1923	French Army	15 pts. to 6 (London)
1924	British Army	21 pts. to 17 (Paris)
1925	Drawn	9 pts. to 9 (London)
1926	British Army	19 pts. to 13 (Paris)
1927	British Army	12 pts. to 6 (London)
1928	French Army	29 pts. to 10 (Paris)
1929	British Army	21 pts. to 8 (London)
1930	British Army	5 pts. to 0 (Paris)
1931	British Army	21 pts. to 12 (London)
1932-33	No Match	

List of Players who have represented the Army against the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and French Army.

* Denotes Killed in Great War, 1914-18.

- Capt. W. H. H. Aitken, R.E. R.N., 1924. R.A.F., 1924. F.A., 1924.
 Capt. R. P. G. Anderson, R.E. R.N., 1925-26. R.A.F., 1925. F.A., 1925.
 L/Corpl. G. W. Annesley, D. of W. Regt. R.A.F., 1931.
 Major S. Arnott, R.A.M.C. R.N., 1922. R.A.F., 1922.
 Lieut. A. R. Aslett, K.O.R. Regt. R.N., 1921-22-24-25-26-28-29. R.A.F., 1921-22-24-25-27-28-29. F.A., 1922-24-26-27-28-29.
 Capt. C. A. Baker, M.C., S.W.Bs. R.N., 1913-24. R.A.F., 1924. F.A., 1924-25.
 Capt. P. E. R. Baker-Jones, R.A. R.N., 1920-21-22-23. R.A.F., 1920-21-23. F.A., 1920-23.
 Lieut. G. E. R. Bastin, R.A. R.N., 1928. R.A.F., 1928-29. F.A., 1928.
 Lieut. C. C. Beaty-Pownall, Leicestershire Regt. F.A., 1930-31. R.A.F., 1931.
 Major R. P. G. Begbie, D.S.O., M.C., R.G.A. R.N., 1908-09-11-12.
 Pte. E. Bentley, D. of W. Regt. R.A.F., 1931.
 Lieut. G. C. Bloxham, R.A. R.N., 1921.
 Sergt. A. Boast, Welsh Guards. R.N., 1933. R.A.F., 1933.
 Brig. C. A. Bolton, C.B.E., R.T. Corps. R.N., 1909-10.
 Capt. I. R. B. Bond, M.C., Suffolk Regt. R.N., 1907.
 Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., K.R.R. Corps. R.N., 1912.
 Major J. D. Bowie, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1911.
 *Lieut. E. F. Boyd, Northumberland Fusiliers. R.N., 1914.
 Lieut.-Col. A. W. S. Brock, C.M.G., D.S.O., Leicestershire Regt. R.N., 1909.
 Capt. R. L. Brown, R.E. R.N., 1921. R.A.F., 1921.
 Lieut. W. F. Browne, D. of W. Regt. R.N., 1924-25-26-27-28-29. R.A.F., 1924-26-27-28. F.A., 1924-25-26-27-28-29.
 Capt. G. J. Bryan, R.E. R.N., 1924-25-26-27-28. R.A.F., 1924-25-26-27-28. F.A., 1925-26-27-28.
 Lieut.-Col. H. I. Bulkeley, M.C., R.E. R.N., 1909.
 Lieut.-Col. E. D. Caddell, M.C., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1907-08.

RUGBY.

- Major G. C. Campbell, R.E. R.N., 1909.
 Capt. N. J. O. Carbutt, M.C., R.A. R.N., 1921.
 Major C. A. S. Carleton, D.S.O., Welch Regt. R.N., 1911.
 Capt. E. E. Cass, D.S.O., M.C., K.O.Y.L.I. R.N., 1925-26-27. R.A.F., 1925-26-27. F.A., 1925-26-27.
 Capt. d'E. G. Chamberlain, Hampshire Regt. R.A.F., 1927. F.A., 1927.
 Capt. G. M. Churcher, M.C., R.A. R.A.F., 1921.
 Lieut. T. H. Clarke, Gloucestershire Regt. R.N., 1932. R.A.F., 1932.
 Lieut. J. D. Clinch, Middlesex Regt. R.N., 1926. R.A.F., 1926. F.A., 1926.
 Lieut. J. R. Cole, Loyal Regt. R.N., 1928-29-30-31-32-33. R.A.F., 1928-29-30-32-33. F.A., 1928-29-30.
 Lieut.-Col. W. S. D. Craven, D.S.O., R.F.A. R.N., 1910-11-12-13.
 Lieut. J. A. Crawford, R.E. R.N., 1932-33. R.A.F., 1932-33.
 Major K. N. Crawford, M.C., R.E. R.A.F., 1921.
 Lieut. D. Cross, 10th R. Hussars. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
 Spr. A. J. Croston, R.E. R.N., 1933. R.A.F., 1933.
 Lieut. R. I. Davies, R. Berkshire Regt. R.N., 1922. R.A.F., 1923.
 Lieut. H. L. V. Day, R.F.A. R.N., 1920-22-23. R.A.F., 1922. F.A., 1922.
 Lieut. G. J. Dean, R.T. Corps. R.A.F., 1933.
 Capt. F. Dearden, R.A. R.N., 1923. R.A.F., 1922-23. F.A., 1922-23.
 Major A. G. C. De Smidt, R.A.S.C. R.N., 1907-08.
 Lieut. Sir T. G. Devitt, Bart., Seaforth Highlanders. R.N., 1928-30. R.A.F., 1928. F.A., 1928.
 Lieut. E. E. Down, Dorsetshire Regt. R.N., 1926. R.A.F., 1926. F.A., 1926.
 Capt. B. M. Dunn, M.C., Welch Regt. R.N., 1925-26. R.A.F., 1925-26. F.A., 1922-24-25.
 *Lieut.-Col. G. E. B. Dobbs, R.E. R.N., 1907.
 Pte. F. Dowas, D of W. Regt. R.A.F. 1907. F.A., 1927.
 Lieut. C. S. Duncan, Cameron Highlanders. R.N., 1921. F.A., 1923.
 Lieut. C. K. T. Faithfull, D. of W. Regt. R.N., 1924-27-28. R.A.F., 1924-26-27-28. F.A., 1924-26-28.
 Lieut. G. G. J. Fenton, R.A. R.A.F., 1931.
 Capt. J. G. Fitzmaurice, R.T. Corps. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
 Lieut. L. D. Furber, K.S.L.I. R.N., 1908-09.
 Major H. Gardner, M.C., R.A. R.N., 1910-11-12-14.
 L/Corpl. P. E. Gibbons, Welsh Guards. R.N., 1928. R.A.F., 1928.
 S.M. (I) H. G. Giles, Welsh Guards, A.P.T.S. R.N., 1923. F.A., 1926.
 *Lieut. R. E. Gordon, R.F.A. R.N., 1913.
 Col. G. C. Gowlland, R.E. R.N., 1907-09-10-13-14.
 Major F. W. Gransmore, Welch Regt. R.N., 1909.
 Major M. A. Green, Northamptonshire Regt. R.N., 1925. R.A.F., 1925. F.A., 1925.
 Major A. L. P. Griffith, D.S.O., R.A. R.N., 1911-12.
 Capt. W. Grischotti, K.S.L.I. R.N., 1907-08-09.
 Lieut. J. C. Hardy, R.C. of Signals. F.A., 1929.
 Lieut. L. J. Harris, R.E. R.N., 1931.
 Major E. G. W. W. Harrison, R.A. R.N., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harrison, D.S.O., Green Howards. R.N., 1910-11-14.
 Major A. S. Heale, M.C., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1912.
 Col. L. M. Heath, C.I.E., M.C., 19th Punjabis. R.N., 1912.
 Major G. Hedderwick, M.C., R.T. Corps. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920-21. F.A., 1920.
 Major R. Hemphill, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1913.
 Lieut. K. L. Herbert, The Border Regt. R.N., 1921-23-25. R.A.F., 1923-25. F.A., 1925.
 Col. B. A. Hill, D.S.O., R.A.O.C. R.N., 1907-08-09.
 Capt. H. M. Hinde, O.B.E., R.A.S.C. R.N., 1921-22-23. R.A.F., 1921-22. F.A., 1922-23.
 Lieut. P. G. Hobbs, R.A. R.N., 1933. R.A.F., 1933.
 Brig.-Gen. R. F. A. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. R.N., 1907.
 Lieut. R. G. S. Hobbs, R.A. R.N., 1929-30-31-32. R.A.F., 1929-30-31-32. F.A., 1929-30.
 *Lieut. J. L. Huggan, R.A.M.C. R.N., 1913-14.
 Capt. P. E. C. Honeyman, Royal Scots. R.N., 1923-25. R.A.F., 1923-25-26. F.A., 1925-27.
 Lieut. E. W. F. de V. Hunt, R.A. R.N., 1929-30-31-32. R.A.F., 1929-30-31-32. F.A., 1929-30-31.

RUGBY.

- Major W. L. Huntingford, C.B.E., R.M.A. R.N., 1908.
 Capt. C. R. M. Hutchison, D.S.O., M.C., R.H.A. R.N., 1913-14.
 Corpl. C. Hyland, 2nd Life Guards. R.N., 1920-21. R.A.F., 1920-21.
 Lieut. F. R. Levers, R.A. F.A., 1931.
 *Lieut. A. M. Jackson, R.E. R.N., 1914.
 Lieut. F. C. Jackson, I.M.S. R.A.F., 1932.
 C.S.M. (I) C. W. Jones, Welch Regt., A.P.T.S. R.N., 1920-22. R.A.F., 1922-23. F.A., 1922-23.
 Sergt. D. Jones, S.W.Bs. R.N., 1926-27-28. R.A.F., 1926-27-28. F.A., 1926-28.
 Pte. R. L. Jones, Welch Regt. R.A.F., 1923.
 Capt. G. C. MacM. Kavanagh, R.E. F.A., 1923.
 Major R. H. A. Kellie, M.C., R.A. R.N., 1912.
 Lieut. D. A. Kendrew, Leicestershire Regt. R.N., 1932-33. R.A.F., 1933.
 Lieut. I. J. Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers. R.N., 1922. R.A.F., 1921-22. F.A., 1922-23.
 Lieut. Q. E. M. A. King, R.F.A. R.N., 1921-23. R.A.F., 1921.
 Capt. L. H. Kitton, M.B.E., M.C., Beds. & Herts. Regt. F.A., 1922.
 Major F. H. Lacey, M.C., Welch Regt. R.N., 1913.
 Major P. H. Lawless, M.C., Middlesex Regt. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
 Brig. C. G. Liddell, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Leicestershire Regt. R.N., 1912.
 Lieut.-Col. R. W. Ling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. R.A. R.N., 1913-14.
 Lieut. I. G. Loch, R.E. R.A.F., 1925. F.A., 1925.
 Major A. H. MacIlwaine, D.S.O., M.C., R.A. R.N., 1913-14-21. R.A.F., 1921.
 *Major B. Maclear, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. R.N., 1907.
 Lieut. G. B. Macnamara, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers. R.N., 1922-27. R.A.F., 1922. F.A., 1922.
 Major W. E. Mann, D.S.O., R.F.A. R.N., 1911.
 Rev. H. G. Marshall, C.F. R.N., 1910.
 Lieut. A. G. Martin, S.W.Bs. R.N., 1931. R.A.F., 1931. F.A., 1931.
 Capt. R. B. Maxwell, R.A.O.C. R.N., 1927. R.A.F., 1927. F.A., 1927.
 Lieut. C. C. McCreight, R.A. R.N., 1930. R.A.F., 1929-30-31. F.A., 1930-31.
 Lieut. K. J. McIntyre, R.T. Corps. R.N., 1930. R.A.F., 1930. F.A., 1930.
 Capt. H. McVicker, R.A.M.C. R.N., 1927-28. R.A.F., 1927. F.A., 1927.
 Capt. J. A. Middleton, R.A.S.C. R.N., 1922-23. R.A.F., 1921-22-23. F.A., 1922.
 Lieut. H. G. P. Miles, D. of W. Regt. F.A., 1931.
 Capt. R. K. Millar, R.E. R.N., 1923-24-25. R.A.F., 1923-24-25. F.A., 1923-24.
 Major R. H. Montgomery, M.C., Welch Regt. R.N., 1909.
 L/Sergt. W. A. Morton, K.O.R. Regt. R.N., 1928-29. R.A.F., 1928-29-30. F.A., 1928-29.
 *Lieut. A. G. W. Neave, Indian Army. R.N., 1914.
 Lieut. A. W. Newton, R. Dublin Fusiliers. R.N., 1907-08.
 Lieut. D. H. Nott, Worcestershire Regt. R.N., 1929-30. R.A.F., 1929-30. F.A., 1929-30.
 Lieut. A. L. Novis, Leicestershire Regt. R.N., 1929-30-31-32-33. R.A.F., 1929-30-31-32-33. F.A., 1929-30.
 Capt. G. W. Oliphant, D. of W. Regt. R.N., 1914.
 Lieut. G. V. Palmer, Queen's R. Regt. R.N., 1922-27-28. R.A.F., 1922-23-27-28. F.A., 1922-23-24-27-28.
 Major J. E. C. Partridge, Welch Regt. R.N., 1907-08-09-10.
 Sergt. F. A. Pates, Welsh Guards. R.N., 1921-24. R.A.F., 1923-24. F.A., 1923.
 Lieut. G. Peddie, R.A. R.N., 1930. R.A.F., 1930. F.A., 1930.
 Major W. R. C. Penney, O.B.E., M.C., R.C. of S. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
 Lieut. E. C. Penny, R.F.A. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
 Capt. R. M. Phillips, Welch Regt. R.N., 1925-26. R.A.F., 1925-26. F.A., 1925-26.
 Rev. V. J. Pike, C.F. R.N., 1933. R.A.F., 1933.
 Gdsmn. W. C. Powell, Welsh Guard. R.N., 1925. R.A.F., 1925. F.A., 1925.
 Lieut. J. L. Proudlock, R.A. R.N., 1927.
 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Purdon, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1908.
 Capt. J. A. Pym, M.C., R.G.A. R.N. 1910-11-12.
 Capt. B. C. Quill, M.C., Queen's R. Regt. R.N., 1911-12.
 Lieut. S. T. A. Radcliffe, R.E. R.N., 1932-33. R.A.F., 1932-33. F.A., 1931.

RUGBY.

- Gdsmn. T. E. Rees, Welsh Guards. R.N., 1926-28. R.A.F., 1926-28. F.A., 1926-28.
- Lieut. T. G. Rennie, Black Watch. R.N., 1921-23-24-25. R.A.F., 1921-23-24-25. F.A., 1923-24-25.
- Lieut. H. Rew, R.T. Corps. R.N., 1929-30-31-32-33. R.A.F., 1929-30-31-32-33. F.A., 1929-30-31.
- Lieut. B. W. Reynolds, D. of W. Regt. R.N., 1931. R.A.F., 1931. F.A., 1931.
- Lieut. J. A. M. Rice-Evans, R. Welch Fusiliers. R.N., 1929-30-31. R.A.F., 1929-30-31.
- *Lieut. E. S. Rideout, R.E. R.N., 1913.
- *Lieut. L. Robertson, Cameron Highlanders. R.N., 1908-09-10-12-13-14.
- Lieut.-Col. T. T. H. Robinson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1907.
- Major W. B. N. Roderick, Coldstream Guards. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
- Capt. C. H. B. Rodham, M.C., R. Garhwal Rifles. R.N., 1930. R.A.F., 1930. F.A., 1930.
- Col. W. L. Y. Rogers, D.S.O., R.A. R.N., 1908.
- Lieut. J. H. Rohde, R.E. R.N., 1910.
- Capt. J. A. Ross, H.L.I. R.N., 1922-23-24-25-26-27. R.A.F., 1922-24-25-27. F.A., 1922-24-25-26-27.
- L/Corpl. E. H. Sadler, R.C. of Signals. R.N., 1931-32-33. R.A.F., 1931-32-33. F.A., 1931.
- Lieut. G. A. P. Sanders, R.A. R.N., 1924. R.A.F., 1924. F.A., 1924.
- Lieut. H. R. Saunders, R.A. R.N., 1926. R.A.F., 1926. F.A., 1926.
- Lieut. H. J. Sayers, R.A. R.N., 1933. R.A.F., 1932.
- Major R. MacK. Scobie, M.C., R.E. R.N., 1914-20-23. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
- Lieut. E. P. Sewell, Northamptonshire Regt. R.N., 1927-31. R.A.F., 1927. F.A., 1927.
- Capt. W. G. M. Shewen, K.O.S.Bs. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
- Lieut. F. W. Simpson, R.E. R.N., 1931-32-33. R.A.F., 1932.
- Capt. R. B. Y. Simpson, Durham Light Infantry. R.N., 1920. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.
- *Lieut.-Col. J. R. Simson, Highland Light Infantry. R.N., 1907.
- Major J. T. Simson, R.A.M.C. R.N., 1910-11.
- *Lieut. R. F. Simson, R.F.A. R.N., 1911-12-13.
- Lieut.-Col. L. M. Stevens, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regt. R.N., 1908.
- Capt. W. H. Stevenson, 3/16th Pubjab Regt. R.N., 1925. R.A.F., 1925.
- Major J. S. W. Stone, M.C., R.E. R.N., 1920. F.A., 1920.
- Capt. P. S. B. Sydenham, R.E. F.A., 1923.
- Lieut.-Col. E. J. B. Tagg, D.S.O., K.O.Y.L.I. R.N., 1910.
- Lieut. G. Taylor, West Yorkshire Regt. R.N., 1931. R.A.F., 1931-33. F.A., 1931.
- Lieut. J. C. J. Teague, R.M.L.I. R.N., 1909.
- Lieut. T. B. L. Tennant, R.A. R.N., 1921. R.A.F., 1921-22. F.A., 1922-24.
- Lieut. L. G. Thomas, R.E. R.N., 1924. R.A.F., 1924. F.A., 1924.
- Sergt W. Thomas, South Wales Borderers. R.N., 1927. R.A.F., 1927.
- Lieut.-Col. J. N. Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., R.A., 1911-13.
- Sergt. G. Townend, Duke of Wellington's Regt., R.A. R.N., 1928-29-30. R.A.F., 1928-29-30. F.A., 1928-29-30-31.
- Lieut. C. L. Troop, Duke of Wellington's Regt. R.N., 1931-32-33. R.A.F., 1931-32-33. F.A., 1931.
- Major B. H. G. Tucker, M.B.E., Gurkha Rifles. R.N., 1924-27. R.A.F., 1924-27. F.A., 1927.
- Major F. T. Turner, M.C., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1907-08.
- Lieut. D. Turquand-Young, Royal Tank Corps. R.N., 1926. R.A.F., 1925-26. F.A., 1925-26.
- Lieut. A. W. Tyler, R.A. R.N., 1932-33. R.A.F., 1932-33.
- Major C. M. Usher, O.B.E., Gordon Highlanders. R.N., 1912-13-14-22. R.A.F., 1920-22-23. F.A., 1920-22-23.
- Lieut. A. Vaughan-Jones, R.A. R.N., 1932.
- *Lieut. R. H. Wade-Geary, R.G.A. R.N., 1910-12.
- Lieut. J. W. Wainwright, R.A. R.N., 1929. R.A.F., 1929-30. F.A., 1929-30-31.
- *Lieut. H. J. I. Walker, Warwickshire Regt. R.N., 1914.
- C.S.M. J. W. Whelpton, King's Own Royal Regt. F.A., 1928.
- Capt. W. C. Wilkins, Royal Tank Corps. R.A.F., 1920. F.A., 1920.

RUGBY.

- Lieut. P. L. Wilkinson, R.E. R.A.F., 1923.
 Major M. J. Williamson, M.C., R.A.M.C. R.N., 1910.
 Lieut.-Col. W. C. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., D. of W. Regt. R.N.,
 1907-08-09-10-11.
 Lieut. H. H. C. Withers, R.E. R.N., 1929-30-31-32. R.A.F., 1928-29-30-31-32.
 F.A., 1928-29-30-31.
 Lieut. J. B. Worton, Middlesex Regt. R.N., 1921-22-23-24. R.A.F.,
 1922-23-24. F.A., 1922-24-29.
 Lieut. K. M. Wright, R.A. R.N., 1929-30. R.A.F., 1929-30. F.A., 1927-29-30.
 Capt. R. F. Wright, R.A. F.A., 1923
 Lieut. A. T. Young, Royal Tank Corps. R.N., 1926-27-28-29. R.A.F.,
 1926-27-28. F.A., 1926-27-28.
 Major G. D. Young, Welsh Guards. R.N., 1920-22-23-24. R.A.F.,
 1920-22-23-24. F.A., 1920-23-24.

NOTE: The second match in 1907, played on December 18th, 1907, has been included in above list for convenience as "1908."

RUGBY.

LIST OF ARMY PLAYERS WHO HAVE OBTAINED INTERNATIONAL HONOURS.

NOTE: **E** denotes against England. **S** denotes against Scotland.
I denotes against Ireland. **W** denotes against Wales. **N.Z.**
denotes against New Zealand. **S.A.** denotes against South
Africa. **N.S.W.** denotes against New South Wales. **F** denotes
against France.

* Denotes Killed in Great War, 1914-18.

ENGLAND.

- Lieut. A. R. Aslett, King's Own Royal Regt. S., 1926-29. I., 1926. W.,
1926. F., 1926-29.
- *Corpl. H. Berry, Gloucestershire Regt. S., 1910. I., 1910. W., 1910.
F., 1910.
- Brigadier C. A. Bolton, C.B.E., Royal Tank Corps. F., 1909.
- Major W. N. Bolton, Wiltshire Regt. S., 1882-83-84-87. I., 1882-83-84-85-87
W., 1883-84.
- Lieut. C. A. Crompton, R.E. S., 1871.
- Major C. W. Crosse, K.D.Gs. S., 1874. I., 1875.
- Col. F. L. Cunliffe, R.A. S., 1874.
- Major F. B. G. d'Aguilar, R.E. S., 1872.
- Lieut. H. L. V. Day, R.F.A. S., 1926. W., 1920-22. F., 1922.
- Lieut. G. J. Dean, Royal Tank Corps. I., 1931.
- Lieut. Sir T. G. Devitt, Bart., Seaforth Highlanders. I., 1926. F., 1926.
W., 1928. N.S.W., 1928.
- *Lieut.-Col. G. E. B. Dobbs, R.E. I., 1906. W., 1906.
- Lieut. C. K. T. Faithfull, Duke of Wellington's Regt. S., 1926. I., 1924.
F., 1926.
- Lieut.-Col. W. M. Grylls, 52nd Sikhs. I., 1905.
- Lieut.-Col. H. C. Harrison, D.S.O., The Green Howards. S., 1909-14.
I., 1914. F., 1914.
- Major-General Sir R. S. F. Henderson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.M.C. S.,
1883-84. W., 1883-84-85.
- Col. B. A. Hill, D.S.O., R.A.O.C. S., 1903. I., 1903-04. W., 1904-05-07.
F., 1907. N.Z., 1906. S.A., 1907.
- Brig-Gen R. F. A. Hobbs, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A. S., 1899. W., 1903.
- Lieut. R. G. S. Hobbs, R.A. S., 1932. I., 1932. W., 1932. S.A., 1932.
- Lieut. D. A. Kendrew, Leicestershire Regt. S., 1933. I., 1930-33. W.,
1930.
- Lieut. Q. E. M. A. King, R.F.A. S., 1921.
- Brig-General R. O'H. Livesay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Queen's R. Regt. W.,
1898-99.
- Major A. H. MacIlwaine, D.S.O. M.C., R.F.A. S., 1912. I., 1912-20.
W., 1912. F., 1912.
- Brig-General R. H. Mangles, C.M.G., D.S.O., Queen's R. Regt. I., 1897.
W., 1897.
- Major W. E. Mann, D.S.O., R.F.A. I., 1911. W., 1911. F., 1911.
- Brig-General P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E. I., 1893. W., 1893.
- Capt. J. A. Middleton, R.A.S.C. S., 1922.
- Lieut. A. W. Newton, R. Dublin Fusiliers. S., 1907.
- Lieut. A. L. Novis, Leicestershire Regt. S., 1929-33. I., 1930-33. W., 1930.
F., 1929-30.
- Lieut. G. V. Palmer, Queen's R. Regt. S., 1928. I., 1928. F., 1928.
- Capt. J. A. Pym, M.C., R.G.A. S., 1912. I., 1912. W., 1912. F., 1912.
- Capt. W. C. W. Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regt. S., 1876.
- Lieut. H. Rew, Royal Tank Corps. S., 1929-30-31. W., 1931. F., 1929-30-31.
- Major C. H. Rickards, R.A. S., 1873.
- Col. W. L. Y. Rogers, D.S.O., R.A. I., 1905. W., 1905.
- L/Corpl. E. H. Sadler, R.C. of Signals. S., 1933. I., 1933.
- Col. C. W. Sherrard, R.E. S., 1871-72.

RUGBY.

- Major-General W. F. H. Stafford, C.B. S., 1874.
 Lieut. C. L. Tacop, Duke of Wellington's Regt. S., 1933. I., 1933.
 Lieut. D. Turquand-Young, Royal Tank Corps. S., 1929. I., 1929. W., 1928. F., 1929. N.S.W., 1928.
 Lieut. A. Vaughan-Jones, R.A. S., 1932. I., 1932. W., 1933.
 *Capt. C. E. Wilson, Queen's R. Regt. I., 1898.
 Lieut.-Col. W. C. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Duke of Wellington's Regt. S., 1907. I., 1907.
 Lieut. J. B. Worton, Middlesex Regt. W., 1926-27.
 Lieut. A. T. Young, Royal Tank Corps. S., 1924-26-27-28. I., 1924-26-27-28-29. W., 1924-28. F., 1924-25-26-27-28. N.Z., 1925. N.S.W., 1928.

SCOTLAND.

- Major T. C. Bowie, R.A.M.C. E., 1913-14. I., 1913-14.
 Col. J. W. Dunlop, C.B., R.A. E., 1875.
 *Lieut. R. E. Gordon, R.F.A. I., 1913. W., 1913. F., 1913.
 Col. G. G. Gowlland, R.E. E., 1909-10. I., 1910. W., 1908-09-10. F., 1910.
 *Lieut. J. L. Huggan, R.A.M.C. E., 1914.
 Lieut.-Col. T. W. Irvine, Indian Medical Service. E., 1886-87. I., 1885-86-87-88-89. W., 1886-87-88.
 Col. H. H. Johnston, C.B., C.B.E., R.A.M.C. E., 1877. I., 1877.
 Lieut. I. J. Kilgour, Northumberland Fusiliers. F., 1921.
 Major R. P. Maitland, R.F.A. E., 1872.
 Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.F.A. E., 1872.
 Capt. R. K. Millar, R.E. I., 1924.
 Major H. G. Monteith, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. E., 1905-06-08. I., 1906-07. W., 1906-07. S.A., 1907.
 Col. W. G. Neilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. E., 1894.
 Sub.-Asst. E. I. Pocock, Commissariat and Transport Dept. E., 1877. I., 1877.
 Col. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, R.E. E., 1872.
 *Lieut. L. Robertson, Cameron Highlanders. E., 1908-12-13. I., 1912-13. W., 1911-12-13. S.A., 1913.
 Major A. R. Ross, R.A.M.C. E., 1914. I., 1914. W., 1911-14.
 Lieut.-Col. E. J. Ross, O.B.E., M.C., Indian Army. W., 1904.
 Major R. MacK. Scobie, M.C., R.E. E., 1914. I., 1914. W., 1914.
 Capt. E. D. Simson, Indian Medical Service. E., 1902-03-04-05-06-07. I., 1903-04-05-06-07. W., 1903-04-05-06-07. N.Z., 1906.
 Major J. T. Simson, R.A.M.C. E., 1909. I., 1909-11. W., 1909-10. F., 1910. N.Z., 1906.
 *Lieut. R. F. Simson, R.F.A. E., 1911.
 Capt. W. H. Stevenson, 3/16 Punjab Regt. F., 1925.
 Col. A. K. Stewart, Indian Medical Service. E., 1874-76.
 Col. G. O. Turnbull, D.S.O., 26th Punjabis. E., 1896-97. I., 1896-97. W., 1904.
 Major C. M. Usher, O.B.E., Gordon Highlanders E., 1912-13-14-20-21-22. I., 1913-20-22. W., 1913-20-21-22. F., 1913-20-22.
 Lieut. K. M. Wright, R.A. E., 1929. I., 1929. W., 1929. F., 1929.
 Capt. Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Inniskilling Fusiliers. E., 1874.

IRELAND.

- Lieut. W. F. Browne, Duke of Wellington's Regt. E., 1925-27-28. S., 1925-26-27-28. W., 1925-26-27. F., 1927. N.S.W., 1927.
 Lieut.-Col. J. B. Buchanan, R.A.M.C. E., 1884. S., 1882-84.
 Lieut.-Col. E. D. Caddell, M.C., R.A.M.C. E., 1905-06-07. S., 1904-05-06-07-08. W., 1905-06-08. N.Z., 1906. S.A., 1907.
 Rev. E. F. Campbell, C.F., D.S.O. E., 1900. S., 1899. W., 1899-1900.
 Lieut.-Col. F. Casement, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. E., 1906. S., 1906. W., 1906.
 Lieut. J. D. Clinch, Middlesex Regt. E., 1924-25-26-29-30-31. S., 1924-25-26-28-29-30-31. W., 1923-24-26-28-29-30-31. F., 1924-25-27-28-29-30-31. N.Z., 1925. S.A., 1932.
 Capt. J. J. Clune, R.A.V.C. E., 1914. W., 1913-14. F., 1913-14. S.A., 1913.
 Lieut.-Col. J. T. Crean, V.C., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. E., 1894-95-96. S., 1894-95-96. W., 1894-95-96.

RUGBY.

- Capt. E. W. D. Croker, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. E., 1878.
 Capt. A. P. Cronyn, R.W. Kent Regt. E., 1875-76. S., 1880.
 *Capt. E. C. Deane, M.C., R.A.M.C. E., 1909.
 Major J. C. A. Dowse, M.C., R.A.M.C. S., 1914. W., 1914 F., 1914.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Edgeworth-Johnstone, K.B.E., C.B., R. Irish Regt.
 W., 1884.
 *Capt. W. V. Edwards, R. Dublin Fusiliers. E., 1912. F., 1912.
 Lieut. J. H. Ferris, Indian Medical Service. E., 1900. S., 1900. W.,
 1900-01.
 Col. G. A. D. Harvey, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. E., 1903-05. S., 1903-05. W., 1904.
 Major R. Hemphill, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. E., 1912. S., 1912. W., 1912.
 F., 1912.
 Col. F. S. Heuston, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. E., 1883. S., 1883. W., 1882.
 Lieut. E. W. F. de V. Hunt, R.A. E., 1932-33. S., 1932. W., 1932. F., 1930.
 *Major B. Maclear, R. Dublin Fusiliers. E., 1905-06-07. S., 1905-06-07.
 W., 1905-06-07. N.Z., 1906. S.A., 1907.
 Capt. H. McVicker, R.A.M.C. E., 1927. S., 1927. W., 1927. F., 1928.
 N.S.W., 1927.
 Major J. B. Minch, R.A.M.C. E., 1913-14. S., 1913-14. S.A., 1913.
 Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moore, I.M.S. S., 1887-88. W., 1888.
 Col. H. W. Murray, I.M.S. E., 1878-79. S., 1877.
 Lieut. P. E. O'Brien-Butler, A.S.C. E., 1898-1900. S., 1897-98-99. W., 1899.
 Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan, M.C., 10th Hussars. E., 1911. S., 1911. W.,
 1910-11. F., 1910-11-12.
 Rev. V. J. Pike, C.F. E., 1931-32-33. S., 1931-32-33. W., 1931-32-33. S.A.,
 1932.
 Major-General Sir W. W. Pike, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. E., 1879-
 81-82. S., 1881-83.
 Lieut.-Col. J. C. Pringle, R.E. S., 1902. W., 1902.
 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Purdon, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C. E., 1906.
 S., 1906. W., 1906.
 Major C. Robb, R.A.M.C. E., 1904. S., 1904-06. W., 1904. N.Z., 1906.
 Lieut.-Col. T. H. Robinson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. E., 1904-05-07. S., 1904-
 05-07. W., 1905-07. N.Z., 1906. S.A., 1907.
 Rev. F. F. S. Smithwick, C.F. S., 1898. W., 1898.
 Capt. J. T. Smyth, R.A.M.C. F., 1920.
 Major R. S. Smyth, R.A.M.C. E., 1903-04. S., 1903.
 Capt. T. H. Stevenson, R.A.M.C. S., 1889. N.Z., 1889.
 Lieut. W. J. Stewart, I.M.S. E., 1928-29. S., 1924-28-29. W., 1928-29.
 F., 1922-28-29.
 *Capt. A. S. Taylor, R.A.M.C. E., 1910. S., 1910. W., 1910. F., 1910.
 Major R. G. Thompson, R.A.M.C. W., 1882. S., 1885.
 Capt. A. W. P. Todd, M.C., R.A.M.C. W., 1913. F., 1913-14.
 Major A. Walpole, R.E. S., 1888. N.Z., 1889.
 Major M. White, M.C., R.A.M.C. E., 1906-07. S., 1906. W., 1906-07.
 S.A., 1907.
 Lieut. H. H. C. Withers, R.E. E., 1931. S., 1931. W., 1931. F., 1931.
 S.A., 1932.

WALES.

- Capt. P. E. R. Baker-Jones, R.F.A. S., 1921.
 Capt. R. D. Garnons-Williams, Royal Fusiliers. E., 1881.
 C.S.M. C. W. Jones, Welch Regt. E., 1920. S., 1920. F., 1920.
 Gdsmn. W. C. Powell, Welsh Guards. E., 1927-29-31-32. S., 1926-28-29-
 30-31-32. I., 1926-27-28-29-30-31-32. F., 1926-27-29-30-31. S.A., 1932.
 Gdsmn. T. E. Rees, Welsh Guards. E., 1926. I., 1926. F., 1926. N.S.W.,
 1927.

SOUTH AFRICA.

- Major J. E. C. Partridge, The Welch Regt. E., 1903.

ARMY SQUASH RACKETS ASSOCIATION.

Patron:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C.

President:

FIELD-MARSHAL THE LORD MILNE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

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MAJOR J. C. O. MARRIOTT, D.S.O., M.C.,
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Redford Barracks, Edinburgh.
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Salisbury.
Northern Command—CAPTAIN J. R. HEATH, R.E., Northern Command
H.Q., York.
Western Command—CAPTAIN J. S. STEELE, M.C., Royal Ulster Rifles,
Western Command H.Q., Chester.
Northern Ireland District—MAJOR H. McL. MORRISON, M.C., Royal
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Street, London, W.1.
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K.R.R.C., R.M.C., Camberley.

The Army Squash Rackets Association was founded on February
24th, 1930.

During the previous five years Squash Rackets in the Army was
in its infancy, and was controlled by a Committee, known as
"The Army Squash Rackets Players," with Captain G. N. Scott-
Chad, Coldstream Guards, as Hon. Secretary.

The Committee and Members of Princes' Club very generously
provided a Challenge Trophy and gave the free use of their courts
for the annual Championship. Entries were limited to 36.

As the number of entries increased rapidly, the Association
regretfully decided in 1930 that the Championship should not be
played at Princes.

By the kind permission of the members, the meeting was, and
has since been, held at the United Service and Army and Navy

SQUASH RACKETS.

Clubs. The entries were increased to 64, and standard courts were used for the first time.

The Annual General Meeting takes place in the afternoon of the second day of the Championship.

No Inter-Service Championship is held, but in 1929 an Inter-Services Tournament was started at the Army and Navy Club.

RULES OF THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

I. The Championship is played annually in the courts of the United Service and Army and Navy Clubs and commences on the second Monday in November.

II. (a) Entries are limited to 64.

(b) Should the entry be over 64, it is left to the Executive Committee, after consultation with Command and District Representatives, to carry out the necessary eliminations.

(c) Entries are sent to Command and District Representatives by a specified date.

III. (a) Selected competitors pay an entrance fee of 7s. 6d.

(b) Competitors are allowed to practise in the courts during the week preceding the competition.

(c) During this period, and during the competition, officers are made honorary members of both Clubs.

IV. The "Draw" is seeded.

V. The ball used is invariably that which will be used in the Amateur Championship.

VI. Any player more than ten minutes late for his match will be scratched, unless there shall be an exceptional reason, which will be placed before the Executive Committee.

VII. The winner is responsible for the safe keeping and insurance of the cup for one year. (The sum expended is refunded by the Association.)

INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT.

I. An Inter-Services Tournament is held annually at the Army and Navy Club in December, for which a cup has very graciously been presented by the members of that Club.

II. Teams—5 a side.

III. The Army team is chosen by a Selection Committee of three, elected annually at the General Meeting of the Army Squash Rackets Association.

THE RULES OF SQUASH RACKETS.

1. **The Game, How Played.**—The game of Squash Rackets is played between two players in a rectangular court of standard dimensions enclosed on four sides.

2. **The Score.**—A match shall consist of the best of five games. Each game is 9 up, that is to say, the player who first wins 9 aces wins the game, except that on the score being called 8 all for the first time, Hand-out may, if he chooses, before the next service is delivered, set the game to 2, in which case the player who first scores 2 more aces wins the game.

SQUASH RACKETS.

3. **Aces, How Scored.**—Aces can only be scored by Hand-in. When a player fails to serve or to make a good return in accordance with the rules, his opponent wins the stroke. When Hand-in wins a stroke, he scores an ace, when Hand-out wins a stroke he becomes Hand-in.

4. **The Right to Serve.**—The right to serve first is decided by the spin of a racket. Thereafter the server continues to serve until he loses a stroke, when his opponent becomes the server, and so on throughout the match.

5. **Service.**—The ball, before being struck, shall be thrown in the air and shall not touch the walls or floor. The ball shall be served on to the front wall so that on its return it shall fall to the floor in the half-court furthest from the server. At the beginning of each game and of each hand, the server may serve from either box, but after scoring an ace he shall then serve from the other, and so on alternately as long as he remains Hand-in, or until the end of the game. If the server serves from the wrong box there shall be no penalty and the service shall count as if served from the right box, except that Hand-out may, if he does not attempt to take the service, demand that it be served from the other box.

6. **Good Service.**—A service is good which is not a fault or which does not result in the server serving his Hand-out in accordance with Rule 9. If the server serves one fault he shall serve again.

7. **Fault.**—A service is a fault (unless the server serves his Hand-out under Rule 9):—

- (a) If the server fails to stand with one foot at least within and not touching the line surrounding the Service Box (called a *foot fault*).
- (b) If the ball is served on to or below the Cut Line (called a *cut*).
- (c) If the ball served first touches the floor on or in front of the Short Line (called a *short*).
- (d) If the ball served first touches the floor in the wrong Half-court, or on the Half-court Line.
(The wrong Half-court is the Left for a service from the Left-hand Box, and the Right for a service from the Right-hand Box.)

8. **Fault, if Taken.**—Hand-out may take a fault. If he attempts to do so, the service thereupon becomes good, and the ball continues in play. If he does not attempt to do so, the ball shall cease to be in play provided that if the ball before it has bounced twice upon the floor, touches the server or anything he wears or carries, the server shall lose the stroke.

9. **Serving Hand-out.**—The server serves his Hand-out and loses the stroke:—

- (a) If the ball is served on to or below the board or out of court, or against any part of the court before the front wall.
- (b) If he fails to strike the ball, or strikes the ball more than once.

SQUASH RACKETS.

(c) If he serves two consecutive faults.

10. **Let.**—A Let is an undecided stroke, and the service or rally in respect of which a Let is allowed shall not count, and the server shall serve again from the same box. A Let shall not annul a previous fault.

11. **The Play.**—After a good service has been delivered, the players return the ball alternately until one or other fails to make a good return, or the ball otherwise ceases to be in play in accordance with the Rules.

12. **Good Return.**—A return is good if the ball, before it has bounced twice upon the floor, is returned by the striker :—

- (a) on to the front wall above the board without touching the floor or any part of the striker's body or clothing ;
- (b) provided the ball is not hit twice or out of court.

13. **Strokes, How Won.**—A player wins a stroke :—

- (a) Under Rule 9.
- (b) If his opponent fails to make a good return of the ball in play.
- (c) If the ball in play touches the striker's opponent or anything he wears or carries, except as is otherwise provided by Rules 14 and 15.

14. **Hitting an Opponent with the Ball.**—If an otherwise good return of the ball has been made, but before reaching the front wall it hits the striker's opponent or his racket, or anything he wears or carries, then :—

- (a) If the ball would have made a good return and would have struck the front wall without first touching either side wall, the striker shall win the stroke.
- (b) If the ball would otherwise have made a good return, a Let shall be allowed.
- (c) If the ball would not have made a good return, the striker shall lose the stroke. The ball shall cease to be in play, even if it subsequently goes up.

15. **Further Attempts to Hit the Ball.**—If the striker strikes at and misses the ball, he may make further attempts to return it. If, after being missed, the ball accidentally touches his opponent or his racket, or anything he wears or carries, then :—

- (a) If the striker could otherwise have made a good return, a Let shall be allowed.
- (b) If the striker could not have made a good return, he loses the stroke.

If any such further attempt is successful, but the ball, before reaching the front wall, hits the striker's opponent or his racket, or anything he wears or carries, a Let shall be allowed and Rule 14 (a) shall not apply.

16. **Appeals.**—An appeal may be made against any decision of the marker, provided that with regard to service the following rules shall apply :—

- (a) No appeal shall be made in respect of foot faults.
- (b) No appeal shall be made in respect of the marker's call of " fault " to the first service.

SQUASH RACKETS.

- (c) If the marker calls "fault" to the second service, the server may appeal, and if the decision is reversed a Let shall be allowed.
- (d) If the marker calls "play" to the second service, Hand-out may appeal even if he attempts to take the ball, and if the decision is reversed Hand-in becomes Hand-out.
- (e) If the marker calls "play" to the first service, Hand-out may appeal if he makes no attempt to take the ball. If the appeal is disallowed, Hand-out shall lose the stroke.

No appeal may be made after the delivery of a service for anything that occurred before that service was delivered.

17. Fair View.—Each player must get out of the way as much as possible.

After making a stroke, he must do all he can to:—

- (a) Give his opponent a fair view of the ball. A player shall be considered to have had a fair view of the ball unless it returns unduly close to his opponent.
- (b) Avoid interfering with him in getting to and striking at the ball.
- (c) Leave him, as far as the striker's position allows him, free to play the ball to any part of the front wall, or to either side wall near the front wall.

When a player fails to do any of these things, the Referee may, on appeal, or without waiting for an appeal, allow a Let, or a stroke to his opponent, if in his opinion such is a fair decision considering all the circumstances, and in accordance with what would probably have happened had there been no such interference.

18. Let, When Allowed.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules,

(I) *A Let may be allowed:—*

- (a) If, owing to the position of the striker, his opponent is unable to avoid being touched by the ball before the return is made.
- (b) If the ball in play touches any article lying in the court.
- (c) If the player refrains from hitting the ball owing to a reasonable fear of injuring his opponent.
- (d) If the player, in the act of striking, touches his opponent.
- (e) If the Referee is asked to decide an appeal and is unable to do so.

(II) *A Let shall be allowed:—*

- (a) If Hand-out is not ready and does not attempt to take the service.
- (b) If a ball breaks during play.
- (c) If an otherwise good return has been made, but the ball goes out of court on its first bounce.
- (d) As provided for by Rules 14, 15, 16 (c) and 21.

(III) *Provided always that no Let shall be allowed:—*

- (a) In respect of any stroke which a player attempts to make, unless in making the stroke he touches his opponent.
- (b) Unless the striker could have made a good return.

SQUASH RACKETS.

(IV) Unless an *appeal* is made by one of the players, *no Let shall be allowed except* where these rules definitely provide for a Let, namely, Rule 17 and Paragraph (II) (b) and (c) of Rule 18.

19. **New Ball.**—At any time when the ball is not in actual play a new ball may be substituted by mutual consent of the players or on appeal by either player at the discretion of the Referee.

20. **Play in a Match to be Continuous.**—After the first service is delivered, play shall be continuous so far as is practical, provided that at any time play may be suspended, owing to bad light or other circumstances beyond the control of the players, for such period as the Referee shall decide. In the event of play being suspended for the day, the match shall start afresh, unless both players agree to the contrary.

21. **Duties of Marker.**—The game is controlled by the Marker, who shall call the play and the score. The server's score is called first. He shall call "Play" in respect of a good return or service, and "Fault," "Cut," "Short," "Out of Court," or "Not up," as the case may be. When no Referee is appointed, he shall exercise all the powers of the Referee. If in the course of play the Marker calls "Not up," or "Out," the rally shall cease; if the Marker's decision is reversed on appeal, a "Let" shall be allowed. In doubtful cases the Marker should always call "Play."

If after the server has served one fault a "Let" is allowed, the Marker shall call "One fault" before the server serves again.

22. **The Referee and Umpires.**—A Referee, or a Referee assisted by two Umpires, may be appointed, to whom all appeals shall be directed, including appeals from the Marker's decision and calls. They shall in no way interfere with the Marker's counting of the game, except upon appeal by one of the players or as provided for in Rule 17. Where a Referee is appointed, he shall call footfaults or appoint a deputy to do so. If the Umpires are unanimous, the Referee shall give their decision, otherwise he shall give his own. In the absence of Umpires, the Referee shall decide all appeals. The decision of the Referee shall be final.

23. **Power of Referee in Exceptional Cases.**—The Referee has power to order:—

- (a) A player who has left the court to play on.
- (b) A player to leave the court for any reason whatsoever, and may award the match to his opponent.
- (c) A match to be awarded to a player whose opponent fails to be present in the court within ten minutes of the advertised time of play.

DEFINITIONS.

Board.—The expression denoting a line, the top edge of which is 19 inches from the floor, set out upon the upper edge of a band of resonant material fixed upon the front wall and extending the full width of the court.

SQUASH RACKETS.

Cut Line.—A line set out upon the front wall, 6 feet above the floor, and extending the full width of the court.

Game Ball.—The state of the game when the server requires one ace to win is said to be "Game Ball."

Half-court Line.—A line set out upon the floor parallel to the side walls, dividing the back half of the court into two equal parts, called Right Half-court and Left Half-court respectively.

Hand-in.—The player who serves.

Hand-out.—The player who receives the service.

Hand.—The period from when a player becomes Hand-in until he becomes Hand-out.

Not Up.—The expression used to denote that a ball has not been returned above the board in accordance with the Rules.

Out of Court.—The ball is Out of Court when it touches the front, sides or back of the court above the area prepared for play, including the lines delimiting such area, the lighting equipment or the roof, or passes over any cross-bars or other part of the roof of the court.

Service Box, or Box.—A delimited area in each Half-court, from within which Hand-in serves.

Short Line.—A line set out upon the floor parallel to and 18 feet from the front wall, and extending the full width of the court.

Striker.—The player whose turn it is to play after the ball has hit the front wall.

STANDARD DIMENSIONS OF A SQUASH RACKETS COURT.

Length	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 feet
Breadth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
Height of <i>front wall line</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 "
Height of <i>back wall line</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
Distance of <i>short line</i> from front wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 "
Height of <i>cut line</i> on front wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
Height of <i>board</i> from ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 inches
Height of <i>side wall line</i>	...	...	The diagonal line joining the <i>front wall line</i> and the <i>back wall line</i> .						

The **Service Box** shall be entirely enclosed on three sides within the court by lines, the **short line** forming the side nearest to the front wall, the side wall bounding the fourth side.

The internal dimensions of the **Service Box** shall be 5 feet 3 inches.

All dimensions in the court shall be measured, where practicable, from the junction of the floor and front wall, and to the further edge of the line to be demarcated.

The lines marking the boundaries of the court shall be 2 inches in width.

The width of other painted lines shall not exceed 2 inches.

All walls shall be white. The space below the **Board** shall be white. All lines shall be coloured red.

SQUASH RACKETS.

The front wall shall be of composition.

The side walls and back wall shall be of wood or of composition.

The floor should be of wood for covered courts and of composition for open courts.

The *Board* and the space below it to the floor, and the area above the height of play on the back wall should be constructed of some resonant material.

DIMENSIONS OF A RACKET.

The overall length shall not exceed 27 inches. The head shall be circular in shape. Its internal length shall not exceed $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, nor its internal breadth 7 inches. The thickness of the frame shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The framework and handle shall be of wood. The grip may be of any suitable material.

STANDARD BALLS.

The standard balls are required to conform to the specification laid down by the Association and are marked with the official standard stamp as authorised by the Tennis and Rackets Association.

NOTES ON HANDICAPPING.

Player may be handicapped:—

- (a) By receiving additional *hands*.
- (b) By receiving points.
- (c) By owing *hands*.
- (d) By owing points.
- (e) By receiving or owing both *hands* and points.

Where of two players one owes points and the other receives points, or when both receive points, both commence the game from the handicap allotted.

Where both players owe points, the player owing the higher number of points commences play at the difference between the two handicaps, the opponent commencing play at Love.

A player is said to receive a hand when, notwithstanding that he shall have, as Hand-in, served himself out or failed to return the ball correctly, he shall continue to serve, commencing from the alternate court until he shall again fail to return the ball correctly or serve himself out. A player playing another who owes a hand shall take the handicap by himself receiving a hand. A player who receives on handicap one or more additional hands, and who is Hand-in at the commencement of a game, shall not avail himself of his handicap until he shall have once been Hand-out. Where both players owe hands, or where both players receive hands, the difference in handicap shall be played.

SQUASH RACKETS.

NOTES ON THE ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF THE COURT.

The best results may be obtained by the use of six 300 half-watt electric lamps, hung so that the globes are not less than 17 feet from the floor. They should be hung in pairs from front to rear of the court, each lamp at 3 feet 6 inches from the nearest side wall, and 8 feet between each pair and between the nearest pair and the front wall.

The reflectors of the front pair should be so arranged as to throw the light forward sufficiently to avoid shadows on the front wall and to protect the eyes of Hand-in from glare when serving.

Protection is seldom required for any of the lamps if hung at the proper height, but may be found necessary in some circumstances for the pair nearest the front wall.

ARMY SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winners	Unit	Score
1925	Lieut. G. N. Scott-Chad,	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	... 2-0
1926	Lieut. G. N. Scott-Chad,	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	... 3-0
1927	Lieut. G. N. Scott-Chad,	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	... 3-1
1928	Lieut. G. N. Scott-Chad,	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	... 3-0
1929	Capt. G. N. Scott-Chad,	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards	... 3-0
1930	2nd Lieut. C. P. Hamilton,	Royal Artillery	... 3-1
1931	Lieut. G. O. Jameson,	Royal Engineers	... 3-0
1932	Lieut. G. O. Jameson,	Royal Engineers	... 3-2

INTER-SERVICES SQUASH RACKETS TOURNAMENT.

Year	Winners
1929 (April)	The Army
1929 (December)	The Army
1930	The Army
1931	The Army
1932	The Army

THE ARMY SWIMMING UNION.

OFFICIALS.

President:

GENERAL SIR C. H. HARRINGTON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., *A.B.C.*

General Committee:

MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E., Secretary A.S.C.B.
CAPTAIN A. D. MULLIGAN, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.
CAPTAIN L. H. CHURCHER, Assistant Secretary, A.S.C.B.
CAPTAIN E. G. BROWN, R.A.O.C.
LIEUT. I. L. H. MACKILLOP, R.E.

One Representative each from the Aldershot, Eastern, Northern, Southern, Scottish and Western Commands, London District and the Northern Ireland District.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

MAJOR G. DE VERE WELCHMAN, O.B.E., R.A.,
R.A. Mess,
Shoeburyness,
Essex.

Emergency Committee:

MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.
CAPTAIN A. D. MULLIGAN.
CAPTAIN L. H. CHURCHER.
CAPTAIN E. G. BROWN.
LIEUT. I. L. H. MACKILLOP.
THE HON. SECRETARY.

Army Swimming Union Selection Committee

CAPTAIN H. W. B. SAUNDERS, Gordon Highlanders.
CAPTAIN E. G. BROWN.
LIEUT. I. L. H. MACKILLOP.
THE HON. SECRETARY.

Representatives to the Inter-Services Committee:

CAPTAIN H. W. B. SAUNDERS.
CAPTAIN E. G. BROWN.
THE HON. SECRETARY.

Army Swimming Union Representative on the Council of the Amateur Swimming Association and on the Executive of the Amateur Diving Association:

THE HON. SECRETARY.

Army Swimming Union Representative on the Committee of the Southern Counties Water Polo Referees' Association:

LIEUT. I. L. H. MACKILLOP.

SWIMMING.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE ARMY SWIMMING UNION.

The Army Swimming Association was formed in 1920 under the Acting Honorary Secretaryship of Major A. Webb, D.C.M.; in that year the first Army Swimming Championship Meeting was held, at Aldershot, the events consisting of:—

100 Yards Free Style.

440 Yards Free Style.

Springboard Diving.

High Diving.

Unit Team Relay Race (four swimmers per team, each at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards).

The entries were most encouraging and the meeting proved a great success.

In 1921 Lieut. (now Captain) L. H. Churcher, A.P.T.S., was appointed Hon. Secretary. The events for the Army Championship Meeting were as for the previous year, with the addition of a 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Yards Variety Race.

Plunging was added to the existing events in 1922.

In 1923 the name of the Association was changed to the "Army Swimming Union," in order to distinguish it from the Amateur Swimming Association. 100 Yards Breast Stroke and 100 Yards Back Stroke events were added to and the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ Yards Variety Race deleted from the Championships. Standard Certificates were first instituted in this year, their place being taken by Bronze Standard Medals in 1924. In the latter year Captain F. A. Hewat, M.C., A.P.T.S., took over the duties of Hon. Secretary. In 1924 also the first Inter-Services Swimming Championship Meeting was held, and resulted in a tie between the two Services taking part, namely, the R.N. & R.M. and the Army.

In 1925 the award of Army Colours for Swimming was sanctioned, and permission was granted by the A.S.U. for all winners of first, second or third places in Army Swimming Individual Events to wear the A.S.U. Badge on their costumes.

Captain (now Brevet-Major) G. de V. Welchman, O.B.E., R.A., assumed duty as Hon. Secretary in 1926. In that year the following events were added to the Championship list:—

100 Yards Free Style (Enlisted Boys);

220 Yards Free Style;

and the 100 Yards Free Style event, open only to members of the Territorial Army, was instituted.

Lieut.-General Sir Richard Butler, then President of the Union, presented in that year a Challenge Trophy for the Unit Team Relay Race, and this generous gift has been much appreciated.

The year 1927 saw the entry of the Royal Air Force into the Inter-Services Championships, and since then all three Services have been represented each year.

SWIMMING.

At the 1927 Inter-Services Meeting Col. Allason achieved his Inter-Services record plunge of 82 ft. 2 ins.—certainly the most outstanding performance standing to the credit of any member of the Army Swimming Union.

In the same year the Army Swimming Union became affiliated to the Amateur Swimming Association, and in 1929 to the Amateur Diving Association. In 1929 the number of swimmers per team in the Unit Team Relay Event was increased to six, the distance per man remaining at 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards, while the Springboard and High Diving Events were combined as "Diving."

The 880 Yards Free Style Championship, instituted in 1930, now brings the number of events up to ten, in addition to the T.A. 100 Yards Free Style.

In recent years much useful competition and experience have been gained by Army swimmers through the arrangement of swimming and water polo fixtures between the Army Swimming Union and such bodies and clubs as the Civil Service, the Otter Swimming Club, the Metropolitan Police, Lloyds Bank and London University.

The general championship standard has been steadily improving, and it is worthy of note that at the 1933 Army Championships five new records were established; one of these in the Team Relay Race and four in Regular Army Individual Events. In considering these records it is encouraging to remember that the relay team establishing the record did not contain any of the three swimmers concerned in the four other records.

It is hoped, however, that the general all-round standard of Army Swimming will continue to show even greater improvement and that everything possible will be done in all units towards this end.

RULES OF THE UNION.

Title.

1. The title shall be The Army Swimming Union.

Objects.

2. The objects of the Union shall be:—
 - (a) The encouragement of Swimming, Diving, Life Saving and Water Polo in the Army.
 - (b) The management of Army Swimming Championships.
 - (c) The management, every third year, of the Inter-Services Swimming Championships.
 - (d) The promotion of correct methods (1) of instruction in Swimming, Diving, Life Saving and Water Polo, and (2) of carrying out competitions in the above.

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Committees.

3. (a) The constitution of the General Committee shall be as follows:—

- (i) The President.
- (ii) One representative each from the five Commands, one from the London District and one from the Northern Ireland District.
- (iii) Additional elected members up to the number of six.
- (iv) The Hon. Secretary.

(b) The constitution of the Emergency Committee shall be as follows:—

- (i) The additional elected members as above.
- (ii) The Hon. Secretary.

The General Committee shall be called to one meeting per year, to be held at the venue and on the occasion of the Army Swimming Championships. All business which cannot be left over till this Annual Meeting shall, if possible, be dealt with by the Emergency Committee.

4. The Union is affiliated to the Amateur Swimming Association and the Amateur Diving Association. The latter is itself also affiliated to the Amateur Swimming Association, and the Laws of the A.S.A. are thus binding on all Regular Army swimmers and divers.

Affiliation to the A.S.A. enables all members of the Regular Army to take advantage of the privileges of affiliation and to swim as affiliated swimmers in civilian events. A military swimmer must, however, belong to a military or other Club paying an affiliation fee to a County Amateur Swimming Association to be eligible to compete in a County Championship. A Military Club affiliating as above is only required to pay the minimum fee to a County A.S.A.

Finance.

5. Questions of finance are vested in the hands of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; these include the finances of the Army Swimming Championships, of the Inter-Services Championships every third year, so far as these are the responsibility of the organising Service, and of all teams representing the Army Swimming Union. The financial year of the Union shall be from January 1st to December 31st.

Army Championships.

6. Army Championships.

- (a) These shall be held annually at Aldershot or at any other suitable venue which may be decided upon by the General Committee.

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(b) The events shall be:—

	Standard Time
(1) 100 Yards Free Style	1 min. 7 secs.
(2) 100 Yards Free Style (Enlisted Boys) ...	1 ,, 20 ,,
(3) 100 Yards Breast Stroke	1 ,, 27 ,,
(4) 100 Yards Back Stroke	1 ,, 30 ,,
(5) 220 Yards Free Style	3 mins. 5 ,,
(6) 440 Yards Free Style	6 ,, 50 ,,
(7) 880 Yards Free Style	15 ,, 30 ,,

- (8) Unit Team Relay. Teams of six. Each man to swim two lengths (approximately a distance of $66\frac{2}{3}$ yards per man). One team per Unit. Definition of a Unit as for all Army Sports, see pages 38-41. The winning team to hold the Sir Richard Butler Cup for one year and to be responsible for its insurance, engraving and production at the next Championship Meeting.
- (9) Diving. 12 feet (standing), two dives, and bath-side springboard (running), two dives. Dives to be performed as laid down in the instructions for Standard Plain Dives on page 524.
- (10) Plunging. Three plunges per competitor. If heats are held, the best plunges in the whole meeting to count for final placing. Standard distance, 55 feet.

In addition :

A 100 Yards Free Style Event, open only to members of the Territorial Army, shall be held whenever possible.

- (c) Medals. Army Swimming Union medals will be awarded to competitors securing first, second and third place in Individual Events and to winners and runners-up in the Team Relay Race.

In addition, medals will be awarded to the competitor obtaining the highest aggregate in the 12 ft. Dives and to the competitor obtaining the highest aggregate in the Springboard Dives.

Bronze Standard Medals will be awarded to all competitors accomplishing times or distances equal to or better than the standards shown above for Individual Swimming Events and for Plunging.

Standard Medals will not, however, be awarded to competitors obtaining first, second or third place.

Standard Medals will only be awarded for performances at Army Championship Meetings.

- (d) The events and standards shall be reviewed annually by the General Committee.

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- (e) Badges. Competitors in the Regular Army obtaining first, second or third place in an Individual Event in the Army Championships shall have the right to wear the A.S.U. Costume Badge on their swimming costumes. These badges to be obtained, on payment, from the Hon. Sec.
- (f) Costumes. Only regulation A.S.A. costumes, according to A.S.A. Law 71, may be worn. (See page 515.)
- (g) Entry Fee. 3s. 6d. per Individual Event; 15s. per Team in the Relay; or such other sums as shall be agreed on annually by the General Committee.
- (h) Records. Army Records shall only be established in heats or finals at Army Championship Meetings.
- (i) Cadets at the R.M.A. or R.M.C. are not eligible to compete in Army Championships, but personnel of the Indian Army, and personnel of the Permanent Land Forces of the Dominions attached to the Home Service, may do so.

Army Blazers and Blazer Badges.

7. Only those officers and other ranks who have actually represented the Army at an Inter-Services Championship Meeting are entitled to wear the above; they are also entitled to wear the A.S.U. costume badge.

Badges shall be as follows:—

- (i) Blazer Badge, the Lion and Crown in gold over the letters A.S.U., also in gold, all on a dark blue ground. The date of representation shall be shown in gold under the A.S.U. initials.
- (ii) Costume Badge, similar to above, but the Lion and Crown and A.S.U. to be in white on a dark blue ground.

The above badges can only be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. Blazer to be the Regulation Army Blazer of dark blue, with silver gilt buttons. A.S.U. Blazer Buttons may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION.

NOTE.—The numbers shown in these extracts in heavy type are those of the A.S.A. Laws quoted.

Districts.

3. For the general government of the sport, the A.S.A. shall be divided into five Districts, which shall be known and consist as under:—

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—Bedford, Bucks., Cambridge, Derby, Hereford, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Stafford, Suffolk, Warwick and Worcester, except such portions of the Counties of Stafford and Derby as lie North of Latitude 53 North, and the towns of Longton and Stoke.

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NORTHERN DISTRICT.—Cheshire, Cumberland, Lancashire (including Isle of Man) and Westmorland, together with such portions of the Counties of Stafford and Derby as lie North of Latitude 53 North, also the towns of Longton and Stoke.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.—Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—Berks., Channel Islands, Essex, Hants., Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Somerset and Wilts.

NOTE.—The names and addresses of the Hon. Secretaries of District A.S.A.'s are as follows:—

Midland District—C. W. PLANT, 54, Waverley Road, Leamington Spa.

Northern District—J. HODGSON, 78, Oxford Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

North - Eastern District — H. CRAPPER, 19, Alma Square, Scarborough.

Southern District—H. REES, Down Hall, Rayleigh, Essex.

Western District—R. A. COLWILL, "Herald and Express" Office, Torquay.

Associations Recognised (whose Suspensions are Binding).

18. The following National Amateur Associations are recognised by the A.S.A. as the only governing bodies of Swimming in their respective countries, or over their particular sport. They recognise all sentences of disqualification or suspension passed by the A.S.A. and all such sentences passed by either of them shall be binding upon the A.S.A.

- (a) The Scottish A.S.A., the Welsh A.S.A., the Irish A.S.A.
- (b) The Amateur Athletic Association.
National Amateur Rowing Association (1930).
The National Cyclists' Union.
The National Skating Association.
The National Amateur Wrestling Association.
The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.
- (c) The National Swimming Associations affiliated to the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur.

An Amateur.

23. An Amateur is one who has—

- (a) Never competed for a money prize, declared wager or staked bet in Swimming or any other Athletic Sport.
- (b) Never taught Swimming for pecuniary gain; but school teachers, organisers or games masters giving instruction in swimming to pupils of schools or colleges, and receiving payment from the school management, do not, because of such payment, endanger their amateur status as swimmers.
- (c) Never pursued or assisted in the practice of Swimming, or taught, pursued or assisted in any other athletic exercise, for pecuniary gain.

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- (d) Not knowingly and without protest taken part in any competition or exhibition with anyone who is not an Amateur (except whilst in the Navy, Military or Air Services, and then only in Naval, Military or Air Force Competitions).

Exceptions.

Amateurs shall not endanger their status by:—

- (e) Receiving remuneration for giving instruction or exhibitions in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned under the rules of the Royal Life Saving Society.
- (f) Taking part with or against professionals in any of the following games in exhibitions or competitions for which no money prize is offered:—
Baseball, Cricket, Football, Golf, Handball and Fives, Hockey, Hurling, Quoits, Rackets and Tennis (Lawn or Court).

A swimmer shall cease to be an Amateur and become a professional by:—

- (g) Selling, realising upon, or otherwise turning into cash, any prize won.
- (h) Asking for, offering or accepting remuneration or expenses, except travelling and hotel expenses as permitted by the A.S.A.
- (i) Asking for, offering or accepting any consideration by way of employment or otherwise for becoming a member of a club, except in cases where Clubs or Associations give Scholarships or free membership of Clubs to children at or leaving school, the holders of such Scholarships being under 17 years of age on April 1st.
- (j) Accepting remuneration for employment in a swimming bath or elsewhere, as an attendant on swimmers.

Competing against Suspended Swimmers

26. Any Amateur knowingly competing against one who is under sentence of suspension shall be suspended for any period the Executive of the District may determine.

Pace-making in public for a Professional or anyone under sentence of suspension shall be regarded as a competition.

Competitions "under A.S.A. Laws."

27. All galas, swimming races, competitions and water polo matches held by affiliated Clubs must be under the Laws of the A.S.A., and all advertisements, entry forms, programmes, tickets and official notices must contain the following words thereon:—

"Affiliated to the * Counties A.S.A.,"
"Under A.S.A. Laws."

* The name of the District A.S.A. should be inserted here.

SWIMMING.

Starting.

41. All questions as to starting, except as provided in Sub-section (a) or Law 42, shall be decided in the discretion of the Starter, and before starting a race he must satisfy himself that the Judges, Referee and Timekeeper are at their posts.

- (a) A competitor shall be deemed to have started at the moment his feet have left the starting point.
- (b) In handicaps, the Starter shall arrange the competitors at their stations, and when all are ready, shall give the words, "Get ready, Go," and then start counting. The competitors shall start when their numbers are called.
- (c) The Starter shall, previous to the start, describe to the entrants the course of the competition, the spot where it shall terminate, and, should the competitors be required to round any object, the way in which it shall be rounded. A competitor rounding an object contrary to the Starter's order shall be disqualified.
- (d) Any start made before the Starter's order shall be considered a false start, and the transgressing competitor shall be disqualified, or, alternatively, may return to his starting position on the side of the bath, or in the water under his original station, and start afresh.

Check Starter.

42. A Check Starter shall be appointed for all Open Handicaps, whose duty it shall be to disqualify all who start before their proper numbers are called.

Referee and Judges.

44. For all open races or handicaps two Judges and a Referee shall be appointed.

- (a) The Judges shall have sole power over the competitors after the start.
- (b) The Judges shall have power to disqualify, and, in case of agreement, their decision shall be final.
- (c) In cases where the Judges disagree, the Referee shall be appealed to, and his decision shall be final.

Turning.

46. A competitor, in turning, must touch the end of the bath or course with one or both hands.

Standing.

47. Competitors do not disqualify themselves during the progress of a race by standing upon the bottom of the bath or course for the purpose of resting.

† See Law 51, p. 513, dealing with turning in Breast Stroke Races.

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Swimming Over.

48. A competitor "swimming over" must complete the entire distance to qualify as the winner.

Fouling.

50. Fouling, jostling or swimming across and obstructing another competitor, so as to impede his progress, shall disqualify the offender.

- (a) In open water races the foul must be considered wilful.
- (b) The Judges of the competition shall decide whether the foul has been accidental or wilful.
- (c) If in the opinion of the Judges or Referee a swimmer has been fouled to a degree that endangered his chance of success, they shall have power to allow him to compete in the next round or final, and he shall be eligible to take any prize his position in the final may entitle him to.
- (d) Should a foul occur in the final, the Judges may order it to be re-swum.

Unregistered Meetings. Warnings.

(The following extracts from A.S.A. Laws 28 and 32 are reproduced as a warning to Military personnel against taking part in any unregistered meeting held by any civilian organisation, body or club not affiliated to the A.S.A.)

28. "Any Club or Managing Body" "not affiliated to a District, or any person wishing to hold a meeting, match or competition under A.S.A. Laws, in which any other than its own members are taking part, must, at least 14 days before doing so, make application to the Hon. Secretary of the District or any Organisation to which they may have given power to act, for a permit on a form provided for the purpose, enclosing a fee of five shillings, and stating—

- (a) Date, place and time of the meeting.
- (b) Every item on the programme (including exhibitions).
- (c) The guaranteed value of every prize.
- (d) Amount of entrance fee for every event, which must always include admission.
- (e) The name of the handicapper, who must have been appointed by and for the District.
- (f) The date for closing of entries.
- (g) An undertaking—if a permit is granted—to carry out all the Laws of the A.S.A.

All galas, swimming races, competitions and water polo matches held must be under the Laws of the A.S.A., and all advertisements, entry forms, programmes, tickets and official notices must contain the following words thereon:—

"By permit of the * Counties A.S.A.,"
"Under A.S.A. Laws."

(* The name of the District A.S.A. should be found here.)

SWIMMING.

All permits must be signed by the Hon. Secretary of the body by whom they are granted, and a report of all permits granted and refused must be made to the next meeting of the District Executive."

It should be noted that permits are only necessary where the promoting body or individual is not affiliated to the A.S.A.; but where they are not so affiliated, and no permit has been obtained, A.S.A. Law 32 (g) applies.

32. (g) An Amateur competing at, or taking part in, a meeting held by an unaffiliated club, or not registered in accordance with A.S.A. Law 28, thereby disqualifies himself from competing in or officiating at events held under A.S.A. Laws, until reinstated by the Executive of the District in which the meeting was held.

Open Competition.

36. An Open Competition is one in which members of more than one club are eligible to compete.

- (a) All promoting clubs shall reserve to themselves the right of refusing any entry, or to return the same after acceptance, without being bound to assign a reason.
- (b) No swimmer exceeding 16 years of age shall be allowed to compete as "Unattached." An "Unattached" swimmer is one who is not or whose club is not affiliated to a District. (Affiliated Clubs may hold races in which other than their Club members take part, provided such races take place at their Annual Gala and are confined to entrants in the same employ.
- (c) Teams representing firms, bodies or clubs (other than unaffiliated Swimming Clubs) are exempt from the operation of the Unattached Law, provided the firms, bodies or clubs they represent have no recognised Swimming Club.
- (d) Affiliated clubs shall not compete with clubs who are unaffiliated. Competitions between affiliated clubs and school teams, for which no prizes are offered, are permissible.
- (e) Entrants in races with an age limit must state their age and previous performances, and, if required, furnish a birth certificate or Statutory Declaration of Birth.
- (f) A Novice is one who at the time of competing has never won a prize in a similar class of open competition, i.e., winning a prize for plunging, diving, etc., or in any other branch of sport, will not disqualify the winner from competing as a novice in a swimming race, or vice versa. This rule does not apply to prizes won at school.

Open Handicaps.

37. The name and address of the Handicapper for all open events shall be published, with particulars of the Handicaps.

- (a) No one except the Handicapper shall have power to alter a Handicap.

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- (b) In all open handicaps the starts shall be allotted from bases at various distances to be fixed by the A.S.A. Committee at their first meeting in each year.*
- (c) The Handicapper of an open event may receive a fee in accordance with the scale authorised by his District Association.

* Basal starts fixed for 1933 were as follows:—

50 Yards	Males, 24 Secs.	Females, 27 Secs.
66 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	" 33 "	" 38 "
80 "	" 42 "	" 48 "
100 "	" 55 "	" 64 "
150 "	" 90 "	" 100 "
200 "	" 130 "	" 145 "

Competitors' Stewards.

39. Competitors' Stewards shall be appointed for every race meeting; they shall wear distinguishing badges, and their duties shall be

- (a) Not to allow any Competitor to go to the starting point whose costume, in their opinion, is not strictly in accordance with Law 71.†
- (b) Report any Competitor for using objectionable language.
- (c) Before accepting the office, they must be fully aware that they are entirely responsible for the behaviour in the dressing-room, must on no account leave their post, and their names must be published on the programmes.

Breast Stroke Swimming.

51. (a) Both hands must be pushed forward together and brought back simultaneously.
- (b) The feet should be drawn up together, the knees bent and open, and the movement continued with a rounded and outward sweep of the feet, bringing the legs together.
- (c) The body must be kept perfectly on the breast and both shoulders in line with the surface of the water.
- (d) When touching at the turn or finishing a race, the touch shall be made with both hands simultaneously.

Back Stroke Swimming.

52. (a) Competitors shall line up in the water facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the end or rail of the bath or course.
- (b) At the word "Go," they shall push off and swim upon their backs throughout the race, except at the moment of turning and finishing.

† The A.S.A. Costume Law is reproduced in full on page 515. This Law will be strictly enforced at all Army Championship Meetings. It is also to be enforced at all other meetings at which audiences consisting of both sexes are admitted.

SWIMMING.

Plunging.

53. A plunge shall be a standing dive, made head first from an indicated firm take-off (i.e., "diving base"), free from spring. The body shall be kept motionless—face downwards—and no progressive action to be imparted to it other than the impetus of the dive.

- (a) The plunge shall terminate (if the Competitor's face has not already been raised above the surface of the water) at the expiration of 60 seconds, or such less time as may have been previously announced by the promoting body. The duration of such plunge shall be reckoned from the time the Competitor dives from the take-off.
- (b) At the finish of any plunge the Competitor must leave the water quietly. Anyone disturbing the water so as to interfere with the progress of the next Competitor shall be disqualified.
- (c) The distance traversed in a plunge shall be measured along a straight line, at right angles to the diving base, to a line parallel to the diving base, at the farthest point reached by any portion of the Competitor's body.

Under-Water Competitions.

55. Under-water Competitions or Exhibitions of any kind exceeding a time limit of 60 seconds are prohibited, and under no circumstances shall such competitions or exhibitions be allowed in open water in which at any time the competitor or exhibitor is lost to the view of the officials.

- (a) Any person remaining under the water from the time of the dive for more than 60 seconds shall be disqualified.
- (b) A signal must be given when the time limit of 60 seconds has expired, and any person who, in the opinion of the Timekeeper, exceeds this limit shall be disqualified and reported by the officials to the District Executive.

NOTES.—The signal shall be given by the Timekeeper firmly striking the rail of the bath three times with an iron object, or, if there is no rail, an iron rod must be placed in the water and struck in the same manner.

The Royal Life Saving Society tests may be conducted in open water, but in no case shall they exceed the above limit.

Prizes.

56. (a) No article of wearing apparel, food or consumable stores may be offered or accepted as a prize.
- (b) Money may not be offered or accepted in lieu of a prize.
 - (c) It is contrary to this law to offer or accept an order for goods from a tradesman or shopkeeper.
 - (d) No club, promoter or other party shall offer, and no swimmer shall ask for or accept a prize for an individual performance or exhibition.
 - (e) Fast time prizes in handicaps must not exceed one guinea in value, and the winner of such prize shall not be barred from taking any prize he may win in the same handicap race.

SWIMMING.

Betting.

64. Betting shall not be allowed in connection with any Competition held under A.S.A. Laws.

Competitors' Costumes.

71. Competitors in events held under A.S.A. Laws before audiences of both sexes shall wear swimming costumes and drawers or slips, except that, other than in diving events, drawers or slips may be dispensed with when the costume worn is of the skirt variety. In the case of female competitors over 14 years of age, a long coat or bath gown must be worn before entering and after leaving the water. Costumes must conform to the following specifications:—

- (a) The material shall be cotton, silk, wool or any combination of such materials, provided the texture is non-transparent.
- (b) Cotton and silk costumes must be black or dark blue in colour, but bindings of club colours may be used. Wool costumes may be of any colour or combination of colours, provided that such colours do not make the costume appear transparent.
- (c) Costumes shall be one-piece, devoid of openwork, excepting above the waist at the back and sides in the case of men, and at the back in the case of women. All fastenings shall be on the shoulder. In the leg portion the costume shall fit closely round the thigh. The skirt variety of costume is optional.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SWIMMING GALAS.

Officials for Swimming Events

These consist of:—

1. (a) The Starter, whose responsibility ceases when he has got off his competitors, has power to penalise a swimmer for not being ready at the appointed time, or for wilful disobedience of his orders, or for any other obstruction. His duties are laid down in A.S.A. Law 41.

In Handicaps the limit competitor in a heat starts from the right, and the Starter has no power to give the scratch swimmer any choice of station; he must swim according to his place in the programme.

The Starter should usually be given power to consolidate heats, should it be possible to do this owing to the failure to report of some of the competitors. In any case, a competitor should not, in a heat, have the advantage of a swim-over where this can be avoided.

The regulation start is: "Get Ready; Go"; and no other form of start should be used. It is always advisable for the starter to describe to the competitors the manner in which he will give out these words, but he must take care when so doing that there should be no chance of any competitor mistaking this warning for the actual start.

SWIMMING.

It is as well for the Starter, before starting a Breast Stroke or Back Stroke Race, to remind competitors of the A.S.A. Laws for these strokes, and in Relay Races to warn them that no swimmer after the first in each team may start before the previous swimmer in his team has completed his distance by actually touching the finishing point.

The starting position for a competitor in a Back Stroke Race is in the water, facing the starting end, grasping the rail or end of the bath with both hands, and with feet up ready to push off on the word "Go."

(b) The Check Starter is necessary in all handicap races. He should disqualify any competitor who starts before his proper number is called. The duties of a Check Starter do not include checking the counting.

(c) The Handicapper for handicap events. For all "Open Handicap Competitions" he should be the Official Handicapper for the District; for these competitions the name of the Handicapper must appear in all advertisements, announcements, etc.

(d) The Judges, who shall decide as to the placing of the competitors at the finish, and deal with any fouls which may occur after the Starter has sent off the competitors.

Sufficient Judges must be appointed to ensure that the above duties can be carried out, including as they do the supervision of competitors as regards the stroke used, touching and turning, the distances swum, and the supervision of the starting of all competitors in Relay Races after the first in each team.

(e) The Timekeepers, who shall take and note all required times in heats and finals. Where standard times are involved, one or more additional Timekeepers, to be called "Standard Timekeepers," should be appointed.

It is important that—

(i) Timekeepers' watches should be synchronised previous to taking times in events.

(ii) Timekeepers should all start their watches on the word "Go," and not on competitors leaving the end of the bath or striking the water.

(iii) Timekeepers should look at their watches before the start of each race to ensure that they are at "Zero."

(f) A Referee, to whom appeal shall be made in the event of a difference of opinion amongst the Judges; his decision shall be final.

At the conclusion of a race it is advisable for the Referee to enter up on a card (brought to him for each event by a Judges' Steward) the placing and times of the number of competitors required; these placings and times to be given him by the Judges and Timekeepers.

(g) Competitors' Stewards, who must keep order in the dressing-rooms and see that the competitors are properly dressed according to the Rules before they appear in public (A.S.A. Laws 39 and 71).

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(h) Judges' Stewards should be appointed, if possible. These are extremely useful for communicating between Referee, Judges, Timekeepers and Starter, and for producing any cards or forms which may have to be filled up by these Officials.

They should also be used for passing the results from the Referee to the M.C. or other official who may be announcing them, and for taking them subsequently to the Recorders, where these are used.

(i) The Hon. Secretary, Committee and Whips help to keep the programme up to time and assist generally towards the convenience of competitors and spectators.

Officials for Diving Events.

Three Judges for Diving Events should always be appointed, if possible. The A.D.A. method of visible marking should be employed where practicable. This entails a Recorder and Check Recorder in addition to the three Judges. (See page 536.)

Officials for Water Polo.

These consist of:—

(a) A Referee who is thoroughly conversant both with the letter and spirit of the Rules of the game.

(b) The Timekeeper, who must hold a correct stop-watch and who is capable of deducting all lost time for fouls, etc. He must announce half-time and time by whistle. An ordinary stop-watch and not a "fly-back" should be used by a Water Polo Timekeeper.

(c) Two Goal Scorers, who must be provided with a white and a red flag, and whose duties are (1) to signal to the Referee by means of a white flag when the ball has been thrown over the goal line by a member of the attacking side, thus allowing a goal throw to the defending goalkeeper; (2) by means of a red flag to signal when the ball has been thrown over his own goal line by a defending player, thereby conceding a corner throw to the attacking side; (3) by means of both flags when the entire ball has passed between the goal posts; (4) and to keep the goal score of each team; this they must report to the Referee at the end of the game.

NOTE.—From a date not yet fixed, one red flag only shall be provided for each goal scorer. They shall indicate with this flag: a corner, by pointing to the two yards line; a goal, by pointing to the centre of the field; and a goal-throw by pointing to the goal.

Officials for Life Saving.

In all cases of Life Saving Competitions it is recommended that the Rules of the Royal Life Saving Society be adopted and that one or more of the Society's officials be appointed.

GENERAL.

Racing Accommodation.

1. The number of competitors who should start in any heat or final should be limited by the width of the water space at each end, free from steps or other obstruction.

SWIMMING.

With a clear space of from

19 ft. to 24 ft. ...	Four	should	be	allowed	to	start.
25 ft. ,, 30 ft. ...	Five	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
31 ft. ,, 36 ft. ...	Six	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
37 ft. ,, 42 ft. ...	Seven	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
43 ft. ,, 48 ft. ...	Eight	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
49 ft. ,, 54 ft. ...	Nine	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

NOTE.—Owing to the difficulty in judging, it is not desirable to start more than eight in any heat in distances under 300 yards.

Starting Towels for Competitors.

2. A wet towel should, where possible, be placed at the starting point, for each competitor, so arranged as to minimise the chances of a competitor slipping when starting.

Finishing.

3. Competitors should be instructed not to leave the finishing point in any race until the Judges have placed the winners.

Where the width of the bath allows, and the finishing point is other than at the end of the bath, a stout pole should, where possible, be used; this should be firmly fixed at each of its ends either by ropes or by being placed in slots.

Waits.

4. Every possible endeavour should be made to obviate any "waits" occurring between events.

Results.

5. Where results can be telegraphed on a board, this should be done.

LIFE SAVING.

All military swimmers should be encouraged to make themselves proficient in Life Saving Drill and to present themselves for the Royal Life Saving Society's Examinations. Full particulars of these, as well as detailed land and water drills, are to be found in the handbook of the Society. Headquarters are at 8, Bayley Street, London, W.C.1.

GENERAL LIFE-SAVING INFORMATION.

Drowning.

When a person unable to swim falls into the water, he usually rises to the surface, throws up his arms, and calls for help. This with the water swallowed, will make him sink, and if during this struggling the arms are lifted out of the water above the head he will, as a natural consequence, sink quickly. The struggles may be prolonged and then cease for a time, allowing him to rise again though perhaps not sufficiently to obtain another breath of air. If still conscious, he will renew his struggles more feebly, perhaps but with the same result.

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When a Body Sinks.

As soon as insensibility occurs, the body sinks altogether, owing to the loss of air and the filling of the stomach with water. The general belief that a drowning person must rise three times before he finally sinks is a fallacy. The question whether he rises at all, or how often he does so, depends entirely upon circumstances.

Lose no Time.

On seeing a person struggling in the water, in danger of drowning, the first thing to be remembered is to lose no time. As already stated, the drowning person may sink and not rise again, and in that case it may be very difficult for the rescuer to find the object of his search.

Taking off Clothing.

It is a matter of judgment whether the rescuer, before entering the water, should remove a portion of his clothing. If the drowning person is on the surface and close to the shore, the rescuer will probably be in the water for a very short time, therefore there is no need to remove much clothing, for although it may somewhat impede his movements, yet the clothes, being inflated with air, will assist floating until saturated with water. In all cases it is advisable to remove as much clothing as time will permit. Commence with the boots and heavy garments, which are the chief hindrance to swimming, but use judgment, as a moment's delay may mean the loss of a human life.

Entering the Water.

A rescuer who wishes to be thoroughly proficient should know something of floating, also of diving, especially from the surface of the water. Before diving, take a full inhalation of fresh air, and avoid staying under water for long periods, as it exhausts the powers for fresh effort. Where weeds abound, and there is danger of entanglement, progress should be made by gentle motions in the direction of the stream. If the rescuer is unaware of the depth of the water or has to enter it from a great height, as from a bridge, vessel or pier, and is not used to diving and plunging, it is best to drop in feet first.

Approach.

The next thing to consider is how best to approach anyone in danger of drowning. There is great risk from the clutch of a drowning person unless the rescuer has been properly instructed how to effect a release. It is *inadvisable* to approach from the front; but it is necessary to know what to do if face to face with a drowning person.

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Drowning Clutch.

If this state of things be unavoidable, the person in distress should be grasped firmly and turned on his back, when he will probably give up his struggles and submit quietly, as soon as he finds himself supported and able to breathe freely. The rescuer may, however, find himself seized by the drowning person, who will probably not let go until forced to do so. If this should happen, there must be no hesitation or scruple to use any means necessary to obtain release. It is absolutely necessary that the rescuer should take full advantage of his knowledge of the water and keep uppermost. This will be of material service as it will weaken the drowning person and make the difficulty of getting away much easier.

How to Carry a Person.

In carrying a person through the water, it will be of much advantage to keep the legs well up to the surface, and the whole body as horizontal as possible, thus avoiding the drag which would naturally result from a perpendicular position. The legs may be kept from sinking by the rescuer occasionally putting them up with his own feet.

Important Points to Remember.

Rescuers must always remember that it is most important to keep the face of the drowning person above the water, even if their own should at times become immersed. They should avoid all jerking, struggling or tugging, and swim with a regular, well-timed stroke of the legs, husbanding their strength for continued effort. If this be properly done, much confidence is imparted, as the drowning person is able to breathe with freedom, and may cease struggling, feeling that he is in safe hands.

Recovering from the Bottom.

In some cases it may be that the drowning person has sunk to the bottom and does not rise again. In that event the rescuer should look for bubbles rising to the surface before diving to the rescue. In still water the bubbles rise perpendicularly, in running water they rise obliquely, so that the rescuer must look for his object higher up the stream than where the bubbles appear. Remember also that in running water a body will be carried along and must be looked for in a straight line in the direction in which the current is running. On reaching the drowning person who has sunk to the bottom, seize him by the head or shoulders, place the left foot on the ground, and the right knee in the small of his back, then give a vigorous push, and swim to the surface by the back stroke.

SWIMMING.

Waste of Strength.

Rescuers must at all times be governed by circumstances, using their judgment as to which method they will adopt in conveying the drowning person to shore, always taking care to avoid wasting their strength hopelessly against an adverse tide or stream; rather float with it and gradually make for shore, or else wait until a boat or other aid may arrive.

Ice Accidents.

In ice accidents, as a rule, a person precipitated into the water comes to the surface close to where he went in; he should then extend his arms over the broken edge of the ice and hold on until help arrives; or by breaking the ice in front keep moving forward by taking a fresh hold. In this way it is possible to reach the shore where the ice is very thin. The ice in the vicinity of a break is seldom strong enough to climb upon when encumbered with wet, heavy clothing and skates. To get out in that way is not an easy task, and it is generally best to wait for assistance.

How to Render Help.

The easiest way to render help is to use a long ladder, board or pole, or a number of persons might crawl along the ice, holding each other, thus forming a human ladder. By this means the weight is distributed over a larger surface and the ice, therefore, able to bear a greater weight. If the break in the ice is only local, assistance could be rendered by a rope held at each end and the centre allowed to drop, or, if that cannot be done, a skate or weighted object with a rope attached might be slid within reach of the drowning person.

Methods of Rescue.

There are five practical methods of carrying a person in the water, and those who are ignorant of what to do in cases of emergency can, in the course of ten or twelve lessons, become thoroughly proficient and able to render valuable aid in saving life without risk or danger to themselves. The methods are as follows:

When not Struggling.

When the drowning person is not struggling, turn him on his back, place your hands on either side of his face, so that the palms of the hands cover his ears. Then lie on your back, hold him in front of you, and swim with the back stroke, taking care to keep his face above the water.

When Struggling.

If the drowning person is heavily built and, in the frenzy of distress, seems capable of overcoming the rescuer, it may be advisable to tread water just out of reach before attempting to secure a rescue grip until some exhaustion has lessened such energy. Care must be taken, however, that a sudden, deep immersion of the one in danger does not make the rescue more difficult and dangerous for the rescuer.

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The Arm Grip.

In case of struggling, which renders the drowning person difficult to manage, turn him on his back, as before, and take a firm hold of his arms just above the elbows. Draw his arms upwards at right angles to his body and swim with the back stroke. This hold will put the drowning person under the control of the rescuer and prevent him from turning round, clutching, or even struggling much.

Arms Difficult to Hold.

If the arms be difficult to grasp, slip your hands under the armpits of the drowning person and place them on his chest, and, with your own arms, raise his arms at right angles to his body; then lie on your back and swim with the back stroke.

Help When Passive.

To render assistance to a swimmer attacked by cramp or exhausted, as well as to those in danger of drowning who may be obedient and remain quiet, the person assisted must place his hands on the rescuer's shoulders close to the neck, with his arms at full stretch, and lie on his back perfectly still, with the head held well back. The rescuer, being uppermost, and having arms and legs free, swims with the breast stroke. This is by far the easiest method, and without undue exertion a person can be carried a much longer distance than by any other method.

For Over-arm Swimmers.

Another method of rescuing a person when passive is to hold him with one arm placed over one of his shoulders or under one of his arms, with your hand under the opposite armpit, or holding him by his clothes, thus leaving your other arm free with which to propel yourself. This method will be useful to over-arm swimmers as well as to back-stroke swimmers, for although the rescuer may be partially on his back, he will be able to use either the over-arm or the back-stroke kick. In order that the rescuer shall not be obliged to reverse his stroke, he should make use of his usual over-arm for the purpose of holding the drowning person.

Methods of Release.

The following are the three methods recommended for effecting release from the clutch of a drowning person:—

Held by the Wrists.

If the rescuer be held by the wrists, he must straighten both arms, bring them down together and, at his hip level simultaneously force them against the drowning person's thumbs as he brings his arms at right angles to his own body, thus dislocating the thumb of the drowning person if the clutch has not been broken previously.

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Held by the Neck.

If clutched round the neck, he must take a deep breath and lean well over the drowning person. At the same time he should place one hand in the small part of his opponent's back, raise the other arm in line with the shoulder, and, passing it over the drowning person's arm, pinch the nostrils close with the fingers; then, with the palm of this hand on the chin, push away downwards with all possible force. The holding of the nose will make the drowning person open his mouth for breathing, but, since he is under water, choking will ensue, his grip will relax, and the rescuer will gain complete control.

Clutched round the Body and Arms.

If clutched round the body and arms, or round the body only, the rescuer must lean well over the drowning person, take a breath as before, and, withdrawing both arms in an upward direction in front of his body, act in accordance with the instructions for release if held round the neck. If the arms are too strongly held to be withdrawn, he should place the left hand upon the other's right shoulder and the palm of the right hand against his chin, at the same time bringing the right knee up against the lower part of his chest; then, by means of a strong and sudden movement, stretch the right arm straight out while pulling firmly downwards with the left arm. This sudden motion will break the clutch and leave the rescuer free, yet in contact. In all three methods the rescuer should, immediately after release, turn the patient to the "carry" position

NOTE.—The above notes are a general explanation of the rescue and release methods advocated by the Royal Life Saving Society and are printed by consent of the Society.

All personnel of the Regular Army are eligible for the examinations for the following awards of the Society:—

- (1) Elementary Certificate;
- (2) Proficiency Certificate;
- (3) Bronze Medallion;
- (4) The Teacher's Certificate;
- (5) The Honorary Instructor's Certificate;

but must be individual members of the Society to present themselves for the examinations for:—

- (6) The Award of Merit;
- (7) The Diploma.

It should be noted that the Royal Life Saving Society is a teaching body and does not also grant awards for saving life from drowning. These rewards are granted by the Royal Humane Society. The address of the Secretary of the latter is:—
4, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.

SWIMMING.

DIVING.

The ARMY SWIMMING UNION is affiliated to the AMATEUR DIVING ASSOCIATION.

A full description of the Standard Plain Dives, as laid down by the A.D.A., is given below, as well as instructions for judging diving competitions. The diagrams are inserted with the kind permission of the A.D.A.

Descriptions of fancy dives, diagrams for the erection of diving stages, depth diagrams, etc., are to be found in the Handbook of the A.D.A., to be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, A.D.A., The Red House, Berkhamstead, Herts., price 2s.

STANDARD PLAIN DIVES.

The only Standard Plain Dives are the Swallow Dive and the English Header. They are of the same value, but the former is preferable, except from low boards.

The dive, for purposes of description, is divided into four parts:—

- (1) Stance.
- (2) Take-off.
- (3) Flight through the air.
- (4) Entry into the water.

The approach prior to the stance should always be smart, the body being erect and obviously under perfect control.

All movements must be smooth and rhythmic; even quick movements must never be performed jerkily, but must be apparently easy.

From Firm Boards.

Standing Dive.

(1) STANCE.

Swallow Dive and English Header.

Take up an erect position at the end of the board, with the toes just over and gripping the end of the board. The military position of attention, except for the feet, which should be together, or nearly so, is the ideal position. Body erect, head straight, chin in, chest out, legs pressed close together, arms hanging straight and close to the sides, fingers slightly curved. The weight of the body should be evenly distributed over the whole of both feet.

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Faults to avoid:—

Head bent forward, looking at the water.
Head strained back.
Chest thrown out too far.
Stomach thrown out.
Hands on thighs instead of at sides.
Knees bent.
Heels apart.
Arms above the head or in the Swallow position.
Arms not parallel with the water.
Arms not the width of the shoulders apart.
Hands bent back at the wrists.
Moving about.

(2) TAKE OFF.

The take-off must be such that the correct line of flight and angle of entry into the water are assured. The angle made between the vertical and the line of the whole body at the moment of leaving the board should be as small as possible, and should never exceed 30 degrees from the vertical. The take-off should always be upward and outward, and fairly bold. There must never be any suggestion of falling or dropping off the board. The body, as it describes its parabolic flight, should revolve on a point of balance which is roughly at the base of the chest. It should not revolve on a point of balance at the hips (in other words, "flip" from the board), as this more or less completely stops the outward movement of the take-off. The essence of a good take-off is perfect timing of the movements of the body and limbs.

Swallow Dive.

Immediately the diver is satisfied that he has a correct stance, the arms should be raised forwards and upwards to the level of the shoulders and kept the width of the shoulders apart. Each arm should be in a continuing straight line from the shoulders to the tips of the fingers. Thumbs should be close to the forefingers. After a slight pause, the arms should be swung straight down just past the thighs and up again above the level of the eyes with a forward and outward circular motion and brought down again until they appear to be level, and in line, with the shoulders. This is the Swallow position of the arms. In no circumstances may the arms be below the level of the shoulders. There must be no pause or jerkiness in this movement. Neither the arms nor the wrists shall be bent. When the arms are in the Swallow position, the palms of the hands are turned forward. The hands may be kept open or the fists may be clenched. As the arm movement is being performed, the following movements of other parts of the body must be made. Immediately the arms start to move downward, the body and legs should be braced. When the arms have moved down about 45 degrees, the weight of the body should then gradually be transferred from the whole of the feet to the balls of the feet; in fact, the body should be almost on the point of

SWIMMING.

overbalancing. The knees are slightly bent as the arms reach the bottom of the swing and straightened immediately, synchronising with the upward movement of the arms. As much use as possible must be made of the ankles in projecting the body upward and outward. The latter part of the downward movement of the arms must be performed with increasing speed, there being no pause at the bottom of the swing, and the whole of the upward movement very quickly. As the diver leaves the board the back is hollowed and the head held in a position which continues the line of the hollow back. The legs and feet must be pressed close together and the toes must be pointed.

English Header.

The take-off is the same as for the Swallow Dive, with two exceptions:—

(1) The arms are swung forward and upward straight above the head, with the hands side by side, forefingers and thumbs touching, or nearly so.

(2) The back is not hollowed but kept straight. The head must be between the arms.

Faults to avoid:—

Hands bent back at the wrists.

Fingers spread apart.

Jerky arm movement.

Pausing in the arm movement.

Taking the arms too far back behind the body.

Swinging the arms too far away from the sides in the downward movement.

Allowing the head to fall forward or move backward as the arms are swung downwards.

Bending at the hips.

Excessive bending at the knees.

Keeping the knees bent too long.

Posing on the toes.

Leaving the board with the arms above the head or in the Swallow position, instead of helping the upward spring by moving the arms into the appropriate position simultaneously with straightening the knees and springing from the ankles.

Forcing the head back just as the body leaves, or before the body leaves, the board.

(3) FLIGHT THROUGH THE AIR.

Swallow Dive and English Header.

There must be no relative movement of the body and limbs during the flight through the air. The position obtained at the end of the take-off must be maintained firmly and gracefully.

SWIMMING.

Faults to avoid:—

Swallow Dive:

- Excessive hollowing of the back.
- Head forced back.
- Arms too high or low, or too far back.
- Fingers spread apart.
- Wrists bent back.
- Bending at the hips, knees or elbows.
- Opening the legs.
- Allowing the body to twist.
- Toes not pointed.

English Header:

- Hollowing the back.
- Head strained back or dropped too far forward.
- Arms not straight above the head.
- Hands not touching, or nearly so.
- Fingers spread apart.
- Locking the thumbs.
- Bending at hips, knees or elbows.
- Opening the legs.
- Allowing the body to twist.
- Toes not pointed.

(4) ENTRY INTO THE WATER.

The body must always enter the water with the line of the shoulders parallel to the edge of the diving board. The angle at which the body enters must never, in any circumstances, pass beyond the vertical. On the other hand, it should not be less steep than 30 degrees from the vertical. Naturally, the higher the dive, the nearer to the vertical will be the angle of entry. The whole of the limbs and body, from the tips of the fingers to the tips of the toes, should pass through the "hole" in the water made by the tips of the fingers. As a dive is completed only when the tips of the toes have disappeared beneath the surface, the whole body and limbs must be kept rigid and absolutely straight till this has happened.

Swallow Dive.

Just before entry into the water, the arms must be swung by the shortest route straight over the head, the thumbs and forefingers touching, or nearly so. At the same time, the hollow in the back must be straightened out, and the head brought between the arms. The entry is made with the body and limbs in the English Header position.

English Header.

There is no alteration whatsoever in the relative positions of the body and limbs from the flight through the air.

SWIMMING.

Faults to avoid:—

English Header:

Going over or flat.

Allowing the body and limbs to crumple as the water is reached.

Hollowing the back or turning the hands under water before the toes are submerged. This causes the legs to go flat.

Allowing the legs to come apart as the body submerges.

Not pointing the toes.

Swallow Dive:

As Header above.

Closing the arms with a circular instead of a straight movement.

Not straightening the back, though the arms have been brought above the head.

Closing into the Header position too soon or too late.

Bending at the hips as the closing movement is performed.

Running Dive.

Swallow Dive and English Header.

(1) STANCE.

The stance should be taken up not less than five running paces from the end of the board, and should be exactly the same as for the standing dive, with the exception that the toes will be flat on the board.

Faults to avoid:—

As in the standing dive.

(2) RUN AND TAKE OFF.

The run, which should preferably be made on the balls of the feet, should be smooth and fairly bold. The arms may be bent and moved naturally, or they may be kept more or less straight. If moved, the movement should be in a line parallel to the line of the run. The arms should not be waved about away from the body. The body must be kept upright until the last step but one is taken, when it should lean slightly forward. It is important that this leaning forward should be effected by an inclination of the whole line of the body and legs, and not by a bend at the hips. It is preferable that the take-off be made from one foot, which should last touch the board not more than twelve inches from the end thereof. The legs and feet must be brought together immediately the feet have finally left the board. From this stage the remainder of the take-off is exactly the same as for the Standing Dive.

Faults to avoid:—

Running too quickly or too slowly.

Pausing or hesitating during the run.

Bending the body forward.

Bending the head back or dropping it too far forward.

Waving the arms about excessively.

Running straight off the board instead of springing upwards and outwards.

SWIMMING.

(3) FLIGHT THROUGH THE AIR.

(4) ENTRY INTO THE WATER.

Exactly as in a Standing Dive.

From Spring Boards.

Swallow Dive and English Header.

Except for the take-off, the general principles of Plain Spring Board Diving are exactly the same as those for Fixed Boards. The greatest possible use must be made of the spring in the board to ensure that the take off is very decidedly upward. It follows that the point of entry into the water will be considerably nearer the edge of the board than the point of entry of a similar dive from a fixed board. Similarly the angle of entry will be steeper, i.e., nearer the vertical.

Standing Dive.

TAKE OFF.

From the stance raise the arms forwards and upwards until they are level with the shoulders, and the width of the shoulders apart, the weight of the body remaining on the whole of the feet. To impart the necessary spring to the board, the following movements should be carried out:—

(1) Raise the arms slightly and at the same time rise on the balls of the feet, thus removing some of the weight of the body from the board.

(2) Swing the arms downwards, at the same time dropping back on to the heels, keeping the knees rigid, thus forcing the board down. Continue the swing outwards and upwards as the board reacts, so that the arms are extended outwards at about the level of the shoulders when the board reaches its highest point. Rise again on the balls of the feet to avoid losing contact with the board.

(3) Again swing the arms downwards, this time with the maximum force, dropping on to the heels with the knees rigid, and as the board reacts continue the swing forwards and upwards, without any check, into the Header or Swallow position, as the case may be. For a Swallow Dive, the arms should pass right above the head or nearly so.

The body, on taking off, should be as nearly vertical as possible.

The whole of these movements must synchronise with the swing of the board, and the speed at which they should be performed will depend on the springiness of the board.

Faults to avoid:—

Swinging the arms too far behind the body on the first swing, thus throwing the shoulders forward.

Relaxing the knees during the downward swing.

Leaning forward before the arms have commenced to swing forwards and upwards on the second swing.

Failing to synchronise the arm movement with the spring of the board.

Jerkiness of the arm movement.

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Running Dive.

RUN AND TAKE OFF.

The run must be smooth, straight, and consist of not less than three steps, and may be more deliberate than on a fixed board. The actual take off must be from both feet.

Immediately after the stance has been taken up, the arms may be raised outwards until they are in a line with the shoulders; they may then move, until the last step, in any forward and downward motion which will ensure perfect balance of the body.

The last step must be a jump as high as possible into the air from one foot, with the arms raised outwards. As the feet alight for the last time on the board, the legs must be straight, the arms being swung down to depress the board as far as possible, the swing of the arms continued forwards and upwards to synchronise with the recoil of the board.

The remainder of the dive is the same as for the Standing Dive.

Faults to avoid:—

Lack of smoothness and confidence in the run.

Running straight off the board without waiting for the spring.

Swinging the arms wildly without proper control.

Failing to synchronise the swing of the arms with the spring of the board.

Leaning forward when alighting on the board for the last time.

There is always a tendency, particularly when diving from a spring board immediately after diving from a fixed board, for the body to enter the water at an angle beyond the vertical.

This is invariably due to the diver allowing the spring in the board to throw his feet and legs up, instead of the whole of the body. The line of the body at the moment the toes leave the board should never be more than 20 degrees from the vertical. The muscles round the hips must be very firmly braced, to prevent the body bending at the hips.

General.

A dive is always considered as a whole rather than as a continuous execution of its several parts. There are, therefore, important points to observe which cannot be confined to any one of the parts dealt with above.

Throughout the whole of the dive the body and limbs must be completely and obviously under intelligent control. There must never be any slackness or deadness. The body must never look as though it were falling or dropping into the water. On the other hand, undue straining to get into or hold a position should never be apparent.

The body should never enter the water at an angle beyond the vertical.

The body and limbs must not crumble during the flight or on entry into the water, but must be braced, particularly on the entry, to withstand the impact of the water.

SWIMMING.

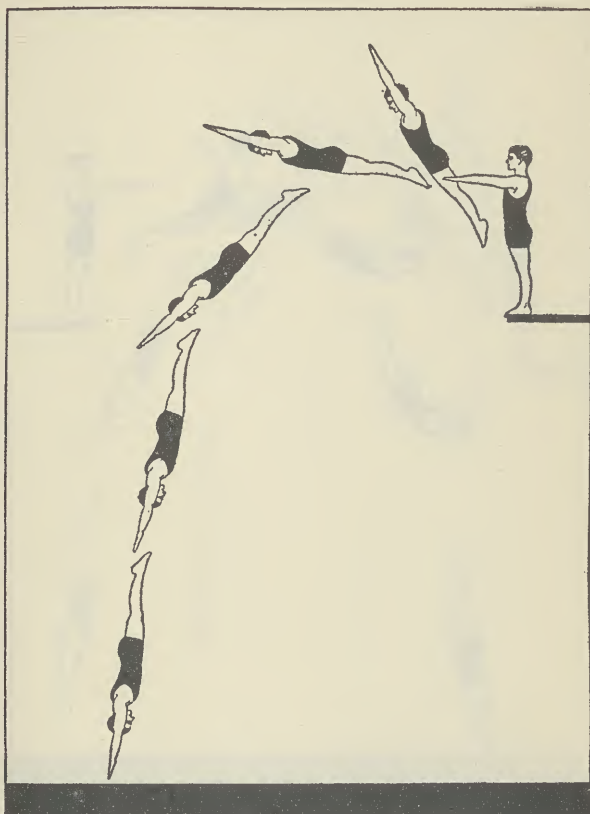


Diagram of "English Header" Dive.

SWIMMING.

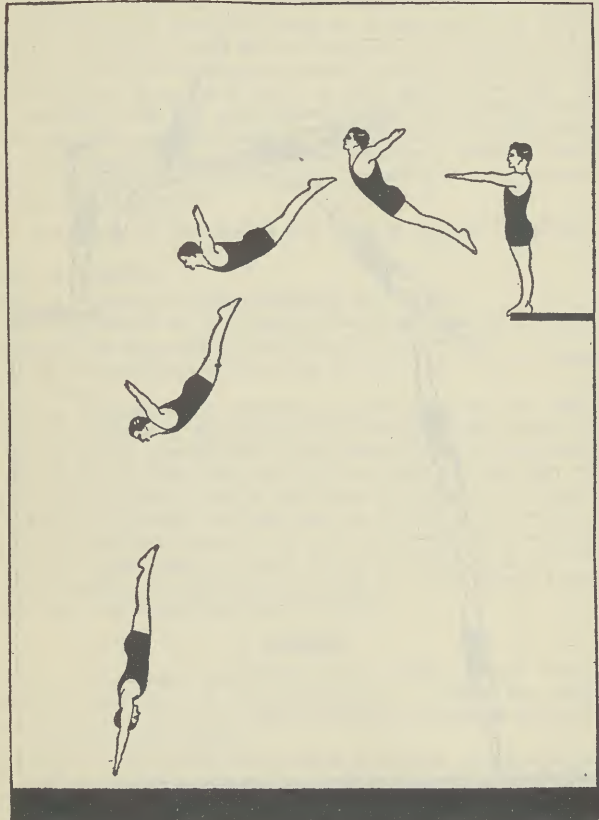
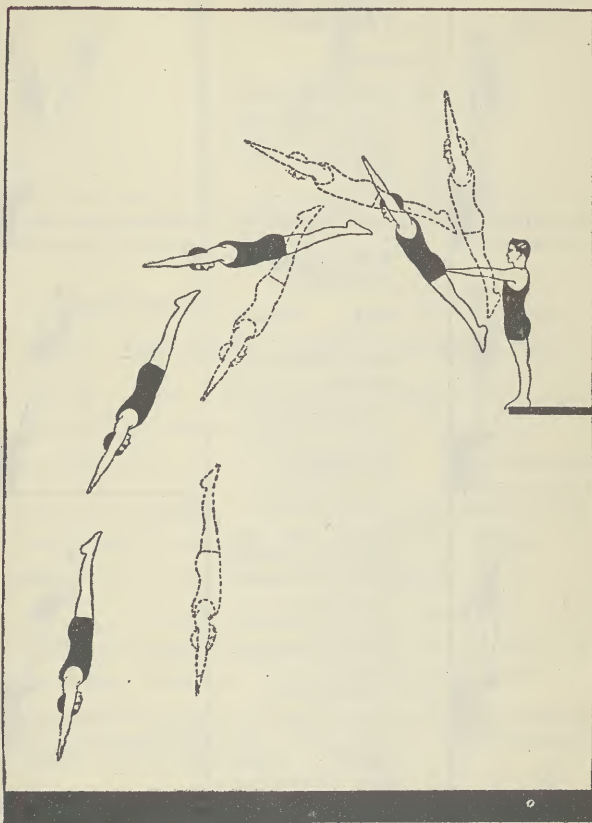


Diagram of Swallow Dive.

SWIMMING.



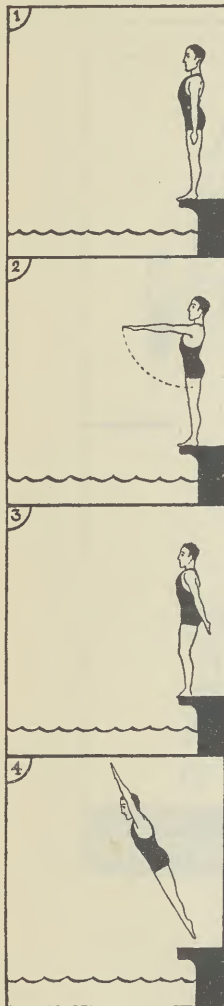
Comparison between a Spring Board and a Firm Board Dive
from the same height.

(Spring Board Dive shown dotted.)

SWIMMING.

DIAGRAMS OF PLAIN DIVING FAULTS.

Correct Positions.



STANCE AND TAKE-OFF.

- 1—Stance.
- 2—Commencement of take-off, arms about to move down.
- 3—Immediately prior to leaving the board (there is no pause in this position).
- 4—Immediately after the feet have left the board; body now travelling "up" and "out."
- 5—Head and shoulders lack, abdomen too far forward, arms bent.
- 6—Body leaning forward too soon, knees bent, poising on toes.
- 7—Body too far forward, knees bent too much, shoulders forward, bent at waist, wrists not straight.
- 8—Feet still on the board, body all forward, no "up," shoulders rounded, arms not right above the head.

Faulty Positions.

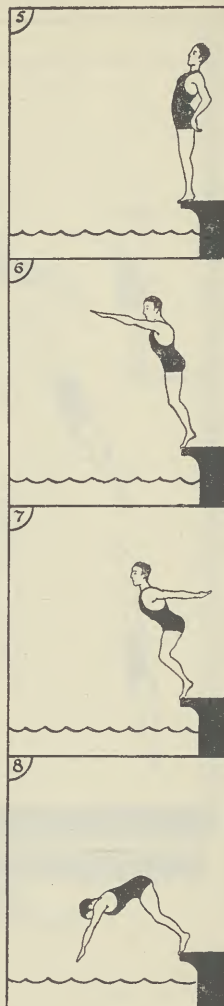
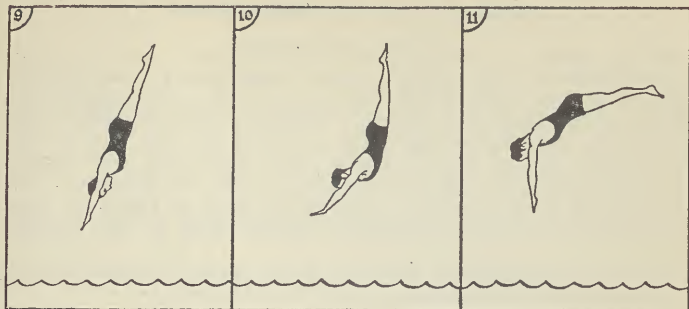


DIAGRAM OF PLAIN DIVING FAULTS.

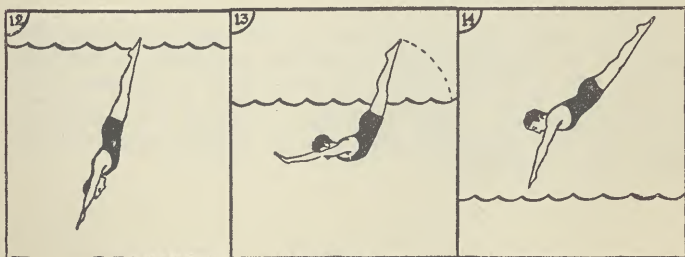


FLIGHT.

- 9—Correct position.
- 10—*Faults* : Hollow back, head back, wrists back.
- 11—*Faults* : Arms not straight above the head, whole line of the body curved forward.

ENTRY.

- 12—Correct position. Note that the whole of the limbs and body have passed through the "hole" made in the water by the tips of the fingers.
- 13—*Faults* : Hands and head turned up and back hollowed before entry finished, thus causing the legs to follow through with a handsaw motion.
- 14—*Faults* : Dropping the arms and holding the head back at the moment of entry.



SWIMMING.

Judging of Diving Competitions.

There should be not less than three Judges, a Recorder and Check Recorder. The Judges shall independently, and without consulting each other, judge each dive out of a maximum of 10 points. After each dive, and at a signal from the Recorder, but not before, each Judge shall hold up a card showing what points he has awarded for that particular dive, and these points shall be entered upon the official judging sheet by the Recorder. At the finish of the competition, these points shall be added up, and the competitor having the greatest number shall be the winner.

For other competitions, where the above system is impracticable or undesirable, the following method shall be used:—

Each Judge shall record his award in writing on a judging sheet, these points being added together at the finish of the competition and the winner being determined as above.

In handicap competitions the handicap shall be added to the total points awarded by the Judges in respect of each competitor.

The maximum for all dives shall be 10 points.

Half points shall not be awarded.

HINTS FOR JUDGES.

1. The judges should distribute themselves, if possible, on both sides of the point of entry and as far from each other as practicable. In all cases the positions taken up by them should be such that neither the sun nor any powerful light should be shining in the eyes of any of the judges.

2. In fairness to the competitors, a judge should on no account change his position during the performance of a dive by each of the competitors, even if he finds after the first dive that his viewpoint is bad.

3. When using the visible system, the card indicating the number of points given should be selected as quickly as possible, in order that it may be exhibited promptly on the signal from the recorder. It is emphasised that the card should be shown to the recorder first. After the judge is satisfied that the points have been duly noted, the card may be turned round for the benefit of the spectators.

SWIMMING.
WATER POLO.

INTERNATIONAL RULES FOR THE GAME ADOPTED
BY THE ARMY SWIMMING UNION.

NOTE.—The Board referred to below is the International Water Polo Board.

Recent alterations and rulings are shown in italics.

Field of Play.

1. The distance between the goals shall not exceed 30 yards or be less than 19 yards; the width shall not be more than 20 yards and shall be of even width throughout the field of play. The goal, two-yard and four-yard penalty lines and the half-distance shall be clearly marked on both sides of the field of play.

For the use of the Referee, the home team must provide an elevated platform midway on the side of the field of play, or alternatively a free way the whole length of the field of play.

Depth.

2. The water shall not be shallower than 3 feet.

Goals.

3. Goal posts shall be fixed at each end of the field of play. These must be at least one foot from the end of the bath or from any obstruction. The width between the posts to be 10 feet, and the cross-bar to be 3 feet above the surface when the water is 5 feet or over in depth; when the water is less than 5 feet in depth, the cross-bar to be 8 feet from the bottom. Nets must be attached to the goal posts in such a way as to enclose the whole goal area, and hang below the surface of the water. The back of the net must be at least one foot behind the goal line and hung from the height of the cross-bar. Goal posts and nets must be provided by the home team.

Rulings of the Board. 5/6/30.

In the event of any existing artificial standing or resting place (other than the natural bottom of the bath) for the goalkeeper, such must be removed, or the goal posts moved to prevent it being used.

The boundary of the field of play at the ends must be at least one foot behind the goal line.

NOTE.—In all International matches, goal posts and cross-bar, if suspended, must be rigid. The goal posts and cross-bar must be of wood or iron, rectangular shape, three inch square section, and must be painted a single distinctive colour.

SWIMMING.

The Ball.

4. The ball shall be leather-covered and must be round and fully inflated with air chamber supplied with a valve, and shall measure not less than 27 inches and not more than 28 inches in circumference. The minimum—maximum weight of the ball to be 14 to 16 ounces. It shall be waterproof, with no strapped seams outside and no grease or other objectionable substances on the surface. The ball must be furnished by the home team.

Caps and Flags.

5. One team shall wear white caps and the other team dark blue caps. Both goalkeepers shall wear red caps with quarterings of his own side's colours. If a player loses his cap during the game it must be replaced at the next stoppage of the game. Caps must be fixed securely. A red flag and a white flag* shall be provided for each goal scorer and a dark blue and a white flag for the referee. The whole of the above to be provided by the home team.

**From a date not yet fixed, one red flag shall be provided for each goal scorer. (Resolution of Board, 5/6/1930.)*

Officials.

6. The officials shall consist of a referee, a timekeeper and two goal scorers.

Referee.

7. The duties of the referee shall be:

- (a) To start the game by whistle.
- (b) To stop all unfair play.
- (c) To decide all cases of dispute.
- (d) To declare fouls and generally see that these rules are carried out.
- (e) To decide upon all goals, corner throws and goal throws, whether signified by the goal scorer or not.
- (f) Goals, fouls and other stoppages of the game shall be signified by whistle.

The referee's decision on questions of fact is final, and in all cases must be carried out during the game; his authority is absolute and extends until he leaves the bath.

NOTE.—(1) A referee may alter his decision, provided such alteration be notified before the ball is again in play. A referee has power to stop play at any period of the game if, in his opinion, the behaviour of the players or spectators, or other exceptional circumstances, prevent the match from coming to a proper conclusion.

NOTE.—(2) In the event of a referee ordering a player out of the water, and such player refusing, the game shall be stopped and the match awarded to the other side, and the offending player reported to the body governing the competition.

NOTE.—(3) A referee may use his discretion in not declaring a foul if, in his opinion, such action would be an advantage to the offending side.

SWIMMING.

Goal Scorers.

8. The goal scorers, having tossed for choice of ends, shall stand at the side and in a line with the front of each goal, and when they consider that the entire ball has passed through the goal posts, or over the goal line, at their respective ends only, they shall signify the same to the referee, a red flag denoting a corner; a white flag denoting a goal throw; and both flags to denote a goal*. The goal scorers shall not change ends, and shall keep the score of goals of each team at their respective ends.

**From a date not yet fixed, the goal scorers shall indicate a corner by pointing to the two-yards line, a goal by pointing to the centre of the field, and a goal throw by pointing to the goal with one red flag only. (Resolution of the Board, 5/6/1930.)*

Timekeeper.

9. The timekeeper must be provided with an ordinary stop-watch and a whistle, which must be provided by the home team. He shall notify half-time and time by whistle, and the signal shall take immediate effect.

Time.

10. The duration of a match shall be 14 minutes actual play, seven minutes each way. Three minutes shall be allowed at half-time for change of ends. When the ball crosses the goal line, whether it be a goal, corner throw or goal throw, it shall be dead until the restart of the game, or until it leaves the hand of the player taking the throw, and all such time shall be deducted. Time occupied by disputes or fouls, or when the ball is thrown from the field of play, or lodges on an obstruction, as per Rule 21, shall not be reckoned as in the time of play.

Teams.

11. Each side shall consist of seven players, who shall wear drawers, or costumes, with drawers underneath the costumes. In baths, no oil, or grease, or other objectionable substance shall be rubbed on the body.

Ruling of the Board. 5/6/1930.

Re wearing of drawers, or costume with drawers underneath, the referee must apply the local conditions prevailing.

Captains.

12. The captains shall be playing members of the teams they represent, they shall agree upon all preliminaries, and shall toss for choice of ends; the loser of the toss shall have choice of colours. If they are unable to agree upon any point, the referee shall decide it for them.

Starting.

13. The players shall enter the water and place themselves in a line with their respective goals. The referee shall stand in a line with the centre of the course, and, having ascertained that the

SWIMMING.

captains are ready, shall blow his whistle, and immediately throw or release the ball into the water at the centre of the field of play. From the start or restart a goal cannot be scored until the ball has been handled, viz., played with the hand below the wrist*, either by two players of one team, in which case the scorer shall be within half distance of the goal attacked, or by a player of each team. An attempt on the part of the goalkeeper to stop the ball when it has been handled by the players of one team only, and shot from over half distance shall not constitute handling, and should the ball cross the goal line, hit the goal post or the goalkeeper, a goal throw shall be awarded.

* *Playing the ball with the hand below the wrist means the "palm" of the hand. (See Ruling b of Rule 17.)*

Scoring.

14. A goal shall be scored by the entire ball passing beyond the goal posts and under the cross-bar. If, on the notification of half-time or time, the ball be not fully through the goal posts, no goal shall be allowed.

A goal may be scored by the head or feet, providing the ball has been previously handled by two players, as provided for in Rules 13 and 17.

Ordinary Fouls.

15. It shall be a foul:—

- (a) To touch the ball with both hands at the same time.
- (b) To hold or push off from goal posts, nets, rail or any other fixtures during any part of the game.

Ruling of the Board.

On Rule 15, clause (b).—When a goalkeeper is penalised for holding the bar or rail at the end of the bath, the free throw shall be taken from where such foul occurred. (16/5/1925.)

- (c) To walk about the bath.
- (d) To stand on or touch the bottom during any part of the game, unless for the purpose of resting.
- (e) To impede an opponent in any way unless he is holding the ball; swimming on the back or legs of an opponent constitutes impeding.
- (f) To hold the ball under water when tackled.
- (g) To jump from the bottom or push from the side—except at starting or restarting—in order to play the ball or tackle an opponent.
- (h) To hold, pull back or push off from an opponent.
- (i) To kick an opponent or to make disproportionate movements with that intention.
- (j) To assist a player at the start or restart of the game, or for any player to push off from any part of the goal posts or its supports.

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- (k) For the goalkeeper to go more than 4 yards from his own goal line, or to take a goal throw improperly. (Rule 20.)
- (l) From a free throw, to throw the ball directly (or after dribbling) at the goalkeeper or to an attacking player within two yards of goal. (Rule 20.)

Ruling of the Board. 5/6/1930.

The word "goalkeeper" refers to the "opposing goalkeeper" and the word "goal" to "opponents' goal line."

- (m) To touch the ball before it has reached the water, when thrown in by the referee. (See Rules 17 and 21.)
- (n) To start before the referee blows his whistle.
- (o) To splash in the face of an opponent.
- (p) To strike at the ball with the clenched fist.

NOTE.—Clause (e).—Dribbling or striking the ball is not "holding," but lifting, carrying, pressing under water, or placing the hand under or over the ball when actually touching, is holding. Dribbling the ball up and through the posts is permissible.

Wilful Fouls.

16. If, in the opinion of the referee, a player commits an ordinary foul—Rule 15—wilfully, or one of the following specified offences, the referee shall at once order him out of the water until a goal has been scored.

It shall be considered a wilful foul:—

- (a) To deliberately waste time by (1) failing to take up the necessary position at the re-start of a game with reasonable speed; (2) failing to assist the normal progress of the game when in possession or control of the ball.
- (b) For a player to take up a position within two yards of his opponents' goal line.

Rulings of the Board.

On Rule 16, clause (b).—That it is considered a wilful foul for a player to take up a position, whether stationary or not, within two yards of his opponents' goal line, except (a) when dribbling the ball; (b) when going to tackle an opponent who has received, or is about to receive, the ball; and (c) when swimming to the ball, when it is within the two-yards line. (16/5/1925.)

On Rule 16, clause (b).—A player who has entered the two-yards area to tackle an opponent, or for any other legitimate purpose, must leave such area with all reasonable speed. If the ball is passed back to such player while in the two-yards area, he must, before playing the ball, first leave such area. (16/5/1925.)

- (c) To deliberately change position after the referee has blown the whistle to stop the game and until the ball is again in play.

- (d) To refuse obedience to the referee.

Any player ordered out of the water for misconduct or for a wilful foul, shall not re-enter until a goal has been scored, notwithstanding that half-time may intervene, or extra time be played, and then only with the consent of the referee.

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Free Throws.

17. The penalty for each foul shall be a free throw to the opposing side, from the place where the foul occurred. The referee shall declare a foul by blowing a whistle and exhibiting the colour of the side to which the free throw is awarded. The player nearest to where the foul occurred shall take the throw. The other players shall remain in their respective positions from the blowing of the whistle until the ball has left the hand of the player taking the throw. A free throw shall be such as, in the opinion of the referee, allows all players to see when the ball leaves the hand of the thrower. In the event of illness or accident, or of one or more players from each team committing a foul so nearly at the same moment as to make it impossible for the referee to distinguish who offended first, he shall have the ball out of the water and throw it as nearly as possible at the place where the foul occurred, in such a manner that one member of each team may have equal chance of playing the ball. In such cases the ball must be allowed to touch the water before it is handled. In all cases where a free throw or a throw in by the referee is allowed under this Rule and Rules 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21, the ball must be handled, i.e., played with the hand below the wrist, by more than one player before a goal can be scored.

Rulings of the Board.

On Rule 17.—If a player is ordered out for moving after a free throw has been awarded, the ball shall be thrown from the position of the original free throw, and *not* from the place where the foul for moving occurred. (16/5/1925.)

A player against whom a free throw has been awarded must not interfere with the taking of the throw. (5/6/1930.)

Playing the ball "with the hand below the wrist" means with the "palm" of the hand. (5/6/1930.)

Penalty Throw.

18. A player wilfully fouled when within four yards of his opponents' goal line shall be awarded a penalty throw, and the player who commits the offence must be ordered out of the water until a goal has been scored. The player to whom a penalty throw is awarded shall proceed to any point on the four-yard line and await the signal of the referee by whistle, when he shall immediately throw the ball at the goal; should the ball rebound from the goal posts or cross-bar, it remains in play.

Ruling of the Board. (5/6/1930.)

Should the player fail to take a penalty throw as prescribed in this Rule, a free throw must be awarded to the nearest opponent.

In the case of a penalty throw, it shall not be necessary for the ball to be handled by any other player before a goal can be scored, but any player within the four-yard line may intercept a penalty throw.

Goalkeeper.

19. The goalkeeper may stand to defend his goal, but he must not throw the ball beyond half-distance: the penalty for so doing

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shall be a free throw to the opposing side's nearest player from half-distance where the ball crossed. The goalkeeper must keep within four yards of his own goal line or concede a free throw from the four-yards line to his nearest opponent. The goalkeeper is exempt from clauses (a), (c), (d), (g) and (p) in Rule 15, but he may be treated as any other player when in possession of the ball. Except when injury or illness compels him to leave the water—when Rule 22 shall apply—the goalkeeper can only be changed at half-time. In the event of the goalkeeper being ordered out of the water, his side cannot appoint another goalkeeper, except at half-time, as defined above, and any player defending the goal in his place shall not come under the special limitations and exceptions attached to a goalkeeper. In the event of a goalkeeper being awarded a free throw, other than a goal throw, the nearest member of his team may take the throw from the place where the foul occurred.

Goal and Corner Throws.

20. A player throwing the ball over his own goal line shall concede a free corner throw to his opponents, and such free corner throw shall be taken from the two-yard line at the side of the bath, by the player on the opposing side nearest the point where the ball leaves the field of play. If the attacking side throw the ball over, it shall be a free goal throw to their opponents' goalkeeper, who, from between the goal posts, must pass the ball to another player or beyond the two-yard line. The whistle must be blown immediately the ball crosses the goal line, and from that time until the ball leaves the hand of the player taking the free throw, all players must remain in their respective positions.

NOTE.—If a goalkeeper puts the ball in play by a free throw, and, before any other player has handled, regains possession, and allows it to pass fully through his goal, a corner throw shall be awarded to the opposing side.

Out of Play.

21. Should a player send the ball out of the field of play at either side, it shall be thrown in any direction from where it went out by one of the opposing side, and shall be considered a free throw. The player nearest the point where the ball leaves the field of play must take the throw. Should the ball strike or lodge in an overhead obstruction, it shall be considered out of play, and the referee shall then stop the game and throw the ball into the water under the said obstruction. The ball must be allowed to touch the water before it is handled, and must be handled by more than one player before a goal can be scored.

NOTE.—The ball is in play if it rebounds from the goal post or cross-bar into the field of play.

Ruling of the Board.

On Rule 21.—In the event of the ball striking the rail, coping or side of the bath above the water:—

- (a) The ball is out of play if it rebounds into another part of the field of play.

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- (b) The ball is not necessarily out of play if it drops into the water immediately under the place of contact; in such case it is a matter entirely within the discretion of the referee, who would be guided, in making a decision, by whether an unfair advantage had been gained thereby. (16/5/1925.)

Leaving the Water.

22. A player must not leave the water, or sit or stand on steps or sides of the bath during a match, except:—

- (a) At half-time.
- (b) In case of illness or accident.
- (c) By permission of the referee.

A player infringing this Rule shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and liable to suspension by the body governing the particular match in which he is competing. Any player having left the water legitimately may only re-enter at his own goal line and by permission of the referee. In cases of accident or illness, the referee may, at his discretion, suspend the game for not more than three minutes.

HINTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REFEREES.

A. (Rules 1 and 2.) Before the commencement of a game the referee should satisfy himself that the field of play comes within the required measurements, and also that the minimum depth of water is in accordance with Rule 2. It is important that the marking of the goal, two-yard and four-yard lines, and the half-distance mark should be clearly seen from any part of the field of play or the side of the bath.

B. (Rule 3.) It is advisable to check the dimensions of goal posts, particularly from the bottom of bath to the cross-bar in the shallow end, and from water level to cross-bar in the deep end. Goal posts must be made rigid whenever possible. It is desirable that goal posts and cross-bar be of wood or iron, and should not exceed three-inch square section or two inches diameter, and should be painted a single distinctive colour.

Goal nets are compulsory, and should be intact, and the goal posts must be fixed at such distance from the end of the bath or from any obstruction as will allow the net to drop unimpeded from the height of the cross-bar to below the surface of the water and at least one foot behind the goal line. The object of goal nets is to simplify the judging of goals, and for this end it is important that the net should be sufficiently far from any obstruction at the back or sides as to avoid any possibility of the ball striking such obstruction through the net and rebounding into play.

C. (Rules 4 and 5.) A leather-cased ball must be used. It must comply with the rule as to size and weight, when fully inflated. Referees must use judgment in deciding when a ball is fully inflated, always bearing in mind that the more tightly it is blown up, the more reliable it is for play.

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Caps are specified in order to distinguish the various players. It is strongly advised that each cap should bear a number to correspond with number opposite the name of each player as printed in the programme. This tends to simplify the game for spectators. The goalkeepers must have blue and red, and white and red quartered caps, according to the colours worn by their respective teams. All caps and flags must be provided by the home team.

D. (Rule 7.) The absolute control of the game is in the hands of the referee. It is necessary before the commencement of the game to make sure that the goal scorers and the timekeeper are fully conversant with their duties. The goal scorers are to assist the referee by signalling (see Rule 8) when the ball has passed through the goal posts or over the goal line, but the referee is the sole arbiter as to whether a goal, corner throw or goal throw be allowed.

On questions of fact, viz., as to what actually transpires during the game, the decision of the referee is final, and from it there is no appeal. On questions of the interpretations of rules, the decisions of the referee must be carried out during the game. An appeal may be lodged at the conclusion of the game.

It is strongly advised that in case of doubt as to the signal of a goal scorer, the referee should, before the re-commencement of the game, fully satisfy himself as to what the goal scorer intended to signal.

E. (Rules 8, 9 and 10.) Goal scorers should preferably be neutral. The duties are to assist the referee by signalling when the entire ball has passed over the goal line. Also each goal scorer must keep the score of goals of each team scored at his end only. Each goal scorer must be provided with two flags, one red and one white. When signalling to the referee, this should be done in a manner that will not leave the referee in doubt as to what it is intended to convey.

The timekeeper should be fully conversant with the rules. Note that whenever the ball crosses the goal line for goal, corner throw or goal throw, the watch must be stopped until the re-start of the game, which is when the ball leaves the hand of the player taking the throw. When notifying half-time or time, the whistle must be blown immediately the watch indicates that the required time has expired.

F. (Rule 12.) Ascertain that the captains have agreed upon all preliminaries; if not, give a decision as per Rule 12.

G. (Rules 13 and 14.) Care should be taken that the signal to start or re-start is sufficiently loud to prevent mistakes. Careful attention is necessary in seeing that a goal is scored strictly in accordance with rule. A goal shall not be scored after starting or re-starting until the ball has [also] been handled by an opposing player, or by a player on the same side (i.e., the same side as the player who first handled the ball), who shall be within half-distance of the goal attacked. The words within the brackets are explanatory, the spirit of the rule being that until an opponent has

SWIMMING.

handled the ball, a goal cannot be scored by the side which first gets possession, except from within half-distance of the goal attacked. It is often difficult for the goalkeeper to judge whether the player making the shot is within half-distance. In order to prevent such misunderstanding being a penalty, the new clause has been added to Rule 13. Goalkeepers should attempt to stop all shots, and leave with the referee the decision as to what follows.

It is important to note that the entire ball must cross the goal line before a goal is scored. Should the ball be actually in transit for goal when half-time or time is notified, the game shall immediately cease, and no goal be recorded.

H. (Rule 15.) The goalkeepers only shall be allowed to handle the ball with both hands at the same time, or to walk about or stand on the bottom of the bath for any purpose other than that of resting. No other player shall be allowed to walk about or jump from the bottom of the bath, and no player shall stand with arms extended with the object of shadowing or molesting any player.

Clause (e). Referees should be careful, in carrying out this law, to prevent abuses by a player in control of the ball, forcing his opponent to commit a foul.

For the definition of "holding" see the note at the foot of Rule 15.

No player must be allowed to hold the rail or side of the bath, or to hang on to the goal posts during actual play. If this rule be infringed, no matter in what part of the field of play the ball may be, it must be brought back to where the foul occurred.

Clause (f). When a player actually tackled takes the ball under water, either with the object of sustaining himself or deceiving an opponent, he commits a foul.

Clause (k). The goalkeeper may not go outside the four-yard line. The penalty for so doing is a free throw to the nearest opponent from the point on the four-yard line where the offence takes place.

Rule 20 defines what the goalkeeper must do when he takes a goal throw. The penalty for not doing so is a free throw to the nearest opponent from the point where the offence takes place.

Clause (l). In order, as far as practicable, to nullify any advantage which might be reaped by an attacking player being within the two-yard line when the whistle is blown for a foul, a breach of rule is committed by passing the ball to one so situated from a free throw.

In the event of a free throw or goal throw being awarded, and before the ball is in play another foul occurs, e.g., by moving, the original free throw should be taken.

I. (Rule 16.) The referee should note that if, in his opinion, any of the offences set out in Rule 15 are committed wilfully, the offender must at once be ordered out of the water.

In addition, there are certain specified fouls, the committal of any one of which necessitates that the offender be ordered from the water.

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J. (Rule 17.) When once a decision has been given, the referee should not allow any player or spectator to question the ruling.

When a free throw has been awarded, the ball must be considered dead until it leaves the hand of the player taking the throw, and on no account must any other player be allowed to change his position. The referee must insist on a free throw being such that every player may have opportunity to see that the ball leaves the hand of the thrower.

Should the ball, from a free throw, strike the head of a defending player on its flight towards the goal, be partially stopped by the goalkeeper, but go into the net, the referee should award goalkeeper's ball.

K. (Rule 18.) This rule has been inserted to check the fouling of an opponent who has reasonable certainty of scoring. Great power is left in the hands of the referee, and it rests with him to stamp out the policy of "save the goal at all costs," adopted by some players. The penalty must in every case be inflicted if the attacking player is wilfully ducked or interfered with, when not actually holding the ball and within four yards of goal. Referees will note that the fact of allowing a penalty necessitates ordering the offender out of the water.

The player to whom the penalty is awarded may select any place on the four-yard line from which to take his throw, and, having made his selection, shall await the signal by whistle of the referee before actually taking the shot. Any intervening player may intercept a penalty shot, provided he does not contravene any of the rules in so doing.

L. (Rules 19 and 20.) Goalkeepers must not be allowed to throw the ball past the half-distance mark. If the ball, when thrown by the goalkeeper, travels past the half-distance, without being handled by any other player, even though it touches the water before reaching the half-distance, the rule is infringed.

Rule 17 directs that when a free throw is awarded, all players except the one to whom the free throw is given shall remain in their respective positions. This must be taken to include goalkeepers, who must strictly remain in the position occupied when the free throw is awarded.

In the event of a goalkeeper having been ordered out of the water, the referee shall appoint the nearest back to take a goal throw. Such thrower shall not be entitled to the privileges or be bound by the limitations attaching to the goalkeeper.

It is a corner throw when the ball is thrown by or passes off any player over his own goal line. A corner throw shall be taken from the two-yard line at the side of the bath nearest where the ball crossed the goal line and by the nearest attacking player. It is a goal throw when the attacking side throw the ball over the goal line and the goalkeeper is allowed to move so as to take the throw from between the goal posts.

M. (Rules 21 and 22.) When the ball goes out of play, the last player it touches must be deemed to have sent it cut.

Note Rule 22 as to leaving the water and sitting or standing on the steps.

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INTER-SERVICES SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. Annual Championships to be decided under Amateur Swimming Association Laws between teams representing the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, the Regular Army and the Royal Air Force.

2. The Championships to be organised in turn by each of the three Services:—1934, the Royal Air Force; 1935, the Royal Navy; 1936, the Army; and so on in rotation.

The venue will be selected by the organising Service. The latter will be financially responsible for the meeting, with the exception of the accommodation and transport expenses of the other two Services (which will be their own responsibility entirely) and the cost of the medals, which will be borne equally by the three Services; the organising Service will, as far as possible, arrange accommodation.

3. The selected bath must be of such a width as that recommended by the A.S.A. for six competitors to swim together in all events, and should not be less than 90 ft. in length.

4. The events and the order in which they will take place to be as follows:—

(1) 880 Yards Free Style (to take place on an occasion prior to that of the Final Session).

(2) 100 Yards Free Style.

(3) 100 Yards Back Stroke.

(4) 220 Yards Free Style.

(5) Diving.

(6) 100 Yards Breast Stroke.

(7) 440 Yards Free Style.

(8) Team Relay Race.

(9) Plunging.

(10) Water Polo.

5. Representatives from each Service to be found as follows:—

(a) Two representatives per Service for events (1) to (7) inclusive and event (9).

(b) Six representatives per Service for event (8).

(c) One team per Service for event (10).

No Service shall collect its team together more than seven days before the first day of the Championships.

No representative may take part in more than three of the eight events (1) to (4), (6) to (8) and (10).

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Method of Scoring.

6. For event (8), Team Relay Race, the winning team to receive 15 points, the second 10 points, and the third 5 points.

For event (10), Water Polo, teams to receive $7\frac{1}{2}$ points for a win, 5 points for a draw, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ points for a loss.

For all other events the winner will score 6 points, the second 5 points, the third 4 points, the fourth 3 points, the fifth 2 points, and the sixth 1 point.

In the event of ties for any place, the points for each place will be added together and divided by the number of competitors or teams tying.

Special Conditions for Certain Events.

7. (a) *Diving*. Two dives, standing plain or swallow, from a stage not lower than 10 feet and not higher than 14 feet from the water level.

Two dives, running plain or swallow, from bath side spring-board.

(b) *Plunging*. Three plunges each competitor.

(c) *Team Relay Race*. Each of the six representatives to swim two lengths of the bath.

(d) *Water Polo*. Each Service to play the other once, i.e., a total of three matches to be played in all. Extra time *not* to be played. The organising Service to play, on the first day of the Championships, the organising Service for the next year, and on the third day the organising Service for the previous year. The two Services not organising the Championships to play on the second day.

8. Only Officers, Men and Boys on the active lists are allowed to compete, i.e. :—

(a) Royal Navy and Royal Marines to include all members of the permanent Naval Forces of the Dominions attached to the Home Service, but not R.N.R. or R.N.V.R.

(b) The Army to include Indian Army and all members of the permanent Forces of the Dominions attached to the Home Service, but not Reservists, Supplementary Reserve, Territorial Army or O.T.C.

(c) The Royal Air Force to include all members of the permanent Air Forces of the Dominions attached to the Home Service, but not the R.A.F. Reserve or Auxiliary Royal Air Force.

9. The total points scored by each Service to decide the final placing of the Services.

The winning Service to hold for one year the Trophy presented by the A.S.A., through the kindness of the late Mr. W. A. H. Buller, President A.S.A., 1928.

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In the event of a tie, the Trophy to be held by the Services tying, for an equal period, the Senior Service to hold it for the first period.

The conditions to be reviewed and any alterations made annually by the Inter-Services Swimming Committee, consisting of three representatives per Service. Any alterations or additions will not be adopted unless agreed to unanimously by all three Services.

The Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association will be kept informed of any such alterations.

The Service holding the Trophy will be responsible for its safe custody and insurance for the period for which it is held; also for engraving.

Officials.

10. These will be appointed by the organising Service under the following conditions:—

- (a) The three Diving Judges should be officially listed Grade 1 A.S.A. Diving Judges; only by agreement of all three Services may others be appointed.
- (b) Water Polo Referees should be officially listed Grade 1 A.S.A. Referees; only by agreement of all three Services may others be appointed.
- (c) Two Judges for the Swimming Events will be found by each Service.

It is hoped that, where possible, Service officials who conform to (a) and (b) above will be employed, provided that for the Water Polo they must be members of the neutral Service and must not themselves be competitors at the meeting.

Colours.

11. Representatives to wear distinguishing caps as under:—

Royal Navy and Royal Marines	...	...	...	...	...	...	BLUE.
The Army	...	...	...	...	...	...	RED.
Royal Air Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	WHITE.

Records.

12. Only records made at these Championships will be recognised as Inter-Services Swimming Records.

Medals.

13. Inter-Services Swimming Medals to be awarded for the first, second and third places in all individual events, and the winners only in Team and Water Polo events; in the event of a tie, both teams or individuals will receive similar medals.

14. An Inter-Services Swimming Committee Meeting will be held each year as soon as convenient after the Championships have taken place.

The Hon. Secretary for the meeting will be provided by the Service organising the Championships for that year.

These Championships were first held in 1924. In 1927 the Royal Air Force competed for the first time.

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ARMY SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.
100 Yards (Free Style).

(a) **Army Record:**
L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E., 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., 1933.

(b) **Inter-Services Record:**
Lieut. A. A. Havers, Royal Navy, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., 1925.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1920	L/Corpl. Pycock, 2nd Grenadier Guards	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1921	Corpl. Pycock, 2nd Grenadier Guards	1 8
1922	L/Corpl. C. Woods, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1923	L/Corpl. C. Woods, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers	1 7
1924	Lieut. E. G. Brown, R.A.,	1 4 $\frac{3}{5}$
1925	L/Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde, R.A.	1 6 $\frac{1}{5}$
1926	Lieut. E. G. Brown, R.A.	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
1927	Lieut. I. L. H. Mackillop, R.E.	1 3
1928	Spr. A. May, Trng. Bn., R.E.	1 2 $\frac{3}{5}$
1929	Spr. A. May, Trng. Bn., R.E.	1 1 $\frac{5}{5}$
1930	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	1 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
1931	2nd Lieut. A. C. Jackson, Royal Tank Corps	1 1 $\frac{5}{5}$
1932	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	1 2 $\frac{1}{10}$
1933	L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	1 2 $\frac{1}{5}$

100 Yards (Breast Stroke).

(a) **Army Record:**
Pte. Kimmer, R.A.S.C., 1 min. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., 1929.

(b) **Inter-Services Record:**
E. R. A. Smith, R.N., 1 min. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., 1933.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1923	Dvr. C. Sinclair, 5th Bde., R.F.A.	1 32 $\frac{1}{5}$
1924	Dvr. C. Sinclair, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1925	Dvr. C. Sinclair, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1926	Dvr. C. Sinclair, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 21 $\frac{1}{5}$
1927	L/Corpl. A. Sharpe, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	1 22
1928	Pte. Kimmer, R.A.S.C.	1 17 $\frac{1}{5}$
1929	Pte. Kimmer, R.A.S.C.	1 21 $\frac{1}{5}$
1930	B.S.M. Rex	1 24 $\frac{1}{5}$
1931	Sergt.-Instr. Laurence, Norfolk Regt.	1 22 $\frac{1}{5}$
1932	Sergt.-Instr. Laurence, Norfolk Regt.	1 20 $\frac{1}{5}$
1933	Lieut. R. T. Priest, 7th Field Bde., R.A.	1 20 $\frac{1}{5}$

100 Yards (Back Stroke).

(a) **Army Record:**
Lieut. E. G. Brown, R.A., 1 min. 14 secs., 1930.

(b) **Inter-Services Record:**
Stoker Patchett, R.N., 1 min. 13 secs., 1932.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1923	Sergt. E. Giles, 2nd Rifle Bde.	1 30 $\frac{1}{10}$
1924	L/Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 22 $\frac{1}{5}$
1925	L/Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 19 $\frac{1}{5}$
1926	Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 16 $\frac{1}{5}$
1927	Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	1 18 $\frac{1}{5}$
1928	B.Q.M.S. G. E. Rex, Royal Artillery	1 18
1929	B.Q.M.S. G. E. Rex, Royal Artillery	1 18 $\frac{1}{5}$
1930	Lieut. E. G. Brown, Royal Artillery	1 14
1931	Lieut. I. O'B. MacGregor, 6th Field Bde., R.A.	1 23 $\frac{1}{5}$
1932	Pte. McNicol, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	1 17 $\frac{1}{5}$
1933	Pte. McNicol, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	1 20 $\frac{1}{5}$

880 Yards (Free Style).

(a) **Army Record:**
L/Corpl. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E., 13 mins. 13 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs., 1933.

(b) **Inter-Services Record:**
Bugle-Major Bendy, The Army, 12 mins. 21 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs., 1932.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1930	Pte. L. Drane, 2nd Royal Tank Corps	14 14
1931	Pte. L. Drane, 2nd Royal Tank Corps	14 7
1932	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	13 53 $\frac{1}{5}$
1933	L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	13 13 $\frac{1}{5}$

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220 Yards (Free Style).

- (a) **Army Record:**
Spr. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E., 2 min. 43 secs., 1931.
- (b) **Inter-Services Record:**
Bugle-Major Bendy, The Army, 2 mins. 37% secs., 1932.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1926	L/Corpl. A. Sharpe, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	2 46
1927	Lieut. E. G. Brown, R.A.	2 50 ³ / ₅
1928	Lieut. E. G. Brown, R.A.	2 46 ³ / ₅
1929	Spr. A. May, Trng. Bn., R.E.	2 45
1930	Spr. A. May, R.E.	2 51
1931	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	2 43
1932	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	2 46 ¹ / ₁₀
1933	L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	2 45 ⁷ / ₆

440 Yards (Free Style).

- (a) **Army Record:**
Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st Bn. H.L.I., 5 mins. 56% secs., 1933.
- (b) **Inter-Services Record:**
Bugle-Major Bendy, The Army, 5 mins. 56% secs., 1932.

Year	Winners	M. Secs.
1920	L/Corpl. Pycock, 2nd Grenadier Guards	6 50 ¹ / ₆
1921	Corpl. Pycock, 2nd Grenadier Guards	6 32 ¹ / ₆
1922	L/Bmdr. C. W. Bosher, R.G.A.	6 45
1923	L/Bmdr. C. W. Bosher, R.G.A.	6 32 ³ / ₅
1924	L/Bmdr. C. W. Bosher, R.G.A.	6 28 ¹ / ₅
1925	L/Corpl. Ball, 2nd K.R.R. Corps	6 21 ¹ / ₃
1926	Bdr. Rex, 5th Field Bde., R.A.	6 38
1927	Pte Smith, Depot, R.A.M.C.	6 19
1928	L/Corpl. A. Sharpe, 1st Bn. Scots Guards	6 32 ¹ / ₆
1929	Bugle Major Bendy, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	6 22 ¹ / ₅
1930	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	6 26
1931	Spr. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.	6 10 ¹ / ₅
1932	Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	6 15 ³ / ₅
1933	Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st Bn. H.L.I.	5 56 ¹ / ₆

High Diving.

- 1920—Sergt. Howson, Highland Light Infantry.
 1921—R.S.M. Whitelaw, A.S.P.T., Aldershot.
 1922—Dmr. Blaze, 2nd Scots Guards.
 1923—Q.M.S.-Instr. G. C. Macey, A.P.T.S.
 1925—L/Corpl. Frost, 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters.
 1926—Sergt. Giles, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.
 1927—Sergt.-Instr. R. Russell, A.P.T.S.
 1928—Sergt. Giles, 2nd. Bn. Rifle Bde.

Spring Board Diving.

- 1920—Lieut. K. S. Jefferson, Ox. and Bucks. L.I
 1921—C.S.M.I. Macey, A.S.P.T. (Aldershot).
 1922—Dmr. Blaze, 2nd Scots Guards.
 1923—Pte. Meehan, No. 1 Corps Depot, R.A.S.C.
 1924—C.S.M.I. White, A.S.P.T.
 1925—Sergt. Giles, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.
 1926—Sergt. Giles, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.
 1927—Sergt. Giles, 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde.
 1928—Dvr. E. Wooler, R.A.S.C.

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DIVING.

- 1929—Dvr. Wooler, R.A.S.C.
 1930—Sergt.-Instr. R. E. Russell, A.P.T.S.
 1931—L/Corpl. Boyd, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
 1932—L/Corpl. Boyd, 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps.
 1933—Sergt.-Instr. Laurence, Norfolk Regt.

Plunging.

- (a) **Army Record:**
 Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, Bedfs. & Herts. Regt., 80 ft. 3½ ins., 1923.
 (b) **Inter-Services Record:**
 Col. W. Allason, The Army, 82 ft. 2½ ins., 1927.

Year	Winners	Ft.	Ins.
1922	Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. ...	66	4½
1923	Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. ...	80	3½
1924	Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. ...	78	7½
1925	Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. ...	78	5
1926	Lieut.-Col. W. Allason, D.S.O., 1st Bn. Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. ...	68	11
1927	Bdr. Barnes, 5th Field Bde., R.A. ...	61	13
1928	Sergt. Schofield, 2nd Bn. R. Tank Corps ...	59	6
1929	Sergt. J. R. Dunkeld, R.A. ...	61	8½
1930	B.S.M. Rex, Royal Artillery ...	68	5
1931	R.S.M. Reed, Service Coys., R.A.S.C. ...	66	8
1932	R.S.M. Reed, Service Coys., R.A.S.C. ...	66	11
1933	R.S.M. Reed, Service Coys., R.A.S.C. ...	67	1½

Unit Team Relay Race (8 Lengths).

- (a) **Army Record:**
 Training Bn., R.E., 4 mins. 16 secs., 1933.
 (b) **Inter-Services Record:**
 The Army, 3 mins. 55 secs., 1930 and 1933.

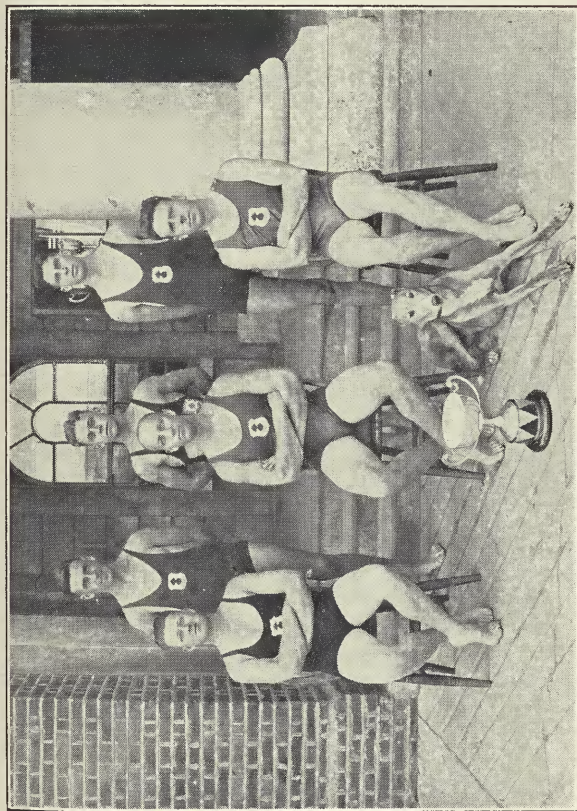
Year	Winners	M.	Secs.
1920	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards ...	3	19½
1921	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards ...	3	8½
1922	1st Bn. King's Own Royal Regt. ...	3	17½
1923	Royal Irish Fusiliers ...	2	59½
1924	2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers ...	3	12
1925	Training Bn., Royal Engineers ...	3	4½
1926	Training Bn., Royal Engineers ...	2	12½*
1927	Divl. Engineers (Eastern Command) ...	2	49½
1928	Divl. Engineers (Eastern Command) ...	2	49½
1929	1st Bn. Scots Guards ...	4	29½†
1930	1st Bn. Scots Guards ...	4	29½†
1931	1st Bn. Scots Guards ...	4	18 †
1932	Training Bn., Royal Engineers ...	4	19½†
1933	Training Bn., Royal Engineers ...	4	16†

* Short Bath. † New Conditions.

100 Yards (Free Style) Enlisted Boys.

- (a) **Army Record:**
 Boy Hawker, 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards, 65½ secs., 1933.

Year	Winners	M.	Secs.
1926	Boy O'Brien, Depot, R.A.O.C. ...	1	21½
1927	Boy Cosgrove, 1st Bn. Irish Guards ...	1	7
1928	Piper Cosgrove, 1st Bn. Irish Guards ...	1	7½
1929	Bugler March, Depot, R.A.M.C. ...	1	10½
1930	Boy Langton, 2nd Bn. East Lancs. Regt. ...	1	7½
1931	Boy Mannion, Service Coys., R.A.S.C. ...	1	10½
1932	Boy Mannion, Service Coys., R.A.S.C. ...	1	9½
1933	Boy Leech, 1st Bn. Scots Guards ...	1	7½



Metway Studios, Chatham and Gillingham.

**TRAINING BATTALION ROYAL ENGINEERS.
WINNERS OF THE ARMY INTER-UNIT TEAM RELAY SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP, 1932, 1933.**

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SWIMMING.

INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Instituted 1924—Royal Air Force competed for the first time
in 1927.)

RESULTS.

1924	...	R.N. & R.M. and the Army	...	Tie	35	points each
1925	...	Winners, The Army	61 points	...	R.N. & R.M.	49 points
1926	...	Winners, The Army	60½	...	R.N. & R.M.	49½
1927	...	Winners, The Army	90½	...	R.N. & R.M.	72
				...	R.A.F.	44½
1928	...	Winners, R.N. & R.M.	82	...	The Army	78
				...	R.A.F.	47
1929	...	Winners, The Army	81	...	R.N. & R.M.	77
				...	R.A.F.	49
1930	...	Winners, The Army	83	...	R.A.F.	66½
				...	R.N. & R.M.	57½
1931	...	Winners, The Army	79½	...	R.A.F.	71
				...	R.N. & R.M.	49½
1932	...	Winners, The Army	91½	...	R.N. & R.M.	70½
				...	R.A.F.	66
1933	...	Winners, The Army	86	...	R.A.F.	73½
				...	R.N. & R.M.	67½

WINNERS OF EVENTS, 1933.

880 YARDS FREE STYLE.

Inter-Services Record:

Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st H.L.I., Army, 12 mins. 21½ secs., 1932.
L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.

100 YARDS FREE STYLE.

Inter-Services Record:

Lieut. Havers, R.N., 61½ secs., 1925.
L/Corpl. A. May, 1st A.A. Searchlight Bn., R.E.

100 YARDS BACK STROKE.

Inter-Services Record:

Stoker Patchett, R.N., 1 min. 13 secs., 1932.
A.C. Muir, R.A.F.

220 YARDS FREE STYLE.

Inter-Services Record:

Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st H.L.I., Army, 2 mins. 37½ secs., 1932.
A.C. Cousens, R.A.F.

DIVING.

Sergt. Laurence, Norfolk Regt.

100 YARDS BREAST STROKE.

Inter-Services Record:

E. R. A. Smith, R.N., 1 min. 14½ secs., 1933.
E. R. A. Smith, R.N.

440 YARDS FREE STYLE.

Inter-Services Record:

Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st H.L.I., Army, 5 mins. 56½ secs., 1932.
A.C. Cousens, R.A.F.

SWIMMING.

TEAM RELAY RACE.

Inter-Services Record:

The Army, 3 mins. 55 secs., 1930 and 1933.
The Army.

PLUNGING.

Inter-Services Record:

Col. Allason, D.S.O., Army, 82 ft. 2½ ins., 1927.
Sqdn.-Leader Smylie, D.S.C., R.A.F.

WATER POLO, 1933.

R.N. & R.M. beat the Army	2-1
The Army beat the R.A.F.	4-1
R.N. & R.M. drew with the R.A.F.	2-2

Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men who have represented the Army in the Inter-Services Championships.

Corpl. Aldrich, R.A.S.C., 1930.
Col. Allason, D.S.O., 1924-25-26-27-29-30.
Sergt. Baker, R.A., 1925-26-27-28-31.
Sergt. Baker, R.A.S.C., 1927.
L/Corpl. Ball, 2nd K.R.R.C., 1925.
Sergt. Barnes, R.A., 1924-25-26-27-28-29.
Bugle-Major Bendy, 1st H.L.I., 1932.
Bdsmn. Birks, 2nd K.S.L.I., 1931-32.
L/Bdr. Boshier, R.A., 1924-25.
Corpl. Boyd, 2nd R.T.C., 1931-32.
Tpr. Brogan, 7th Hussars, 1929-30.
Capt. Brown, R.A.O.C., 1924-26-28-29-30-32.
Lieut. Calvert, R.E., 1926.
L/Corpl. Canty, 1st K.O.R.R., 1925-26-27-28.
Dvr. Carruthers, R.A.S.C., 1933.
Pte. Caton, 2nd R.T.C., 1933.
Sergt. Cockburn, R.E., 1927.
Sergt. Colmer, R.A., 1925.
Pte. Cotter, R.A.M.C., 1932-33.
M/S. Sergt. Crookali, R.A.S.C., 1927-28-29-30.
L/Sergt. Davison, 2nd Scots Guards, 1932.
Corpl. Drane, 2nd R.T.C., 1929-31-32-33.
Sergt. Dunkeld, R.A., 1929.
Gdsunn. Durkin, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1930.
Corpl. Estorffe, R.E., 1928.
L/Corpl. Floyd, R.A.S.C., 1925-26.
C.S.M. Giles, 2nd Rifle Bde., 1924-25-26-27-28.
Pte. Gill, 1st S. Stafford Regt., 1933.
Corpl. Glynn, R.A.S.C., 1927-31.
Bdsmn. Green, 2nd East Yorks. Regt., 1929-30.
L/Corpl. Guthrie, 2nd K.R.R.C., 1925-26-27-28-29.
Boy Hawker, 1st Scots Guards, 1933.
Gnr. Hibberd, R.A., 1931.
Lieut. Hornbv. R.E., 1926-27.
Lieut. Huxham, R.A.S.C., 1928.
2nd Lieut. Jackson, R.T.C., 1931-32-33.
Sergt. Kyte, R.A., 1925-28-29.
Sergt. Laurence, Nor. Regt., 1925-30-31-32-33.
Capt. Lawson, 2nd R.T.C., 1931.
Dvr. Lees, R.A.S.C., 1930.
Lieut. Leitch, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regt., 1926.
Gnr. McDade, R.A., 1925.
Pte. McNicol, 1st H.L.I., 1932-33.
Lieut. Mackillop, R.E., 1925-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33.
Corpl. Mackenzie, 1st Scots Guards, 1926-27-28-29-30-31-32-33.
Pte. March, R.A.M.C., 1933.
L/Sergt. Martin, 1st Grenadier Guards, 1933.
L/Corpl. May, R.E., 1928-29-30-31-32-33.

SWIMMING.

Sergt. Morris, R.E., 1924.
Capt. Mulligan, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., 1929-30.
Lieut. Murray, 2nd Black Watch, 1929-30.
Bdr. Norris, R.A., 1929-30.
Capt. O'Connor, A.D.C., 1928-29-30-33.
Gdsmn. Pearson, 1st Scots Guards, 1932.
Corpl. Philpotts, 2nd R.T.C., 1933.
Lieut. R. T. Priest, R.A., 1933.
L/Bdr. Ransley, R.A., 1925.
Gnr. Reddick, R.A., 1925.
R.S.M. Reed, R.A.S.C., 1930-31-32-33.
B.S.M.I.G. Rex, R.A., 1924-25-26-27-28-29-30.
Lieut. Ricketts, R.E., 1926-27-28.
Pte. Rimmer, R.A.S.C., 1927-28-29.
Sergt.-Instr. R. Russell, A.P.T.S., 1927.
Sergt.-Instr. R. R. Russell, A.P.T.S., 1928-29-30-33.
Sergt. Schofield, 2nd R.T.C., 1928.
Dvr. Sinclair, R.A., 1924-25-26.
Pte. Smith, R.A.M.C., 1927.
Lieut. Steele, 1st Bn. Beds. & Herts. Regt., 1925.
L/Corpl. Sumner, Welsh Guards, 1927.
Sigmn. Taylor, R.C. of Signals, 1931.
L/Sergt. Thomson, 1st Scots Guards, 1931-32-33.
Sergt. Ware, A.E.C., 1929-30-31.
Sergt. Whelpton, 1st K.O.R. Regt., 1925.
C.S.M.-Instr. White, A.P.T.S., 1924-25-26.
Corpl. Wilson, 8th Hussars, 1932.
Dvr. Wooler, R.A.S.C., 1926-27-28-29.
Dvr. Yates, R.A., 1933.

TUG-OF-WAR.

(A) ROYAL TOURNAMENT RULES.

1. Ten per Team, and one Coach. Best two pulls out of three.

Disqualification.

2. Competitors may only support themselves by the rope and their own feet. Sitting on the ground or on another member of the team is not permitted. Should a man fall, or save himself with his hand from falling, he must at once recover himself. The Coach will be held responsible for any infringement of this rule, and caution against one man will count as a caution against the whole team. For a second offence the team will be disqualified.

3. No knots or loops may be made in the rope. The crossing of the rope over itself constitutes a loop. The rope may be gripped by the end man of a team under the arm and passed over one shoulder, from which it must hang without being coiled.

Dress.

4. The boots worn must be service marching boots, but all studs, spikes, springs, hobnails, etc., if any, must be removed. Toe and heel plates, if flush with the leather, may be worn.

Method of Conducting.

5. The Referee will be assisted by two Judges, one to watch each team. An Officer will be detailed by the Director of Combats to weigh all teams before entering the arena, and to examine the boots of the teams before they extend along the rope. To see that each team complies with the rules laid down. To caution the Coach of the team concerned for the first infringement of paras. 2 and 3, and report the second to the Referee.

The pulls will be started by the Referee by word of mouth as follows: "**Take the strain**," on which both teams will put a strain on the rope without pulling. When the rope is perfectly steady, the Referee will place a clip or tie a tape on the rope over the central mark on the ground and give the order: "**Heave**." Holes may not be dug in the ground with the feet or otherwise until the word "**Take the strain**" is given.

A whistle may not be used for signalling to either team. Neither will it be used by the Referee or Judges. The Referee will notify the end of a pull by signal, when the winning team will be announced.

No one but officials connected with the competition will be allowed in the arena.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Dimensions of Arena.

6. The arena will be limited to a total breadth of 40 feet, the boundary to be clearly marked. Any team pulling in a crooked direction, so as to go outside this limit, will be considered to have lost the pull.

Posts will be placed 12 feet on either side of the central mark on the rope. A team will be considered beaten when the central mark on the rope crosses the line indicated by the posts of the opposing team.

Competitions.

7. There will be two competitions—one for teams whose aggregate weight does not exceed 110 stone per team; and another for teams whose aggregate weight does not exceed 130 stone per team.

Method of Draw.

8. The competing teams will be drawn in pairs, and all byes disposed of in the First Round.

9. Dimensions of rope: Length, 140 feet; circumference, 4 ins.

10. Duties of the Officer detailed to weigh teams:—

- (a) To ensure that neither team exceeds the stipulated weight.
- (b) To stamp each competitor after weighing (110 stone teams on the left forearm, 130 stone teams on the right forearm).
- (c) To superintend the spinning of the coin for choice of ends.

(B) AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION RULES.

Teams.

Teams shall consist of an equal number of competitors, who shall be subject to first claim rule and team qualification. A Coach, who must also be an amateur under A.A.A. Laws, is allowed.

Age.

In open competition, no member of a team shall be under the age of seventeen years.

Weight.

In competitions confined to specified weights, Stewards shall be appointed, and shall be responsible to the Judge for correctly weighing the competitors before the start.

Draw and Byes.

Competing teams shall be drawn in pairs, and all byes shall be disposed of in the First Round. Where three teams only compete, the team drawing the bye shall—if defeated by the winner of the First Round—pull for second place.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Heats.

All heats shall be won by two pulls out of three.

Boots and Shoes.

Competitors' boots or shoes must not be faked in any way—i.e., the sole, heel and side of heels shall be perfectly flush.

(NOTE.—In competitions confined to H.M. Services, boots or shoes as actually issued may be worn.)

Rope.

The rope shall not be less than 4 inches in circumference, without knots or other holdings for the hands, and the minimum length not less than 35 yards for eight competitors each side.

Rope Markings.

Three tapes or markings shall be affixed to the rope, one at its centre and one on either side, 6 feet from the centre marking.

Ground Markings.

Three lines, parallel to each other, shall be marked on the ground. The distance between the centre line and each of the others shall be 6 feet.

At the start the rope shall be taut, the centre rope marking over the centre ground line. All competitors shall be outside the side lines.

No holes shall be made in the ground in any way before the start.

Knots, Loops and Lock.

No knots or loops may be made in the rope, nor may it be locked across any part of the body of any member of a team.

(N.B.—Crossing the rope over itself constitutes a loop. Any act other than the ordinary grip which prevents the free movement of the rope is a lock.)

Anchor-man's Grip.

The end or anchor-man may grip the rope under the arm and pass it over one shoulder; the remaining slack therefrom shall be free.

The Start.

The start shall be by word of mouth.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Infringements During Contest.

During the pull no competitor may wilfully touch the ground with any part of his body other than his feet. Persistent slipping down, or sitting, or touching the ground with the hand is a contravention of this rule.

Lying on the rope without pulling is not permitted and renders any team liable to disqualification after a caution.

Turning on the rope is allowed.

Winning a " Pull " or Heat.

A " Pull " shall be won when one of the side markings on the rope is pulled over the side ground line farthest from it or if any portion of the foot of a competitor crosses the centre ground line.

Leaving Go the Rope.

In the event of both teams leaving go the rope before tape has been pulled over the side ground line farthest from it, " No Pull " shall be declared, and the pull shall not constitute one of the requisite number of that heat.

The Judge and his Powers.

There shall be one Judge, who shall have sole control, with power to appoint assistants. It is within the discretion of the Judge to disqualify a team for any offence against the rules, even though only one member of a team offends, and to award the pull to the opposing side, or he may disqualify the offending team from any further part in the competition.

WRESTLING.

There are several styles of wrestling practised at the present time, the principal being Græco-Roman, Catch-as-Catch-Can, and Cumberland and Westmorland. Most of these styles require a good deal of technique and practice, and, generally speaking, are not altogether suitable for Army purposes. It was for this reason that, when wrestling was introduced at the Army School of Physical Training during the Great War, a special Army Style, based largely on the Cumberland and Westmorland style, was adopted. After a good deal of trial and experiment, this Army System was dropped in favour of the Cumberland and Westmorland style, which was taught for several years.

One disadvantage of most styles of wrestling is that they require special mats, which are expensive; another disadvantage is that wrestlers in the novice stage are apt to fall clumsily, and to suffer more or less serious injury. In order to combat these disadvantages, Mr. S. V. Bacon, an Amateur ex-Champion and International Wrestler, brought out a system known as Standing Catch-as-Catch-Can. Mr. Bacon's system, while obviating the above-mentioned disadvantages, is also useful as a form of preliminary training for most of the other styles. From a Physical Training point of view, it is excellent, requiring, as it does, quickness of decision, mental alertness, strength, and agility.

Mr. Bacon's system was experimented with at the Army School of Physical Training in 1930, and the inventor himself gave a demonstration of it, and explained his ideas of it and his reasons for introducing it. The system has now been adopted at the School, and is taught to all students.

A study of the rules will make the advantages of the system clear, and will bring out the fact that it can be done in a very small space on any level floor or piece of ground, and that no expensive apparatus, such as mats, is required.

Anyone who wishes to go in for any of the other styles of wrestling is advised to consult the National Amateur Wrestling Association. The Hon. Secretary's address is Gairloch, Wallington, Surrey.

RULES FOR STANDING CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN WRESTLING.

BACON'S STYLE.

(Published by the Courtesy of Mr. S. V. Bacon and copyright by him.)

1. Wrestling shall take place within a circle, the diameter of which shall not be greater than 15 feet, nor less than 10 feet.

2. Wrestlers shall compete for a "lift," i.e., each shall endeavour to lift his opponent *clean off his feet*. A "lift" shall be awarded immediately this is accomplished to the satisfaction of the Referee.

WRESTLING.

(Where a wrestler momentarily leaves the ground in "turning in" for a "buttock" or "flying mare," etc., or in jumping behind his opponent, a "lift" shall not be scored unless he uses his opponent's body as a pivot on which to jump behind.)

With this exception, a wrestler shall be awarded only "lifts" actually made by himself.)

3. The contestants may take hold how and where they please, but any grip that endangers life or limb, or has for its object the punishing of an opponent, or inflicting such pain as might force him to give in, shall not be allowed.

Pulling the hair, or seizing ears, flesh, etc., is not permitted. Neither fingers nor toes may be twisted, and striking, kicking, gouging, butting, and strangling are forbidden. Holding an opponent's clothing is not allowed.

The employment of such holds as the double nelson, strangle or half-strangle, flying mare with palm uppermost, or the hammerlock shall not be permitted in any circumstances, and their use may be followed by disqualification of the user.

4. A bout shall be terminated at once by a "lift," or the best of the three "lifts," whichever is convenient, but should no "lift" be scored within a period of five minutes the bout shall be awarded to the wrestler who has scored most points under Rules 6 and 9. Should no points have been awarded under Rules 6 or 9, the bout shall be awarded to the competitor who has performed the better work, as hereinafter described, in the opinion of the officials conducting the bout.

5. A wrestler may place his hands on the ground at any time during the bout if he so desires, but no part of the body other than the hands or feet may touch the ground.

6. Falling down or touching the ground with any part of the body other than the hands or feet is penalised by the loss of one point.

7. Locking with the legs to prevent "lifting" is permissible.

8. Lifting with the leg, as in the "hype," is allowed.

9. If a complete "lift" be prevented by a leg lock which is not immediately broken, one point only is awarded the "lifter."

10. Whenever a point is awarded under Rules 6 or 9, the contestants shall "break" and commence wrestling afresh.

11. The loss of three points under Rules 6 or 9 by the same wrestler is equivalent to a "lift," and shall count as such.

12. Deliberately throwing an opponent is a foul, and disqualifies a thrower.

13. Deliberately falling to prevent being "lifted" is penalised by the loss of the bout by the wrestler so falling.

14. Contestants shall shake hands before commencing and on terminating a bout.

15. For all competitions there shall be a Referee, two Judges, a Timekeeper, and two Clerks of the Scales.

WRESTLING.

Decisions as to a "lift" or falling under Rules 2, 6, and 9 shall be made by the Referee, who may consult with the Judges if he so desires.

Apart from the powers of the Judges, which are enumerated hereafter, the entire control of the bout lies in the hands of the Referee, whose decision shall be final and subject to no appeal.

Further, the Referee shall have the power to decide any point arising during the contesting of a bout which is not specifically covered by any of these rules.

The Judges shall not have the power to give a decision under Rules 2, 6, and 9, but shall keep a record of the points gained by the two opponents in each contest for attack, defence, and style generally, and in the event of no "lift" having been made, nor points having been scored, under Rules 6 and 9, the contest shall be decided in accordance with the Judges' scoring, which shall be given in writing.

In the event of the Judges disagreeing, the decision rests with the Referee, who at his discretion shall give a definite decision in favour of one of the wrestlers, or order a further bout of two minutes' wrestling. After such a further period, the Referee shall be bound to give a decision if the Judges again disagree.

16. The bout shall commence with the call of "time" by the Timekeeper, who shall clearly call the passing of each successive minute.

17. Wrestlers shall be clad from neck to mid-thigh to the satisfaction of the officials in charge of the bout.

Wrestlers shall wear soft shoes with no projecting metal parts. Belts or garters with metal fastenings, or rings upon the fingers, must not be worn. Nails must be trimmed short, and no bandages, oil, grease or resin, or any other substance likely to cause injury or distress to an opponent or advantage to himself is permitted.

18. If both contestants get wholly beyond the boundary of the circle, the Referee shall immediately order them to break and re-commence in the centre of the circle.

If one of the contestants gets wholly beyond the boundary of the circle, the Referee shall immediately order them to wrestle towards the centre of the circle, or, if this appears to be impossible, at his discretion, order them to break and re-commence in the centre of the circle.

19. For persistent retreating beyond the boundary of the circle, the Referee is empowered to disqualify the offender.

20. In no circumstances shall a "lift" be awarded if the "lifter" be wholly beyond the boundary of the circle.

21. Wrestlers will normally be paired according to weight, and in competitions the "draw" will be so arranged that no "byes" can occur (excepting by accident or withdrawal) after the first round.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

History shows that the playing of games is as old as mankind itself. In Ancient Greece from earliest times festivals were held for trials of skill and bodily strength. These games were well conducted and reached a very high standard, culminating in the institution of the Olympic Games, the actual origin of which is uncertain, the first recorded fact about them being that they were revived about the year 884 B.C. Great importance was attached to them, a "sacred armistice" being proclaimed which suspended all warfare throughout Greece during the month of the contests, and from 776 B.C. the Olympiads were used as a chronological era, the period between each celebration being four years.

The events included running, wrestling, boxing, jumping, throwing the discus and javelin, and, according to some authorities, poetic, oratorical and fine art contests. At first prizes of intrinsic value were awarded, but after the Sixth Olympiad the only prize given to the victor was a crown of wild olives. The Greeks endowed the Games with a characteristic idealism, and the competitors submitted themselves to a most rigorous training, gaining self-control whilst aiming at physical perfection. The festival outlived the splendour of Ancient Greece and was finally abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in 394 A.D.

The modern devotion to sport is but a renaissance of the athletic practices of the Greeks, and the Modern Olympic Games have been modelled upon the Ancient, their founders desiring to preserve in sport those characteristics of chivalry, good-fellowship, and peace which distinguished it in the past. It was in 1892 that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the Modern Games, first expressed his desire for a new era in international sport, calling upon the nations to export their oarsmen, runners, and fencers into other lands. "That," he said, "is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally." An International Olympic Committee was formed with the object of accomplishing, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of modern life, the splendid task of reviving the Olympic Games.

This Committee, from its initiation, was a voluntary association, self-recruited, the guardian and promoter of the Olympic Games, and so it remains. It controls the Games in close co-operation with the National Olympic Committees and the various International Federations which govern the different sports. The International Olympic Committee draws up the general programme, decides the venue of each Olympiad, and determines the rules governing the qualification of competitors. The National Olympic Committees collect the entries from the various governing bodies

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

of sport, forward them to the Organising Committee, and are responsible for the amateur status of athletes from the country which they represent. The International Federations are responsible for the rules and conditions of their own sport, and, in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee, fix the events and the number of entrants in each. Each Federation has complete power in the appointment of officials.

The Games, at which the *Amateurs* of all nations assemble on an equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible, are celebrated every four years—in the first year of each Olympiad. By the rules an Olympiad need not be celebrated, but neither the order nor the intervals can be altered. The Olympiads are counted as beginning from the 1st Olympiad of the Modern era, celebrated at Athens in 1896. It is compulsory that the Games include the following events: Athletics, Gymnastics, Combative Sports, Swimming, Equestrian Sports, Pentathlon and Art Competitions. There is a distinct cycle of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated in the same year as the other Games, the first refusal of holding these being given to the country holding the current Summer Games. As a general rule, only those who are natives of a country, or naturalised subjects of that country, are qualified to compete in the Games under the colours of that country.

The next Olympic celebration, the XIth of the Modern series, will be held in Berlin in 1936, the countries in which the Games have previously been held being as follow:—

Ist Athens	1896
IInd Paris	1900
IIIrd St. Louis	1904
IVth London	1908
Vth Stockholm	1912
VIIth Antwerp	1920
VIIIth Paris	1924
IXth Amsterdam	1928
Xth Los Angeles	1932

The Games of the VIth Olympiad (Berlin, 1916) were not celebrated for obvious reasons.

The expense of organising and sending a representative team to compete in the Games is in many other countries borne by the State, but in Great Britain the responsibility devolves upon the National Olympic Committee, i.e., the British Olympic Association, which collects donations from a generous public and thereafter equips and transports the team, houses and maintains them during the period of the competitions, and makes all possible arrangements for their welfare and comfort.

The Olympic movement spreads the practice of open-air games and athletic pastimes throughout every country of the world,

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

brings the athletes of all nations together in healthy, friendly rivalry, and encourages them to set team-work and patriotism before personal gain and glory. It has gained very considerable favour in Great Britain and deserves even greater encouragement. No man who witnessed the spectacle of people of so many different nationalities, of such varied experiences, education and training, and with such widely diverging opinions on religion, politics and life in general, living together as one big family in the Olympic Village at Los Angeles last year, could fail to be convinced of the incalculable good the Games do in the cause of peaceful international relationships.

The Army has always been well represented in the British Olympic teams. May it worthily carry on this tradition in 1936 at Berlin, where it is hoped that the splendid performances of our team at Los Angeles may not be merely repeated but surpassed.

The following representatives from the Army were included in the team at the Xth Olympiad, held at Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., in 1932 :—

Lieut. G. L. Rampling, R.A. 400 metres. Fourth in the first heat of the Semi-finals. This heat was won by W. Carr, U.S.A., in 47.2 seconds, who created a world's record of 46.2 seconds in the Final.

2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley, Royal Corps of Signals. 400 metres. Fifth in the second heat of the Semi-finals, won by B. Eastman, U.S.A., who covered the distance in 47.6 seconds. Eastman was second in the Final.

Lieut. G. L. Rampling and 2nd Lieut. C. H. Stoneley were also in the 4 x 400 Metres Relay Team, in which Great Britain took second place.

A new world's and Olympic record was created in this event by the U.S.A. Team, who covered the distance in 3 minutes 8.2 seconds. Great Britain, taking 3 seconds longer, were also inside the previous Olympic record.

Lieut. P. Legard, 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. V. Barlow, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

2nd Lieut. J. MacDougall, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. These three officers took part in the Modern Pentathlon Competition, vide page 399, and were placed eighth, fourteenth and fifteenth out of twenty-four competitors, representing ten nations.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORDS.

Event	Time or Distance	Holder	Nation	Date	Place
100 yds.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	F. C. Wykoff	U.S.A.	1930	U.S.A.
100 metres	10 $\frac{1}{10}$ s.	P. Williams	Canada	1930	Canada
		E. Tolan	U.S.A.	1932	U.S.A.*
220 yds.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	R. A. Locke	U.S.A.	1926	U.S.A.
200 metres	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	R. A. Locke	U.S.A.	1926	U.S.A.
		J. E. Meridith		1916	
440 yds.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1931	U.S.A.
		V. E. Williams		1931	
400 metres	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	W. A. Carr	U.S.A.	1932	U.S.A.*
880 yds.	1 m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	O. Peltzer	Germany	1926	England
800 metres	1 m. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	T. Hampson	Gt. Britain	1932	U.S.A.*
1 mile	4 m. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	J. E. Lovelock	New Zealand	1933	U.S.A.†
1,500 metres	3 m. 49 s.	L. Beccali	Italy	1933	Italy†
Marathon	2 hr.				
26 miles	31 m. 36 s.	J. C. Zabala	Argentina	1932	U.S.A.*
385 yds.					
3 miles	13 m. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	L. A. Lehtinen	Finland	1932	Finland
5 miles	24 m. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924	Finland
120 yds.					
hurdles	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	P. Beard	U.S.A.	1931	U.S.A.
110 metres					
hurdles	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	E. Wenstrom	Sweden	1929	Sweden
440 yds.					
hurdles	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	J. A. Gibson	U.S.A.	1927	U.S.A.
400 metres		F. M. Taylor	U.S.A.	1928	U.S.A.
hurdles	52 s.	G. Hardin	U.S.A.	1932	U.S.A.*
		University of California	U.S.A.	1931	U.S.A.
4 × 110 yds.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	University of California	U.S.A.	1927	U.S.A.
4 × 220 yds.	1 m. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	Stamford University	U.S.A.	1931	U.S.A.
4 × 440 yds.	3 m. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	Boston A.A.	U.S.A.	1926	U.S.A.
4 × 880 yds.	7 m. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	H. M. Osborn	U.S.A.	1924	U.S.A.
High jump	6 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	C. Nambu	Japan	1931	Japan
Long jump	26 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	W. W. Miller	U.S.A.	1932	U.S.A.*
Pole jump	14 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	Z. Heljasz	Poland	1932	Poland
Weight	52 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	P. Ryan	U.S.A.	1913	U.S.A.
Hammer	189 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	M. H. Jarvinen	Finland.	1932	Finland
Javelin	242 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	P. Jessup	U.S.A.	1930	U.S.A.
Discus	169 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.				

* Olympic Games, Los Angeles, 1932.

†Not yet confirmed.

GAMES AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

"Mens sana in Corpore Sano" runs the motto of the Army Physical Training Staff. "A well-balanced mind in a healthy body"—an ideal that everyone should aim at. The British nation has for many years been noted for proficiency in games and sports, and although it may have lost something of its former glory owing to the modern tendency to specialisation, it is probable that it still maintains its supremacy as the best in an all-round sense.

It may be asked why it is necessary to stress the question of physical fitness in regard to games if the nation still maintains its reputation for all-round sport. Under modern conditions the average individual tends to use his muscles less and less in the normal round of his daily work. Thirty-five years ago workmen walked or cycled to and from their daily work, the business man walked or cycled to and from the railway station, manufacturing processes were very much a question of hard bodily work. To-day, with the increase of all forms of motor transport, the increase of mechanical forms of manufacturing, things are made easy for us to get about and do our daily work with far less muscular effort. At the same time modern conditions tend to increase the strain on the nerves and are apt to make difficult the preservation of that harmonious balance of body and mind which is essential to physical well-being. These conditions apply to life in the Army to a modified degree. The increase in mechanical vehicles for Service purposes, the abolition of the horse in favour of the motor car or motor vehicle in a number of cases both tend to make the soldier of to-day less bodily fit, while at the same time the speed of movement, the quickness with which situations change, the noise of the vehicles themselves all tend to increase the nervous strain.

These conditions have been met by an increase in games and physical exercises of all kinds, but *if the individual is to get the best results from these games, and is to become proficient in them, he must, to a certain extent, keep in training for them.*

It is beyond the scope of this article to enter into details of the special forms of training for every game and sport, but there are simple rules for physical fitness which all can observe and which will lay a sound basis on which special training can be found.

The human body is a wonderful machine, and a study of its intricate mechanism leads to the conclusion that it is well worth while to keep that mechanism in good working order. The foundation of the body is the skeleton, on which are built the muscular and nervous systems, and which contains the respiratory, circulatory, digestive and excretory systems. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the working of these systems, but it should be understood that perfect health cannot be maintained

unless these systems are functioning properly. Generally speaking, therefore, the object of games and physical exercises should be the attainment of such a state of health and physical fitness that all organs of the body are vigorous and healthy and capable of performing the work required of them. The only means we have of acting on the internal organs is through the agency of the muscles. All forms of games, therefore, have an effect, direct or indirect, on the harmonious development and co-ordinate action of all the organs of the body and the body as a whole.

Every movement of the body is made by means of the muscles, which are stimulated to action by the nerves, but any action of a muscle is accompanied by the combustion of certain materials which are supplied by the blood. The loss caused by this combustion has to be made good by an increase of nourishment. This nourishment (obtained originally from the food) is carried to the muscles and neighbouring parts, including the bones, joints and ligaments, etc., by means of the blood, the circulation of which is automatically increased by the movement of the muscles. The continued drawing to the muscles of this fresh nourishment gradually strengthens and develops them, providing that the supply of nourishment is kept up by a sufficiency of food.

Muscles perform their work in three ways, i.e., by extending, by contracting, and by remaining in a state of contraction. By frequent shortening of a muscle its average length can be diminished, and by frequent stretching its average length can be increased. It is for this reason that certain occupational positions, such as bending over a desk or work bench, cause some muscles to become unduly long and others unduly short, possibly resulting in injurious effect on the skeleton and internal organs.

The increased flow of blood that is drawn to muscles in action necessitates an increased action of the heart to pump the blood through the body. The heart is thus exercised and gains strength from this exercise in the same way as the other muscles, provided no undue strain is put upon it. As the heart gains strength it becomes capable of more work and permits of more muscular exercise being undertaken. Owing to the fact that it produces heat and generates carbonic acid, muscular activity is accompanied by an increase in the breathing, so that the additional carbonic acid and watery vapour may be discharged from the lungs. This increased breathing enables the body to obtain more oxygen, and the heart beat is at the same time quickened, so that the blood is enabled to pass more rapidly through the lungs, giving up carbonic acid and taking up oxygen. A good "wind" does not depend on the size of the chest but on the ability of the heart to regulate its beats so that the blood may be sent rapidly through the lunge in accordance with the needs of the body.

The nervous system regulates the work performed by all the organs of the body and the training of it is affected by means of physical exercise.

It will be seen that all exercise necessitates the combustion of materials contained in the body. The consumption of material

GAMES AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

produces a want (as shown by the increased appetite), which has to be supplied by means of the food. Muscular exercise, however, not only creates the need for increased food, but also has a stimulating effect on the organs connected with the process of assimilating and digesting it.

As every game and sport differs to a greater or less degree, and as also the character and nature of those who take part in them varies, it is not possible to lay down any universal rule for physical fitness. The underlying principle, however, is moderation in all things. Many people eat, drink, smoke and even exercise too much. An excess of any is injurious to perfect health. The following notes may be taken as a general guide to getting and keeping physically fit.

Diet.—While many people eat too much, there are some who do not eat enough. It has been pointed out that an increase of muscular action demands an increase of nourishment; it follows, therefore, that more food is necessary when hard physical work is being done than when in a sedentary occupation. Generally speaking, rich and heavy foods should be avoided or eaten sparingly. For the athlete or games player a well-balanced diet is essential, containing plenty of variety. The normal English diet is generally sufficient for all needs, bearing in mind that an excess of any particular food is apt to be harmful. Meals should be taken at regular hours, and it is important that the digestive organs should be given every facility to perform their function properly. For this reason, violent exercise should not be taken immediately after a meal as it tends to strain the digestive organs, and if persisted in may lead to a derangement of those organs and consequent loss of health. The average diet sheet of a soldier's mess forms a very good guide to a successful diet, although at times there is a shortage of green vegetables, which are so valuable a means of maintaining health.

Although this is not a medical article, a word must be included on the action of the bowels. Forming as they do one of the principal parts of the excretory system, by means of which waste and unwanted matter is cleared from the body, it is essential that they should be kept in good working order. The habit of regular times of evacuation should be cultivated, and both diet and exercise of the muscles of the belly will help. Although an occasional "spring clean" by the use of purgatives may assist in maintaining health, it is a mistake to get into the habit of taking them, as the bowels will eventually cease to function normally and will not act unless stimulated in this way.

Drink.—To function properly, the body requires a certain amount of liquid and can absorb about three pints a day. It is probably better to drink some of this between meals and not at them. Liquid tends to increase the action of the skin and kidneys, both of which are parts of the excretory system. The average individual does not drink enough liquid, particularly in cold weather. Water and natural mineral waters are the best form of liquid for the body, while tea, coffee and alcohol should only be

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taken in moderation. Actually the body can use as food a maximum of two fluid ounces of alcohol in 24 hours. Any excess of this amount cannot be used up and so circulates in the body unchanged, acting as a poison to the tissues. Even small amounts of alcohol affect the nervous and nervo-muscular system and exercise a detrimental effect on the powers of co-ordination which must be kept in the highest state of efficiency to play any game successfully. If alcohol is taken, beer or light wines are the best. Spirits, heavy liqueurs and heavy wines and cocktails are all injurious to training and should be avoided.

Smoking.—The principal difficulty as regards smoking is to keep within reasonable bounds. When going into strict training smoking must be given up altogether. Like alcohol, it affects the powers of co-ordination and in addition has a bad effect on the "wind." On the other hand, the moderate use of tobacco appears to be helpful to some people. Individual susceptibility to tobacco varies, and each one must determine for himself the amount he may consume without harm. Some sort of daily ration equivalent to a single figure of cigarettes is a rough guide, reducing it or abandoning it altogether should any symptom of excess appear. As to what form the use of tobacco should take is a question for the individual. It should be noted, however, that the injurious effect of tobacco varies with the nicotine content of the smoke. Actually the nicotine content of smoke in relation to that of the tobacco from which it is derived is greatest in smoke from a pipe, somewhat less in the smoke from a cigar, and least of all in the smoke from a cigarette.

It is interesting to note that records kept at the Army School of Physical Training of a large number of men over a long period prove conclusively that the non-smoker is superior in stamina to the moderate and heavy smoker.

Exercise.—Regular exercise is an important adjunct to physical fitness, and the individual who wishes to keep himself in good trim for games must keep his muscles regularly exercised. Many people consider that the actual playing of a game is sufficient and that nothing else is needed. To a very limited extent this is true, but many games are one-sided and tend to employ and exercise only certain muscles. Many games and sports cannot from their strenuous nature be engaged in every day. To obtain the fullest benefit from physical exercise, it must be done regularly. The sedentary worker, who works in an office five and a half days a week and who spends Saturday afternoon and Sunday in taking violent or prolonged exercise, probably does himself more harm than good in the long run, as his exercise is not regular, and by the time Monday morning comes he is tired both mentally and physically, instead of being refreshed and rested by his short holiday from work. There are many ways of ensuring regular exercise, one of them being the performance of a definite number of physical exercises for a given period each day. This has much to recommend it and is within the reach of all. Such exercise should preferably be taken in the morning and should be done in the

GAMES AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

open air, if possible, or at any rate near an open window where the air is fresh. There are many systems of exercise to choose from, all probably equally good and depending principally on regularity and progression for their benefit. Even ten or fifteen minutes spent in this way will benefit every individual.

The player of games or athlete should endeavour to select, as far as possible, the exercise in keeping with the nature of the game which he plays. For example, the three-quarter at Rugby or the forward at Association football require mainly quick exercises which require co-ordination, while the Rugby forward must include in his daily table exercises to improve his stamina and endurance. Every game and sport can be analysed and the most beneficial exercises for them can be thought out. It is essential, however, that all muscles should be brought into play and exercised in the daily period.

Walking is perhaps one of the best general exercises and is within the reach of all. It is important to maintain a good carriage and regularity of pace, as otherwise full benefit is not derived from this form of exercise. Running is also good in moderation, but a danger of running is that it tends to become mechanical and boring. A great point to remember when taking exercise is that the mind should be kept fixed on the work being done, and that every effort should be made to obtain the fullest benefit, both from the mental and bodily point of view.

The Physical Training Tables in use in the Army system are a good foundation for any form of daily exercise. They are designed to exercise the body thoroughly and at the same time provide a definite progression through the tables. From the exercises laid down a selection can be made to suit individual cases, and it is possible to deduce many other exercises.

The specialist who wishes to go into strict training for a particular form of game or sport, such as rowing, boxing, athletics, etc., is advised to consult one of the numerous technical books dealing with their particular game. The Army Physical Training Staff can usually recommend the right book and will always help in advising the individual.

In conclusion, it should be understood that physical fitness does not come to the individual unaided and unsought. He who would become and remain physically fit can only do so by the exercise of his own will and by his own self-effort. It is worth it every time, and the feeling of well-being which pervades the physically fit man is a thing to be envied. Bear in mind that to get the fullest enjoyment from any game or sport the individual must be physically fit to indulge in that game or sport.

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

" THE DAILY DOZEN."

A wish has been expressed for some tables of exercises suitable for those who wish to do some physical training every day. The exercises given below are taken from the Army "Manual of Physical Training, 1931." A description of the exercises is given first, and then two specimen tables incorporating the exercises have been drawn up.

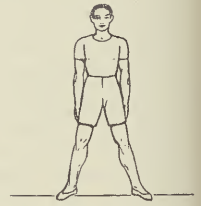
STARTING POSITIONS.



Hips Firm.



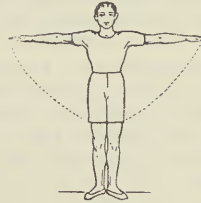
Arms Bend.



Feet Astride.



Arms
Low Cross.



Arms
Sideways Raise.



Arms
Upward Stretch.



(1)
On the Hands.



(2)
On Ground.

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES.

Arm Exercises.

- 1.—**Arms stretching from arms bend position.**
 - (a) Sideways. Stretch the arms sharply sideways in line with the shoulders, palms of the hands downward, fingers closed and fully extended.
 - (b) Upward. Stretch the arms sharply upward to their fullest extent, hands the width of the shoulders apart, palms inward, fingers closed and fully extended.
 - (c) Forward. Stretch the arms sharply forward in line with the shoulders, palms of the hands inwards, fingers closed and fully extended, shoulders kept well back.
- 2.—**Arm circling.** Jump to astride position, placing right hand hips firm, slightly turn the body to the left, circle the left arm forward, upward and backward in a free and easy movement.

“ **Change.**” Slightly turn to right and circle right arm, at the same time change the left hand to hips firm.
- 3.—**Arms swinging upward and downward.** Swing the arms quickly keeping them well stretched, forward and upward to the A upward stretch position.
- 4.—**Arms flinging.**
 - (a) **From low cross to sideways stretch.** Fling the arms outward with a swinging movement so that they come to the sideways stretch position, at the same time forcing them back to their utmost limit and rebound to the starting position.
 - (b) **From low cross to flight.** As for (a) but arms are flung to an oblique position about half-way between head to shoulders.

Leg Exercises.

- 1.—**Hips firm. Heels raising.** Keeping the heels together, legs straight, body and head erect and well stretched, raise the heels from the ground as high as possible.
- 2.—**Knees bending from the Heels Raise position.** Keeping the heels together and the trunk and head erect, bend the knees outward till the thigh and lower leg form a right angle.
- 3.—**Knees full bending from Heels Raise position.** As for 2, but knees bent to fullest extent.
- 4.—**Astride Jumping.** Jump with the feet alternately apart, (sideways) and together, remaining on the toes the whole time and slightly bending the knees. Separate the feet two foot-lengths apart each time. Cadence, 130 to the minute.
- 5.—**Hop with toe placing sideways or forward.** Hop on alternate feet, slightly bending the knee, at the same time

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

straightening the opposite leg and reaching with the toe as far to the side (or forward) as possible. Cadence, 96 to the minute.

- 6.—**Hopping with leg raising sideways.** Keeping the body as erect and steady as possible, hop upward on the toes of the right foot, springing from the knee and ankle joints and at the same time raising the left leg sideways, lowering it again and hopping on the left foot and raising the right leg sideways, and so on alternately on each foot. Cadence, 130 to the minute.

Neck Exercises (done with fingers stretching).

- 1.—**Head bending backward.** Without altering the position of the trunk, bend the head slowly backward with the chin drawn in, stretching the fingers.
- 2.—**Head bending backward with turning.** As for 1, at same time turning head sideways.
- 3.—**Head bending forward.** Stretching the neck upward, draw in the chin, bend the head slightly forward and stretch the fingers.
- 4.—**Head bending sideways.** Bend the head slowly but strongly to the left, keeping it well back during the movement, the face turned well to the front, and the fingers stretched.
- 5.—**Head turning.** Turn the head slowly but strongly to the left as far as possible, at the same time stretching the fingers.
- 6.—**Head bending from side to side.** As in 4, but movement is continuous.

Co-ordinating Exercises.

- 1.—**Heels raising with Arms Flinging to flight.** Combining movement detailed in (b) 4 and (c) 1 above.
- 2.—**Heels raising and knees bending with Arms Flinging to flight.** Combining movements detailed in (b) 4 and (c) 2 above.
- 3.—**Small jumps with arms bending and stretching.** Spring lightly from the ankles and toes upward, at the same time bring the arms to the Arms Bend position (as the toes come to the ground). Bend the knees slightly forward and again rebound upward off the toes, this time stretching the arms in the required direction (the stretch being finished as the toes come to the ground). Continue the movements until the command "Halt" or "Change" is given.
- 4.—**Astride jumping with arms raising sideways.** Keeping on the ball of the feet, jump astride and feet together alternately, at the same time raise the arms sideways to

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

2.—**Upward jumping with turning.** As for (1) but turn in the air to left, right and about.

3.—**Forward jumping.** Jump as for (1) above, but forward, and raise the arms to the Forward Raise position, lowering them to the sides when descending.

The following are two suggested tables of exercises, one taking ten minutes to go through, the other twenty minutes. These are given as a guide, and the time may be increased or decreased by doing each exercise more or fewer times, or by adding or leaving out exercises. If exercises are omitted, leave out one exercise from one or more groups, but do not omit a complete group.

TABLE I (about 10 minutes).

1. Introductory Exercises.

- (a) Arm circling (10 times each arm).
- (b) Arms swinging upward and downward (10 times).
- (c) Astride jumping (10 times).
- (d) Hopping with leg raising sideways (5 times each leg).

2. Heaving Exercise.

Arms stretching forward, sideways, upwards and downwards slowly with fists tightly clenched (5 times).

3. Lateral Exercises.

Trunk turning (5 times in each direction).
Trunk bending from side to side quickly (5 times).
On hands on ground, on right hand turn, leg raising (twice each leg).

4. Balance Exercises.

Leg stretching forward, sideways and backward (twice through with each leg).

5. Abdominal Exercises.

On hands on ground, arms bend (3 times).
Lying on back, trunk raise and forward reach (3 times).
Lying on back, knees raise (3 times).

6. Dorsal Exercises.

Trunk bending forward (3 times).
Trunk bending backward (3 times).
Floor beat with feet 12 inches apart and legs straight (4 times).

7. Agility Exercises.

Jumping upward (3 times).
Jumping forward (3 times).

8. Final Exercises.

Heels raise and knees bend (6 times).
Head bending backward (4 times).
Head bending from side to side (3 times each way).

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

- 5.—**Astride jumping with hands clap above head.** As for 4, but arms move quickly and hands are clapped above head when feet are in the astride position.

Lateral Exercises (hips firm and with feet astride).

- 1.—**Trunk turning.** “One”: Keeping the head in the same relative position to the shoulders as at Attention, the feet firm on the ground and the legs straight, turn the trunk steadily as far as possible to the left.
“Two”: Turn the trunk steadily forward to its original position.
“Three”: Turn the trunk to the right, as above.
“Four”: Turn the trunk forward, as above.
- 2.—**Trunk bending from side to side.** Bend the trunk and head from side to side with a sweeping movement, with an extra effort at end of each bend.
- 3.—**Trunk twisting with single arm fling, other arm hips firm.** Keeping the feet firmly on the ground with the knees straight, twist the body fully to the left, at the same time swing the left arm outward and upward to the flight position, without pausing allow the arm and body to return to the starting position. The same for right arm.
- 4.—**Toe touching with opposite hand with feet astride.** Bend forward quickly and touch right toe with left hand, straighten up and touch left toe with right hand. Repeat the movement alternately.
- 5.—**On hands on ground (vide (a) 5 above) on one hand turn and leg raise.** Raise the right hand from the ground and with it take the Hips Firm position, at the same time turn the body to the right, bringing the weight on the left arm, which should be at right angles to the body, and place the right foot immediately over the left. Raise the right leg as high as possible, allowing the hips to follow the movement. Repeat with left leg, turning on right hand to do so.

Balance Exercises (hips firm position).

- 1.—**Leg raising forward, sideways and backward.** Keeping both legs straight and the body erect, raise right leg forward as high as possible, toe pointed. Carry the left leg outwards and then backwards. Return to starting position. Repeat with right leg.
- 2.—**Leg stretching forward, sideways and backward.** Keeping the body erect, bend the left or right knee and raise it upward until the thigh is at right angles to the

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

body and the lower leg hanging straight downward with the toe pointing to the ground. Stretch the leg forward as far as possible, keeping toe pointed. Return to first position, then stretch leg sideways. Return to first position and then stretch leg backward. Return to first position. Lower knee and repeat with other leg.

- 3.—**Leg raising forward, sideways and backward, with arms raising sideways, upward and downward.** Leg movement as in (1) above. Arms are raised sideways as leg is raised forward, upwards as leg is raised sideways, lowered to sideways as leg is raised backward, and back to sides as foot comes to ground.
- 4.—**Poise balance forward.** Toes together, slowly incline the body forward, bending the right (left) knee, keeping the trunk and rear leg in the same straight line. The body should assume a position nearly parallel to the ground.

Abdominal Exercises.

- 1.—**On the hands on ground (see (a) 5 above). Arms bend.** Without in any other way altering the position of the body, lower it down to the ground by bending the arms.
- 2.—**On the hands on ground. Arms bending with leg raising.** As for (1) and legs are raised alternately as arms are bent, and lowered as arms are straightened.
- 3.—**On the hands on ground. Arms bending with legs parting.** As for (1) but legs are separated as arms are bent, and brought together as arms are straightened.
- 4.—**Lying on the back. Knees raise.** Lie down on the back, feet together, toes pointed, palms of hands on ground. Raise the knees, keeping lower part of the legs parallel with the ground.
- 5.—**Lying on the back. Knees full raise.** As for (4) but raise the knees as far as possible.
- 6.—**Lying on the back. Legs raise.** As for (4) but raise the legs steadily to an angle of 45 without raising the seat from the ground.
- 7.—**Lying on the back. Body raising and forward reaching.** Lie down as in (4) but with arms outstretched in line with the shoulders, palms of the hands on ground, raise the body, assisted by the arms, reaching forward as far as possible, and return to starting position.
- 8.—**Lying on the back. Trunk raising and floor beat.** Lie on the floor as in (4) but with arms above head, palms inward. Raise the body, keeping the legs straight and heels on ground, reach forward as far as possible, beat the floor with the palms of the hands, outside the feet, and resume the starting position.

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

Dorsal Exercises.

- 1.—**Trunk bending forward.** (Feet astride and hips firm.) Incline the trunk slowly forward from the hips, at an angle of about 45 to the upright position, by moving the seat to the rear, keeping the back and legs straight, the chest advanced, and the head in the same relative position as at Attention.
- 2.—**Trunk bending downward.** (Feet astride and hips firm.) Passing through the Trunk Forward Bend position, continue the movement quickly downward as far as possible, and rebound to the Trunk Forward Bend position.
- 3.—**Feet astride and floor beat with knees straight.** As for (2) above, on the downward movement, beating the floor with the palms of the hands between the feet. (N.B.—When first doing this exercise, keep the feet well separated and decrease the distance between them as progress is made.)
- 4.—**Trunk bending backward.** (Feet astride and hips firm.) Keeping the body well braced up, incline it steadily backward as far as required. This exercise must be restricted to the dorsal part of the back only, and care should be taken that the bend backward does not take place in the lumbar regions, which tends to create a hollow back.
- 5.—**Lying face downward. Trunk raising.** Lie down on the face with arms stretched sideways, palms of hands on ground. Bend the upper part of the trunk slowly backward, the head commencing the movement and kept well back with the chin drawn in. The bending should not be made from the waist alone, but the whole spine should be arched.
- 6.—**Sitting with legs straight and trunk bending downward.** Sit down with the legs straight and grasp the feet with the hands. By bending the arms, pull the body forward and downward as far as possible. Resume starting position and repeat.
- 7.—**Ankles grasp and trunk bending downward.** Stand with feet astride, grasp the ankles with the hands, and pull the trunk downward by bending the arms. Resume starting position and repeat.

Agility Exercises.

- 1.—**Upward jumping.** Raise on the toes, bend the knees, and spring quickly from the ground vertically upward, at the same time fully extending the body and legs, keeping the arms straight at the sides, drop to the ground from the jump on to the toes, with the knees straight but not stiff.

EXERCISES FOR SEDENTARY WORKERS.

TABLE II (about 20 minutes).

1. Introductory Exercises.

- (a) Arms flinging from low cross to sideways stretch (10 times).
- (b) Small jumps with arms bending and stretching (4 times through with the arms).
- (c) Astride jumping with arms raising sideways (10 times).

2. Heaving Exercises.

- Arms bending and stretching forward, sideways, upward and downward slowly with fists tightly clenched (5 times).

3. Lateral Exercises.

- (a) Trunk twisting with single arm flinging (10 times each way in groups of 5).
- (b) Toe touching with opposite hand alternately (10 times each hand).
- (c) Trunk bending from side to side quickly (10 times each way).

4. Balance Exercises.

- (a) Leg raising forward, sideways and backward (3 times through each leg).
- (b) Poise balance forward (twice each leg).

5. Abdominal Exercises.

- (a) On hands on ground. Leg raising (twice each leg).
- (b) Lying on back, knees raise (4 times).
- (c) Lying on back, body raise and floor beat (6 times).

6. Dorsal Exercises.

- (a) Trunk bending downward (6 times).
- (b) Trunk bending backward (6 times).
- (c) Lying face downward. Trunk raising (6 times).

7. Agility Exercises.

- (a) Upward jumping with turning (once completely round in each direction and two about turns).
- (b) Forward jumping (3 times).

8. Final Exercises.

- (a) Heels raising and knees full bending (6 times).
- (b) Head bending backward with turning (3 times each direction).

REFEREEING AND UMPIRING.

Almost everyone can remember taking part in or watching some game from which he has not obtained the enjoyment he anticipated. Throughout the game he may have suffered from a feeling of irritation, there may have been loss of temper or unfair play. No doubt he has attempted to analyse the reasons for this failure, and if he has done so, he will generally have found that the fault was due in a large degree to the lack of certain qualities in the referee or umpire.

Let us consider what these qualities should be. The first essential is **Knowledge of the Game**. This seems obvious at first, yet there are those who consider that a mere knowledge of the rules is sufficient and do not take into account the fact that, in addition to a knowledge of the rules and their application, a thorough understanding of the tactics and principles, not only of the game generally, but also of the various playing positions, is essential. Without this understanding, a referee is unable to follow the play correctly and to the best advantage. A good performer at any game is not necessarily a good referee, as the qualities required are not all the same. It is, however, difficult and, at some sports and games, impossible for anyone to be an efficient referee unless he himself has played that game and obtained a certain degree of proficiency.

The next essential is **Quickness of Perception**, that is ability to grasp situations quickly and to interpret them correctly. This is based on his knowledge of the game. Actually during the progress of any game or sport the referee is receiving, by means of his eyes, a rapid series of mental impressions, and he must be able to perceive instantaneously and instinctively any circumstance leading to a breach of the laws. He must isolate that particular circumstance, fix it in his mind much as one fixes a photographic plate, and give a decision on it. With the re-starting of play this impression or picture is obliterated and a fresh set of mental pictures takes its place.

From quickness of perception the next essential, **Rapidity of Decision**, follows naturally. There is no time to think or argue, the decision must follow immediately a breach of the rules is noticed. In most games the movements of the participants are rapid and a referee must be accustomed to giving his decision quickly and without waste of time before the play has altered to any great extent, due regard being paid to the Advantage Rule, where such a rule is a part of the code. Hesitation in giving decisions suggests doubt in the referee's mind, and this encourages the poor sportsman to attempt to influence his mind and to criticise his decisions when given.

REFEREEING AND UMPIRING.

A logical sequence is best kept by putting **Firmness** next in order. Decision must be quick, but it must also be given firmly and without possibility of question. A referee cannot allow himself to be swayed by any external influences whatsoever. Cases have occurred where players have endeavoured to argue with the referee, but with a firm referee this would only happen once. If he loses control of the players, as he will by a display of weakness, he is in a large degree responsible for any foul or rough play which ensues.

Tact is another essential. However correct a decision may be, the manner in which it is given must leave nothing to be desired. The players are often excited and he may be surrounded by a crowd of onlookers swayed by the spirit of partisanship. A display of tact and calmness on the part of the referee will very often achieve the result of steadying the players or competitors and has at the same time a tendency to quell any unruliness among the onlookers. A good referee in other respects is often an unpopular one simply by reason of his lack of tact. In individual sports, such as boxing and fencing, this is particularly the case. Many instances are known where a match or fight has become unsporting and the onlookers got out of control simply and solely because the referee was deficient in tact. Crowd psychology is a curious thing, and it is extraordinary how quickly a tactless referee will irritate spectators. They may pass over wrong interpretation of rules and wrong decisions, but they will never forgive an unbearably domineering referee.

As in so many other aspects of life, **Self-reliance** is all important to the prospective referee. Self-reliance is a quality that all must cultivate, whatever their walk in life, and it is unnecessary to stress the importance of it beyond a reminder that it can only be required by self-effort and self-discipline.

Physical Fitness is also of the greatest importance, particularly in such games as Association and Rugby Football. The referee in many instances is called upon to cover more ground than the players themselves.

The aspiring referee may feel some qualms at undertaking this highly important duty. He may feel that he lacks some of the necessary qualities and that he will never be able to cultivate them with success. He should bear in mind, however, that experience is the greatest teacher, and that if he is content to begin in a small way and progress gradually there is no reason why he should not become efficient as an umpire or referee in the sport he may select. A careful observation of the game or sport, the tactics and play of the individual, the manner in which other referees carry out their duties, will be of the greatest value. If he will, when watching games and sports, not be content with being merely a spectator, but will study closely the play of the team or individual and the referees and officials, for anyhow some of the time, he will gain much useful help and experience.

REFEREEING AND UMPIRING

A word or two to the aspiring referee in individual sport, such as boxing and fencing, may not be out of place. Although the general principles already enumerated are applicable and essential, there are one or two other points which require attention. There are many types of boxers and fencers, and they use varying styles; the play is quick and at times difficult to see. A study of the individual is therefore of great value. By this is meant that during the first round of a boxing match or the first fight of a fencing pool the referee should endeavour to analyse the play of the individual. By this means he will be enabled to follow the play more easily and to see blows land and hits arrive without consciously watching for them. The recording of blows or hits thus becomes almost automatic and leaves him free to perform, perhaps, his most important duty, the correct interpretation. In both the sports mentioned a referee who is or has been a performer is undoubtedly the best; in fencing it is an essential qualification.

The powers of a referee are almost unbounded and the authority which he has makes him the most important person on the field. He is able to influence not only the game but also the players, and by his personality he can ensure that the true spirit of sportsmanship and enjoyment pervades the field. The task is a hard one, but the true sportsman will be adequately rewarded by the realisation that he is carrying out a duty which alone makes the game or contest possible.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

CONSTRUCTION.

SELECTION OF SITE.

In the majority of cases where recreation grounds are to be constructed, very little choice exists, as it is generally a question of making grounds on available land.

There are, however, cases where a selection can be made; before any decision is given, consideration should be given to:—

SHAPE OF GROUND.

An area rectangular in shape is preferable and the most economical to lay out, as ground must be wasted unless the sharp corners and salients can be utilised for buildings, etc.

KIND OF LAND TO CHOOSE.

The ideal is land which is practically level, of a light loam nature, with subsoil affording good drainage. If covered with well matured turf, much expense and time will be saved in making the ground ready for play.

The construction cost of developing arable land is naturally heavier, as turf either has to be imported or the area sown. Turfing is preferable, if money is available, as it must be two years or more before a ground that has been sown can be considered suitable for football and hockey, owing to the hard wear to which it is naturally subjected.

LAND TO BE AVOIDED.

Land of steep gradients, heavy soil, clay, or that which is liable to flooding should be avoided. The cost of construction is naturally heavy in levelling, draining, and dealing generally with the soil.

Land of a light and sandy nature that dries out and crumbles easily is not desirable, as it can only be used sparingly and the maintenance costs are heavy.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

LAY-OUT.

The first essential is that a plan of the complete scheme should be prepared, thoroughly considered, and approved before any work is started.

The preparation of recreation grounds is naturally costly, especially Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens. and any deviation once the work has been commenced means waste of money.

In the first instance, therefore, a careful inspection of all available land should be made, consideration being given to the nature of the soil, levels, and position.

When the area to be developed has been selected, the following points should be studied:—

- (1) Orientation.
- (2) The position of water supply and sewer.
- (3) Allotment of space for pavilion, sanitary services, car park, turf nursery, compost heap, rubbish heap, and tool shed.

Laying out a ground needs greater knowledge than is generally appreciated. The expert will not only plan the area so that the best possible use is made of it, but will in many cases save much unnecessary work. It is strongly recommended that no one should attempt this class of work unless competent to do so.

LEVELLING.

When the only available site is on land where the gradients are such that they are unsuitable for the formation of a recreation ground without a considerable amount of work being carried out, then the proposition really becomes an engineering one. A survey should be made of the ground, levels taken, sections prepared, and from these a scheme conceived, working out the minimum gradients which would be practicable when considered in connection with the various sports to be participated in. A longitudinal fall of 1 in 80 to 1 in 100, and a cross fall of 1 in 90 to 1 in 110, will produce a suitable surface for football, etc.

The blocking out of the formation level on the basis of equal "cutting and banking" is, of course, the most economical one, and the only one worth considering, unless it is possible to throw open the land as a "free shoot" and get it filled up to the necessary gradients. This is sometimes unsatisfactory and, assuming that there has been turf on the land, considerable difficulty might be experienced in replacing the top soil and turf as it originally existed.

If the formation level is blocked out on the basis of equal "cutting and banking," then the turf, if any, first of all should be cut and laid aside for re-use, also the top soil, which should be put back to an even thickness.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

If there are large quantities of excavations and filling, it is essential that the work should be carried out under expert supervision, so that the top soil and turf are put back in sections. This is practicable if the top soil is back-handled. The filling should be put down in layers, not exceeding one foot in depth, and thoroughly consolidated. This method of working in sections is specially necessary in big schemes, as turf which has been lifted cannot be kept for re-laying for an indefinite period.

Sometimes the only available top soil is of a very heavy nature. In this case, it is advisable to improve the porosity by incorporating breeze, riddled ash, sharp sand, or any other suitable substance.

DRAINING.

It is, of course, impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules on draining. The advice of a qualified expert, who is accustomed to recreation ground work, should be sought; so often it is learned that the local farmer has been consulted. Draining farm land and recreation grounds are very different subjects.

The agricultural drain pipes used in draining farm land are usually laid 2 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. under the ground level, as there is not the necessity for the ground drying up immediately. It is, in fact, advantageous that a certain amount of moisture should remain. Again, the pipes must be laid at such a depth to safeguard them from possible damage which might be caused by the cultivation of land with up-to-date farm implements.

What is required for recreation ground purposes is that any water or moisture laying on the surface will readily dry out, so that the ground will not churn up and become a quagmire when used for football and other games.

If the land is of a very heavy nature, then the intermediate drains should be laid at 10 ft. to 12 ft. centres.

The depth of the drain track should not be more than 18 ins.; 6 ins. wide at the bottom and 9 ins. at the top, and agricultural drain pipes 3 ins. in diameter is the minimum size recommended for laying in the tracks.

The pipes should be covered with sharp clinker, ash, gravel-hardcore, or any other suitable material, to within 9 ins. of the top, the best of the available top soil being replaced on top. If this is very heavy, fine ash or other suitable material should be incorporated, to ensure porosity, otherwise the water that it is desired to clear quickly will not easily get away.

Main drains should consist of 4-in. to 6-in. agricultural drain pipes, laid in tracks averaging 18 ins. to 24 ins. in depth, 9 ins. wide at the bottom and 12 ins. at the top, and covered as already described.

Suitable outfalls of the main drains must be one of the chief considerations in conceiving any particular scheme.

The cutting of drain tracks to perfect alignment should be carried out most carefully, and they should be bottomed to even gradients.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Land which is not of a very heavy or clayey nature should be successfully dealt with if the intermediate drains are laid at 15 ft. centres, and in some cases as far apart as 20 ft. centres, but it may be safely assumed that the draining of a ground at greater intervals than these will not produce satisfactory results, owing to the inadequate drawing power.

Sometimes it is practicable to cut open ditches round the ground to eliminate water entering same from the surrounding levels. These ditches should be of adequate depth and width, and should be kept continually clear. No drainage work should be commenced until the formation has been blocked out and the filling thoroughly consolidated in layers.

Drainage is really a specialist's work, and to be efficient must be carried out in a very careful and thorough manner, otherwise it should not be considered, as it is merely waste of money.

TURFING.

Unless it is known that the area to be turfed has been richly cultivated in recent times, it is advisable to incorporate with the soil well-rotted farmyard manure at the rate of 25 to 30 cubic yards to the acre.

This should be worked in to a depth of six inches, thereby providing the necessary organic matter and humus on which the turf, when laid, will live in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Turf may be laid from September to March, or even later if weather conditions permit. Naturally, the earlier the work is done the better. The ground should be made firm and, if a dressing of manure is not available, a dressing of complete fertiliser may be given at a suitable time to encourage root growth and the re-establishment of the turf within the shortest time.

Care should be taken to see that the turf is cut to a uniform thickness, and much after-labour will be saved if each piece is examined and the prominent weeds systematically removed. When laying the turf, care should be taken that each piece is carefully bedded and butted hard against its neighbour.

At this stage a heavy roller should never be used, as it only produces a hide-bound condition. The turf should only be lightly rolled or beaten until it begins to grow. The best results will thus be achieved, and this point cannot be too strongly emphasised.

A dressing of fertiliser in March or April is valuable, especially if the turf is not making satisfactory progress.

SOWING.

Special attention must be paid to the preparation of the area to be sown. It should be thoroughly cleaned of all visible weeds, and any large stones that are turned up in the preparatory stage should be removed. The incorporation of manure or fertiliser, as recommended in the case of turfing, would be advantageous.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The ground should be carefully consolidated by rolling or tramping to produce an even and firm seed-bed.

Sowing should be done on a calm day and in two operations, the second at right angles to the first, preferably using a modern type of sowing machine. The seed, when sown, should be lightly raked in, and thereafter rolled, not too heavily. Once the seed has become established, and the grass is about 1 in. in height, it should be lightly rolled with a wood roller to ensure the roots getting firmly established, and when the grass is sufficiently long it should be scythed in the first instance, in preference to being mown.

The greatest possible care should be taken that the seed used is purchased from a reliable seed merchant.

For Football, Hockey, and Cricket outfields a recreation ground mixture should be used. In the case of Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, and Golf Greens, special mixtures should be used, and sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to 2 ozs. per square yard, as against, approximately, 1 oz. per square yard for recreation grounds generally.

The last week in August and September is considered the best season of the year to sow, as there is usually sufficient moisture and the soil is warm. Good results have even been achieved from October sowings. There is naturally a risk in late sowings, so every endeavour should be made to sow as early as the season allows. As there is always a possibility of a failure from one cause or another, it will be advisable not to sow the full amount of seed allowed, but to save 25 per cent. for reinforcing in the spring.

Spring sowings do well in clean soil, but there is considerable risk of damage by cold winds and drought, unless well watered. A proportion of the seed should be kept for reinforcing in the autumn.

If the land is "dirty" with weed, plough and fallow for a season and scarify weeds as they appear.

CRICKET TABLES AND PRACTICE WICKETS.

The nature of the construction of first-class Cricket Tables or Practice Wickets is dependent on the strata of the sub-soil. Under no circumstances should there be any sub-soil drains running through these particular areas, as the considerable amount of artificial watering and rolling necessitated in the preparation of wickets is liable to cause small subsidences in the line of the drain tracks.

A main drain round the table should be sufficient. The foundation, where the expense will permit, should consist of 6 ins. of broken chalk, thoroughly consolidated, and the interstices carefully packed. This should be covered with 9 ins. of good top soil, not

RECREATION GROUNDS.

of too light a nature, the top 3 ins. of which should be passed through a screen or riddle of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh. The top soil should be mixed with 6 cubic yards of well-rotted manure, assuming that the Cricket Table measures 30 yards by 30 yards.

Rough clinker or ashes are sometimes used instead of chalk for the foundation, but, owing to the varying hardness of this class of material, it will not produce a foundation which will remain true, and is liable to subside in places owing to the excessive amount of watering and rolling which is necessary in the preparation of wickets.

After the two layers of top soil have been thoroughly consolidated, it should be turfed with good quality turf of a fibrous nature, preferably lifted from land of a heavy loam nature. This should be laid by an experienced turfer, and when worked up and established, top-dressed during the winter months with Nottingham marl, put on in thin layers in two or three dressings. Nottingham marl, from a recognised marl pit, should only be used. Burnt clay, finely ground, is often mistaken for the genuine article, but will not, as a rule, give satisfactory results. Cricket wickets must on no account be top-dressed with sand or light soil, which will only produce a crumbling effect; this must be avoided at all costs.

HARD TENNIS COURTS.

To enumerate the various makes of Tennis Courts at present on the market, and to criticise the claims of their makers, would involve a big problem. Tennis Courts can be classified under two headings:—

Those of a permanent nature, requiring little or no maintenance; and

Those of a non-permanent nature, requiring continual maintenance.

The latter are usually of the water-bound type, the surfacing consisting of burnt ballast, crushed bricks, shale or blaes, gravel, granite, limestone or whinstone dust, etc.

Many of the makers of these courts claim that only a little attention is required for their type of finishing, but a moment's reflection will show that it is an engineering impossibility that any water-bound surface should remain permanent.

These types of finishings vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in. in thickness, after consolidation, 13 to 20 tons of material per court being used, according to the particular make. Thus, it will be readily appreciated, that if allowed to dry out, it will rapidly crumble, and therefore watering, brushing or matting, and rolling are essential; in fact, watering is the keynote.

With the exception of granite and whinstone finishings, there must be a considerable amount of disintegration due to wear and tear, also much of the lighter type of materials will blow away during windy or boisterous weather.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

All types of water-bound finishings are liable, after a time, to become "hide-bound" and hold water. The areas affected will be easily rectified if pierced with a straight-pronged piercing fork or graip. Worn parts or hollows must be made up to a true level with new material.

After frost the surface, in varying degrees, will rise. Wait until the frost is out of the ground, then roll down gradually, a light roller being used in the first instance, then roll with the heavy roller, squeegee, brush, and roll again to a finished surface.

Only tapes of a heavy nature should be used. Those of various compositions and of a light nature should be avoided.

Attention must be given regularly to this type of court, even when the courts are not being used, otherwise moss will soon become evident. The best method where such is the case is to treat the area with caustic soda, and use the squeegee before brushing and rolling.

It will be observed, therefore, that maintenance costs must be considerable.

The permanent type of Tennis Court finishing is usually of a sealed or porous nature—concrete, covered with a granolithic finishing, is sometimes used, but this has been found more or less unsatisfactory, as it is liable to crack, and there is little or no resiliency. Concrete of a porous nature has not been a success owing to it readily crumbling. Permanent surfaces 2 ins. in thickness, after consolidation, if laid down with tar-macadam or limestone graded in three layers, and the latter treated with any of the various makes of cold bituminous emulsions, can produce porous surfaces, true to play on, with a certain amount of resiliency owing to the interstices forming minute air pockets.

This type of finishing can be played on immediately after the heaviest rain, and is quite independent of climatic conditions. It is usually coloured green, the colouring material being a special composition, which can be applied direct on to a bituminous surface. The lines are painted white with same material. It is usually found that these courts have to be recoloured every two or three years, while it will be advisable to re-mark the lines each year. Maintenance costs are therefore comparatively small.

In constructing a Tennis Court, after the formation level has been blocked out, it is advisable to treat same with a heavy application of weed-killer to prevent weeds working up through the surface. The question of drainage, of course, is dependent on the nature of the site, and this, if necessary, should be on the principle of that recommended for Recreation Grounds. The foundation of most Tennis Courts consists of 6 ins., before consolidation, of mixed clinker or ashes, blinded or covered with a thin layer of finely-screened ash, on which the particular type of finishing is laid.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

It is an advantage to have a kerbing round the court, consisting of, preferably, a blue wire-cut engineering brick. The best type of net posts are metal ones, usually manufactured from rustless steel, while the stop-net enclosure should be of a permanent nature. Malleable iron or steel standards covered with chain-link netting will be found to be the most economical in the long run.

GRASS TENNIS COURTS.

If it is desired to construct first-class Grass Tennis Courts, then the method recommended for the laying-down of Cricket Tables cannot be improved upon, with the one exception, that it is not advisable to top-dress with marl, as it is liable to produce a slippery and treacherous surface, for it will be remembered that the players usually use rubber-soles shoes instead of spiked boots as in the case of cricket.

On no account should Grass Courts be top-dressed with sand or light soil. It is sure to produce a crumbling effect, and shots will bounce in all directions. If top-dressing is necessary, it should be carried out with finely-sifted or riddled top soil of a medium quality.

LONG JUMP PIT.

A **Long Jump Pit** should extend not less than 30 feet from the "take-off" board, and be not less than 6 feet wide, with a depth of 2 feet.

The "**Take-off**" **Board** must be fixed in the ground flush thereto. It should be made of wood not less than 4 feet long, 8 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and painted white.

The "run-up" to the Long Jump should be of cinders.

The ground in front of the "take-off" board must not be trenched or dug out, but should be sprinkled with fine sand to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to take an impression and so assist the judges in deciding if a competitor has gone over the take-off line. The pit should be filled with sand, together with a mixture of fine clay dust, to a proportion of 1 in 10. The clay prevents the sand from falling away, and the pit should be kept lightly watered so as to maintain the binding quality of the clay.

Where possible, the pit should be useable from both ends, and the direction of the sun and prevailing wind should be taken into account in the proposed lay-out.

In order to avoid unnecessary labour, a distance of approximately 10 feet immediately in front of the "take-off" board need not be dug out. In jumps with a run-up at each end a 20 feet pit should be allowed, plus 10 feet undug at each end.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

HIGH AND POLE JUMP PITS.

The pit should be not less than 15 feet square, excavated to a depth of 3 feet.

The pit should be filled with:—

9 inches of rubble, well packed and blinded with ashes.

3 inches of sand or other porous material.

The remaining 2 feet should be filled with a mixture of sand and finely-screened peat in the proportion of 10 parts sand and 1 part peat.

The "take-off" should, if possible, be from cinders, and the pit so placed that it is possible to jump or vault from any side.

For dimensions, etc., of Pole Vault Box, which should be a moveable one, see page —.

DRY PLAYGROUNDS.

These grounds are usually constructed measuring 120 yards in length by 80 yards in width (which will permit of them being used for Athletics, Football, Hockey, Lawn Tennis, Passball, etc.). They are made to a gradient similar to that used on turfed grounds.

If the land is of a heavy nature, a modified scheme of drainage is necessary.

The formation level, after being blocked out, should be covered with 6 ins. of mixed clinker or ashes before consolidation. After this has been well rolled down, it should be covered with 1 in. in depth, after consolidation, of ash which has passed through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. screen or riddle. This should be carefully levelled, watered (if necessary), and consolidated, and thereafter covered with any suitable hard material, such as granite or whin-dust, spread to a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. before consolidation.

If a material of this kind is not used for finishing, then there will be excessive wear and tear on the ash formation.

It will be understood that the ash formation represents a very large catchment area for water, and for this reason only a modified drainage scheme is necessary, even if the land is of a heavy nature.

The maintenance of these grounds does not represent a serious problem—brushing, watering (if necessary), and rolling (to take out footmarks after play) is usually all that is required. They should be top-dressed from time to time with a thin coating of finishing material, similar to that originally used, to prevent deterioration of the playing surface.

It is possible that during the winter months part of these playgrounds will become "hide-bound" and hold water. If they are lightly pierced with a straight-pronged piercing fork or graip, the difficulty will be usually overcome.

During the summer months they can be used for Cricket by preparing a matting wicket. It must be remembered that if this

RECREATION GROUNDS.

type of ground is allowed to dry out, it is liable to crumble on the surface, and therefore should be watered if constantly used during dry weather.

POINTS TO BE AVOIDED IN CONSTRUCTION.

(a) When regulating to an eye-sweet gradient, drains should under no circumstances be laid until the regulation has been done, and no work should be done without the use of levels pegs; they assist in preventing unnecessary work being done where it is difficult to visualise the finished level of the field as a whole.

(b) Grounds should never be made dead level. It is unnecessary, as it adds to the cost and is detrimental to satisfactory drainage.

(c) Never buy turf and top soil until an expert has told you that the turf and soil available on the site or surrounding area is useless. Rough-looking turf to the amateur is often discarded, whereas if properly worked up will be far better than turf that can be bought. Much money is wasted in this way.

(d) Never drain at unsuitable centres in heavy ground, as it is waste of money.

(e) Never bury top soil that is suitable for re-use, as it necessitates importation of soil.

(f) Never cut more turves than can be laid before they deteriorate. The work should be carried out in sections; particular care should be paid to this as, not only does it add to the cost, but good, old-established turf is difficult to replace even at prohibitive prices.

(g) Mole draining should never be considered unless the ground is of an even gradient and the subsoil very heavy, and free from stones and faults. And it should be borne in mind that this class of draining cannot be effective unless the necessary tile mains are provided. Expert advice is essential.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

MAINTENANCE.

Recreation Grounds will not take care of themselves.

In their own interests—and of their successors in particular—all units should ensure that recreation grounds are not misused.

KICK-ABOUT-GOAL AREA.

One usually finds that when practising, or immediately before a match, a particular goalmouth area is used, probably that nearest the pavilion, with the result that in a very short time the turf becomes in a worn and "hide-bound" condition, holding water, and therefore liable to churn up easily.

To prevent this, an area of the Recreation Ground should be specially allotted as a Kick-about-goal Area, with the necessary goal-posts erected. If care is taken that this particular area is used for practice, it will greatly reduce the wear and tear associated with the goalmouth areas on the match grounds.

ALL RECREATION GROUNDS MUST BE RESTED.

To continually use any particular section of a Recreation Ground from week to week will only produce disastrous results. It does not matter in how good condition the turf may be, or how well established, it is asking too much of nature.

It is usually a Football Ground that is used too much during the winter months, when plant life is dormant; the result is that one finds at the end of a football season the ground has been "worn to death," and that very considerable repair work is necessary in the way of re-sowing and top-dressing. If this goes on from year to year, deterioration will rapidly take place, and the reinforcing cannot overcome the wear and tear.

To give the ground a chance of holding its own, no more than two, or possibly three, matches ought to be played in the week, and then the condition at the end of the season will depend much on weather conditions. If it is essential that Football or Hockey must be played day in and day out, then the only alternative is to have what is known as a Dry Playground.

It is unreasonable to expect turf to stand up to excessive usage of this kind. It also greatly increases maintenance costs.

MOWING.

Never neglect to cut a ground. If grass is cut and prevented from seeding, the life and energy of the plant is devoted to making root. The root or fibre of closely-cut grass forms a mat. It is this mat which holds the soil together, and not the grass which appears above the surface.

The turf should be carefully and regularly mowed throughout the growing season. The direction of the cut should be varied with every operation to prevent grass assuming a lateral tendency.

After first cut, providing regular attention is given, "fly" the grass, except on Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, etc.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Grass should be kept reasonably short, and not allowed to get long and coarse. It should be cut at all times of the year, provided that it requires cutting and there is no frost. This is specially necessary for Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens.

Mowing operations should not be carried out when the soil is in a saturated condition. Grass should not be mowed too close during dry spells of weather.

HARROWING.

The benefit resulting from systematic harrowing cannot be over-estimated.

The type of harrow best suited for general purposes is that in the form of a galvanised panel, with small spikes protruding; for Football Grounds, etc., in winter, an ordinary bush harrow should be used.

Harrowing operations distribute worm casts and assist to level out footmarks after football and other games have been played. During the early summer months they eradicate dead grasses and produce healthy root action in the grass. Therefore, let your slogan be: "Keep the harrow going!" especially before rolling.

ROLLING.

Rolling operations improve the contact between the roots and soil, allowing the grass plants to feed more easily. It also maintains a uniform surface.

No turf should be rolled when it is in a saturated condition, or the surface will become "hide-bound," thus completely excluding air from the soil, producing sour conditions, unhealthy root action, and the encouragement of moss.

The best time to roll is when the ground has sufficient moisture in it to allow the roller to take effect to a depth of several inches.

The direction of rolling should, of course, be varied from time to time.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that rolling is often carried out to simply "face up" a section of a Sports Ground. It looks well, but this section of the ground probably becomes "hide-bound." This must be prevented at all costs. The only exception is that it is more or less unavoidable in the preparation of Cricket Wickets.

If the ground unavoidably gets into a "hide-bound" condition, as the result of rolling operations over a prolonged period, it will benefit greatly if adequately rolled with a spiked roller, preferably of the horse type, where the spikes penetrate to a considerable depth. Small areas can be benefited greatly by hand-piercing, using a straight-pronged piercing fork or graip.

SELECTION OF MACHINES AND ROLLERS.

The selection of suitable mowers and rollers must be carefully studied. Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, and Golf Greens are best cut and rolled with hand machines and rollers. Cutting with gang mowers is the most economical method of cutting large areas.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Very great care should be exercised in looking after machines, otherwise the cost of maintenance will be greatly increased (see page 603).

FEEDING.

Turf if similar to every other living object and requires feeding. Every ground, therefore, should have a compost heap, formed of well-rotted manure and good soil. Other ingredients, such as sand, charcoal, etc., may be added as required by the local soil.

When top-dressing, apply compost frequently and sparingly.

If the compost is properly screened before being put on the ground, it is quite unnecessary to put the ground out of play.

When the promotion of quick growth is essential, artificial manures produce the best results.

Test the soil for lime. Its absence will be noted by the presence of yarrow, sorrel, etc. When the application of lime is necessary, this should be done at least a fortnight before applying any manurial dressing.

PREPARATION OF COMPOST HEAP.

The recognised method of preparing a compost heap is to put down the materials in a pit or in a heap, in layers 1 ft. thick; in the first place, medium soil or turf; secondly, leaf mould, preferably from hardwood trees; and, thirdly, well-rotted farm-yard manure. Repeat these three layers and finish off with soil.

The heap should not be used for about a year, and should be cut down vertically before being passed through a screen of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh. After the heap has been standing for 6 to 9 months, it is advisable to thoroughly mix same by systematically turning over.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS.

It is a recognised fact that to get satisfactory results from the use of artificial fertilisers they should be applied on the principle of "little and often," mixed with finely-sifted soil to permit of even distribution, and applied at intervals of three or four weeks from the beginning of March to the end of September.

Except in special cases, complete fertilisers, as supplied by any well-known manufacturer, should be used in preference to any single ingredient. There are two grades: complete Recreation Ground fertilisers, and complete fertilisers, special grade, for use on Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens.

Basic slag, superphosphate, bone meal, and other phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilisers should not be used, as they are liable to force a robust growth of clover. Kainit has a somewhat similar action. Nitrate of soda, dry blood, "Guano," etc., have the disadvantage of encouraging the growth of stronger grasses. They are better suited for agricultural purposes, and should not be used on recreation grounds unless under the direction of an expert.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Neutral sulphate of ammonia is sometimes used with good effect when grass needs a quick-acting stimulant. A dressing of compost, to provide the grasses with plant food, is advisable after forcing artificials have been used.

WORM CASTS.

It is almost impossible to cultivate turf in a clean and healthy manner if the surface is polluted with worm casts.

In the case of a large Recreation Ground, it becomes a very big problem, as the eradication of worms over a large area is a costly procedure if carried out by the ground staff. Many firms specialise in this class of work, and have the necessary machinery and plant.

If it is impracticable to consider such a proposition, then before the ground is mowed or rolled it should be bush-harrowed in various directions to break up and distribute the worm casts. This work, of course, must be done when the worm casts have sufficiently dried out to permit of harrowing operations being carried out successfully.

On Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, Bowling Greens, and Golf Greens the work can easily be carried out by the ground staff.

A reliable firm's worm-killer should be used according to directions accompanying same. The best results are achieved if the ground is left unrolled for several days to allow the worms to work actively. Select a mild day, when the earth is moist—muggy weather is best.

All preparations of worm-killer should be thoroughly washed in. Some bring the worms to the surface when they die, others bring them to the surface alive, when they must be swept up and removed.

To prevent failure, try out a small quantity on, say, a square yard, to make sure that the worms are working near the surface. If the preparation does not touch them, its purpose fails. The best time to destroy worms is during the breeding season, August to December, and then from March to May.

The constituents of most makes of worm-killer are a valuable plant food, so that its application really fulfils a twofold purpose.

WATERING RECREATION GROUNDS.

It is not always practicable to water the whole area of Recreation Grounds during prolonged droughts, but there are areas, such as Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., which must be maintained in a normal condition.

If the roots of grasses are allowed to dry out, the turf naturally suffers, although it may not show immediate signs. If the turf is once allowed to get dry, it is difficult to soak it thoroughly and evenly. Weather conditions should be studied, particularly in the spring; care must be taken to avoid the disastrous results of late frost at this period of the year on recently-watered turf.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Watering operations should never be done when the sun is out, but in the early morning or late evening, when there is little loss through evaporation, and the turf is not liable to be affected by drop of temperature.

TURF NURSERY.

All Recreation Grounds should have a Turf Nursery, which should be carefully worked up and attended to, similar to the most important sections of the ground, to ensure that the turf is in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Care should be taken that there are no trees overhanging.

Having turf available for patching Tennis Courts, footholds in Cricket Wickets, and Goalmouths is invaluable. To attempt to repair these areas by sowing will only produce unsatisfactory results, as the seed never becomes sufficiently established to stand up to excessive wear and tear.

Where no available or suitable space exists for a nursery, and good, well-established turf cannot be bought, patching is best done with turf taken from the outskirts of the ground; this should be systematically worked up before being lifted, and replaced either with seed or turf.

DESTRUCTION OF MOLES.

Much damage and inconvenience is caused through moles working in various parts of a Recreation Ground. There are a number of methods employed in their destruction, such as killing with poisons deposited in their runs and pumping gases into same.

These two methods call for skilled knowledge, which is not always available, and much the simplest way is the use of mole-traps. The placing of a trap by anyone who is not familiar with the habits of the mole may only lead to repeated failure. In most districts there are professional trappers, who, for a nominal sum, will carry out the necessary work.

MOSS ON GROUNDS.

The appearance of moss on Recreation Grounds which are particularly subject to excessive wear and tear is not always an indication that drainage is at fault. It will probably be found that this particular section of the ground is in a "hide-bound" condition, and piercing with a straight-pronged graip or fork will greatly assist. However, the root of the trouble is more likely to be that the soil is out of condition and generally caused by poverty; compost dressings or the application of artificial fertilisers will generally overcome this difficulty.

ERADICATION OF CLOVER.

Many fine pieces of turf are spoiled by the presence of a large percentage of clover plants. Clover in Cricket Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., is particularly objectionable, because the foliage, being soft, pulps underfoot and becomes extremely slippery.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Eradication of clover is always a difficult matter, owing to the nature of its roots.

The following method should produce beneficial results, if not permanent and lasting:—

One pound of sulphate of iron mixed with ten gallons of water, soaked for one day in a tank. Stir well before using.

This must be used very carefully with an ordinary watering can with rose attachment.

Both clover and grass will be discoloured and turn black, but the grass will recover after a short period. The operation may have to be repeated after a day or two.

The best results are achieved if the work is carried out during dry weather.

If a man skilled in the use of a scythe is available, systematic raking and close scything will be found the most effective and lasting method.

WET AREAS ON RECREATION GROUNDS.

One sometimes finds, where a system of sub-soil drains is not necessary, that there are patches that become waterlogged.

This, of course, is most likely to occur during the winter months, when there is an excessive rainfall.

The reason is usually due to a fault in the strata at this particular section, necessitating some form of drainage.

Isolated patches can be successfully treated if clinker or rough ash drains are cut at 10 ft. centres to easy gradients. The tracks should be about 18 ins. deep and 9 ins. wide, filled up with coarse clinker, or ash thoroughly consolidated, to within 9 ins. of the top, and covered with top soil, the mechanical porosity of which has been improved by incorporating fine ashes.

These drain tracks should discharge into a sump, the top of which should be about 1 ft. underneath the surface level. The size of these sumps must naturally vary according to the area to be dealt with—3 or 4 ft. square is usually ample—the sump filled up with coarse clinker or any other suitable material, thoroughly beaten down to prevent sinking, and a foot of suitable top soil being added before turf is relaid.

SHEEP GRAZING ON RECREATION GROUNDS.

Recreation Grounds are sometimes grazed with sheep for the sake of economy. Sheep undoubtedly effect a saving in keeping the growth of the grass down. They add to the fertility of the soil only if cake-fed. They invariably do considerable damage, and you will probably find that the balance is on the wrong side, especially on Golf Courses, where they do so much damage to the greens and bunkers.

MAINTENANCE OF CRICKET TABLES AND PRACTICE WICKETS.

Particular care must be taken in the actual marking out of the Cricket Wicket the bowling crease must be in the same alignment each year, so that the wear and tear of footholds is all in the

RECREATION GROUNDS.

one line; if this is not done, bumpy wickets must necessarily result.

Do not leave the preparation of match wickets until the last moment. A first-class groundsman usually takes two or three weeks to prepare a wicket. This is especially necessary if the wicket is to be treated, as is very often done, with a dressing of marl mixed with cow dung and water.

After a match, it is preferable that the repair work should be carried out immediately. In dry weather, soak the areas to be repaired thoroughly and patch in a careful manner, seeding those parts where turfing is not necessary.

As the preparation of a Cricket Wicket usually entails watering and rolling for prolonged periods with a heavy roller, those areas, at the end of a season, are usually in a "hide-bound" condition. Before any reinforcing with seed and dressing with marl is done, the dead grasses should be thoroughly raked out and the ground systematically pierced with a straight-pronged piercing fork or graip.

All necessary weeding should be done by hand. The application of lawn sand on Cricket Tables is not recommended; its application needs great care and knowledge.

Complete artificial fertilisers, special grade, are recommended as the best and safest method of feeding.

MAINTENANCE OF CINDER RUNNING TRACK.

A supply of riddled ash that has been passed through a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. riddle should be kept ready for top-dressing parts of the track that may require reinforcing.

The track should never be allowed to dry out and crumble. It must be thoroughly saturated by means of artificial watering.

In abnormally dry weather, it may be difficult to keep a track sufficiently moist to prevent the crumbling. A top-dressing of calcium chloride or other suitable deliquescent will help to reduce watering operations.

The track, after being used, should be carefully attended to. Any depressions made by runners should be filled up by employing a wooden squeegee and fresh material when necessary. Then it should be brushed, watered, and rolled.

In the course of time the inside edge of the track, owing to the extra wear and tear, will become consolidated, and naturally sink slightly. The part affected should be pierced and the inequalities made up with fresh topping.

After severe frost the whole surface of the track will rise, as happens in the case of all water-bound surfaces.

Wait until the frost is out of the ground, then roll down gradually, a light roller being used in the first instance, then roll down with the heavy roller, squeegee, brush, and roll again to a finished surface.

Careful maintenance attention is essential. No track will ever be first-class if allowed to go to rack and ruin, and only worked on just prior to a meeting being held.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

SIZE OF GROUNDS.

The size of grounds, with plans of the field of play, will be found in the respective Games Sections.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the maximum sizes are given; where space is limited, grounds should be constructed to the minimum size required for cup ties, tournaments, and leagues, and even smaller when to be used for practice games only.

Consideration of this point is important, as it will sometimes mean the provision of an extra ground or grounds.

For example, Association Football. The maximum laid down by the Rules of the Game is 130 yards x 100 yards, and the minimum 100 yards by 50 yards.

For the Army Challenge Cup, the maximum is 120 yards x 80 yards, the minimum 110 yards x 70 yards.

It is suggested that a ground of 115 yards x 70 yards to 75 yards will meet all Cup requirements, and for practice the size of the playing area could be reduced.

In the case of Tennis Courts, care should be taken that sufficient room is left between the base, the side lines, and the enclosure.

So often, even when space is available, the surrounds are placed in such a position to make play almost impossible. The following measurements are given as a guide:—

		Maximum.	Advisable Minimum.
		yds.	yds.
Hard Courts.			
One Court	... ..	120 x 60	116 x 56
Two Courts	adjoining	120 x 112	116 x 106
Grass Courts.			
One Court	... ..	110 x 55	100 x 52
Two Courts	adjoining	110 x 110	100 x 100

For Ground Contractors, Tennis Court Makers, Seed and Fertiliser Merchants, Mowing Machines and Rollers, etc., see classified list of Advertisers at the end of the book.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOWERS.

With nearly all mowers sold to-day instructions are sent as to use and care. Carelessness in use, plus lack of care after use, increase repair bills enormously, besides reducing the efficiency of the machine and adding to the time taken in cutting. Cleaning after use is not a long job, and it serves the second purpose of examination for loose bolts and nuts, and incorrect setting and adjustments.

When working, follow the instructions given by the makers, and always be sure that the under-knife or bottom blade is clear of the ground. When the bottom blade is pressing on the ground the mower will be hard to push, extra strain will be imposed on all working parts, and the grass will not be cut cleanly.

Cleaning Hand Mowers.

It is sufficient to brush them with an ordinary bass broom to remove grass, mud, and dust. Put some good oil on the cutting edges of the cylinder knives to prevent rust from water and grass juices, lubricate where required, and put away under cover, ready for use next time. The oiling of the knives is *most* important and must not be forgotten; if neglected, rust attacks the fine cutting edges, with consequent "pitting" and the breaking away of the edges; result, a blunt mower.

Cleaning Motor Mowers.

A quick clean-down can be made if two ordinary paint brushes are used. One dry, for taking off grass cuttings, etc., the other kept in a tin of paraffin or dirty petrol and used for removing oil and grease. If a cloth is used after brushing, the machine will certainly be cleaner and the paintwork smarter. Put oil on the cylinder knives and lubricate as for hand mowers.

As mentioned previously, loose bolts and nuts will be observed during cleaning and can be tightened up, and any small adjustments and running repairs attended to.

Cleaning Gang Mowers.

A brush-down to remove cut grass, etc., and an oil "all round," including the cylinder knives, is sufficient.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SPORTS KIT.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SPORTS KIT.

CRICKET BATS.

Lightly oil, say, once a month, using an oily swab (unboiled linseed oil), and wipe clean next morning. Keep perpendicular after oiling.

CRICKET BALLS.

Keep dry. When very wet after use, dry in the air, not near fire. Greasing is not really necessary; in any case, use sparingly and leave none on the surface for bowler to object to. Deer's grease is best, or, failing this, dubbin.

CRICKET LEG-GUARDS.

These also must be kept dry and away from moth. Should be cleaned regularly after use.

TENNIS RACKETS.

Keep in an even temperature, and always in presses. Used racket, when put away for a time, should have a little gut reviver brushed on.

TENNIS BALLS.

Keep dry and in an even temperature. When wet after use, dry in the air, not near a fire.

CRICKET NETS.

See they are put away perfectly dry and, if possible, away from rats and mice. This, of course, also applies to canvas screens, football and hockey goal nets, and tennis nets.

TENNIS NETS.

When left out overnight or during rain, should have the wires slackened off and nets taken off the ground.

BOXING GLOVES.

Put away dry, and wipe off all traces of blood. See that tapes are in order.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SPORTS KIT.

RUNNING SHOES.

Keep dry and well greased with dubbin.

FOOTBALLS.

After use, dry naturally (not near fire) and grease with dubbin. Water Polo Balls should be greased the same way.

HOCKEY STICKS.

These require little, if any, oiling. In any case, only a smear of raw linseed is necessary, but it is useful in cleaning off the head when dirty after play.

HOCKEY BALLS.

When wet after use, dry in the air and, if necessary, give a coat of enamel.

INTER-SERVICES COMMITTEES.

Where an Inter-Services Championship exists, all arrangements are made by a Committee of each game or sport.

These Committees are composed as under:—

- (i) One representative from each Service Sports Board.
- (ii) One or more representatives, as laid down, from each Service Sports Association or Union responsible for such game or sport.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

TABLE OF ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC DISTANCES.

100 metres	.. .. .	109 yds.	1 ft.	1 in.
200 metres	.. .. .	218 yds.	2 ft.	2 in.
300 metres	.. .. .	328 yds.	0 ft.	3½ in.
400 metres	.. .. .	437 yds.	1 ft.	4¾ in.
800 metres	.. .. .	874 yds.	2 ft.	8¾ in.
1,000 metres	.. .. .	1,093 yds.	1 ft.	10¾ in.
1,500 metres	.. .. .	1,640 yds.	1 ft.	4¾ in.
2,000 metres	.. .. .	1 mile	427 yds.	0 ft. 9¾ in.
3,000 metres	.. .. .	1 mile	1,520 yds.	2 ft. 8¾ in.
4,000 metres	.. .. .	2 miles	854 yds.	1 ft. 7¾ in.
5,000 metres	.. .. .	3 miles	188 yds.	0 ft. 8¾ in.
10,000 metres	.. .. .	6 miles	376 yds.	1 ft. 2½ in.

42 Kilometres + 295 metres (Marathon) = 26 miles 385 yds.

165 Kilometres = 102 miles 929 yds. 0 ft. 9¾ in.

NOTE.—For rough calculation 10 c.m. = 4 inches; 30.5 c.m. = 1 foot; and 91 c.m. = 1 yard.

HIGH JUMP.

m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.
1.77	5 10	1.85	6 1	1.93	6 4
1.78	5 10½	1.86	6 1½	1.94	6 4½
1.79	5 10¾	1.87	6 1¾	1.95	6 4¾
1.80	5 11	1.88	6 2	1.96	6 5½
1.81	5 11½	1.89	6 2½	1.97	6 5¾
1.82	5 11¾	1.90	6 3	1.98	6 6
1.83	6 0	1.91	6 3½	1.99	6 6½
1.84	6 0½	1.92	6 3¾	2.00	6 6¾

POLE JUMP.

m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.
3.25	10 8	3.66	12 0	4.00	13 1½
3.30	10 10	3.70	12 1½	4.05	13 3½
3.35	11 0	3.75	12 3½	4.10	13 5½
3.40	11 2	3.80	12 5½	4.15	13 7½
3.45	11 4	3.85	12 7½	4.20	13 9½
3.50	11 6	3.90	12 9½	4.25	13 11½
3.55	11 8	3.95	12 11½	4.275	14 0
3.60	11 9¾	3.97	13 0½	4.32	14 2

LONG JUMP.

m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.	m.	ft. in.
6.80	22 4½	7.10	23 3¾	7.35	24 1¾
6.85	22 6½	7.15	23 5¾	7.40	24 4¾
6.90	22 8½	7.20	23 7¾	7.45	24 6¾
6.95	22 10	7.25	23 9¾	7.50	24 8
7.00	22 11½	7.30	23 11½	7.55	24 10
7.05	23 1½	7.31	24 0	7.60	25 0

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

WEIGHT, AND HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

m.	ft.	in.	m.	ft.	in.	m.	ft.	in.
13·105	..	43 0	14·80	..	48 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·35	..	50 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
13·26	..	43 6	14·85	..	48 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·40	..	50 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
13·405	..	44 0	14·90	..	48 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·45	..	50 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
13·555	..	44 6	14·94	..	49 0	15·50	..	50 10
13·71	..	45 0	14·99	..	49 2	15·55	..	51 0
13·86	..	45 6	15·00	..	49 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·56	..	51 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
14·015	..	46 0	15·05	..	49 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·57	..	51 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
14·155	..	46 6	15·10	..	49 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·58	..	51 1
14·32	..	47 0	15·15	..	49 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·59	..	51 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
14·47	..	47 6	15·20	..	49 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·60	..	51 2
14·625	..	48 0	15·24	..	50 0	15·65	..	51 4
14·75	..	48 5	15·30	..	50 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15·70	..	51 6

DISCUS, HAMMER AND JAVELIN.

m.	ft.	in.	m.	ft.	in.	m.	ft.	in.
36·57	..	120 0	50·50	..	165 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·50	..	198 6
38·10	..	125 0	50·75	..	166 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·75	..	199 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
39·62	..	130 0	51·00	..	167 4	61·00	..	200 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
41·14	..	135 0	51·25	..	168 2	61·25	..	200 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
41·445	..	136 0	51·50	..	168 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·50	..	201 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
41·755	..	137 0	51·75	..	169 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·75	..	202 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
42·06	..	138 0	52·00	..	170 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·00	..	203 5
42·36	..	139 0	52·25	..	171 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·25	..	204 3
42·665	..	140 0	52·50	..	172 3	62·50	..	205 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
42·70	..	140 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·75	..	173 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·75	..	205 11
42·75	..	140 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	53·00	..	173 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·00	..	206 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
43·00	..	141 1	53·25	..	174 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·25	..	207 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
43·25	..	141 11	53·50	..	175 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·50	..	208 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
43·50	..	142 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	53·75	..	176 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·75	..	209 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
43·75	..	143 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·00	..	177 2	64·00	..	209 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
44·00	..	144 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·25	..	178 0	64·25	..	210 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
44·25	..	145 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·50	..	178 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	64·50	..	211 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
44·50	..	146 0	54·75	..	179 8	64·75	..	212 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
44·75	..	146 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·00	..	180 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·00	..	213 3
45·00	..	147 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·25	..	181 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·25	..	214 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
45·25	..	148 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·50	..	182 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·50	..	214 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
45·50	..	149 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·75	..	182 11	65·75	..	215 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
45·75	..	150 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·00	..	183 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·00	..	216 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
46·00	..	150 11	56·25	..	184 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·25	..	217 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
46·25	..	151 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·50	..	185 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·50	..	218 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
46·50	..	152 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·75	..	186 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·75	..	219 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
46·75	..	153 5	57·00	..	187 0	67·00	..	219 10
47·00	..	154 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·25	..	187 10	67·25	..	220 8
47·25	..	155 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·50	..	188 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·50	..	221 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
47·50	..	155 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·75	..	189 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·75	..	222 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
47·75	..	156 8	58·00	..	190 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·00	..	223 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
48·00	..	157 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	58·25	..	191 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·25	..	223 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
48·25	..	158 4	58·50	..	191 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·50	..	224 9
48·50	..	159 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	58·75	..	192 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·75	..	225 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
48·75	..	159 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	59·00	..	193 7	69·00	..	226 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
49·00	..	160 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	59·25	..	194 5	69·25	..	227 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
49·25	..	161 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	59·50	..	195 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·50	..	228 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
49·50	..	162 5	59·75	..	196 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·75	..	228 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
49·75	..	163 5	60·00	..	196 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	70·00	..	229 8
50·00	..	164 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·25	..	197 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70·10	..	230 0
50·25	..	164 10 $\frac{1}{2}$						

KNOCK-OUT TOURNAMENTS.

KNOCK-OUT TOURNAMENTS.

HOW TO CONDUCT THE DRAW.

A list of competitors is first made, and against each name a number is placed.

Tournaments are normally conducted so that sufficient byes are allowed in the first round to bring the number in the second round to 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and so on.

To ascertain the number of byes: if the entries happen to be a number which will not eventually reduce to 16, 8, 4, 2, subtract the number of competitors from the next highest number which will eventually reduce to 16, 8, 4, 2. The remainder will receive byes, e.g., 15 entrants subtract from 16, which gives 7 matches and 1 bye, or 17 entrants subtract from 32, which gives 1 match and 15 byes.

After the number of byes are ascertained, the numbers already given to the names are then drawn, placing half the byes at the top and half at the bottom of the draw.

The following table illustrates further:—

No. of Entrants.		No. of Byes.	Matches.	No. of Entrants.		No. of Byes.	Matches.
5	3 short of 8	3	1	19	13 short of 32	13	3
6	2 " 8	2	2	20	12 " 32	12	4
7	1 " 8	1	3	21	11 " 32	11	5
8	0 " 8	0	4	22	10 " 32	10	6
9	7 " 16	7	1	23	9 " 32	9	7
10	6 " 16	6	2	24	8 " 32	8	8
11	5 " 16	5	3	25	7 " 32	7	9
12	4 " 16	4	4	26	6 " 32	6	10
13	3 " 16	3	5	27	5 " 32	5	11
14	2 " 16	2	6	28	4 " 32	4	12
15	1 " 16	1	7	29	3 " 32	3	13
16	0 " 16	0	8	30	2 " 32	2	14
17	15 " 32	15	1	31	1 " 32	1	15
18	14 " 32	14	2	32	0 " 32	0	16

HOW TO FIND A RIGHT ANGLE.

A piece of metal (or wood) 3 ft. in length, with cords attached at each end, one 4 ft. long, the other 5 ft.

The right angle is obtained by placing the metal (or wood) on the ground, and driving in a pin where the strings meet.

ANALYSIS OF INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS

ANALYSIS OF INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(INCLUSIVE OF ALL CONTESTS UP TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1933.)

ATHLETICS*	R.N. v. Army.	R.M. v. R.A.F.	Army v. R.A.F.	Services' Championship.
Army .. won 11 R.N. .. nil R.A.F. ... nil	Army .. won 14 R.N. .. " 3 Drawn .. " 3	R.N. .. won 5 R.A.F. .. " 2 Drawn .. " 7	Army .. won 5 R.A.F. .. " 1 Drawn .. " 2	Army .. won 3 R.N. .. " 1 R.A.F. .. " 1 Tie (R.N. and Army) .. 2
CROSS-COUNTRY*	Army .. won 10 R.N. .. " 6 Drawn .. " 8	R.N. .. won 11 R.A.F. .. " 2 Drawn .. " 1	R.A.F. .. won 7 Army .. " 6 Drawn .. " 1	R.N. .. won 8 Army .. " 2 R.A.F. .. " 2 Tie .. 1
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.	Army .. won 12 R.N. .. " 10	R.N. .. won 12 R.A.F. .. " 2	Army .. won 9 R.A.F. .. " 4 Drawn .. " 1	Army .. won 6 R.N. .. " 5 R.A.F. .. " 1
RUGBY FOOTBALL.	No Contest.	R.N. .. won 5 R.A.F. .. " 1	No Contest.	—
POLO.	Army .. won 11 R.N. .. " 5 Drawn .. " 4	R.N. .. won 10 R.A.F. .. " 4	Army .. won 13 R.A.F. .. " nil. Drawn .. " 1	Army .. won 9 R.N. .. " 4 Tie (R.N. and Army) .. 1
HOCKEY.	Army .. won 10 R.N. .. " 5	R.A.F. .. won 9 R.N. .. " 1 Drawn .. " 2	R.A.F. .. won 8 Army .. won 7	R.A.F. .. won 6 Army .. " 3 R.N. .. " 1
FENCING.	R.N. .. won 7 Army .. " 2 Drawn .. " 1	R.N. .. won 4 R.A.F. .. " 3 Drawn .. " 3	Army .. won 5 R.A.F. .. " 1 Drawn .. " 1	R.N. .. won 5 Army .. " nil Tie (R.N. and R.A.F.) .. 1
WATER POLO.	*Triangular contest.			

EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES.

- Artillery House**—Earl's Court, S.W.5. Telephone: Frobisher 1234.
- Corps of Commissionaires**—419a, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone: Temple Bar 6453.
- Guards' Employment Society**—62, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 0646 and 7262.
- National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen**—62, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 7262.
- The Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society**—120, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Telephone: Sloane 2144.
- The Regimental Agency**—52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 7408.
- The Veterans' Association**—47, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Telephone: Chancery 8145.
- Veterans' Corps and Employment Bureau, Ltd.**—47, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Telephone: Chancery 7836.

ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.

Rates of Duty.—From and including 9th November, 1931, the Rates of Duty are as follows:—

Where the payment for admission, excluding the Duty,	s.	d.
exceeds 2d. and does not exceed 2½d. ...	0	0½
exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 6d. ...	0	1
exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 7½d. ...	0	1½
exceeds 7½d. and does not exceed 10d. ...	0	2
exceeds 10d. and does not exceed 1s. 0½d. ...	0	2½
exceeds 1s. 0½d. and does not exceed 1s. 3d. ...	0	3
exceeds 1s. 3d.—3d. for the first 1s. 3d. and 1d. for every 5d. or part of 5d. over 1s. 3d.		

The rate of duty appropriate to any price of admission, *exclusive of the duty* and exceeding 1s. 3d., may be calculated by dividing that price by 5 and by rounding up the result to the next whole penny in cases where the result includes a fraction of a penny.

e.g. The rate of duty appropriate to 4s. *exclusive of the duty* is 10d., *i.e.*, 9½d. rounded up to 10d.

TERRITORIAL ARMY SPORT BOARD.

OFFICIALS FOR 1933-34.

President:

GENERAL SIR CECIL F. ROMER, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents:

LIEUT.-GENERAL C. BONHAM CARTER, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Chairman)
(Director-General of the Territorial Army).
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.
(Late Director-General of the Territorial Force).

Executive Committee:

MAJOR-GENERAL R. D. F. OLDMAN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Chairman).
COLONEL A. M. ANWYL PASSINGHAM, O.B.E., D.L.
LIEUT.-COL. E. F. LAWSON, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.,
COLONEL E. G. DUNN, D.S.O.
COLONEL SIR F. CARNE RASCH, BT., D.L., A.D.C.
COLONEL J. S. DREW, D.S.O., M.C.
LIEUT.-COL. W. H. GODFREY, M.B.E., M.M.,
LIEUT.-COL. J. P. JORDAN, M.C., T.D.
MAJOR B. C. HARTLEY, O.B.E.

Boxing Sub-Committee:

COLONEL SIR F. CARNE RASCH, BT., D.L., A.D.C. (Chairman).
COLONEL C. PORTWAY, M.C.
LIEUT.-COL. W. H. GODFREY, M.B.E., M.M.
MAJOR S. W. HARRIS.
CAPTAIN R. E. G. CAROLIN.
CAPTAIN A. W. BYRNE, T.D.
CAPTAIN L. M. JOSEPH, T.D.
LIEUT. AND Q.M. E. C. SHEPPERD.
C.Q.M.S. A. L. LINTHWAITE.

Association Football Sub-Committee:

COLONEL E. G. DUNN, D.S.O. (Chairman).
COLONEL J. L. FRENCH. CAPT. F. J. BLAKE.
LIEUT. J. A. N. GILES. C.Q.M.S. H. G. POILE.

Rugby Football Sub-Committee:

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. JORDAN, M.C., T.D. (Chairman).
COLONEL D. IYALL GRANT, M.C., T.D.
CAPTAIN A. R. CORMACK, M.C. (Hon. Treasurer).
CAPTAIN CEDRIC VENABLES.
MAJOR G. V. PALMER (Hon. Secretary),
Lloyds, E.C.3.

Representative on British Olympic Council:

COLONEL SIR J. E. KYNASTON STUDD, BT., O.B.E.

Representatives on the A.A.A. & N.C.U.:

COLONEL J. L. FRENCH. CAPT. H. E. LEAVER.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:

COLONEL C. F. H. GREENWOOD, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., D.L.,
Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

ORGANISATION.

The channels of control are shown as under :—

TERRITORIAL ARMY SPORT BOARD.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Finance Sub-Committee.	(a) Football Sub-Committees.	(a) Boxing Sub-Committee.	(a) Athletic Sub-Committee.	(a) Cross-Country Sub-Committee.
(b) Joint Football Committees of 2 Divisions.	(b) Joint Boxing Committees of 2 Divisions.	(b) Joint Athletic Committees of 2 Divisions.	(b) Joint Cross-Country Committees of 2 Divisions.	
	(c) Divisional Sport Boards.			(d) Divisional Cross-Country Committees.
(d) Divisional Football Committees.	(d) Divisional Boxing Committees.	(d) Divisional Athletic Committees.		

N.B.—(d) Control and arrange details of Divn. Stages, co-ordinated by (c).

(b) Control and arrange details of Inter-Divn. Stages when required.

(a) Control and arrange details of Northern and Southern Stages and Finals, and normally deal direct with (c.)

TERRITORIAL.

CONSTITUTION.

Composition of T.A.S.B.

1. The composition of the Territorial Army Sport Board shall be:—

President—The President, Army Sport Control Board.

Vice-Presidents—Director-General, Territorial Army; Maj.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D. (late Director-General, Territorial Force).

Chairman—Director-General, Territorial Army.

Members—One representative to be elected by each Divisional Sport Board, or, where no such Sport Board exists, to be nominated by the G.O.C. Division. Wherever possible, this representative should not be a Regular Officer.

Three representatives to be appointed by the Council of County Territorial Army Associations, and one by the County of London Territorial Army Association.

One representative from the Army Sport Control Board.

One representative from the Territorial Army Directorate.

A Divisional Commander, although not elected as a representative, may attend ex officio the meetings of the Board, but each Division will have only one vote. Where the nominated representative cannot attend any meeting, a deputy must be sent.

Hon. Secretary.

Objects of T.A.S.B.

2. The objects of the Board are:—

(a) To improve the physical fitness and efficiency of the Territorial soldier by means of sport in all its branches.

(b) To aid recruiting.

(c) To encourage to the fullest possible extent organised sports within each Division, with the co-operation of County Territorial Army Associations.

(d) To hold a Territorial Army Championship in any branch of sport when a majority, i.e., not less than eight Divisions, signify themselves to be in favour of such a course, by a date to be notified in the case of each Championship. Championships of existing holders to lapse at the end of one year should existing Championships not be instituted the following year.

Functions of T.A.S.B.

3. The functions of the Territorial Army Sport Board shall be:—

(a) To deal with any sports matters affecting the Territorial Army as a whole.

TERRITORIAL.

- (b) To co-ordinate and assist when required in the work of the Divisions.
- (c) To render advice to the Director-General, Territorial Army, on all sports matters.
- (d) To act as a channel of communication between the Divisional Sport Boards and the War Office, A.S.C.B., etc.
- (e) To make arrangements at their discretion in regard to such Territorial Army Championships as it is decided to hold.
- (f) To allocate such funds as are or may become available.

Meetings of T.A.S.B.

4. The Board shall meet once a year—in the month of March—and elect annually an Executive Committee. Notices of all proposed alterations of or additions to the rules must be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board, at least 14 days before the date of the meeting.

A Special General Meeting may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Army Sport Board or must be called by the Hon. Secretary within three weeks of the receipt by him of a requisition signed by representatives of six Divisions, stating the reasons such a meeting shall be called, together with a copy of the resolutions to be moved.

Executive Committee.

5. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven members under the chairmanship of the Director-General, Territorial Army, or representative appointed by him, together with the Hon. Secretary of the Board, of whom three shall form a quorum.

Of the above Executive Committee, which need not consist necessarily of members of the Territorial Army Sport Board, at least two shall be serving Territorial Army Officers, at least one a representative of a County Territorial Army Association and one representative of the Army Sport Control Board.

The Executive Committee, which shall have full power to act on the behalf of the Territorial Army Sport Board, will in its turn appoint the necessary Sub-Committees: Finance, Football, Boxing or any other.

Divisional Sport Boards.

6. Each Division shall form a Divisional Sport Board, at least one-half of the members of which shall be serving Territorial Army Officers. Each Divisional Sport Board shall contain at least one representative from each County Territorial Association, having regard to the number of counties in the Divisional Area. Local Area Sub-Committees for sports within the Division will be appointed to the extent considered necessary by the Divisional Sport Boards.

TERRITORIAL.

The Functions of Divisional Sport Boards shall be:—

- (a) The encouragement of sports and games in the Division and Divisional Area.
- (b) The organisation of such Divisional competitions as are considered feasible.
- (c) The collection, where necessary and feasible, of a Divisional Sport Fund, by means of Unit, individual and other subscriptions.
- (d) Arrangements for the hire or purchase of grounds, or the use of grounds belonging to the Regular Army.
- (e) The election of Divisional Sub-Committees.

FINANCE.

Subscriptions.

7. The financial year of the Territorial Army Sport Board shall be from 1st January to 31st December.

The revenue of the Territorial Army Sport Board shall be derived by means of Unit subscriptions through the Divisions, and grants from County Territorial Army Associations.

The Unit subscriptions are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Yeomanry Regiment	1	2	6
Brigade R.H.A., 3 Batteries	1	10	0
Field Brigade R.A., 4 Batteries	1	17	6
Anti-Aircraft Brigade R.A.	1	2	6
Medium Brigade R.A., 4 Batteries	2	5	0
Pack Brigade R.A., 3 Batteries	1	17	6
Divisional R.E.	1	17	6
Anti-Aircraft Battalion R.E.	3	0	0
Anti-Aircraft Signals H.Q. and 2 Coys.	1	2	6
Cavalry Divisional Signals	1	2	6
Divisional Signals	1	10	0
Infantry Battalion	2	12	6
Armoured Car Company	15	0	0
Divisional R.A.O.C.	7	6	0
Cavalry Divisional Train R.A.S.C.	7	6	0
Divisional Train R.A.S.C.	15	0	0
Cavalry Field Ambulance	7	6	0
Field Ambulance	15	0	0
General Hospital	15	0	0
Hygiene Company	7	6	0

These subscriptions will be collected by Divisional Sport Boards in advance.

TERRITORIAL.

For the purpose of assisting sport within the Division and of carrying through the preliminary stages of the Championships when held, Divisional Sport Boards will retain one-half of the amount they collect and forward the other half to the Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board, by 1st March in each year.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting, 10th March, 1933, Divisions, instead of collecting from each of their units, may, if they wish, pay a consolidated subscription at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per man of the Peace Establishment of Divisional and attached troops.

No Unit will be permitted to compete in the Territorial Army Championships unless its annual subscription has been paid before entering for the preliminary Divisional contests.

Before a Divisional Championship is begun, the Hon. Secretary, Divisional Sport Board, will notify the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., of any Units entered for the competition whose annual subscription has not been paid to the T.A.S.B., and he will be responsible that no Unit in or attached to his Division, or any individual participates in the Championship competitions without payment of such subscription.

Expenses of Final Stages of Championships.

8. All expenses of the Final Stages of Championships will be defrayed by the T.A.S.B., as far as funds will permit.

Units Outside Strength of Division.

9. Territorial Units outside the strength of Divisions may compete in the Sports Competitions of the Division in whose area they are located. In case of doubt as to correct location, reference should be made before competing to Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., who will obtain and give a definite ruling on the matter.

Such Units must fulfil all the usual conditions of Membership as laid down in the T.A.S.B. Handbook.

Supplementary Reserve.

10. Personnel of the S.R. Category "B" may enter for competitions under the auspices of the T.A.S.B. under the following conditions:—

- (a) All S.R. personnel "not in units" who are not legislated for in paragraph (d), and personnel "in units" whose total establishment does not exceed 100 all ranks, will be permitted to compete as part of the P.A. Unit to which they are affiliated without payment of any subscription.
- (b) S.R. Units with an establishment of 100 all ranks, and over, will be permitted to compete as separate units—subscription as follows:—

Units with an establishment of 100 ranks, 7s. 6d.

Over that, 7s. 6d. per 100 or fraction thereof.

TERRITORIAL.

- (c) S.R. personnel not in Units, whose total establishment is 100 all ranks, or over, will be permitted to compete under the same conditions as in (b) above, i.e., as a Unit. They will not compete as part of the T.A. Unit to which they are affiliated.
- (d) In cases where S.R. personnel of the same branch of the Service—some in Units and some not in Units—are accommodated in the same drill hall and affiliated to the same T.A. Unit, all such S.R. personnel will compete as one S.R. Unit, provided they have reached a strength of 100 all ranks and over.

Money Prizes.

11. Money prizes are forbidden.

Correspondence.

12. All correspondence should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, T.A.S.B., Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.

All communications from a Unit to the Territorial Army Sport Board must come through H.Q. of the Division in whose area the Unit is located.

In the same way, communications for Units will be sent through their respective Divisional Headquarters.

This is to facilitate distribution and to give Local Committees the necessary control.

GENERAL RULES FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eligibility.

13. The Championships are limited to representative individuals or teams from Units of the Territorial Army or Supplementary Reserve, Category B, as shown in paras. 7 and 10. Only serving members who have been attested and finally approved are eligible to compete. Officers on the Territorial Army Reserve are not eligible. Members of the Permanent Staff attached to Units may compete in all team, but not in individual, events.

General Control.

14. The general control of the Championships will be in the hands of the respective Sub-Committees of the Territorial Army Sport Board.

The control and arranging of the details of each Stage will be in the hands of the following:—

- Stage 1. Divisional: Divisional Sport Committees concerned.
- Stage 2. Inter-Divisional: Joint Committee composed of representatives of the two Divisions concerned.
- Stage 3. Northern and Southern: The Sub-Committee concerned of the Territorial Army Sport Board.
- Stage 4. Final or Championship Round: The Sub-Committee concerned of the Territorial Army Sport Board.

TERRITORIAL.

Parts V to VIII of this Handbook are published in readiness for Championships being held at any time. Owing to difficulties regarding transport and finance, it has not yet been found practicable to hold T.A. Athletic and Cross-Country Championships.

Decisions of Referees, etc.

15. The decision of referees, judges and umpires in all competitions shall be final, and subject to no appeal. Protests as to the qualification of competitors, or as to the conditions of events, shall be made, in the case of local competitions, to the Divisional Sport Boards, and in the finals to the Sub-Committees concerned, as appointed by the Executive Committee of the T.A.S.B.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Control.

16. The control and management of Football in the Territorial Army is vested in the Football Sub-Committee of the Territorial Army Sport Board. All decisions of the Sub-Committee shall be binding, but subject to the right of appeal to the Appeals Committee of "The Football Association."

Sub-Committee.

17. The composition of the Football Sub-Committee is as follows:—

- (a) Chairman.
- (b) Three representatives of the Territorial Army, with power to add to this number.
- (c) One representative of the Football Association.
- (d) The Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board.

Three of the above to form a quorum. The Chairman and Territorial Army representatives shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Territorial Army Sport Board. A member ceases to hold office on resigning from the Territorial Army.

Functions of Sub-Committee.

18. The functions of the Football Sub-Committee are:—
- (a) To encourage football in the Territorial Army.
 - (b) To act as a central body for control and appeal.
 - (c) To promote competitions.

T.A. Championship.

19. A competition to be called "THE TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION" shall be competed for each year in the period last Saturday in August until first Saturday in May in the following year. Eliminating rounds in Stage I may be played during Annual Camp Training, even if that training is earlier than above-mentioned period, provided that the competing teams are *bona fide* entrants for the competition.

TERRITORIAL.

The laws of the game under which it is played shall be the laws for the time being of the International Football Association Board.

The Cup will be held by the winning team and returned to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., by 1st March. Medals will be given to the two teams competing in the Final Stage.

Stages.

20. The Cup will be competed for in the following stages :—

Stage 1 Divisional.

To be completed by 31st January.

Stage 2 Inter-Divisional.

- (a) 51st (Highland) v. 52nd (Lowland).
- (b) 50th (Northumbrian) v. 49th (West Riding).
- (c) 42nd (East Lancs.) v. 55th (West Lancs.).
- (d) 53rd (Welsh) v. 46th (North Midland).
- (e) 48th (South Midland) v. 43rd (Wessex).
- (f) 47th (2nd London) v. 56th (1st London).
- (g) 44th (Home Counties) v. 54th (East Anglian).

To be completed by 28th February.

Stage 3 Northern and Southern.

The Northern Divisions, as represented by (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, and the Southern Divisions, represented by (e), (f) and (g), will meet as ordered by the Territorial Army Sport Board Football Sub-Committee.

To be completed by 31st March.

Stage 4 Final or Championship round.

Champions of the North versus Champions of the South, to decide the Territorial Army Championship.

To be completed by 30th April.

Entry.

21. To comply with the rules of "*The Football Association*," Units competing must have properly constituted Clubs, and must be affiliated to their respective County Football Association, to which they must have paid their subscription for the current year.

Entries for the competition must be forwarded by Divisional Sport Boards to reach the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., before 22nd JULY, each year.

Qualification.

22. No individual is to play for more than one team in the competition. In the case of postponed, drawn or replayed ties, only those players shall be allowed to play who were eligible on the date fixed for the completion of the round in which the match was originally played.

For other qualifications, see para. 13.

TERRITORIAL.

A certificate as to the eligibility of players shall be signed by the Commanding Officer of each Unit and exchanged between the officers in charge of each team on the ground, prior to the commencement of the game.

Any team playing an ineligible man under these Rules shall be disqualified.

All questions as to qualifications of players, or interpretation of the rules, or disputes during the matches, must be referred to the Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board, who will bring them before the Football Sub-Committee.

Rules.

23. There shall be an Officer in charge of every team entering for the competition, through whom arrangements between teams for the playing of ties shall be conducted.

Teams will play each tie, or replay tie, by the dates appointed by the Committee; if not, they will be struck out of the competition, unless some valid excuse can be given.

Each match is to last $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; in case of a draw, an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour each way must be played. Matches are to commence at such times as may be appointed by the Committee.

If a match be replayed, the choice of ground is to rest with the original visiting team, provided at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' play was completed, and that neither team was at fault. If the match be postponed before completion, it shall be replayed on the same ground. In the event of a third game being necessary, the match shall be played on a neutral ground selected by the Committee concerned.

The dimensions of the ground and goal-lines shall be:—

Maximum length	...	...	120 yards.
Maximum breadth	...	...	80 yards.
Minimum length	...	...	110 yards.
Minimum breadth	...	...	70 yards.

Any protest relating to the ground, goal-posts or bars, or other appurtenances of the game, shall be lodged with Referee before the commencement of the match, and must be communicated to the opposing team at the earliest possible moment. The referee may require the responsible team to remedy the cause of objection, if this is possible without unduly delaying the progress of the match.

Before engaging in a cup tie, teams must announce their colours. Should the colours of both teams be similar, the home team must change.

In every cup tie, an Officer of each Unit taking part must be present throughout the match; and he shall be responsible to the Referee for the good behaviour of his team.

All cases of misconduct by players or spectators and all matters arising on the field of play contrary to the laws of the game must be reported by the Referee to the National Association concerned, and to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B.

TERRITORIAL.

The home team shall make all arrangements in connection with the ground and appurtenances. The first team drawn will be the home team.

Any matters not provided for in these Rules shall be settled by the Football Sub-Committee of the Territorial Army Sport Board.

Officials.

24. Two Linesmen and one Referee will be selected by mutual agreement for each match. These officials must be neutral.

The home team shall be responsible for the payment of officials. If a match is postponed or cancelled and the Referee, in the opinion of the Committee concerned, did not receive sufficient notice to stop his arriving on the field, the home team shall be liable for his fees and expenses. In a match where neither team own the ground, the point shall be decided by the Committee arranging the match. The scale of fees for those officials requiring payment should not exceed:—

	Referee	Linesmen
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For Stages 1, 2 and 3	0 10 0	0 5 0
For Final (Stage 4)	1 1 0	0 10 6

Referees are entitled to 3rd Class rail expenses.

Officials shall not receive a larger fee than those shown above.

Results.

25. Notification of the result of any match is to be sent by the winning team to the Hon. Secretary, the Divisional Sport Committee concerned. After leaving Stage 1 the results will be sent by Hon. Secretaries, Divisional Sport Committee, to the Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board, who will be responsible for notifying the Territorial Army Sport Board Football Sub-Committee and all interested.

TERRITORIAL ARMY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

for a Cup presented by Harold Sumner, Esq., O.B.E., J.P., of
Manchester.

- 1922-23—4th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers (53rd Div.) *beat* the 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. (44th Div.), 2-1.
- 1923-24—6th Bn. Hampshire Regt. (43rd Div.) *beat* the 7th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers (53rd Div.), 2-1.
- 1924-25—6th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* the 91st Field Bde. R.A. (56th Div.), 4-1.
- 1925-26—6th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* the 8th Bn. Worcestershire Regt., 9-3.
- 1926-27—6th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* 4th Bn. Essex Regt. (54th Div.), 4-0.
- 1927-28—8th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* 4th Bn. Hampshire Regt. (43rd Div.), 4-0.
- 1928-29—8th Bn. Worcestershire Regt. (48th Div.) *beat* 7th Bn. The King's Regt. (55th Div.), 6-3.
- 1929-30—6th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* 4th Bn. The Essex Regt. (54th Div.), 2-0.
- 1930-31—4th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers (53rd Div.) *beat* London Scottish (47th Div.), 3-2.
- 1931-32—Buckinghamshire Bn. (48th Div.) *beat* 5th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers (53rd Div.), 4-3.
- 1932-33—6th Bn. Durham Light Infantry (50th Div.) *beat* Devonshire and Cornwall Heavy Brigade, R.A. (43rd Div.), 3-0.

TERRITORIAL.

ARMY CUP WINNERS v. TERRITORIAL ARMY CUP WINNERS.

1905—1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey) beat the 6th Bn Durham Light Infantry, 4-0.

CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBILITY.

TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.

See Paras. 13, 21 & 22.

I hereby certify that all players of the
Team are eligible under Rules for the Territorial Army Association
Football Challenge Cup Competition to compete in the match
against

Signature
(Officer Commanding).

Unit

BOXING.

Boxing is dealt with in the Army Boxing Association Section
(see page 241).

TERRITORIAL ARMY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SCARBROUGH CHALLENGE CUP.

This cup was presented by Major-General The Rt. Hon. The Earl
of Scarborough, for the Division scoring the most points in each
year's Championships.

WINNING DIVISION.

1923-46th (N. Midland) Division.
1924-47th (2nd London) Division.
1925-54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1926-54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1927-54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1928-54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1929-48th (S. Midland) Division.
1930-56th (1st London) Division.
1931-56th (1st London) Division.
1932-47th (2nd London) Division.
1933-47th (2nd London) Division.

TERRITORIAL.

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS (OFFICERS).

HEAVY WEIGHT.

- 1932—2nd Lieut. A. L. Grover, 47th Division R.A.S.C.
1933—2nd Lieut. A. R. V. Luke, 5/8 Cameronians, 52nd (Lowland) Division.

LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT.

- 1926—Lieut. J. Lambert, 4/5 Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1932—2nd Lieut. P. C. Craddock, 63rd Field Bde., R.A., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1933—Lieut. P. C. Craddock, 63rd Field Bde., R.A., 47th (2nd London) Division.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.

- 1928—2nd Lieut. A. D. Black, 5/7th Bn. Hants. Regt., 43rd (Wessex) Division.
1929—Lieut. J. Lambert, 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1930—2nd Lieut. W. C. E. Nash, 6th East Surrey Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1931—2nd Lieut. C. R. Tapper, 90th Field Bde, R.A., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Lieut. R. Elmhirst, 5th York & Lancs. Regt., 49th (West Riding) Division.
1933—2nd Lieut. J. Maxwell, 4th K.O.R. Regt., 55th (W. Lancs) Division.

WELTER WEIGHT.

- 1926—Lieut. J. N. Baird, 5/8 Bn. Cameronians, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1928—Capt. D. D. Rutherford, M.C., 6th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1929—Lieut. A. F. J. White, 57th Field Bde., R.A., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1930—2nd Lieut. R. Tapper, 90th Field Bde., R.A., 56th (1st London) Division.
1931—Capt. D. D. Rutherford, M.C., 6th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1932—Capt. D. D. Rutherford, M.C., 6th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1933—Lieut. F. H. S. Palmer, 6th E. Surrey Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

- 1926—Lieut. A. F. J. White, 57th Field Bde., R.A., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1929—2nd Lieut. S. G. Coulson, 5th Bn. Durham L.I., 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1930—2nd Lieut. R. W. Mayer, 8th Middlesex Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1931—2nd Lieut. R. W. Mayer, 8th Middlesex Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1932—Lieut. E. C. V. Sherrin, Essex Group, A.A.S.L., 54th (East Anglian) Division.
1933—Lieut. R. W. Mayer, 8th Middlesex Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.

FEATHER WEIGHT.

- 1933—2nd Lieut. C. W. S. Belas, 50th (Northumbrian) Divisional Signals.

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS (OTHER RANKS).

HEAVY WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Bryan, 8th Bn. Sherwood Foresters, 46th (N. Midland) Division.
1924—Pte. Smith, 24th Lond. Regt. (The Queen's), 47th (2nd London) Division.
1925—Pte. Smith, 24th Lond. Regt. (The Queen's), 47th (2nd London) Division.

TERRITORIAL.

- 1926—Gnr. Hoadley, 58th Field Bde., R.A., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1927—Pte. Lantsbery, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1928—Pte. Lantsbery, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1929—Pte. Lantsbery, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1930—Sergt. T. E. Meredith, 4th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1931—Sergt. T. E. Meredith, 4th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Rfmn. J. Stafford, London Irish, 47th (2nd London) Division.
1933—Sergt. T. Meredith, 4th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.

LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1924—Pte. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1925—Pte. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1926—Pte. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1927—Sergt. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1928—Gnr. Cartledge, 391st Field Bty., R.A., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1929—Sergt. B. W. Garrett, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1930—Pte. C. Day, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1931—Pte. C. Novell, 13th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1932—Gnr. D. Steel, 80th Field Bde., R.A., 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1933—Pte. A. Novell, 13th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.

- 1923—Rfmn. Quinton, 12th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1924—Rfmn. Quinton, 12th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1925—Corpl. Ellis, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1926—Corpl. Ellis, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1927—Corpl. Ellis, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1928—Corpl. Ellis, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1929—L/Bdr. B. Drake, 393rd Battery, R.A., 48th (S. Midland) Division.
1930—S/Sergt. H. E. Wright, 161st Field Amb., R.A.M.C., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1931—Sergt. Major, 4th City of London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Pte. F. Newbold, 7th Royal Warwick Regt., 48th (South Midland) Division.
1933—Pte. F. Parr, 23rd London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.

WELTER WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Hanks, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1924—Pte. Hanks, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1925—L/Corpl. Buckett, 4/5th Bn. E. Lancs. Regt., 42nd (E. Lancs.) Division.
1926—Winner disqualified.
1927—Pte. Taylor, 1st Bn. Cambs. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1928—Pte. Pearson, 8th Bn. Warwick Regt., 48th (S. Midland) Division.
1929—Pte. Townes, 9th Middlesex Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.
1930—Corpl. O. Major, 4th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1931—Pte. Squires, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Pte. G. E. Pearson, 8th Royal Warwick Regt., 48th (South Midland) Division.
1933—Pte. R. H. Saunders, 9th Middlesex Regt., 44th (Home Counties) Division.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Jenkins, 6th Bn. Welch Regt., 53rd (Welsh) Division.
1924—L/Corpl. Winship, 73rd Field Bde., R.A., 50th (Northumbrian) Division.

TERRITORIAL.

- 1925—Pte. McQuirk, 4th Bn. King's Own Regt., 55th (W. Lancs.) Division.
1926—Gnr. Bacon, 77th Field Bde., R.A., 51st (Highland) Division.
1927—Gnr. Bacon, 77th Field Bde., R.A., 51st (Highland) Division.
1928—Pte. Cannon, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1929—Dmr. A. Cannon, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1928—L/Corpl. Spiers, 7th Bn. Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 51st (Highland) Division.
1931—Pte. Gleed, H.A.C., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Pte. A. Cannon, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1933—Pte. R. Beesley, 8th R. Warwick Regt., 48th (S. Midland) Division.

FEATHER WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Leslie, 7/9th Bn. Royal Scots, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1924—Pte. Brookman, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1925—Pte. Brookman, 20th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1926—Pte. Marks, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1927—Pte. Marks, 4th Bn. Northants. Regt., 54th (E. Anglian) Division.
1928—L/Corpl. Spiers, 7th Bn. Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, 51st (Highland) Division.
1929—Pte. F. R. Meachem, 24th London (The Queen's), 47th (2nd London) Division.
1930—Dvr. A. Burnside, 77th Field Bde., R.A., 51st (Highland) Division.
1931—Pte. Standage, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—L/Corpl. H. Finnigan, 13th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1933—Pte. Baker, 10th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.

BANTAM WEIGHT.

- 1923—Pte. Price, 3rd Bn. Monmouthshire Regt., 53rd (Welsh) Division.
1924—Pte. Buckett, 4/5th Bn. E. Lancs. Regt., 42nd (E. Lancs.) Division.
1925—Corpl. Howard, 10th Bn. King's Regt., 55th (W. Lancs.) Division.
1926—Pte. Walters, 8th Bn. Foresters' Regt., 46th (N. Midland) Division.
1927—Rfmn. Vint, 6th Bn. Cameronians, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1928—Rfmn. Vint, 6th Bn. Cameronians, 52nd (Lowland) Division.
1929—Dvr. A. Burnside, 77th Field Bde., R.A., 51st (Highland) Division.
1930—Pte. Yates, 9th Manchester Regt., 42nd (E. Lancs.) Division.
1931—Dvr. Garrett, 92nd Field Bde., R.A., 56th (1st London) Division.
1932—Pte. Benny, 7th Durham L.I., 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1933—Gnr. Garrett, 92nd Field Bde., R.A., 56th (1st London) Division.

FLY WEIGHT.

- 1923—L/Bdr. Davies, 90th Bde., R.F.A., 56th (1st London) Division.
1924—Pte. Pittard, 6th Bn. Welch Regt., 53rd (Welsh) Division.
1925—Pte. Scott, 7th London Regt., 56th (1st London) Division.
1926—Pte. Lowbridge, 5th Bn. S. Staffs. Regt., 46th (N. Midland) Division.
1927—Fus. Gullon, 6th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th (Northumb.) Division.
1928—Tpr. Booth, Leicester Yeomanry, 46th (N. Midland) Division.
1929—Fus. W. Gullon, 6th Northumberland Fusiliers, 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1930—Dmr. G. Archer, 6th Royal Warwick Regt., 48th (S. Midland) Division.
1931—Pte. E. Butler, 19th London Regt., 47th (2nd London) Division.
1932—Pte. Armstrong, 9th Durham L.I., 50th (Northumbrian) Division.
1933—L/Corpl. H. Baxter, 6th W. Yorks. Regt., 49th (W. Riding) Division.

For Winners in I.S.B.A. Championships, see pages 219 to 223.

TERRITORIAL.

ATHLETICS.

Control.

26. The control of Athletics in the Territorial Army is vested in the Athletic Sub-Committee of the T.A.S.B.

Sub-Committee.

27. The composition of the Athletic Sub-Committee is as follows:—

- (a) Chairman.
- (b) Three representatives of the Territorial Army, with power to add to this number.
- (c) One representative of the Amateur Athletic Association and one representative of the National Cross-Country Union.
- (d) The Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board.

Three of the above to form a quorum. The Chairman and Territorial Army representatives shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the T.A.S.B. A member ceases to hold office on resigning from the Territorial Army.

Functions of Sub-Committee.

28. The functions of the Athletic Sub-Committee are:—

- (a) To encourage Athletics in the Territorial Army.
- (b) To act as a central body for control and appeal.
- (c) To make all arrangements in connection with any Territorial Army Athletic Meeting in which the Units of more than two Divisions take part.

Championships.

29. The following events constitute the Championships:—

100 yards.	...	High jump.
220 yards.	...	Broad jump.
440 yards.	...	Putting shot (16 lbs.).
880 yards.	...	120 yards hurdles.
1 mile	...	Unit team relay race.
3 miles	...	440, 220, 220, 880 yards.
Tug of war—Teams of 8.		Aggregate weight 90 stone.

Up to date, no Athletic meetings larger than Inter-Divisional meetings have been held.

Stages.

30. Divisions will hold eliminating competitions, and the winner and second man of the winning team will enter into the finals.

Entry.

31. Individual and Team entries for any Territorial Army Athletic Meeting, in which the Units of more than two Divisions

TERRITORIAL.

take part, must be forwarded by Divisional Sports Board concerned, to reach the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., 10 days before the date of the meeting.

Qualification.

32. Only Amateur members of the Territorial Army, who fulfil the conditions of para. 12, may compete in Athletic Meetings held under the auspices of the T.A.S.B.

Rules.

33. Competitions shall be held under the Rules of the Amateur Athletic Association.

Officials.

34. The fact that the A.A.A. are usually only too ready to provide starters, time-keepers, etc., for important meetings should be remembered.

Results.

35. Results of events of any Athletic Meeting in which the Units of more than two Divisions take part will be forwarded by the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., to the T.A.S.B. Sub-Committee and all interested.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Control.

36. The control of Cross-Country Running in the Territorial Army is vested in the Cross-Country Running Sub-Committee of the T.A.S.B.

Sub-Committee.

37. The composition of the Cross-Country Running Sub-Committee is as follows:—

- (a) Chairman.
- (b) Three representatives of the Territorial Army, with power to add to this number.
- (c) One representative of the Amateur Athletic Association and one representative of the National Cross-Country Union.
- (d) The Hon. Secretary, Territorial Army Sport Board.

Three of the above to form a quorum. The Chairman and Territorial Army representatives shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the T.A.S.B. A member ceases to hold office on resigning from the Territorial Army.

TERRITORIAL.

Functions of Sub-Committee.

38. The functions of the Cross-Country Running Sub-Committee are :—

- (a) To encourage Cross-Country Running in the Territorial Army.
- (b) To act as a central body for control and appeal.
- (c) To make all arrangements in connection with any Territorial Army Cross-Country Running Meeting in which the Units of more than two Divisions take part.

Championships.

39. The Territorial Army Cross-Country Running Challenge Cup will be presented to the team which scores the lowest number of points in the Final Stage, and each member of the winning team will be presented with a medal. The winning team will return the Challenge Cup to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., two weeks prior to any T.A.S.B. Final.

Up to date, no cross-country meetings larger than Inter-Divisional Meetings have been held.

Stages.

40. Divisions will hold eliminating competitions. These will be followed by Inter-Divisional Meetings within Commands, and the winning teams will be eligible to compete in the final, which in years when held will take place in April.

Entry.

41. Entries must be forwarded by Divisional Sport Boards to reach the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., one month before the meeting.

Qualification.

42. Only amateur members of the Territorial Army, who fulfil the conditions of para. 12, may compete in Cross-Country Running Meetings held under the auspices of the T.A.S.B.

Rules.

43. The competition will be conducted under the Rules of the National Cross-Country Union.

The Course will be one of not more than 5 miles. Teams will consist of 8 of any rank, the first 6 to count for points as under :—

The first competitor home will score 1 point, the second 2 points, and so on. A competitor failing to finish will score the same number of points, plus one, as there are starters.

Officials.

44. The fact that the A.A.A. are usually only too ready to provide starters, time-keepers, etc., for important meetings, should be remembered.

TERRITORIAL.

Results.

45. Notification of the results and points awarded in the Inter-Divisional competitions will be forwarded by the Hon. Secretary of the Cross-Country Running Joint Committee to the Hon. Secretary, T.A.S.B., who will notify the T.A.S.B. Cross-Country Running Sub-Committee and all interested the result of the Final.

SWIMMING.

100 Yards Free Style Race, held annually at the Army Championship Meeting.

	Secs
1926—Pte. Milton, Inns of Court O.T.C.	61 ³ / ₅
1927—Capt. A. E. P. Bridge, 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. ...	66 ³ / ₅
1928—Pte. King, 20th London Regt.	68
1929—Capt. A. E. P. Bridge, 4th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. ...	66 ² / ₅
1930—Pte. Smither, Artists' Rifles	66
1931—Pte. J. Tongue, 4th Bn. King's Own Royal Regt. ...	60 ² / ₄ *
1932—Pte. Dicken, 13th General Hospital, R.A.M.C. ...	60 ³ / ₄
1933—Pte. J. Tongue, 4th Bn. King's Own Royal Regt. ...	62

* Record for this Race.

TERRITORIAL.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Fourth Annual Match will probably be played on Saturday, March 10th, 1934, at Woolwich.

The Selection Committee are :

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. JORDAN, M.C., T.D. *Chairman.*
(53rd Medium Bde., R.A.)

COLONEL D. LYALL GRANT, M.C., T.D.
(London Scottish)

MAJOR G. V. PALMER *Hon. Secretary.*
(5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt.)

CAPTAIN CEDRIC VENABLES
(Princess Louise's Kensington Regt.)

CAPTAIN A. R. CORMACK, M.C. *Hon. Treasurer.*
(Artists' Rifles)

All correspondence in respect of this game should be addressed to :—

MAJOR G. V. PALMER,
Lloyds,
E.C.3.

THE ARMY v. THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Year	Venue	Winners	Score
1931 ...	Bristol	The Territorial Army ...	10 pts. to 9
1932 ...	Coventry	The Army ...	19 pts. to 5
1933 ...	Aldershot	The Army ...	23 pts. to 11

The Aldershot Tattoo

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ALDERSHOT

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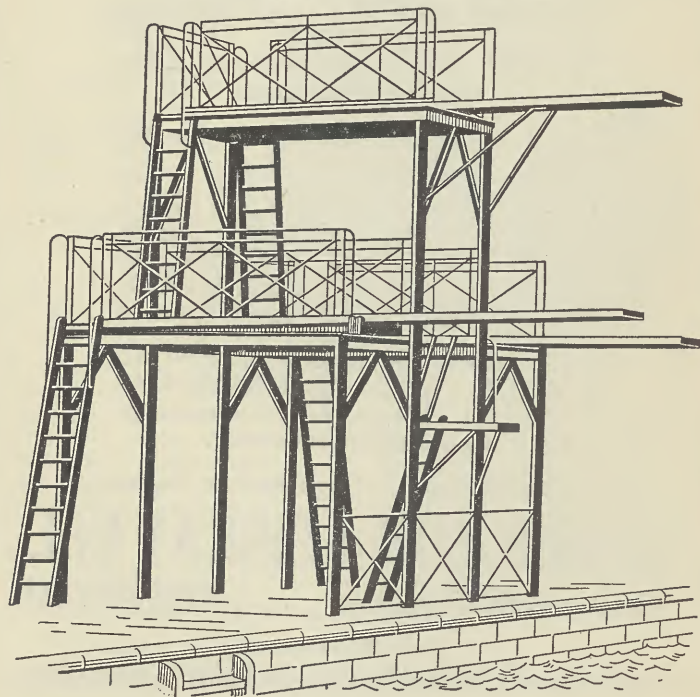
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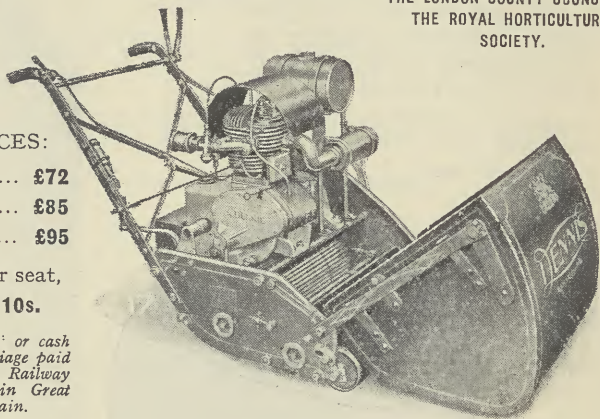
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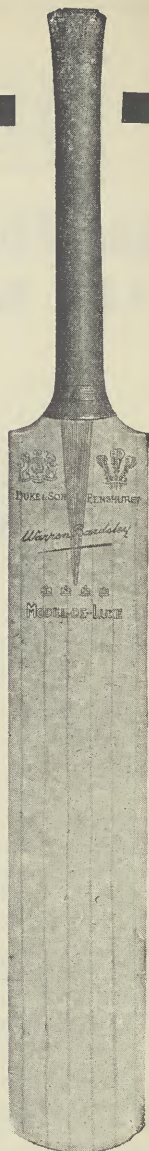
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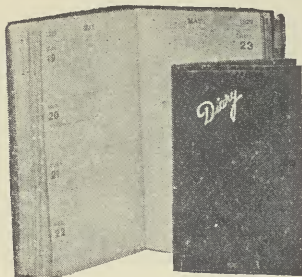
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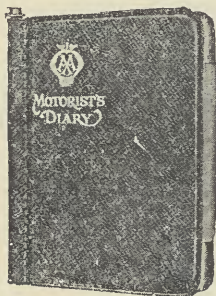
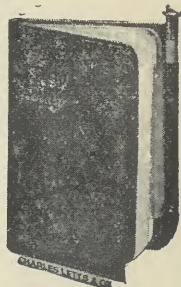
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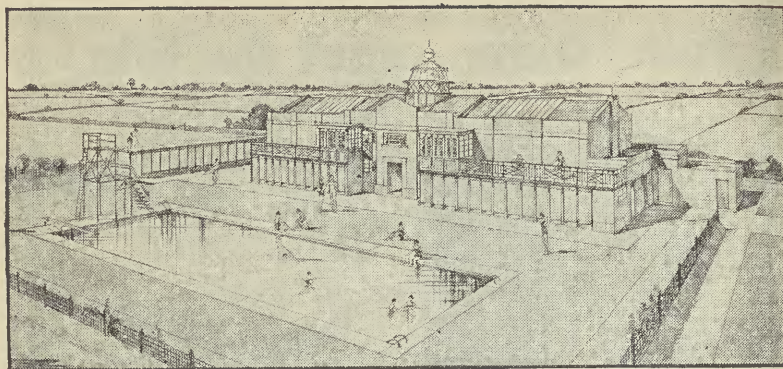
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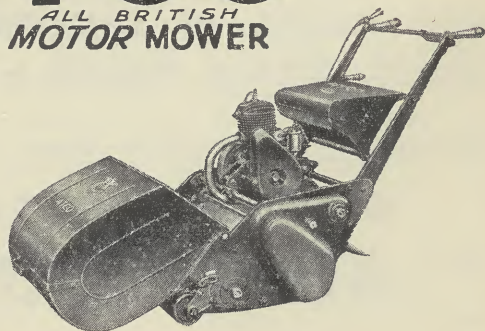
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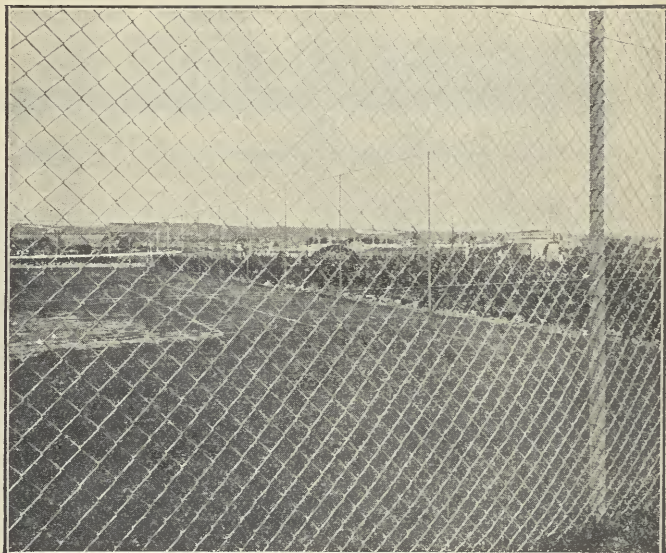
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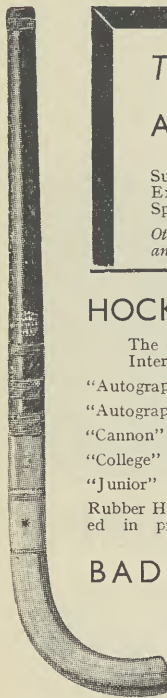
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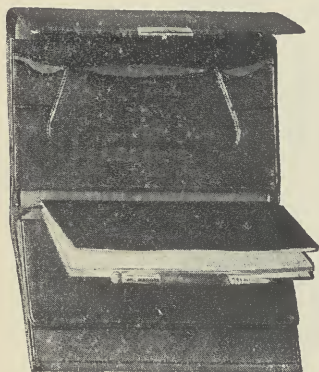
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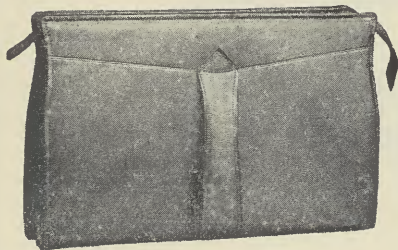
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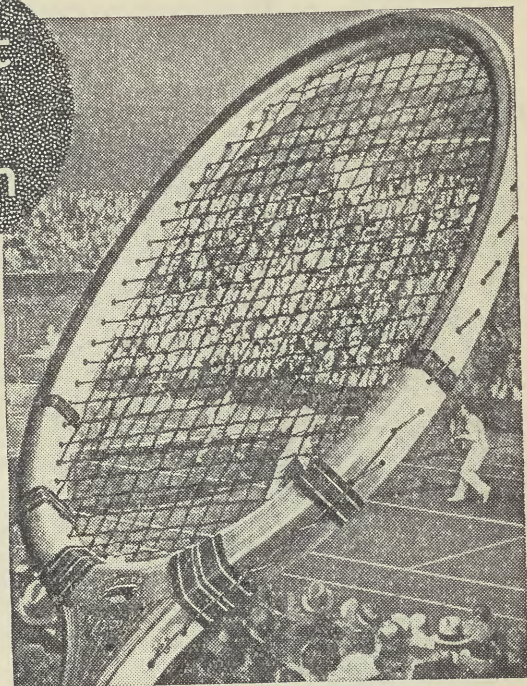
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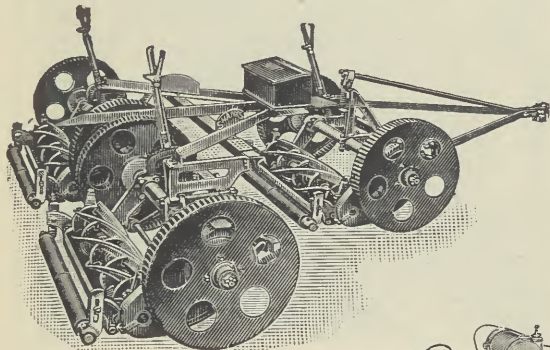
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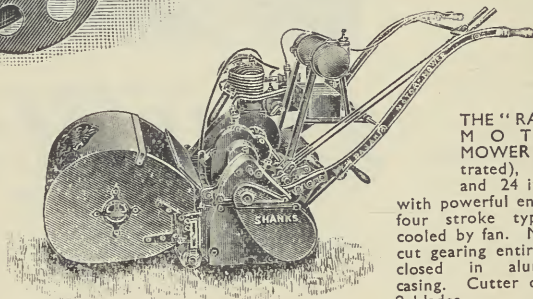
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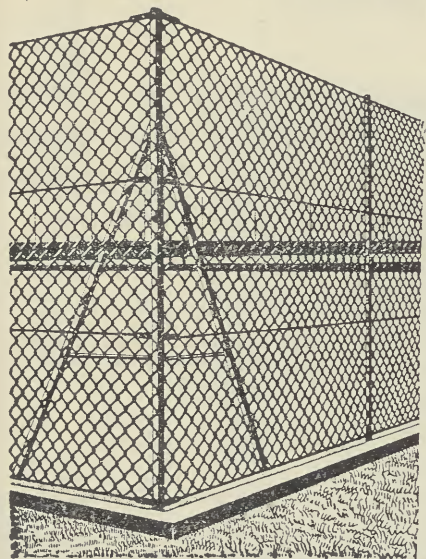
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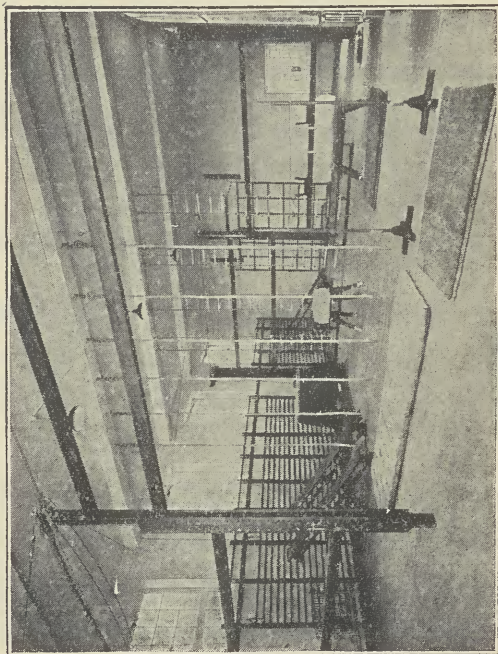
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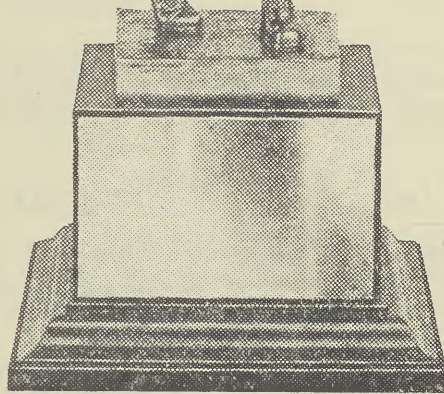
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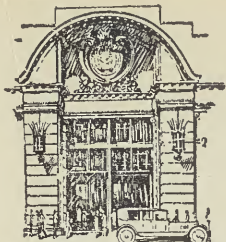
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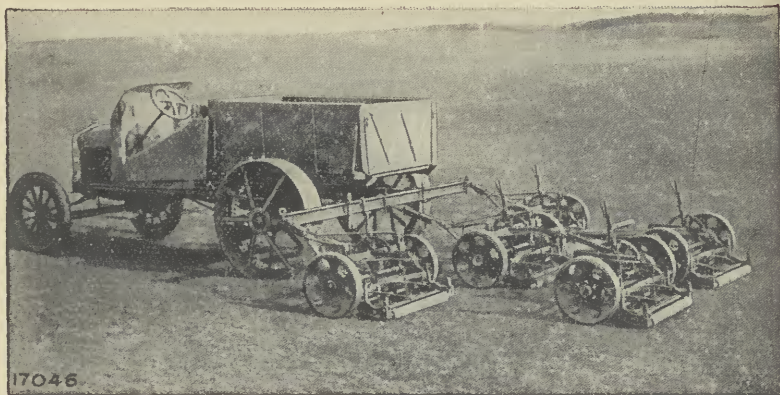
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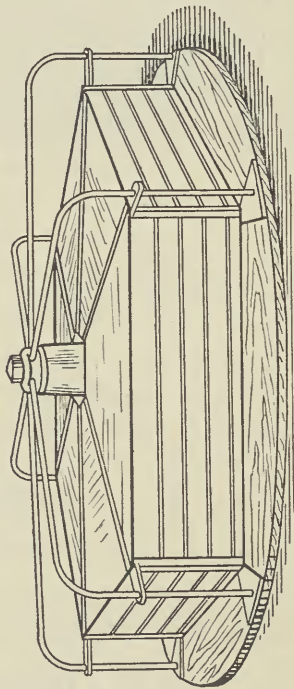
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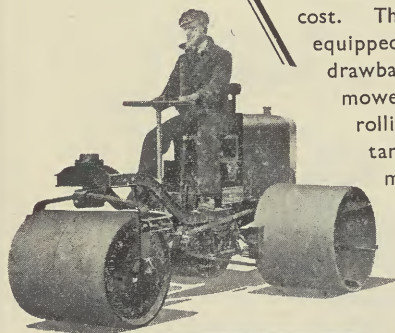
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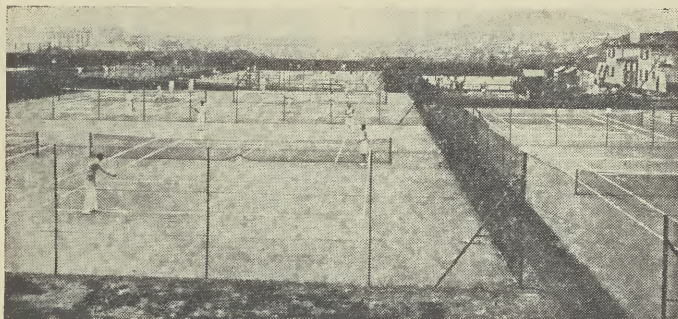


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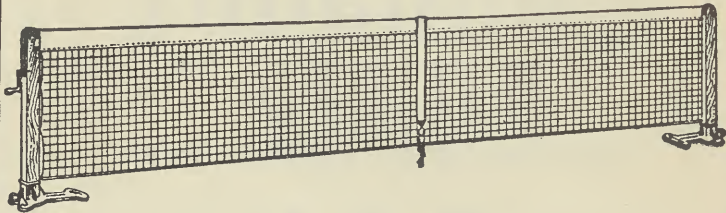
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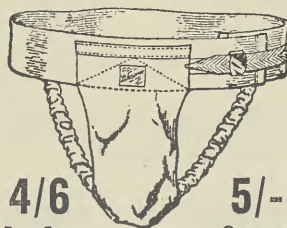
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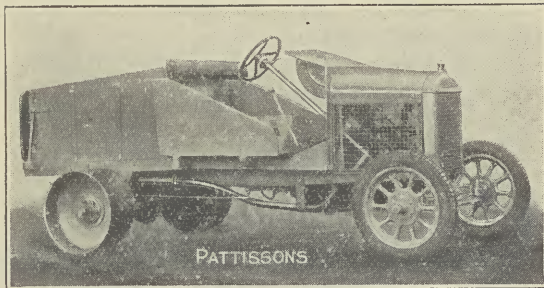
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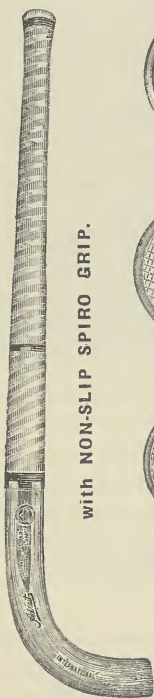
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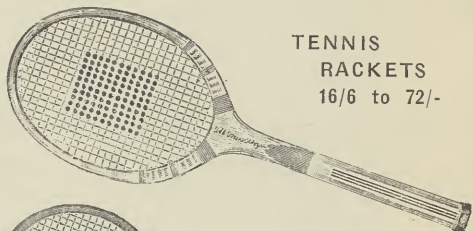
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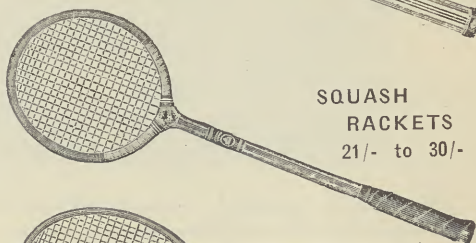


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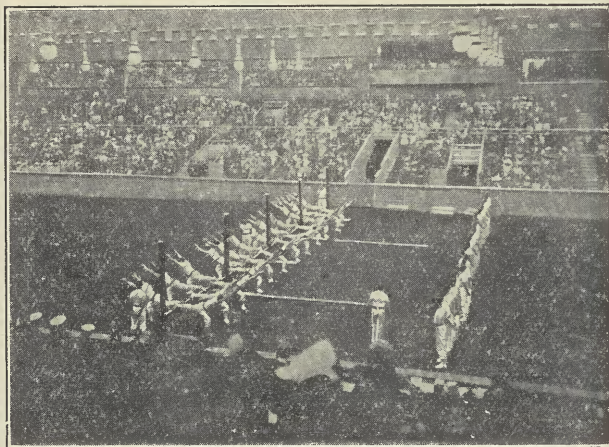
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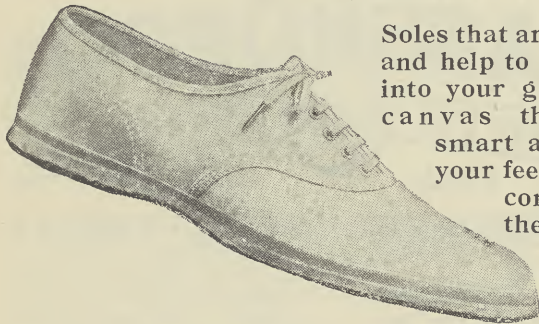
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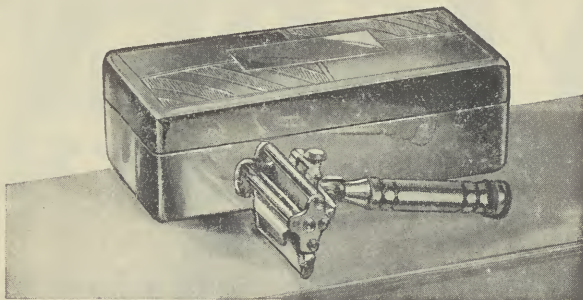
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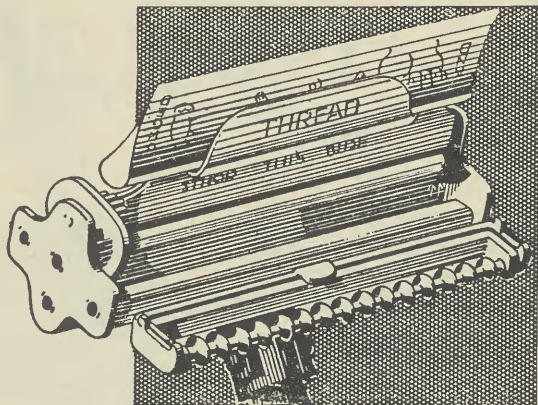
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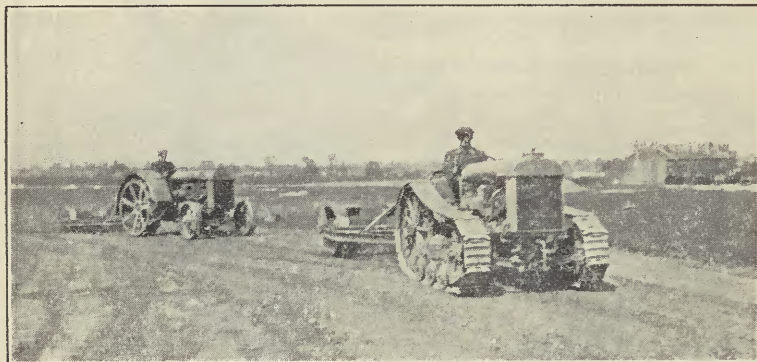
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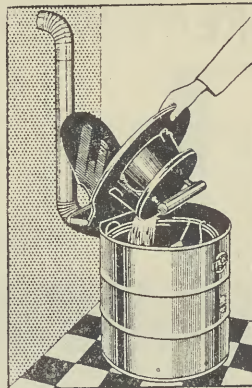
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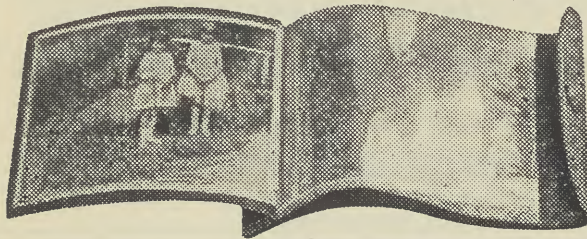
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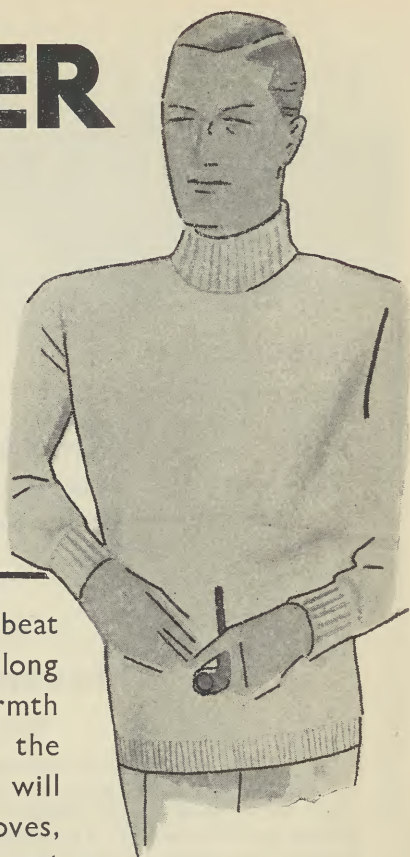
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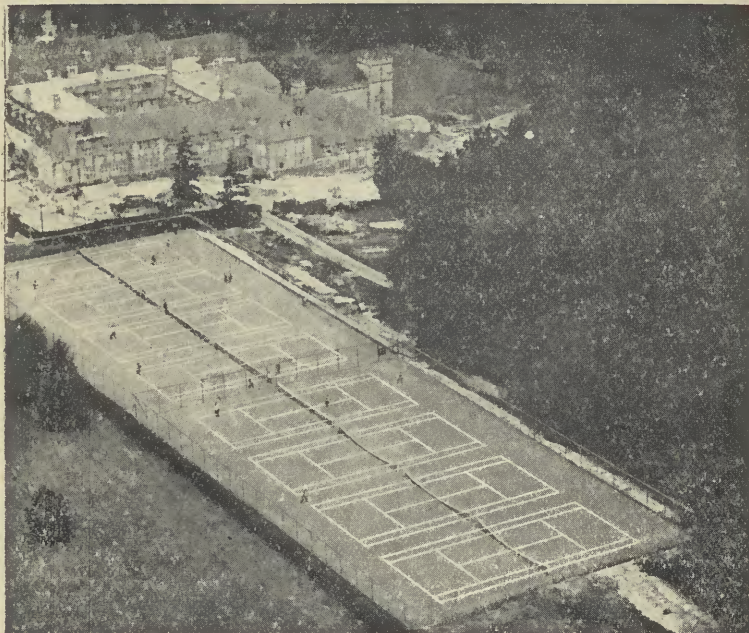
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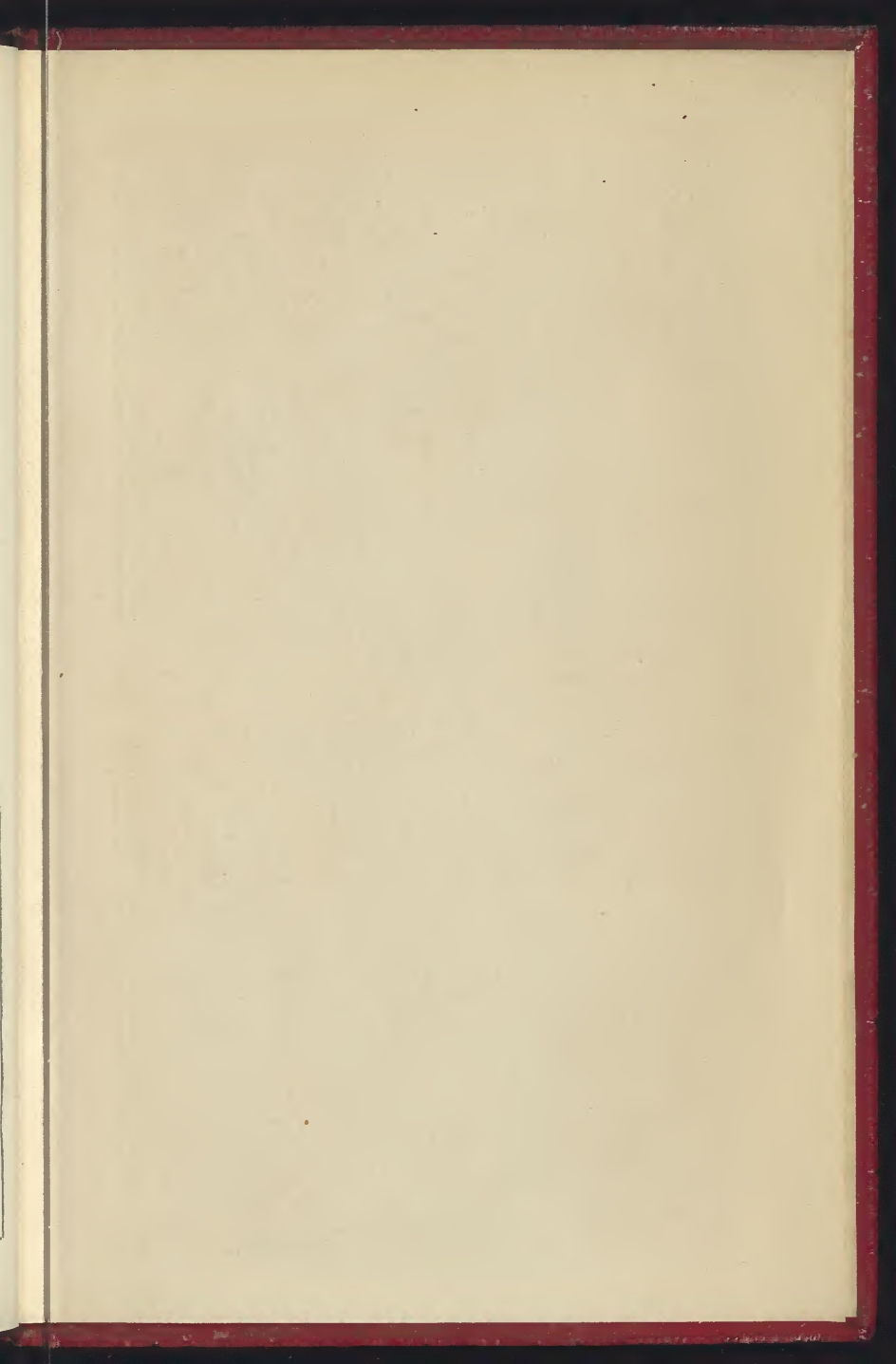
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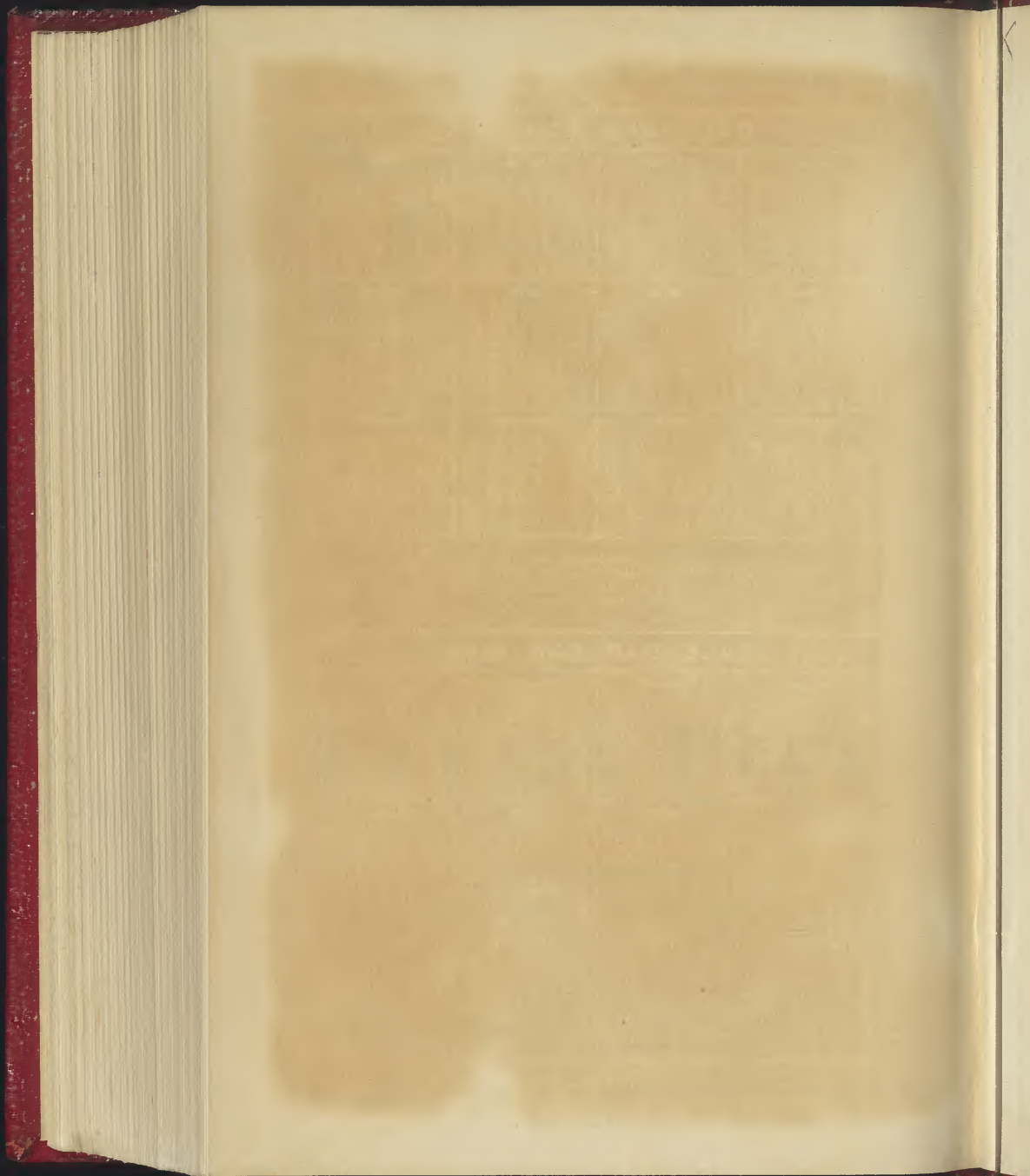
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CALENDAR FOR 1935

January	February	March	April
S . 6 13 20 27	S . 3 10 17 24	S . 3 10 17 24 31	S . 7 14 21 28
M . 7 14 21 28	M . 4 11 18 25	M . 4 11 18 25 ..	M 1 8 15 22 29
Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu . 5 12 19 26	Tu . 5 12 19 26 ..	Tu 2 9 16 23 30
W 2 9 16 23 30	W . 6 13 20 27	W . 6 13 20 27 ..	W 3 10 17 24 ..
Th 3 10 17 24 31	Th . 7 14 21 28	Th . 7 14 21 28 ..	Th 4 11 18 25 ..
F 4 11 18 25 ..	F 1 8 15 22 ..	F 1 8 15 22 29 ..	F 5 12 19 26 ..
S 5 12 19 26 ..	S 2 9 16 23 ..	S 2 9 16 23 30 ..	S 6 13 20 27 ..
May	June	July	August
S . 5 12 19 26	S . 2 9 16 23 30	S . 7 14 21 28	S . 4 11 18 25
M . 6 13 20 27	M . 3 10 17 24 ..	M 1 8 15 22 29	M . 5 12 19 26
Tu . 7 14 21 28	Tu . 4 11 18 25 ..	Tu 2 9 16 23 30	Tu . 6 13 20 27
W 1 8 15 22 29	W . 5 12 19 26 ..	W 3 10 17 24 31	W . 7 14 21 28
Th 2 9 16 23 30	Th . 6 13 20 27 ..	Th 4 11 18 25 ..	Th 1 8 15 22 29
F 3 10 17 24 31	F . 7 14 21 28 ..	F 5 12 19 26 ..	F 2 9 16 23 30
S 4 11 18 25 ..	S 1 8 15 22 29 ..	S 6 13 20 27 ..	S 3 10 17 24 31
September	October	November	December
S 1 8 15 22 29	S . 6 13 20 27	S . 3 10 17 24	S 1 8 15 22 29
M 2 9 16 23 30	M . 7 14 21 28	M . 4 11 18 25	M 2 9 16 23 30
Tu 3 10 17 24 ..	Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu . 5 12 19 26	Tu 3 10 17 24 31
W 4 11 18 25 ..	W 2 9 16 23 30	W . 6 13 20 27	W 4 11 18 25 ..
Th 5 12 19 26 ..	Th 3 10 17 24 31	Th . 7 14 21 28	Th 5 12 19 26 ..
F 6 13 20 27 ..	F 4 11 18 25 ..	F 1 8 15 22 29	F 6 13 20 27 ..
S 7 14 21 28 ..	S 5 12 19 26 ..	S 2 9 16 23 30	S 7 14 21 28 ..

BANK HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday, April 19th; Easter Monday, April 22nd; Whit Monday, June 10th; Monday, August 5th; Christmas Day, December 25th; Boxing Day, December 26th.

CALENDAR FOR 1936

January	February	March	April
S . 5 12 19 26	S . 2 9 16 23	S 1 8 15 22 29	S . 5 12 19 26
M . 6 13 20 27	M . 3 10 17 24	M 2 9 16 23 30	M . 6 13 20 27
Tu . 7 14 21 28	Tu . 4 11 18 25	Tu 3 10 17 24 31	Tu . 7 14 21 28
W 1 8 15 22 29	W . 5 12 19 26	W 4 11 18 25 ..	W 1 8 15 22 29
Th 2 9 16 23 30	Th . 6 13 20 27	Th 5 12 19 26 ..	Th 2 9 16 23 30
F 3 10 17 24 31	F . 7 14 21 28	F 6 13 20 27 ..	F 3 10 17 24 ..
S 4 11 18 25 ..	S 1 8 15 22 29	S 7 14 21 28 ..	S 4 11 18 25 ..
May	June	July	August
S . 3 10 17 24 31	S . 7 14 21 28	S . 5 12 19 26	S 2 9 16 23 30
M . 4 11 18 25 ..	M 1 8 15 22 29	M . 6 13 20 27	M . 3 10 17 24 31
Tu . 5 12 19 26 ..	Tu 2 9 16 23 30	Tu . 7 14 21 28	Tu . 4 11 18 25 ..
W . 6 13 20 27 ..	W 3 10 17 24 ..	W 1 8 15 22 29	W . 5 12 19 26 ..
Th . 7 14 21 28 ..	Th 4 11 18 25 ..	Th 2 9 16 23 30	Th . 6 13 20 27 ..
F 1 8 15 22 29 ..	F 5 12 19 26 ..	F 3 10 17 24 31	F . 7 14 21 28 ..
S 2 9 16 23 30 ..	S 6 13 20 27 ..	S 4 11 18 25 ..	S 1 8 15 22 29 ..
September	October	November	December
S . 6 13 20 27	S . 4 11 18 25	S 1 8 15 22 29	S . 6 13 20 27
M . 7 14 21 28	M . 5 12 19 26	M 2 9 16 23 30	M . 7 14 21 28
Tu 1 8 15 22 29	Tu . 6 13 20 27	Tu 3 10 17 24 ..	Tu 1 8 15 22 29
W 2 9 16 23 30	W . 7 14 21 28	W 4 11 18 25 ..	W 2 9 16 23 30
Th 3 10 17 24 ..	Th 1 8 15 22 29	Th 5 12 19 26 ..	Th 3 10 17 24 31
F 4 11 18 25 ..	F 2 9 16 23 30	F 6 13 20 27 ..	F 4 11 18 25 ..
S 5 12 19 26 ..	S 3 10 17 24 31	S 7 14 21 28 ..	S 5 12 19 26 ..

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