

The 2017/18 Field Lacrosse season is fast approaching and we hope that your children will continue to be part of our organization.

Lacrosse is Canada's national summer sport and is considered the fastest game on two feet. New Westminster has a long standing history in the game of Lacrosse and the New Westminster Minor Lacrosse Association is proud to offer the youth of New Westminster a positive and safe recreational choice.

THE FIELD LACROSSE SEASON

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| June | • Registration |
| September | • Practices begin for all divisions |
| September – February | • Regular season of about 20 games plus practices |
| February-March | • Provincials for U11, U13, U15, and U18 |



Register online
Anytime at
www.minorbellies.com

2017 - 2018 Season

Boy's / Men's		
U 7	(2010/2011)	\$100
U 9	(2008/2009)	\$175
U 11	(2006/2007)	\$210
U 13	(2004/2005)	\$220
U 15	(2002/2003)	\$240
U 18	(1999/2000/2001)	\$240
Women's Field Lacrosse		
U-10, U-12, U-15 & U-19		\$160

The registration fee includes pictures, use of game jersey and insurance coverage.
Registrations received after August 1st will include an additional \$20.

REGISTER EARLY TO AVOID LATE FEES!

A care card number, photocopy of the players birth certificate and proof of New West residency must be submitted with the registration for **ANY** player that is new to Field Lacrosse.

The only Accepted proof of residency: city utility bill, gas bill, land phone line or property taxes

For further registration information contact:
Lynda Callard lcallard@hotmail.com



EQUIPMENT

Lacrosse equipment is available from a variety of sporting goods stores. For those who play box lacrosse or hockey, the same equipment can be used. You will need:

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|------------------------------|---|
| Boy's / Men's
U 7 to U 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hockey helmet with a wire faceguard or NOCSAE approved field lacrosse helmet, shoulder pads, lacrosse gloves, slash guards, elbow pads, athletic support with cup for boys, jill for girls, mouth guard and cleats. |
| Women's
Field Lacrosse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's field stick, goggles, and mouth guard |
| Sticks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plastic headed stick is mandatory |
| Goalies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment for the goalies (except for their helmet, gloves and jock) is supplied by the Club to ensure maximum protection |



A Short History of Lacrosse in Canada

Lacrosse, which the Native People of North America knew under many different names such as Baggataway or Tewaarathon, played a significant role in the community and religious life of tribes across the continent for untold years. Its origin lost in the antiquity of myth, Lacrosse remains a notable contribution of the Native culture to modern Canadian society. Native Lacrosse was characterized by a deeply spiritual involvement, and those who took part did so with dedicated spirit and with the highest ideals of bringing glory to themselves and their tribes, and honour to the participants and the tribes to which they belonged.

In the 1840s the first games of Lacrosse were played between the townfolk and the Native People. Though it was many years before any significant wins were logged against the Natives, the game of Lacrosse was quickly winning the loyalty and interest of the newest North Americans. Lacrosse was named Canada's National Game by Parliament in 1859. In 1867 the Montreal Lacrosse Club, headed by Dr. George Beers, organized a conference in Kingston in order to create a national body whose purpose would be to govern the sport throughout the newly formed country. The National Lacrosse Association became the first national sport governing body in North America dedicated to the governance of a sport, the standardization of rules and competition, and the running of national championships to promote good fellowship and unity across the country. The unforgettable motto of the organization was:

"OUR COUNTRY - OUR GAME"

Lacrosse, because of its unique history, exists as a link between the disparate components of Canadian history, First Nations and European Settler. It remains the rare occurrence in which an element of native culture was accepted and embraced by Canadian society. The European concepts of structure and rules were added to the religious and social rituals of the first North Americans, and together produced one of the first symbols of the new Canada, Lacrosse.

The advent of the 20th century saw Lacrosse as the dominant sport in Canada. There were extensive amateur and professional leagues across the country and teams routinely traveled from Quebec and Ontario to B.C. and vice versa to challenge for supremacy in the game. In 1901 Lord Minto, the Governor General of Canada, donated a silver cup to become the symbol of the championship of Canada. The Minto Cup, today the symbol of supremacy in the Junior ranks, remains one of the proudest prizes of Lacrosse. In 1910 Sir Donald Mann, chief architect of the Canadian Northern Railway, donated a gold cup to be awarded to the national amateur senior champion. Today it is the championship prize of the best Senior team in Box Lacrosse in Canada.

The coming of the 1930s brought innovation once again to the sport. Promoters married the two most popular games, Lacrosse and Hockey, and created Indoor Lacrosse, also known as Box Lacrosse or Boxla. The game was built upon speed and action and very quickly won massive support within the organization. By the mid 30's the field game had been completely replaced by Boxla and the box version became the official sport of the Canadian Lacrosse Association.

The Canadian Lacrosse Association today recognizes four separate disciplines in the game of Lacrosse: Box, Men's Field, Women's Field and Inter-Lacrosse. Box Lacrosse is uniquely a Canadian game and is best described as a game of speed and reaction. Men's Field Lacrosse is a game of patience and strategy which focuses on control of the ball. The Women's Field game has stayed truest to the original sport in its play. It is a game based on the skills of passing and ball control. Inter-Lacrosse is a non-contact version of the sport designed to be adaptable to the various age and skill levels of the participants.

Lacrosse was re-confirmed by Parliament as the National Summer Sport of Canada in 1994.



2017 - 2018

