

Official Handbook
THE
SCOTTISH
HOCKEY ASSOCIATION



Morsyth's Hockey Record
DUNDEE

One Hundred Years of Scottish Hockey

SHA

SWHA



INTRODUCTION

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The authors of this publication were the Centenary Book Committee - Eileen Hyndman MBE, Ernest Wall OBE (Convener), Jean Calder, and Evlyn Raistrick. They acknowledge their debt to the authors of the 50th and 75th Anniversary Booklets of the SHA and SWHA and also to the previous Office Bearers of each Association who continued to save archives. Additional information on international hockey was found in the minutes and reports of the IFWHA, FIH and EHF. The Authors have attempted to complete the story by drawing together the early years and bringing the story to the close of the century - '100 Years of Scottish Hockey'.

Contributions

Contributions were received in the form of anecdotes, reminiscences, historical material, conversation pieces, records and photographs. They are either used in part or whole but even if not used, the contributions in complete form are stored in the SHU records. Many people responded to the request for hockey memories, but others did not so there are of course gaps. A selection is scattered through the publication - the Authors hope readers will delight in these "soundbites" which emphasise the differences and similarities, for men and women, as the game of hockey evolved over the decades reflecting social, political and economic changes. One of the constant factors throughout these changes is the people and the effect the game of hockey had on their lives and above all the very deep and long lasting friendships formed.

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Additional Material

The SHU welcomes comment on this publication and would be pleased to receive additional material in the form of text, photographs, cuttings, programmes etc which will be safely secured in the SHU archives for future reference.

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Book Committee - standing Jean Calder and Evlyn Raistrick, seated Alastair Macnab, printer, Eileen Hyndman and Ernest Wall



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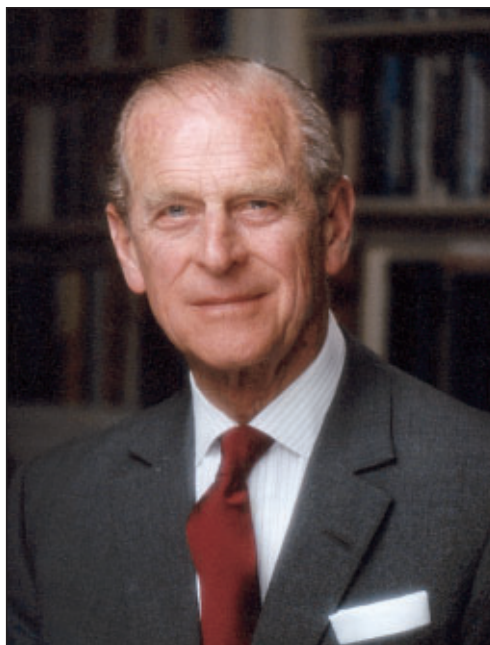
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Chapter 1 - Messages



HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

I am delighted to be able to send my congratulations to all the members of the Scottish Hockey Union on the centenary of its foundation. The popularity of the game throughout Scotland is a tribute to the work of the Union and the dedicated contribution of so many volunteers.

I have two very personal reasons for wishing the Union well. I played a lot of hockey while I was at school in Scotland and I have had the privilege of being the patron of the Union since 1950 - one half of its existence!



Chapter 1 - Messages



Juan Angel Calzado, President, International Hockey Federation

On behalf of the International Hockey Federation and the world hockey family, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Scottish Hockey Union on the occasion of its centenary.

While hockey is a game with its roots buried deep in ancient times, it was at the turn of the last century when modern hockey truly began to develop. Scotland, of course, was one of the countries that helped hockey to thrive and grow, and to establish itself as an Olympic sport. In fact, the Scottish men's team was one of the six competing sides in the 1908 Olympic Games, the first to feature hockey.

As we face the turn of the next century, with the world of sport and the world in general in a far different place than it was 100 years ago, let this special moment serve as a proud reminder to Scottish Hockey of all its past accomplishments, and as a stepping stone to its future ones.



Alan Danet, President, European Hockey Federation

It is with pleasure that I am writing to congratulate the Scottish Hockey Union on "One Hundred Years of Hockey"

Scotland has played a very active part in European hockey both indoors and outdoors and also at Executive and Committee level. The women's and men's teams have participated in all the various Nations and Club events and have been excellent Ambassadors for Scotland and the Scottish Hockey Union.

The Scottish Hockey Union has been to the forefront of Indoor Hockey and over the years has organised many memorable events. These events have given the European Hockey Federation and the hockey family the opportunity of experiencing the famous "Scottish Hospitality"!

The European Hockey Union looks forward to its Executive Board meeting in June 2000 in Edinburgh as part of your Centenary celebrations, which will give us the opportunity of meeting all our hockey friends.

I am sure that in the new millennium Scottish Hockey will go from strength to strength. Once again, many congratulations.



Chapter 1 - Messages



Peter Monaghan, Chairman, Scottish Hockey Union

As Chairman of the Scottish Hockey Union in its centenary year, I should like first of all to pay tribute to all office bearers and volunteers, past and present, who have contributed so much to our sport over the last hundred years. That priceless contribution from members of the Scottish Hockey Association, the Scottish Women's Hockey Association, the Scottish Schoolgirls and Youth Hockey Association, the Scottish Schoolboys Hockey Association and the present Scottish Hockey Union, has ensured that Scottish Hockey is able to move into a new millennium from a position of strength. Although hockey in Scotland is classed as a minority sport it has for a number of years been afforded the status of a "Strand One Sport" by **sportscotland** (previously the Scottish Sports Council). Due to the solid foundations that hockey has, I have every confidence that these levels of excellence will be maintained in the years that lie ahead.

Hockey, the family sport, now finds itself moving into an era of professional management. This will ensure that our sport is well equipped to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. Despite this inevitable and necessary change of emphasis hockey will remain a sport for all the family and its rules and fine traditions will prevail throughout the next century.

I should like to place on record my personal thanks to the Centenary Book Committee who took on the onerous task of writing "100 Years of Scottish Hockey". The countless hours spent by Ernest Wall, Eileen Hyndman, Jean Calder and Evelyn Raistrick in compiling this book is yet another wonderful example of the volunteer force that has always been the backbone of Scottish Hockey. I am sure you will find it fascinating reading.

I wish all in Scottish Hockey a successful centenary year and sincerely hope that your hopes and ambitions are fulfilled in the new millennium.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

The first meeting of the Centenary Committee was held on 23 January 1995. The committee comprised past senior office bearers of the SWHA and SHA – Eileen Hyndman, Wendy McLean, Jean Calder, Anne Gulland, Tim Morrison, Ernest Wall and David Dix-Perkin, who was appointed Honorary Secretary, along with the then SHU President, Alistair Gray and Chairman, Evlyn Raistrick.

The committee considered that it was important for Scottish clubs and members to be involved in the celebrations and following extensive consultation a programme of events was drawn up.

Later the management of the Centenary Celebrations was remitted to the SHU and Janet White, SHU Vice-Chairman took over as Chairman. The committee membership was expanded to include Peter Monaghan, Graham Hudson, Viv Scott, Lyn Smith, Pat Robb, Margaret Jack, Keith Jones and SHU staff.

Much work and numerous meetings have taken place over the last five years and on the 8th December the SHU launched the Centenary Celebrations. A programme of events and special memorabilia is planned. The events include youth festivals, Centenary Cup competitions and an international tournament – the memorabilia include an SHU official tartan and specially labelled malt whisky. The publication "100 Years of Scottish Hockey" has been produced through the hard work of the Book Committee and will be available to all members early in 2000.

The highlight of the year will come in June when Scotland's new National Hockey Centre at Peffermill plays host to a high profile international tournament for men and women – Holland, Spain and Ireland will join Scotland in two four nations tournaments. On the Saturday of the tournament the SHU will host a Banquet at the Sheraton, Edinburgh. It is hoped that this dinner will bring together many of the famous faces from Scottish Hockey – past and present – along with a number of notable guests for a great night of celebration and reminiscence.

For further details of the following:

- Official Scottish Hockey Union Tartan
- Centenary Whisky
- Banquet, Sheraton Hotel, 24 June 2000
- Centenary Tournament, Peffermill, 23-25 June 2000
- The Book "100 Years of Scottish Hockey"

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SHU Board. L to R: Colin Grahamslaw (General Manager), Janet White, Peter Monaghan, Alistair Gray, Gerry Ralph.
Missing from photo Jacky Burnett and Brent Deans

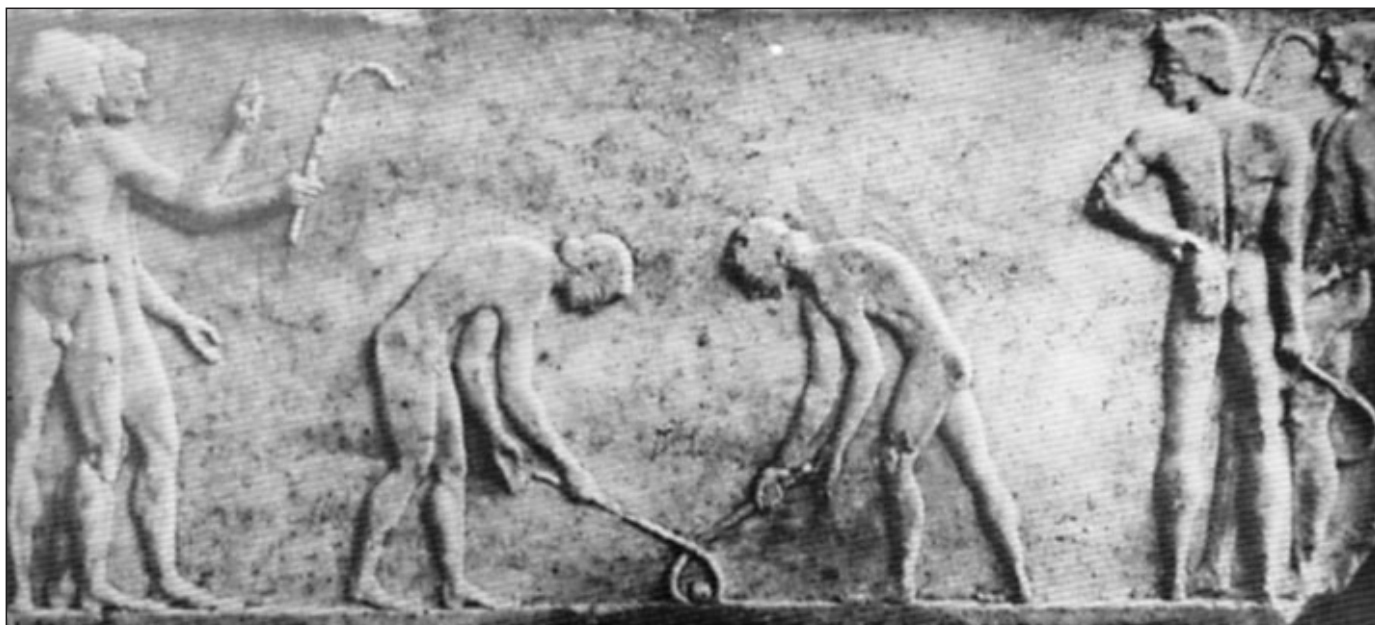


Brent Deans, Performance Manager



Chapter 1 - Preface

PREFACE



Greece - Sculptured relief depicting hockey - Athens, 450BC

No publication about hockey would be complete without mentioning, albeit briefly, the story of the origins of the game. The most detailed and scholarly examination of the early origins of the game are set out in Nevill Miroy's "History of Hockey" and readers are directed to that publication for further study. Ken Howell's "Romance of Hockey's History" also deals with the game's early origins, particularly in England. Another very interesting book, is Eustace E White's "The Complete Hockey Player", published in 1909 - this book contains sections on early Scottish hockey.

Suffice to say that stick and ball games have always been part and parcel of life since ancient times in all parts of the world, sometimes as a form of inter-tribal warfare. Illustrations of such activities have fortunately been preserved for posterity, notably in tomb No 17 Kheti at Beni Hassan (Egypt) c.2000 BC, and a sculptured relief on show in Athens c.450 BC. Other forms of depiction of hockey are also recorded, that is if it is hockey being depicted and not some other pursuit such as primitive golf for example. Stick and ball games such as bandy, still extensively played on grass and ice in Scandinavia and Russia, shinty, hurley and ice hockey can all legitimately claim ancient ancestry. Claims to such origins do no harm, and help to foster a comfortable feeling of continuity. For the record, King Edward III of England issued a Proclamation of 1363 banning the playing of football, hockey (sic), handball etc. in favour of archery. In Scotland, King Alexander I (reigned 1107-1124) was a keen shinty player. The royal connection in England was extremely

important as the Duke of Clarence, eldest son of future King Edward VII, becoming interested in the emerging modern game of hockey, gave it a Royal presence and firm support by playing the game. Not surprisingly, he became the first President of the Hockey Association (England) in 1886.

The game is regarded in England as having developed from Eton College when the "new game" of hockey was advertised in the College Chronicle of 1868. Already the game was being played by London clubs Blackheath and Teddington c.1860-1875, and with more men's clubs being formed the Hockey Association (England) was instituted in 1886. It is from that year that men's hockey started to progress in the British Isles, to Ireland (1893), Wales (1897) and later Scotland. Also by the end of the Victorian era women, despite obstacles placed in their way by public attitudes, had started to play the game. The British, with their vast empire, also took the game with them to all corners of the earth and particularly to the Indian sub-continent, where the British Army and British Civil Administrators helped found, influence and administer the game up until the start of World War II. British influence also helped to start the game in many continental European countries.

In 1895 the Hockey Association (England) refused a formal approach by the English women to affiliate, a decision which was to have a profound effect on the development of men's and women's hockey for almost 100 years. The English women formed their own



Chapter 1 - Preface

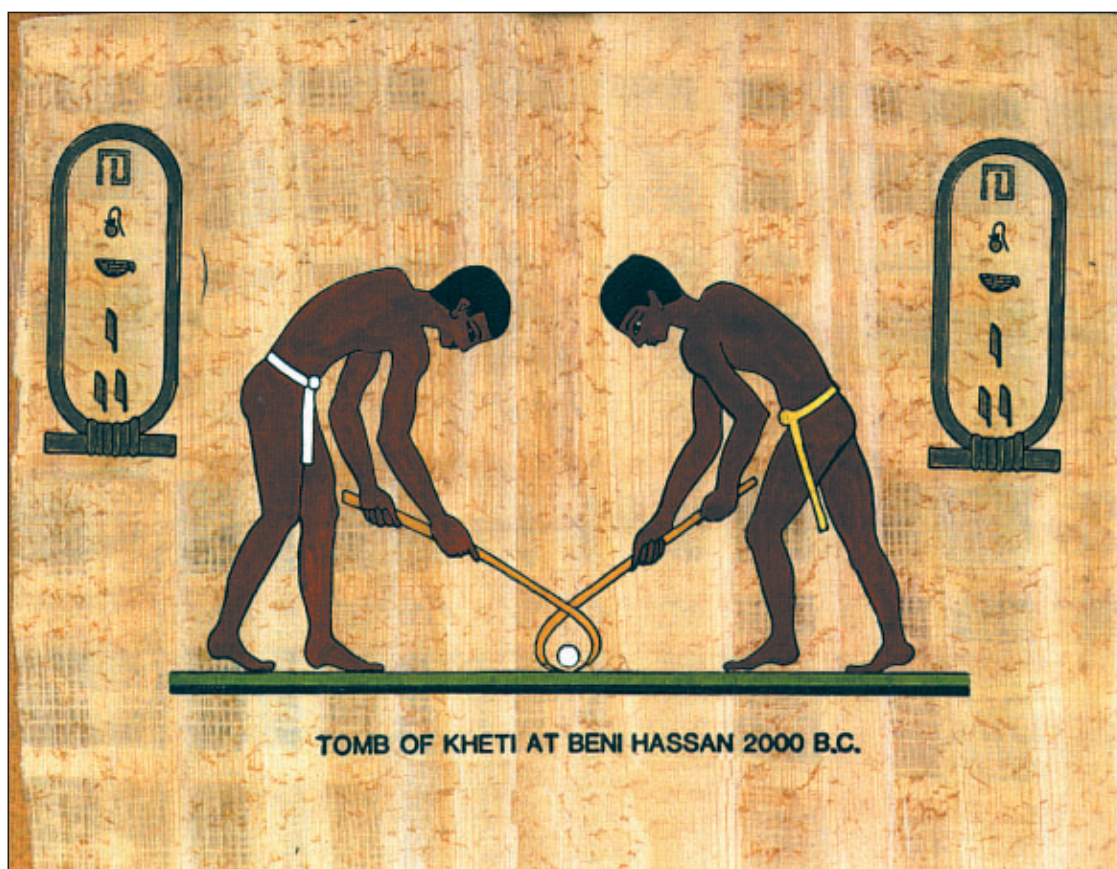
Association although beaten to it by the Irish women who set up their own organisation in 1894, having also been rebuffed, albeit informally, by their male counterparts. Welsh women followed in 1897. From that period, all British Empire countries, and the USA, developed the game separately for men and women until the latter part of the 20th Century. Significantly, in continental Europe, apart from the Dutch who had separate governing bodies until 1945, the sport was administered by one governing body for both sexes.

Only within the last twenty years have mergers between the separate Associations become the norm, with Scotland leading the way in the British Isles in 1989 with the merger of the Scottish Women's Hockey Association and the Scottish Hockey Association, followed by the mergers of the Welsh and then the English Associations. The Irish Associations expect to be merged by the year 2000.

Scottish Hockey, despite its small size in hockey terms, has led the way, particularly in the British Isles, with some significant achievements all of which are recorded in the Highlights.

The governance of hockey by the Scottish Hockey Union, ranges from the Shetland Islands in the north, to Scotland's border with England, although including the women's club in Berwick-on-Tweed, geographically in England, but long-term staunch supporters of Scottish hockey. For those who collect little-known facts, it should be recorded that Shetlanders share with hockey players in southern Finland, the unique distinction of fostering the game in its most northerly outposts at just beyond 60° N latitude.

Now Scottish Hockey, with its progressive development programmes, in association with **sportscotland**, the Scottish Institute of Sport, Team Sport Scotland and many Local Authority Sports Development programmes is certainly entering the 21st Century in good heart and with every confidence in the future for our wonderful game of hockey.





CHAPTER 2 - HISTORY

IN THE BEGINNING - TO 1914

It is seldom easy to find authentic records about the start of any game, although the preface sets out the background as it is known in England. Without doubt hockey as we know it was imported from south of the border, being brought north by teachers and travellers. In Scotland, shinty was the only team stick and ball game known to be in existence and some private schools for boys did play versions of the game. Hockey came late to the Victorian sporting scene, following golf, cricket, football, rugby and tennis, and clubs started to be formed amongst enthusiasts. Before setting the scene, it should be stated categorically that without clubs there would be no Scottish Hockey Union, the successor to the SWHA and the SHA.

The First Game

There is firm recorded evidence of the first game of modern hockey, when on 28 March 1891, teams from Fettes College, Edinburgh and Loretto School, Musselburgh met to do battle at Loretto. This historic event was instigated by Fettes master K P Wilson, who had played the game on the sands at Rossall in England. At Fettes, indoor hockey in the 1880s was a favourite evening past time in school corridors and field hockey, with home made sticks, became popular after the football and rugby seasons had ended. Loretto, on the other hand, had developed a shinty-type game, both on grass and on the sands at Musselburgh and when challenged, found to their chagrin that the Fettes boys sticks were longer and heavier. After a spying mission and some excellent joinery work, similar sticks to those of Fettes were produced by Loretto in time for the games. It should be noted in passing that a certain T J Torrie, "one of the giants of Fettes

College" in 1875 wielded a two foot long stick to great effect! For the record, Loretto won the first team match by 9 goals to five, the second and third teams of Loretto were victorious, whilst the Under 15 match was won by Fettes. In March 1991, these matches were commemorated by special fixtures at both Fettes and Loretto, and a Centenary Dinner in Fettes College. Both schools have played each other annually ever since 1891 and their early players helped to form clubs in other parts of Scotland in the 1890s and featured in early Scottish international teams. These games were fully reported in the respective school magazines of the time.

Early Club Travel

Circa 1898 Clackmannan County, one of the first men's clubs, used to travel regularly by train to either Edinburgh or Glasgow from Alloa. In Glasgow, the team would change in the Central Hotel, then travel by hansom cab or horse cable cars to Scotstoun to play the Band of Brothers. After travelling to Caledonian Station Edinburgh, the nearby Rutland Hotel was the changing headquarters before boarding cable tram cars to Murrayfield to play Edinburgh H.C. When the train was late, some changing was done on the train and then, complete with bowler hats, players rushed out on to Princes Street to catch the tram! At Alloa, visiting teams were transported from the railway station by two-horse brake cabs to the cricket ground. Alas the club mentioned, and also Caledonian Station are no longer with us; nor are the old tramcars so long a feature of many Scottish cities and towns.



1991 - Celebrating the centenary of 1st recorded Hockey match

Women's Hockey - early years

There is no firm evidence about the start of women's hockey. It is known, however, that women participated in many matches of mixed hockey, as the leisured Victorians found themselves with time to play games in the latter part of the 19th century. Women, of course, were very much hidebound by the conventions of the era, and had great difficulty in getting people in general to realise that to be feminine was not necessarily a barrier to participation in 'respectable' outdoor activities. Pioneering sportswomen of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras in Britain and elsewhere had to overcome fierce opposition to what was regarded as unlady-like behaviour in public. All credit to our hockey women, who persuaded spectators (mostly male) quote "who came to jeer and stayed to cheer".



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

Hawick Hockey Club (1899) started off as a mixed club, and before then there are reports of mixed encounters at fashionable houses in the area, particularly a match featuring the Laings of Springbank, Hawick against the Grieves of Branhholm Park which was a regular fixture of the 1890s. One of the Laings, Ivan Laing was to become famous as the scorer of the first-ever Olympic goal, of which more is written in the story of Scots and the Olympics.

While on the subject of mixed hockey, there is a wonderful story of a mixed match featuring Douglas Archibald who, whilst at Dollar Academy around 1911, challenged the local adult ladies team to a match. Douglas played centre forward for the schoolboys, and in his own words, “shot at goal several times, but my aunt, who was the opposing goalkeeper, dropped a curtsy at every shot and I, being a perfect gentleman in the making, refrained from lifting up her long skirt with one hand and shooting the ball into the goal with the other!” Douglas Archibald, a long time member of Dunfermline Carnegie HC played until he was seventy years of age (no substitution then) and started mixed hockey at Ardvreck, Crieff in 1904.

Reverting to the women’s game as such, Edinburgh Ladies (1900) have copies of their early fixture lists, including their first for season 1900-1901, which reveals that there were women’s teams in existence in the late 1890s, with dates of formation gleaned from the SWHA Golden Jubilee Handbook. Their opponents then included West of Scotland (1899), Polmont (1897), St Regulus (1894), St Margaret’s School, East Renfrewshire (1897), St Andrews University, Kirkcaldy, Lansdowne House School and the Ministers’ Daughters College, both in Edinburgh.

Formation of SWHA

Again, unfortunately, although we have a record of the founding meeting of the Scottish Women’s Hockey Association, the actual SWHA Minute Books of the period 1900 to 1919 cannot be found to do a precise check on women’s clubs in the early years.

The Scottish Hockey Association minutes are available, including a published handbook starting in 1904/05, and accordingly, more precise information about the formation of men’s clubs and the early growth of the game is available. The SHA handbooks and annual reports until 1920 gallantly included the fate of the women’s international teams in the text.

However, giving pride of place to the ladies, the Scottish Women’s Hockey Association was formed in February 1900 in Edinburgh by eight clubs “to have some representative and responsible body to look after Rules and to aim at improving women’s hockey all over the country”. The meeting was called at the initiative of St Regulus and Edinburgh Ladies, and at the meeting Dr Chalmers Watson

(Edinburgh Ladies) was elected the first president. She was incidentally, in 1898 one of the first women to receive a degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh University. In the first season, eleven clubs affiliated, and two of the clubs, Edinburgh Ladies and Glasgow Western, had more than sixty members each.

Progress was rapid, with a Constitution and an International Selection Committee being formed. Teams representing Glasgow and Edinburgh met in September 1900, when Glasgow won 1-0 and in 1901 at Inverleith, Edinburgh, North played South, resulting in a 1-1 draw, in front of 500 enthusiastic spectators. Men were very sceptical, as were many women, who considered sport to be undignified. As more clubs joined, Districts were set up - North, Midlands, East, West and South. By 1907 membership of the SWHA was thirty-five clubs, which remained around that number until 1914.

Formation SHA

The men proceeded on their own path but provided almost all the umpires for women’s matches. Following the recorded start in 1891, the game flourished first with mixed clubs and then later men-only clubs, with Clackmannan County the first official club founded in 1896 and playing at the Arns, Alloa. Other clubs were being formed, with the Hon J C Burns (later Lord Inverclyde) leading the way with sticks imported from Ireland. Wemyss Bay was the setting for a major early development in hockey, followed by teams formed at Murrayfield Park Ground (now rugby’s headquarters). In 1900 W.B.G. Minto, who had played for Edinburgh HC, formed Aberdeen HC, the first club in the city. Later, Morland Simpson (Fettes) started the game at Aberdeen Grammar School and men’s clubs were formed in Dundee (the first club called Phoenix, the second Maryfield/Collegiate), Dunfermline, Arbroath, Forfar, Broughty Ferry, Montrose, Stirling and in the Border towns. A moving spirit in Midlands hockey was J Fergus Ramsay who became involved in the game in 1901 and helped to re-start hockey in 1919 after the end of the First World War.

The earliest clubs were mostly based around Glasgow and Edinburgh and five West clubs pre-empted the SHA’s foundation by setting up a West District Association in 1900 and promptly challenging the East to a match, played at Inverleith, Edinburgh on 13 April 1901. Later that year, on 18 November, delegates from ten clubs met in Glasgow to form the Scottish Hockey Association. Of these ten clubs, three - Western (1898), Cochrane Park (1899) and Edinburgh University (1901) are still playing today. Lord Inverclyde, not surprisingly was elected first President, particularly as he had recently provided free ferry boat transport for a West District team to travel to Belfast to play Ulster! His name, of course, is today perpetuated for all Scottish sport in the Inverclyde Sports Centre, in Largs and run by the Scottish Sports Council. Tramcars were the



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

usual mode of transport to matches in Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley and other towns in the country. The four Harley brothers of Clackmannan County GC are credited with starting men's hockey at St Andrews University in 1904, the female students already having founded a club called St Regulus for former pupils of St Leonards school. J G Harley (author of 50th Anniversary Booklet) later played hockey in the Punjab. In an interesting side line, Professor Henry Dible of Glasgow University writing in 1962 recalled that in 1911 the University organized a six-a-side tournament run by Clackmannan County, who had great difficulty in defeating a team of Indian students in the final. An early indication perhaps of the future dominance of Indian hockey.

As with the SWHA, the SHA busied themselves with constitutional matters, international selection, and, of course, joining in with their male counterparts in England, Ireland and Wales, in controlling the rules of the game. The women did not have that privilege! The SHA frowned on competitive cups and leagues but, as is reported elsewhere, allowed an unofficial club championship league table to appear in their handbooks!

Playing Style

General play in those far-off days, particularly amongst the men, was physically fast and furious, but not very skilful, the hard hit up field being the norm because grounds were so bad. Umpires did not interfere too much unless appealed to and sticks could be hooked. The foot could be firmly placed behind the ball or stick and players took any subsequent knocks on ankles as part of the game. Matches were played with great enthusiasm and for fun and social reasons. Travel distances and time meant that club fixtures were generally restricted within easy travelling areas. Wider contacts were necessarily to be found in an inter-district context, perhaps only once per year, or at international trials. The SHA had approved the setting up of District Associations - the West already mentioned, East (1901), South (1903), North (1903), Midland (1907) and Highland (1908).

Edinburgh University, however, travelled to Aberdeen, Durham, Dublin and Belfast for inter-university encounters - this from team captain and internationalist Dr Ian MacPhail writing in 1962, a year in which the SHA had advertised for early reminiscences of Scottish hockey.

First World War

By 1914, the SHA had more than 40 clubs affiliated, but the Great War, had a devastating effect, as all sport virtually ceased to be played for some five years. Many men's clubs failed to surface after 1919, including Clackmannan County and Carlton, both of whom had played a prominent part in establishing hockey and supplying

players to the international team. Several women's clubs suffered the same fate, although exact SWHA information is not available for comparison. According to the SWHA 1950 Jubilee Book, the Midlands District had been disbanded and other Districts and Clubs were at a low. It was therefore to be an uphill struggle also for women players and administrators. Hockey accordingly almost had to start from scratch in 1919-1920.

Outstanding Early Administrators

Before leaving the chapter, tribute must be paid to the early officials of Scottish hockey who gave unstintingly of their time and money to ensure the firm establishment of hockey in Scotland.

In this category mention has already been made of Dr Chalmers Watson (SWHA President 1900-09). She had tremendous support from Miss W Littlejohn, a stalwart Honorary Secretary (1901-11) and later President (1913-14 and 1920-23). Mrs K. Ure became the first SWHA Treasurer (1909-14) while Miss M. MacFarlane succeeded Mrs Littlejohn as Honorary Secretary in 1911 and serving as such until 1920.



*Lord Inverclyde (Hon. J. C. Burns)
SHA First President, 1901-1907*



*Mrs Chalmers Watson
(Edinburgh Ladies),
SWHA First President, 1901-1909*



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

As for the men, the Hon. J. C. Burns (Lord Inverclyde) steered the SHA through the early years as President from 1901 to 1907 when he was elected as the first Honorary President. Harry Jackson, Hon Secretary and Treasurer (1901-08) and later President (1920-21) also helped to put the SHA firmly on the sporting map.

Probably the best known and well-loved official in the first thirty years of men's hockey was J. B. Hamilton. For many years he fostered hockey not only in his native Borders, where he was Headmaster at St Mary's School, Melrose, but also travelled extensively throughout Scotland spreading the gospel of the game. Appointed to the SHA Council in 1905, he was present at the 1908 Olympics and after many years of "background" administration was elected President from 1922 to 1927 during the difficult years of the re-establishment of the game after the trauma of the Great War. Not surprisingly he was known affectionately as "the Father of Scottish Hockey" and a special dinner was given in his honour in 1928 in the North British Hotel, Edinburgh for his outstanding service to Scottish men's hockey.

Re-establishing the Game after the First World War MEN

In April 1919 John Burt, the international goalkeeper and Harry Jackson, a former Honorary Secretary, helped to re-establish men's hockey and the AGM of that year featured only fourteen clubs. However undaunted, fixtures were arranged and with J B Hamilton and others fostering the game in the 1920s all over the country, fifty-two clubs were affiliated by 1922, growing in number to eighty-seven by 1936. A South West District was formed, as was an Anglo-Scottish Club for exiles in England. District hockey was re-established, although not all Districts played each other regularly. Unfortunately the South District disbanded in 1935, the remaining clubs affiliating to the East District.

1930's - John MacMinn

When I joined Inverleith (1932), I think they had just lost their ground - that is the Inverleith of rugby fame. Their new ground was at Drylaw Mains part of a field suitably fenced to keep the cattle off and some distance from the farm cottages where we changed and where we entertained our visiting teams to tea. Ablutions were in keeping - troughs and pails etc. To reach the ground, one took a bus from Queensferry street to Blackhall, from whence there was a walk of at least a mile to the ground. No one in those days seemed to have a car. Grass cutting was by volunteers with typical farm implements - these tools were usually kept in a derelict stone dovecot which incidentally was sometimes used for changing by anyone



1952 Inverleith - bottom row 2nd right, John MacMinn - Long Playing Career!
also in picture Tommy Allan - 1st Official SHA Coach (2nd left)

too late to go as far as the farm cottages. Drylaw Mains was in those days well and truly in the country but many really enjoyable and exciting games were played there. Of course, hockey in those far off days was more like shinty than the present game played on surfaces more akin to billiard table than grass.

A Scottish hockey fixture booklet was published annually and covered all the quite numerous clubs of the day. We however always seemed to be shuttling between Glasgow and Edinburgh and we always travelled by train. To qualify for the cheaper 'party tickets', I remember that sometimes in the Waverley Station, we would approach ostensible travellers, who would always join us to make up the required numbers.

A number of prominent administrators guided the game during this period. In the 1930s, R A Lightbody did much for the umpiring scene, W M Todd was a tower of strength as Honorary Secretary for eleven years, J G MacKenzie-Booth was a worthy President, later Honorary Treasurer and Alistair Anderson, a famous personality as both international player and also President from 1937 until 1948, holding the fort until the end of World War II.

Perhaps the most interesting personality was Colonel Bruce Turnbull, who had vast experience of hockey in India. Born in Poona of Edinburgh parents, and educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, he went on to Sandhurst and gained his army commission in 1899. Not surprisingly, he went off to the British Indian Army serving in Waziristan (now in Pakistan). He found himself on active service with the Younghusband expedition to Lhasa (first Europeans ever to visit Tibet) when in 1904, he had a



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

photograph taken of the British Officers playing hockey while wearing topees against a Sikh regiment comprising native Punjabis. Unfortunately, the photograph, taken somewhere near the Kyber Pass, is not clear enough to publish. In 1907, whilst at home in Edinburgh, he played in the Scottish trials, but was not selected. Back in India after World War One, he took up a new post as Inspector of Physical Training, and as such became heavily involved in Indian hockey, both military and civil. Elected the first President of the Indian Hockey Federation in 1925, he led the Indian Hockey team to the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, umpired at the tournament and became a member of the FIH Bureau, the forerunner of the FIH Council. He was the first British citizen to become involved with the FIH. Retiring home, he became President of the SHA from 1935-37 and was later Honorary President at the 1951 Silver Jubilee celebrations. His unsurpassed knowledge of hockey outwith the British Isles made him a valuable member of the Rules Board in the 1930s, where he represented the SHA.



(from the left)
B. Turnbull, D. Wette, L.J. Quarles van Ufford, R. Liégeois, A Demaurex.

Col. Bruce Turnbull pictured with FIH Technical Committee Members in 1932 and was a member of the FIH Council 1928-32, then representing India. Liégeois and Quarles van Ufford later became FIH Presidents and Demaurex FIH Treasurer.

WOMEN

The women were also making strenuous efforts to re-establish hockey and the game became firmly established in schools, being primarily regarded as "the women's team game". Miss W Littlejohn did much to resurrect the game having been President before and immediately after the First World War.

A stalwart administrator was Miss J R MacQueen, Honorary Secretary from 1923 to 1938. She was largely responsible for the restart of women's hockey and for a new Constitution which brought together disparate groups throughout Scotland under one authority. Miss MacQueen received excellent support from Mrs J B Watson

(later Mrs Beddows - East) an excellent leader as President (1925-1931) and subsequently succeeded by another leader in Miss E Aird Smith (South), an excellent administrator.

In 1931, to ensure that all the Districts met each other socially and competitively, the annual Christmas Inter District was inaugurated. This tournament, often played in atrocious weather conditions, was held between Christmas and New Year, often at St Andrews but later alternating with Troon and once in Perth. International selectors worked hard throughout and following three days of intense competition, the names of players selected for the international trials were announced.

Post World War II - The Resumption MEN

The Second World War did not have such a devastating effect on hockey as the First World War. Some domestic hockey activities, particularly between the universities, continued, and although both men's and women's associations were in abeyance from September, 1939 to mid-summer 1945, the women's association helped to keep the local hockey scene alive, by organising some unofficial inter-district matches. The annual Ballater Hockey camp remained active for schoolgirls. Unlike 1914-18, sport was now a well established facet of school life, and accordingly, school sports, including hockey, carried on as normally as was possible in the circumstances.

Significantly, and particularly for men's hockey, the game flourished in the Armed Services, with many men first playing the game whilst serving in British India, in bases in the United Kingdom, and also in training areas, such as South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Kenya and the Middle East.

Many such players found the game attractive, and joined clubs afterwards. Most pre-war clubs gradually re-formed, despite initial difficulties with many grounds (still in Forces control) and recruitment, due to the two year long demobilisation period for men, which lasted until well into 1947. There were, however, some notable "casualties" of the six year gap, including Rutherglen, Nomads and Cupar Angus, all of which had provided players to the international team during the 1919-1939 period. It therefore took the Scottish Hockey Association until 1947 before it could resume near-normal activities, including the re-start of Home Country and other international matches.

WOMEN

For the Scottish Women's Hockey Association, the re-start was somewhat easier, and by 1946, clubs were playing each other, and the inter-district competition was resumed. More significantly, the Home Countries matches were restarted in 1946, one year earlier than the men. Not all was smooth sailing, as there were difficulties



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in obtaining new hockey equipment and, as food and clothes rationing were still in force (until 1954) there were even catering difficulties after matches, with precious food coupons having to be organized to provide refreshments. Many hockey players of both sexes, still had their pre-1939 stick and strips. Hockey people, always enterprising and intelligent, managed to field their teams reasonably turned out, even if the sticks in the early years were somewhat battered! Hockey balls and goalkeepers' pads were difficult to obtain, and second-hand shops and attics were searched to supplement the meagre supplies of the new hockey equipment available in the very few shops which stocked such items.

Golden Jubilee - SWHA

As both Associations approached their respective Golden Jubilees, the SWHA in 1950 and the SHA in 1951, hockey had almost recovered, and was gaining strength and new recruits. The women's Jubilee dinner was held in Glasgow on 31 March and to it the Council invited the Scottish and Irish international teams - due to play the following day - representatives from every District and every aspect of the work of the Association. Special guests included the Lady Provost of Glasgow, Miss H M Light (AEWHA), Miss A Moore (ILHU), Miss B Shellenberger (USFHA) and Miss A D Jones (WWHA). The following evening the Corporation of the City of Glasgow gave a reception in the City Chambers to honour the Golden Jubilee of the SWHA. Life membership was conferred on N. Drysdale, G.East, M.King, M.Littlejohn and E.Aird-Smith.

By 1950, women's clubs affiliated numbered 121 (plus a further 10 in Orkney and Shetland, not fully affiliated), and the men in 1951 had 66 clubs. These figures did not reflect actual adult playing numbers, since the majority of women's clubs had only one or two teams, and the men several. Domestically, clubs still played their matches without any leagues or cups, fixture lists depending on traditions of games against each other, going back many years. For example, on set days every season, two clubs would meet at all levels on the same day. Some matches led to many friendships, both in and out of hockey, and continued the old tradition of hard but friendly competition in a social atmosphere.

Golden Jubilee - SHA

Scotland, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the SHA, invited the Dutch to Edinburgh in 1951. The Scotland team suffered a humiliating defeat by eight goals to nil, which showed just how far we were below international standard. To their credit, the Dutch continued to play us in Amsterdam in 1953 and 1958, and in Scotland in 1955 and 1963. All matches resulted in defeats, but not humiliation!

Diamond Jubilees

The SWHA celebrated its 60th Anniversary at the international match v Wales held at Muirton Park (St Johnstones' old ground), Perth on 9 April 1960, the match having been postponed from the original date because of snow. The Scottish team wore the new uniform - a V-necked purple tunic, three-quarter length purple hose and a long sleeved white blouse with collar - the first major change since 1920. The players of both teams were presented with special silver brooches as a memento of the occasion.



*President's XI in 1900 dress
L. Kerr, N. Longworth, N. Whyte, M. Mackay, P. Butters, G. Low,
M. Stewart, M. Alderson, E. Hyndman, A. Gulland, L. Hunter*



Diamond Jubilee Dinner

On 14 May a special Jubilee dinner was held in Glasgow to which office-bearers from the HCs were invited. Earlier a novelty match was played between the Presidents XI and Scotland.



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Life membership was conferred on D Morison Inches, D Scougal, I Short and K Weatherhead. During the sixties, as the country prospered, travel became easier and players became more affluent, both Associations continued to prosper but with little radical change.



1961 - Diamond Jubilee Match (M) v Belgium
 Top row (l to r) - J. Mort, E.D. Watt, G.M. Black, M.A. Page, H.K. Maitland, F.H. Scott, A. Macmillan, E.S. Wall, A.D. MacIntosh, T.L. Allan, C.B. Donald, D.A.W. Nimmo
 Bottom row - N.S.M. Macleod, P.R. Colville, G.D. Carr, W.N. Livingstone, Rev. S.C. Macdonald, S.J. MacMinn

Changes in the 1970s and 1980s

Throughout the 1970s, the ever-increasing workload on voluntary officials, especially the Honorary Secretaries and Honorary Match Secretaries, of the SWHA and the SHA, became more and more onerous, as the numerous changes to the game, both at home and abroad, increased their responsibilities dramatically.

For almost eighty years, these chief voluntary officials of the two Associations, led by their respective Presidents, and many others, administered the game from cardboard boxes, kept either under beds or in attics. The SHA were perhaps more fortunate, in that many of their Honorary Secretaries over the years, were in the legal profession, and therefore had some access during normal working hours, to facilities often denied to their women counterparts. These officials were expected to keep meticulous records of their expenses, including, if from home, the logging of telephone calls. The respective Honorary Treasurers, most of whom were Chartered Accountants set budgets and kept a firm grip on such expenses. They too had to store a clutter of old receipts and account books. The Honorary Match Secretaries, usually had charge, not only of all international fixtures, including travel, administration and team selection (with selection committees), but also, before the appointment of specific Team Managers, usually looked after the teams needs at international matches or events. In earlier times, too, most chief officials also paid their own travelling expenses, either in part, or in full.

Towards Union

Serious discussions between officials of the Scottish Women's Hockey Association (SWHA) and the Scottish Hockey Association

(SHA), started after both governing bodies had celebrated their respective 75th Anniversaries in 1975 and 1976.

First Paid Administrators

From these first meetings, and with encouragement from the Scottish Sports Council (SSC), it was agreed to set up a paid administration. Accordingly, in 1980 salaried administrators were appointed. Two separate, but adjacent rooms were rented at the offices of the SSC in Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, where central services of typing, photocopying, etc., were supplied by SSC staff to a number of sports governing bodies. The women were a few weeks ahead of the men in taking up residence when Jean Calder, an ex-President of the SWHA moved in to Ainslie Place. Not many people can have turned up for the first day in a new job, to a completely bare room (except for a carpet), with a solitary looking telephone on the floor. However, an old card table, folding chair and portable typewriter, all brought from home, along with an old hockey address book, and some scrap paper, soon had the SWHA office up and running, and it was not long before a desk and chairs were purchased, followed by an electric typewriter, then the familiar old filing cabinet. Soon after, Jimmy Walker ex-President of the SHA moved in to take up his post for the men. Current and past papers were easily transferred, as the then SHA Honorary Secretary, had his office only a street away. The two Associations were fortunate indeed to obtain the services of such experienced officials - a shrewd move at the time. Although some voluntary administrators were reluctant to "let go" at first, all eventually accepted the necessity for change. Within two years, the posts of Honorary Secretaries had ceased to exist!



Tim Morrison and Wendy McLean, Presidents receive Pablo Negre Award, 1984

Award to Scottish Hockey

Tim Morrison and Wendy McLean share the pleasure of the award from the FIH Council in 1984, of the Pablo Negre Trophy to both Associations, for "activity initiatives, sportivity and attachment to



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the rules of the amateur, which have best served the cause of hockey and contributed to its propagation.”

At the time of the Pablo Negre Award, both Associations, supported by the SSC, were steadily working towards a merger. Jimmy Walker retired in 1985 and was succeeded by Andrew Scoular, but with a somewhat different remit. The two Associations then shared the larger SHA room with both administrators still, however, dealing separately with their respective day-to-day activities. Jean Calder retired in 1986, and was succeeded by Fay Doig.

By this time, it became obvious with the impending merger of the SWHA and SHA, that a joint administrator was obviously the way forward, and accordingly one Executive Administrator Libby Gillies was appointed. In December 1988, the office moved to the newly constructed SSC offices at Caledonia House, South Gyle. In 1989, Andrew Scoular, on the merger of the two associations, was appointed as hockey's first development officer.

The Last Decade - Hockey in the 1990's Merger

In June 1989 the Scottish Hockey Association merged with the Scottish Women's Hockey Association to form the Scottish Hockey Union. This followed four years of careful debate, discussion and planning. Within a year the first development plan had been produced, in consultation with the many stakeholders in the sport, to deliver a corporate plan for the new governing body.

Forward Planning

The timing was right within the overall context of sports development in Scotland and hockey found itself in the enviable position of not only having produced a plan approved by the Scottish Sports Council but a guarantee for four year's funding, allowing the security to progress the aims and objectives of the plan. The aims of the first plan have remained unchanged throughout the 1990's. As in other walks of life the SHU had to learn the jargon of the 90's - Development Plans meant accountability which became a key word along with performance indicators, mission statements, aims and objectives. Responding to initiatives and being strategic all became second nature. Youth sport strategy was advertised as 'Pump up the Volume' - Performance planning was part of Performance and Excellence (PEX or was that DEX - Developing Excellence !) - the latter to be replaced by the much improved title 'Scottish Sport - World Class' and that was what Scottish hockey aimed to be. Scottish hockey continued to lead the way through two Development Plans and a Development Initiative and was acknowledged by the SSC in 1996 as a Strand 1 sport, alongside football, rugby, golf, athletics, swimming, badminton, bowling, cricket, curling and squash - leaving some sixty other Scottish sports in Strand II and III. Success over this

period was not achieved alone - the support from the SSC Governing Body Sports Development Unit assisted hockey greatly and special mention must be made of hockey's liaison officers over this period - Brian Samson, Colin Pearson and now Maggie Murray.

Having fought over the years for its autonomy in European and World competition and produced performance programmes which aimed to deliver success in these competitions, Scottish hockey was to be a key player in the Scottish Sport - World Class programme alongside the other top Scottish Governing Bodies of sport. The Scottish Hockey Union was ideally placed to be "The Leading Team Sport for the Family". This mission statement of 1990 remains today and has been fulfilled beyond anyone's expectations.

However, in the early 1990s, following the industrial action by Scottish teachers, hockey faced similar obstacles to other sports - a decline in the number of children of school age, lack of participation in team sports in state schools and the loss of sponsorship as many Scottish companies transferred their ownership out of Scotland. The improved co-ordination and development of hockey in schools and communities, through the work of the Youth Organisations, schools, clubs and Local Authorities halted any further downward trend. Team Sport Scotland was launched in 1991 and hockey has benefited from this programme since its inception - a Youth Development Model was produced and almost immediately used by other hockey nations and other sports. This model was subsequently updated and amended in 1997 and relaunched as STIX in 1999. By the end of the decade some 14 Local Hockey Development Groups were in place with 8 part-time and 4 full-time Development Officers. Resources were developed alongside coach education programmes and continue to be developed - marketed successfully throughout the UK and abroad, indeed the Easy Rule Book found its way to Oman. In 1996 the SHU appointed its first full-time Youth Development Officer. At the same time a more formal approach was taken to the final integration of all aspects of youth hockey with the formation of a Youth Commission. A project was undertaken to establish true levels of participation. There will be few under 12s who have not held a hockey stick this decade. The youth of hockey did not stay at home over this period with many young players annually attended hockey camps both at home and abroad. Co-ordination of international programmes allowed an integrated approach to the development of talented hockey players of all ages. Youth competitions were soon part of joint Cup Finals and fitted into the overall calendar - umpiring and technical cover for youth events soon followed.

Hockey was included in curriculum Physical Education with both higher and standard grade courses available. Teacher in-service training was also available in all of the local development areas. These included the now well known areas of sports development - Active 8 (Grampian), Gael Force Ten (Highland), Impact (Tayside) along with Glasgow, Edinburgh and East Lothian.



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Technical and Coaching Growth

In order to deliver the coaching programmes Scottish hockey could no longer do so without the appointment of technical staff. Scottish hockey successfully recruited, Brent Deans, the first Director of Scottish Hockey from Canberra, Australia. No mean task in terms of advertising, interviewing and relocation. Just as the number of staff in the SHU office grew so did the number of Development Officers in partnership with the Local Authorities.

Office Systems

Administration had kept pace with the professionalisation of the sport. From the early days of computers, Scottish hockey had continually up-graded office systems, whether this was word processing, database, desktop publishing or accountancy packages. Other acquisitions included sophisticated photocopiers, fax machine and multi line phones, an SHU franking machine. In 1996 the SHU joined the European Hockey Federation and International Hockey Federation on the Internet. Some time behind many of its members and clubs! The office which had formerly been situated alongside the SSC in Caledonia House, moved in 1993 to a suite of offices in the Pleasance, owned by the University of Edinburgh. Maintaining the connection with the University of Edinburgh, the office moved in 1997 to larger premises at the Cramond Campus and is at this time pursuing the possibility of building new administrative offices alongside the National Hockey Centre at Peffermill. The SHU also provided a Freepost facility for members, so there was no longer an excuse for not returning information to the office. Communication to members was seen as a key function and the SHU recognized that even the best club secretary found it impossible to pass every bit of information on to members. The SHU from the time of merger with Flicks, followed by Hockey Post attempted to keep members informed and finally published the first Newsletter in 1994 - now sent regularly to every registered member. No longer could members say they did not know about courses, seminars, meetings, committee decisions, competitions and results.

Endpiece - People

People are and always have been Scottish hockey's greatest resource but the changing social and employment situations in the country mean that volunteers are now more likely to be working full time. There are few named through this history - where would one start - but the contribution of all is acknowledged whether in district, club, school or nationally. The combination of volunteers with the knowledge and expertise in hockey and well qualified staff works well and provides for the continuing success of the SHU as a leading Governing Body of sport.

Honours List and other Offices

Over the years many Scots have been honoured for their contribution to the sport

Royal Awards - Eileen Hyndman MBE (1975), Ernest Wall OBE (1982) and Jean Calder, Queens Silver Jubilee Medal (1977).

Three members of the SHU who made a major contribution in a voluntary capacity to hockey at home and internationally received National Service to Sport Awards - Alistair Gray (1990), Wendy McLean (1992) and Anne Gulland (1995) - the most for any one sport in the 1990's.

George Black (1981) and Alison Ramsay (1997) received the McRobert Thistle Award as top Scottish sports personalities; George Black also received the National Playing Fields UK Award; in 1986 Moira MacLeod received the Bovril Player of the Season in the British Isles award; in 1994 Gerry Ralph received the Torch Award, a national (UK) award for services to Sports Development. Rhona Simpson received the *Sunday Times* University Sportswoman of the Year (1996)

The Bronze Medallists - Alison Ramsay, Wendy Fraser and Sue Fraser received numerous accolades on their return from the Barcelona Olympics.

Eric Watt (1972 -74), Anne Gulland (1979 - 90), Alison Ramsay (1990 - 94) and Evelyn Raistrick (since 1994) have all been members of the Scottish Sports Council

In 1998 Alistair Gray was appointed the first Chairman of the Scottish Institute of Sport and Alison Ramsay is one of the Board members.



Alistair Gray



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

SCOTTISH HOCKEY ASSOCIATION - CHIEF OFFICE BEARERS

<i>Elected</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	<i>Hon. Match Secretary</i>
1901	Hon. J.C. Burns	H. Jackson	H. Jackson	
1902	(later Lord Inverclyde)	"	"	
1903	" " "	"	"	
1904	" " "	"	"	
1905	" " "	"	"	
1906	" " "	"	"	
1907	" " "	"	"	
1908	J.A. Kirkwood	"	"	
1909	"	J.B. Grieve	J.B. Grieve	
1910	FM. Hannay	"	"	
1911	"	G.S. Milne	G.S. Milne	
1912	"	"	"	
1913	"	"	"	
1914	J. Burt	"	"	
1915 - 1918	FIRST WORLD WAR			
1919	J. Burt	W.K. Rodger	H. Jackson	
1920	H. Jackson	"	W.K. Rodger	
1921	"	"	"	
1922	J.B. Hamilton	H.J. Macmillan	C.P. Kerr	
1923	"	"	"	
1924	"	"	"	
1925	"	"	"	
1926	"	W.M. Todd	"	
1927	"	"	R. Harvie	
1928	J.G. Mackenzie-Booth	"	"	
1929	"	"	"	J.A. McDowell-Wilson
1930	"	"	"	"
1931	"	"	"	"
1932	A,M, Boyle	"	W. Ramsay Gemmill	"
1933	"	"	"	J.M. Summers
1934	"	"	"	"
1935	Col Bruce Turnbull	"	"	"
1936	"	"	"	"
1937	A.C.J.M. Anderson	"	J.G. Mackenzie Booth	"
1938	"	R.R.D. Stewart	"	"
1939	"	"	"	I.B. Haldane
1940 - 1945	SECOND WORLD WAR			
1946	A.C.J.M. Anderson	"	"	W.F.M. Whitelaw
1948	D.R. Miller	"	D.J. Walker	"
1949	"	"	"	G. Baird
1950	J.A. Sutherland	"	R.L. Kirkcaldie C.A.	"
1951	"	"	"	"
1952	W.F.M. Whitelaw	H.A. Wright	"	J.A. MacMinn
1953	"	"	"	"
1954	D.J. Walker	"	"	"



Chapter 2 - The story of the S W H A , S H A and S H U

SCOTTISH HOCKEY ASSOCIATION - CHIEF OFFICE BEARERS - Continued

1955	"	R.C. Tattersall	L.M. Ross	"
1956	A.D. Mackintosh	"	"	"
1957	"	"	G. Willoughby C.A.	D. Ross
1958	Dr H. Baxter	W.A. Livingstone	"	W.F.M. Whitelaw
1959	"	R.B.W. McLaren	"	E.S. Wall
1960	A. Macmillan	J.P.H. Paton	"	"
1961	"	"	W.S.F. Robertson C.A.	"
1962	C. MacLennan	"	"	"
1963	"	W.S.F. Robertson	G. Willoughby C.A.	"
1964	A.H. Young	"	"	"
1965	"	"	"	"
1966	J.A. MacMinn	"	D.R. Birrell C.A.	H.W. Laughland
1967	"	"	"	"
1968	B.L. Thomson	"	"	"
1969	"	"	"	W.L. Denness
1970	H.J. Rothwell	E.S. Wall	D.R. Birrell C.A.	W.L. Denness
1971	"	"	"	"
1972	R.B.W. McLaren	"	"	J.M. Walker
1973	"	"	"	"
1974	T.I. Morrison	D.A. Bennett W.S.	"	"
1975	"	"	N. Springford	"
1976	W.S.F. Robertson	"	"	R.A. Snith
1977	"	"	"	"
1978	J.M. Walker	"	"	J.S. Fraser
1979	"	"	"	"
1980	E.S. Wall O.B.E.	"	"	"
1981-82	"	"	J.A. Smith C.A.	"

SCOTTISH HOCKEY ASSOCIATION - REORGANISATION

<i>Elected/Appointed President</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	<i>Director Administration</i>
1980	T.I. Morrison T.D.	E.S. Wall O.B.E.	J.A. Smith C.A.
1983-84	"	"	"
1984-85	"	A.B. Tramschek	"
1985-86	"	"	"
1986-87	"	"	G. Toner C.A.
1987-88	A.B. Tramschek	A.W. Gray	"
1988-89	"	"	"

Hon. Sec./Hon.Match Sec. abolished late 1981



Chapter 2 - The story of the SWHA, SHA and SHU

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION - CHIEF OFFICE BEARERS

PRESIDENTS

1901-1909	Mrs Chalmers Watson
1909-1913	Mrs Harvey
1913-1914	Miss W Littlejohn
1919-1923	Miss W Littlejohn
1923-1925	Miss K. Wilson
1925-1931	Mrs J.B. Watson (Mrs E.C. Beddows)
1931-1933	Miss E.M. Alexander (Mrs A. Holmes)
1933-1939	Miss E. Aird Smith
1939-1945	Mrs S.H. Morton
1945-1949	Miss M.M. King
1949-1952	Miss N. Drysdale
1952-1955	Mrs K.K. Weatherhead
1955-1958	Miss D. Morison Inches
1958-1959	Miss I.M. Alderson
1959-1962	Mrs J.W. Leith
1962-1965	Mrs E. Hyndman
1965-1968	Miss M Stewart
1968-1971	Miss M.L. Kerr
1971-1974	Miss J. Fleming
1974-1976	Miss J.A. Calder
1977-1979	Mrs A. Gulland
1980-1982	Mrs J. Munro
1983-1989	Mrs W. McLean

VICE PRESIDENTS

1925-1933	Miss E Aird Smith
1933-1939	Mrs S.H. Morton
1939-1946	Miss M.M. King
1946-1949	Miss N. Drysdale
1949-1952	Mrs K.K. Weatherhead
1952-1955	Miss D. Morison Inches
1955-1958	Miss I.M. Alderson
1958-1959	Mrs J.W. Leith
1959-1962	Mrs E. Hyndman
1962-1965	Miss M Stewart
1965-1966	Mrs P Biggar
1966-1968	Miss M.L. Kerr
1968-1969	Mrs H. Leach
1969-1971	Miss J. Fleming
1971-1974	Miss J. Calder
1974-1976	Miss J. Henderson
1976-1977	Mrs A. Gulland
1977-1979	Mrs J. Munro
1980-1982	Mrs W. McLean
1983-1985	Mrs E. Craig
1985-1989	Mrs G. Logan
1988-1989	Miss V. Scott
(Two Vice Presidents appointed 1985)	

HONORARY SECRETARIES

1901	Miss E. Low
1901-1911	Miss W. Littlejohn
1911-1914	Miss M. MacFarlane
1919-1920	Miss M. MacFarlane
1920-1922	Miss E.M. Alexander (Mrs A. Holmes)
1922-1923	Miss W. Littlejohn (Interim)
1922-1923	Miss J.R. Macqueen

In 1938 the duties of Secretary were divided between General and Match Secretaries.

HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARIES

1938-1949	Miss M.V. MacGregor
1949-1954	Miss I.M. Alderson
1954-1962	Miss M. Stewart
1962-1964	Mrs G.R. Richardson
1964-1967	Miss B. McColl
1967-1971	Miss J. Calder
1971-1978	Miss M McKenzie
1978-1985	Miss A Ferguson

HONORARY MATCH SECRETARIES

1938-1952	Miss D. Morison Inches
1952-1958	Mrs J.W. Leith
1958-1961	Miss M.L. Kerr
1961-1962	Mrs G.R. Richardson
1962-1969	Miss J. Fleming
1969-1974	Miss J. Henderson
1974-1980	Miss K. Paterson
1980-1982	Miss E. Murdoch
1982-1985	Miss D. Barclay

Posts of Hon. Gen. Secretary and Hon. Match Secretary abolished 1985



C h a p t e r 2 - T h e s t o r y o f t h e S W H A , S H A a n d S H U

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION - Continued

Until 1909 the Hon. Secretary also acted as Hon. Treasurer.

HONORARY TREASURERS

1909-1914	Miss M. Ure
1920-1923	Miss K. Wilson
1923-1931	Miss E.M. Alexander (Mrs A. Holmes)
1931-1938	Miss S.D. Scott
1938-1945	Mrs A.M. Sturrock C.A.
1945-1951	Mrs. J. Wilson C.A. (Mrs Keppie)
1951-1962	Miss E. Laburn
1962-1967	Mrs A.M. Sturrock C.A.
1967-1977	Mrs A. Gulland
1977-1980	Mrs B Nisbet
1980-1986	Miss J. Lorimer CA
1986-1989	Miss A. Wotherspoon CA

ADMIN. ASSISTANT/ADMINISTRATOR

1980-1986	Miss J. Calder
1986-1989	Miss F. Doig

MERGER SWHA / SHA TO SHU

10 JUNE, 1989

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Administrator</i>
1989-90	Mrs W. McLean	A.W. Gray	G. Toner CA	Ms Libby Gillies
1990-91	"	"	"	"
1991-92	"	"	P. Monaghan	"
1992-93	A.W. Gray	Mrs E. Raistrick	"	Ms Fiona Perman
1993-94	"	"	"	Ms S. McQueen
1994-95	"	"	"	"
1995-96	"	"	"	"
1996-97	"	P. Monaghan	G. Toner CA	Mrs Lesley Giblin
1997-98	" (Hon.)	"	"	"
1998-99	"	"	D. Giblin (resigned March 99)	" (resigned March 99)
1999-2000	"	"		
1986-94	Development Officer	Andrew Scoular (SHA Administrator 1986-90)		
1995-	Director of Hockey	Brent Deans		
1999-	General Manager	Colin Grahamslaw		



Chapter 2 - Highlights of 100 Years of Scottish Hockey

HIGHLIGHTS OF OVER A CENTURY OF HOCKEY IN SCOTLAND

The organisation of Scottish Hockey began just over 100 years ago. The Scottish Women's Hockey Association (SWHA) was formed in 1900, the fourth oldest in the world, after the Women's Associations of England, Ireland and Wales, with the Scottish Hockey Association (SHA) for men being formed in 1901, also the fourth in the world. Collectively these countries became known as the Home Countries (HCs)

For a small country in hockey terms, Scotland pioneered a number of notable "firsts" in the game.

- The first Olympic men's match in 1908 in London featured Scotland v Germany and the first Olympic goal was scored by a Scottish player, Ivan Laing.
- In 1927, the SWHA was one of the seven founder members of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA).
- The first President of the Indian Hockey Federation, formed in 1925, was Colonel Bruce Turnbull, later SHA President 1935-37.
- The first schoolboys' international was played in Dublin in 1955 between Irish and Scottish schoolboys.
- The first official leagues for clubs in the British Isles were authorised by the SHA in 1953, followed by the first national cup competition in 1963 (apart from Ireland's) and the first National League in 1975. In 1970 Scotland was the first of the HCs to introduce FIH indoor hockey to the British Isles.
- In 1971, the SWHA inaugurated schoolgirls' international hockey playing the Welsh Schoolgirls in Llandudno and in the same year the SWHA approved league hockey, the first such competition for women's clubs in the HCs.
- More recently, Scotland led the way in the Home Countries with the merger of the SWHA and SHA into the Scottish Hockey Union, followed in 1995, by appointing a first professional Director of Hockey.

Scottish players and officials, both past and present, can accordingly take pride in their part in the progress of hockey not only at home but also worldwide. These notable events, together with many others are recorded in the Highlights. It should also be noted that Scottish Hockey Officials have filled, and are still filling, prominent positions in the International and European Hockey Federations, not forgetting the Hockey Rules Board, where there has been continuous individual representation since 1902.

Legend

FIH	International Hockey Federation
IFWHA	International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations
EHF	European Hockey Federation
GBHB	Great Britain Hockey Board
GBOHB	Great Britain Olympic Hockey Board
HRB	Hockey Rules Board
SSC	Scottish Sports Council (now sportscotland)
HCWHB	Home Countries Women's Hockey Board
SIS	Scottish Institute of Sport - the 'Institute'

From the Start to the 50th Anniversaries

1891	First recorded men's hockey matches between Fettes College and Loretto School.
1891-1900	Formation of men's clubs, mixed clubs and women's clubs. Oldest existing Clubs - Western (men) and Edinburgh Ladies - both founded 1898. Men's teams organised by the Hon J C Burns (later Lord Inverclyde and first SHA President) travelled to Belfast in 1899 and 1900 by his company's ferry boats to play North of Ireland XIs. Lost both matches.
1900	February - Formation in Edinburgh of the Scottish Women's Hockey Association (SWHA) , with eight clubs attending. The first President was Dr Chalmers Watson, one of the first qualified women doctors on Scotland. Eleven clubs affiliated with over 400 members. Glasgow women played an Edinburgh team (1-0 for Glasgow) - a forerunner of women's Inter-District matches. Formation of West District Men's Association.
1901	Edinburgh women defeated Glasgow 5-1. North v South women played at Inverleith, Edinburgh as an international trial (1-1). The Scottish women's team played their first international match in Dublin in April. Lost 2-0 to Ireland. Also in April, first men's Inter-District match, East v West in Edinburgh (1-1). October - West District (men) played Ulster, in Glasgow (1-7).

	November - Formation in Glasgow of the Scottish Hockey Association (SHA) with ten clubs attending. Twenty clubs were affiliated within a year (number of players not recorded) East District (men) formed. 1902 First Scottish women's international victory. Played at Wrexham against Wales and won 4-0. First international matches in Scotland resulted in 0-0 draw against Ireland and a 4-0 loss against England. The Scottish men's team played their first international match, playing Ireland in Belfast. Travelled free by ferryboat provided by Lord Inverclyde, SHA President, and owner of the Ferry Company. Lost 3-0. First home match was played against Ireland in Glasgow in 1903, losing 6-0. The SHA invited to join the International Hockey Board - now Hockey Rules Board Women's Associations played to rules drafted by men. 1903 First home win for Scottish women against Wales in Glasgow. The Scottish men's teams lost their first international matches against England (5-0) and Wales (5-1). SWHA approved five Districts - East, West, North, Midlands, South. SHA formed North District and South District (latter merged with East in 1936). First SHA Inter-District Championship (unofficial). 1904 Scottish men's team produced an "amazing" result against England (2-2) in Glasgow. 1905 First win for Scottish women over Ireland (4-3), in Dublin, and a draw with England (1-1) in Edinburgh. Scottish men play Ireland at Hampden Park - lose the match but "present are many spectators". 1906 First international victory for Scottish men, against Wales (3-1) in Edinburgh. 1907 SWHA had 35 member Clubs. Midland District (men) formed. Scottish men defeat Ireland (3-2) at Celtic Park - "several thousand spectators". 1908 Scotland men enter first Olympic Hockey Tournament. Inaugurate Olympic hockey - first match v Germany, won 4-0, lost to England 6-1, who went on to beat Ireland in the final. First Olympic goal scored by Ivan Laing (Hawick). Highland District (men) formed. 1909 Scottish women's first victory over England (4-1) in Edinburgh "large numbers of spectators". 1909 Scotland men play France in Liverpool - no explanation for English venue (win 5-2). Played	England at Aberdeen before "more than 3000 spectators". 1912 Scottish men's first defeat of England (2-1), in Edinburgh. England captain burnt his hockey stick in the foyer fire of North British Hotel. Neutral umpires appointed for the first time to men's international matches. 1914 The SWHA had 45 affiliated clubs and the SHA had 40, although there were numerous unaffiliated "part-time" clubs. When Scotland men lost to England (5-0) at Beckenham, 8,000 spectators were present. 1914-18 Very little hockey from mid-1914 until 1919. 1919 SWHA and SHA resumed domestic activities. 1920 Scottish women's and men's international teams resumed matches against other three Home Countries. First visit to Scotland by a non-British Isles team, when a USA women's team visited Scotland. Scotland win 7-1, in Edinburgh. 1922 SHA recorded expansion to 52 affiliated clubs, and SWHA affiliated clubs totalled 64. 1923 First women's summer hockey camp held at Ballater. 1924 Formation of International Hockey Federation (FIH) - four Home Countries men's Associations decline to join. Second visit to Scotland of USA women's team. Scotland win 6-3, in Dundee. 1925 Miss Eadie from Glasgow, became first Scottish international women's umpire, when she officiated at Scotland v Ireland - previously, men had umpired all women's international matches. Col. Bruce Turnbull, whilst serving in the British Indian Army, becomes the first President of the Indian Hockey Federation; later, Olympic Umpire 1928, and SHA President, 1935-37. 1927 SWHA became a Founder Member, of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA - 8 countries). SWHA instituted an Umpires' Board with grading of umpires. SHA withdrew from International Hockey Rules Board (also Ireland), after a dispute with the Hockey Association (England), concerning the Board's Constitution (re-joined 1932). Scottish men recorded second victory over England
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	(4-3) in Aberdeen, and repeated the feat (3-0) in Glasgow in 1929. Win first unofficial Home Countries title. South African women's touring team visits Scotland. Scotland win 5-1, in Edinburgh. SHA form South West District (merged with West District 1970).		
1930	First overseas travel for Scottish women. British Empire Tournament in Johannesburg, South Africa. Six week tour playing nineteen games, including an unofficial match v England in Bloemfontein (won 2-1). First visit of Australian women's team.	1949	Just over 7,000 spectators watch Scottish women against England at Murrayfield Rugby Ground - a record for any home match. Scots lost 3-2. Formation of Women's Hockey Board of Great Britain and Ireland. This body met annually to agree international fixtures and discuss matters of interest to HCs, also initially to consider the Rules of the Game.
1932	SHA approved Anglo-Scots District (disbanded 1972).	1950	50th Anniversary of SWHA - Jubilee match - Scotland 0, Ireland 3. At this time, 122 women's clubs in seven Districts; plus seven clubs in Orkney Islands, and three in Shetland, were affiliated to the Association. Also 130 schools affiliated through SWHA District Junior branches. SWHA took part in 4th IFWHA Conference & Tournament in South Africa. Players travelled by liner (15 day voyage). Spent almost three months in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and South Africa, travelling generally by railway and playing 17 matches.
1933	IFWHA Conference & Tournament, Copenhagen. Third visit to Scotland by USA women's team. Scotland win 4-3 in Glasgow. Second win for Scottish women against England (2-1) at Merton Abbey, 5,000 spectators.	1951	50th Anniversary of SHA . At this time, 66 men's clubs in six Districts (plus Anglo Scots District), were affiliated to the Association. The Scottish men lost 8-0 to a visiting Netherlands team in Edinburgh. Also, England/Wales XI defeated Scotland/Ireland XI, by 3-1. Scottish women's team took part in Festival of Britain Tournament. Indian women's team visits Scotland. Last women's hockey camp held at Ballater.
1936	IFWHA Conference & Tournament Philadelphia, USA. Second visit of South African women's touring team to Scotland. 85 schools affiliated to the SWHA.		To the 75th Anniversaries
1939	First travel abroad of Scottish men's team to meet Netherlands in Amsterdam (lost 4-0). SWHA had 101 and SHA 76 affiliated clubs.	1951	Second televised women's international hockey match - England v Scotland at Wembley before 38,674 spectators. England win 9-2 (1st televised match, England v Wales in 1938 at Kensington Oval).
1939-45	Hockey continued in schools and universities, including annual hockey camps for schoolgirls at Ballater.	1953	SWHA participated in 5th IFWHA Conference & Tournament held at Folkestone, England. Scotland men play Netherlands in Amsterdam (lost 1-3). First Home-Scots v Ulster men's match, played in Belfast (Scots lost 4-1). Fixture abandoned in 1968. SHA permitted official Leagues in Districts for Clubs and playing for trophies. First televised (BBC) hockey match in Scotland, Scottish Universities v English Universities (men) in Glasgow.
1946	SWHA re-started international matches against the other Home Countries.	1955	First Schoolboys international match in British Isles - Ireland v Scotland in Dublin (Scots lost 0-4).
1947	SHA re-started their internationals.	1956	SWHA took part in 6th IFWHA Conference & Tournament held in Sydney, Australia. Kate
1948	Great Britain Hockey Board formed by HA (England), SHA and WHA in order to select a GB men's team for London Olympic Tournament. Scotland provides 5 men players to first Great Britain team for 1948 London Olympic Hockey Tournament. Won Silver Medals, losing to India (4-0) in final. Scotland women participate in a Festival of Women's Hockey, authorised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH). This permitted FIH member associations to play against IFWHA affiliated countries. Central District (women) formed (disbanded 1988).		

	Weatherhead elected Vice-President of IFWHA.		play Netherlands in Amsterdam - first such grant received.
1957	Scotland men play South Africa in Edinburgh and draw 2-2.		A Great Britain / Ireland women's touring team (with 5 Scots players), receive £500 from Foreign Office to visit USA.
1958	England v Scotland women's teams play at Wembley before 49,428 spectators. Scots lost 4-1. SWHA touring team to South Africa, sponsored by Usher Vaux Fund (possibly 1st sponsorship - £250). Travelled by ship. First SSHA summer hockey camp for schoolgirls . Scotland men play 1st match against Belgium on Hawick RFC ground and win 2-1. First official SHA Inter-District Championship (Baxter Trophy) - won by East.	1966	Lt Col A.D. MacIntosh (SHA) appointed Chairman GBHB (until 1973).
1959	SWHA took part in 7th IFWHA Conference & Tournament in Amsterdam. Canadian, South African and New Zealand women's teams visit Scotland.	1967	First SWHA Coaching Committee. SWHA took part in 9th IFWHA Conference & Tournament in Leverkusen, West Germany. Canadian and New Zealand women's teams tour Scotland. Scotland men win 1st Home Countries' Championship (unofficial) since 1927.
1960	SWHA celebrate Diamond Jubilee - special Dinner in Glasgow. SWHA - 136 clubs affiliated (plus six clubs in Orkney and three in Shetland) in seven Districts, plus schools Scotland men play first match v France, Paris, match televised, Scots lose 2-0. First international coach appointed by SHA (for only two years).	1968	IFWHA set up Women's International Hockey Rules Board, with Kate Weatherhead of SWHA as Chairman. First women's Home Countries' Reserve Teams Tournament, inaugurated by Women's Hockey Board of GB and Ireland at Old Trafford, Manchester.
1961	SHA celebrate Diamond Jubilee - Special Handbook published. SHA - 67 affiliated clubs in six Districts, plus schools. W.F.M. Whitelaw (SHA) Chairman GBHB (until 1966). Scotland women play West Germany in West Berlin in the 1936 Olympic Stadium. Scots lose 0-5 - "The Wall" newly erected. Scotland men pay first visit to Belgium. Lose 2-0 in Brussels. First Home Countries Quadrangular Schoolboys Tournament - Leamington Spa.	1969	Scotland men defeat England for first time since 1929, by 1-0 at Old Trafford. Winning results against England, repeated at St Andrews (1970, 2-1), Penarth (1973, 1-0), and Southampton (1974, 1-0). Also Home Countries Champions, 1969, 1970 and 1973. SHA and HA (England) meet to discuss and agree to request affiliation to FIH and to give up automatic membership of Hockey Rules Board. Formation of European Hockey Federation (EHF).
1962	Scotland men pay first visit to Germany (West). Lose 2-1 in Duisburg.	1970	SHA affiliated to FIH, together with England. First Scottish appointment to an FIH Committee - Ernest Wall to Indoor Hockey Committee - later Secretary. 1st SHA District League Champions Cup for Clubs (Dix-Perkin Trophy), won by Aberdeen GSFP . First use of substitutes by Scotland men's teams. Scotland men entered 1st FIH sponsored European Cup, played in Brussels. Grant for travel given by Scottish Education Department. East District Men's Indoor League - first 'official' indoor hockey in any of HCs at Meadowbank, Edinburgh.
1963	SWHA participate in 8th IFWHA Conference & Tournament in Baltimore, USA. Scottish Universities win inaugural British Universities Championship (women). First SHA Scottish Club Cup competition - <i>Scottish Daily Mail</i> Cup - later in 1971 to become <i>The Scotsman</i> Cup.	1971	First Schoolgirls' international - Wales v Scotland at Llandudno, draw. SWHA participated in 10th IFWHA Conference & Tournament in New Zealand (Auckland). Scotland (women) used substitutes for the first time. SWHA received travel grant aid from the Scottish Education Department and from Usher/Vaux Fund for training.
1965	SHA receive £250 from Foreign Office to travel to		

First SWHA National Coach appointed.
Eileen Hyndman, SWHA, elected President of IFWHA.

First women's league hockey played in East District.

1972

The men's Associations of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, ceased to be represented as of right on the HRB.

E. Wall, previously SHA representative since 1969, appointed to HRB.

Scotland women defeat England by 2-1, at Wembley before 50,000 spectators, winning unofficial HCs championship for first time.

Note: Because of noise from spectators, a horn was used off the pitch to reinforce the umpires' whistles!
First Scottish men's club to enter European Club Championship - Harris Academy FP (eleventh place from twelve).

Eric Watt (Aberdeen GSFP - 52 caps for Scotland) appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland, to the first Scottish Sports Council (until 1974).

Formation of Scottish Schoolgirls Hockey Association (SSHA).

1973

SWHA changed their constitution to allow teams to play for trophies.

1st HCs Women's Under 23 Tournament.

Scotland men entered 1st European Nations Indoor Cup - qualified for finals.

1st SHA Indoor Cup for clubs - winners Edinburgh Civil Service. Later as Granwood and then MIM win cup every year up to 1986. First sponsored club in Scotland.

SWHA touring team play first ever match on an artificial surface against a Great Lakes XI, at Ohio University (Scots won 2-1) Also played on artificial surface at Kalamazoo.

1974

Midlands win 1st Women's District Championship.

Scotland men playing in 1st European Indoor Nations Cup Finals, held in West Berlin, finished fourth.

Home Countries Championship (men) abandoned when England withdraw. Schoolboys' Home Countries' tournament continued.

Scotland men finished seventh (out of 21 countries participating), in 2nd European Nations Cup held in Madrid. Travel Grant-Aid from SSC.

1975

SWHA 75th Anniversary - hosts to the 11th IFWHA Conference & Tournament at Peffermill, Edinburgh, with final at Meadowbank.

The largest hockey tournament ever held (22 teams) and officially designated the 1st Women's World Cup. Caps were awarded to Scottish players - a first at IFWHA events. The Royal Bank of Scotland Quaich was won by England and is now the FIH World Cup

Trophy (women). Scotland finished in tenth place.
Chief officials of IFWHA and FIH meet in Edinburgh, to discuss moves towards the integration of the two international organisations. The meeting agreed that there should be one Hockey Rules Board to control the Rules of the Game for both men and women. Publication of first joint rule book by HRB.
Award of MBE to Mrs Eileen Hyndman for services to Scottish Hockey - first Royal Award to hockey in Scotland.

1st District and Reserve Scotsman Cup competitions for men's clubs and 1st men's National (Outdoor) League - winners Edinburgh Civil Service (now MIM), who also won league for next seven seasons consecutively.

1st National League sponsor - Bank of Scotland for three seasons.

1976

SHA 75th Anniversary Tournament (six top European nations), held at Peffermill, Edinburgh, in April. First day cancelled - snow! Sponsorship by Lothian Regional Council.

Dunfermline College of Physical Education - First SWHA Club Championship winners.

Scotland men win 1st Home Countries Indoor Championship. England v Scotland at Crystal Palace, and Scotland v Wales at Bell's Centre, Perth - both matches televised and team sponsored by Bell's Whisky. Championship also won in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1986 - competition abandoned after 1989

Formal discussions begin between chief officials of SWHA and SHA about areas of co-operation.

1977 to Merger in 1989

1977

Anne Gulland SWHA, appointed first Hon. Treasurer of newly formed GB Women's Hockey Board (remained in office until 1996).

1st Schoolgirls' Home Countries Quadrangular Tournament.

1st SHA Youth Hockey Cups (now SHU U14, U16 and U18 Youth Cups).

Award of Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal to Jean Calder for services to women's hockey.

Scotland men qualify for European U21 finals for 1st time - finish seventh from eight countries at Folkestone Finals.

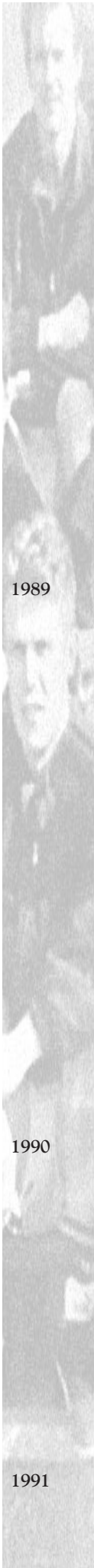
1st SWHA Club indoor championship - won by Perthshire Ladies.

1978

Edinburgh Ladies first Scottish club to enter European Women's Club Championship (outdoor), in Barcelona - sixth place.

Scotland men, after qualifying, finished eleventh out

	of twelve nations, in the 3rd European Nations Cup played at Hanover, on natural grass. At the 1st Champions Trophy in Lahore, Chris Sutherland and Billy McLean win Bronze medals with GB. Scotland women play first international match on artificial grass at Limburg, Germany.	1st SWHA National League for Clubs - first winners Glasgow Western. Won title for the following 14 seasons, until 1996-97.
1979	1st Glenfiddich Invitation Indoor Hockey Tournament held in Glasgow, played annually, until 1994, and was the best-known indoor tournament world-wide. BBC Television cameras covered the event every year. Anne Gulland appointed to SSC (until 1990). Glasgow Western win Bronze medals in European Women's (Outdoor) Club Championship at The Hague. SWHA participate in 12th IFWHA Conference & Tournament held in Vancouver, Canada.	1983 Scotland men placed seventh in 4th European Nations Cup Finals, played at Amstelveen, Netherlands (12 nations). Scotland women participated in the women's World Cup Tournament, jointly sponsored by IFWHA and FIH, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Scotland took eighth place in this, the final event held under the auspices of the IFWHA. FIH and IFWHA merge into one Federation, the FIH, for all hockey. Eileen Hyndman elected FIH Vice President.
1980	Scotland men won Bronze medals at 3rd European Indoor Cup finals held in Zurich, Switzerland Canada men visit Scotland. Scotland lose 1-2 in Edinburgh. First artificial grass (water-based) surface laid in Scotland at Helenvale, Glasgow. Five Nations Junior World Cup Qualifier (men) held on pitch shortly after opening. Glasgow Western win Silver medals in European Women's Club Championship A Division (outdoor) in Barcelona. First joint Hockey Rules Board, E Wall appointed to new Board, and elected to FIH Council (first SHA appointment) and re-elected at subsequent FIH Congresses to date. SWHA and SHA opened first office in Edinburgh in Scottish Sports Council premises, with two separate salaried administrators, both former Presidents - Jean Calder SWHA and Jimmy Walker SHA. SWHA host 50th Anniversary IFWHA Tournament and Celebration Dinner at Ayr. Sponsored by the Royal Bank of Scotland and Kyle and Carrick District Council.	1984 One Scottish player, Vervan Pappin (RAF) in GB Bronze medal team at Los Angeles, Olympics. Scotland women entered 1st European Women's Nations Cup held at Lille, France - finished in sixth place, from 12 competing countries. Award by FIH jointly to the SWHA and SHA of Pablo Negre Trophy for outstanding services to hockey. SWHA affiliate to FIH, following merger of IFWHA with FIH. Scotland U21 women finish seventh (from eight) in first appearance in European U21 Nations Cup, played in Dundee. 4th European Nations Indoor Cup (men) held in Edinburgh. Scotland finished in fourth place - event televised. Scotland (women) finish in fourth place in European Nations Indoor Cup in London.
	SWHA and SHA opened first office in Edinburgh in Scottish Sports Council premises, with two separate salaried administrators, both former Presidents - Jean Calder SWHA and Jimmy Walker SHA. SWHA host 50th Anniversary IFWHA Tournament and Celebration Dinner at Ayr. Sponsored by the Royal Bank of Scotland and Kyle and Carrick District Council.	1986 Scotland women take tenth place in Women's World Cup finals held in Amsterdam. Tim Morrison appointed Chairman of GB Men's Olympic Committee (until 1994).
1981	Scotland women enter, for the first time, the 3rd European Nations Indoor Cup and win Silver medals, in West Berlin, losing to West Germany in the final. Glasgow Western win Silver medals in European Club Championship A Division (outdoor) in Brussels. George Black (Stepps), Scotland goalkeeper (47 caps & GB), received MacRobert Thistle Award.	1987 Scotland women sixth in 5th European Nations Indoor Cup, Germany. Scotland men eighth in 5th European Nations Cup played in Moscow. Scotland women sixth in 2nd European Nations Cup in London.
1982	Scotland men win Silver medals at the First European U21 Nations Indoor Cup, held in Vienna, losing to Austria in the final. Award of OBE to Ernest Wall for services to Scottish hockey.	1988 SWHA and SHA appoint Joint Administrator - offices move to SSC HQ at South Gyle, Edinburgh. Scotland men fourth in European Nations Indoor Cup in Vienna. "Hockey Across Scotland" - 26 hour hockey marathon sponsored by Scottish Citylink Coaches One Scottish player (GK - Vervan Pappin) in GB Gold medal men's team in Seoul Olympics. Scotland provides four players to first GB Women's



Olympic team in Seoul Olympics which finishes in fourth place. Moira McLeod, Alison Ramsay, Wendy Fraser (Glasgow Western), Caroline Jordan (Hyndland). Moira McLeod scores first GB Olympic goal.

1st SWSHA National League Cup - won by Hyndland Scotland U21 (women) finish 6th (from eight) at Junior European Nations Cup, Paris.

Scotland U21 (men) finish 8th (from eight) in similar competition in Santander.

Glasgow Western win Bronze medals at European Club Championship (outdoor) held at Bloemendaal, Netherlands.

1st SWSHA Indoor National League - winners Glasgow Western.

Central District disbanded.

Merger in 1989 to end of the Century

1989

Merger of SWSHA and SHA as Scottish Hockey Union .

President - Wendy McLean, Chairman - Alistair Gray.

SWSHA had 120 clubs, 6 District Associations, the Orkney and Shetland Hockey Associations and the Scottish Schoolgirls Hockey Association and SHA had 79 affiliated clubs, 5 District Associations, and the Scottish Youth Hockey Board.

Glasgow Western win Silver medals at the European Club Championship A Division (outdoor), held at Wassenaar, Netherlands and also for the subsequent years 1990, 1991 and 1992.

Scotland (women) placed seventh in Inter-Continental Cup competition (World Cup Qualifier) in New Delhi.

Evlyn Raistrick appointed to HRB, Ernest Wall re-appointed - both re-appointed 1992 and again in 1996.

1990

MIM win Bronze medals in 1st European Indoor Club Championship (men) (16 clubs participating), held in Amiens, France. Glasgow Western were fourth placed (13 clubs) in 1st European Indoor Club Championship (women) held at Groningen, Netherlands.

Alison Ramsay appointed to the Scottish Sports Council (until 1993).

Scotland (women) win Bronze medals at 6th European Indoor Nations Cup finals held at Elmshorn, Germany.

1991

SHU stage 1st World Invitation Men's Indoor Tournament at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow - winners Australia. Two day event for eight countries, sponsored by Glasgow Sports Promotion Council and

Glenfiddich Whisky.

Alistair Gray received SSC Service to Sport Award.

Scotland men win Bronze medals at 6th European Indoor Nations Cup, held in Birmingham, England.

Stewart Smith (Goalkeeper, Edinburgh Civil Service and Grange) attains 100 caps (indoor) for Scotland - a world record.

Glasgow Western win Bronze medals at European Indoor Club Championship held at Amiens and win Bronze medals again in 1992 at Russelsheim, Germany

First Hockey Team Sports Co-ordinator, Gill Messenger appointed, funded by SSC and based in SHU office.

Pakistan men visit Scotland, Scotland lose 1-5, played at Helenvale, Glasgow.

Scotland take fifth place at 3rd European Women's Nations Cup (outdoor), played in Brussels. Scotland men fail to qualify, for the first time, for the European Cup, played in Paris.

1992

Great Britain win Bronze medals in Barcelona Olympics, with Scotland supplying three players - Susan Fraser, Alison Ramsay and Wendy Fraser - all Glasgow Western. Team coached by Dennis Hay ex-Scotland and GB Olympic international player, and of Aberdeen GSFP, Western and Inverleith. Dennis Hay selected as Scottish Coach of the Year - first for hockey and later presented with the award of UK National Coach of the Year by the Princess Royal in November in London .

Wendy McLean appointed Chairman of GB Women's Olympic Committee (until 1996), also received SSC Service to Sport Award.

Jean Robertson - first Scottish umpire to receive FIH Gold Whistle for umpiring 100 international matches Scotland (women) take second place in Inter-Nations Cup Tournament (World Cup Preliminary), held in Singapore, losing to France in penalty shoot-out in the final but fail to qualify from Inter-Continental Cup, Philadelphia to World Cup Finals in 1993.

Torrie Stockbrokers sponsor National League (men and women) - £30,000 over three years - first year received £10,000 Sportsmatch award.

1993

First appearance of Scotland senior men, outwith Europe - playing in World Cup Qualifier play-off in Cairo, Egypt, against Malaysia - lose the first two matches and fail to qualify (but defeat Egypt in a "friendly").

Alistair Gray elected to Executive of European Hockey Federation - re-elected 1997, also Chairman EHF Development Committee (retired as Chairman 1998).

Scotland U21 men and women play in FIH Junior World Cups, both for the first time, played at Terrassa,

Spain, after qualifying from 1992 European Qualifiers Offices of SHU transferred to premises rented from the University of Edinburgh at 48 The Pleasance, Edinburgh.

Evlyn Raistrick (SHU Chairman) appointed to the SSC for four years and re-appointed 1997 for a further four years.

Scotland women win last Home Countries championship. Home Countries Women Hockey Board disbanded.

SHU granted 'Approved Centre Status', by Scotvec, allowing the award of SVQs.

1994

Edinburgh Ladies win Bronze medal at European Indoor Club Championship, held at Russelsheim.

Scotland (men) win European Nations Qualifying tournament (outdoor) held in Gibraltar.

1995

Scotland (women) sixth in European Nations Cup, Scotland (men) eleventh, and both qualify for World Cup Preliminary Tournaments.

Scotland, together with a few other countries, experiment with no offside in all domestic hockey, persuading the HRB to experiment world-wide with a no offside rule from August, 1996.

Retirement of Alison Ramsay from international play, as the holder at that time of the world record for international appearances - 157 Scottish and 100 GB caps. Received MacRobert Thistle Award.

Appointment of first Director of Hockey - Brent Deans from Australia.

Niall Sturrock appointed an FIH certified Coach - first for Scotland.

1996

Evlyn Raistrick Tournament Director at Women's Olympic Hockey Tournament, Atlanta USA.

SHU form Centenary Committee.

1st club owned artificial pitch opened by Western (oldest men's club founded in 1898).

GB take fourth place in Atlanta Olympics, with 3 Scots players - Rhona Simpson (Edinburgh Ladies), Susan Fraser and Pauline Robertson (both Bonagrass Grove).

Craig Madden awarded FIH Golden Whistle for umpiring 100 international matches.

SHU obtain sponsorship by Kookaburra.

Consultation on Scottish Youth Hockey, chaired by SSC.

First SHU Youth Development Officer - Benny O'Brien.

Scotland women finished fourth in World Cup Preliminary Tournament (12 nations) held at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and qualify for World Cup Qualifier in Zimbabwe. Scottish (men) playing in Cagliari, Sardinia, finish eleventh (from 14) and fail to qualify Andrew Scoular appointed FIH certified Coach.

Alistair Gray appointed by SSC as Chairman of Scottish Sport World Class Group.

Anne Gulland received SSC service to Sport Award 1996.

Intriguing statistics. At the end of 1996, both Scotland (women) and Scotland (men) had each played 401 official senior international matches (outdoor)

	<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Drew</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>GF</i>	<i>GA</i>
Women						
1901-96	401	145	53	203	726	876
Men						
1902-96	401	124	61	216	543	904

1997

Scotland host, in Glasgow, 1st World Inter-Cities Indoor Championship (men) won by Madrid. Australia, USA, and South African men's indoor teams tour Scotland.

Edinburgh Ladies win National League title, displacing Glasgow Western, who had won 14 consecutive league titles.

Gordonians win 'last' *Scotsman* Cup - Scotsman sponsorship of Cup ceased.

Glasgow Western make their 18th consecutive appearance in European Club Championship at The Hague finishing fourth.

Clydesdale obtain Lottery Sports Fund award for new artificial pitch.

Wendy McLean appointed Vice-President of newly constituted GB Olympic Hockey Board (men and women).

First award from LSF Talented Athlete Programme to Scotland women players of £190,000 as individual awards for preparation and participation in World Cup Qualifier in Zimbabwe - August 1997. Allowed players to be temporarily "full-time" athletes.

British Petroleum supported three Youth outdoor training camps in Summer 1997, for boys and girls.

Scotland women win Bronze medals in World Cup Qualifier, held at Harare, Zimbabwe and qualify for 9th World Cup Finals to be held at Utrecht, Netherlands in May, 1998. Susan Lawrie nominated as goalkeeper of the tournament.

Three year sponsorships by Bank of Scotland of Youth Hockey Development Network and RAF Careers of Scottish Youth Hockey Cup.

Dundee International Sports Complex opened at Maryfield, comprising 1 wet-based pitch, 1 sand-filled pitch and one indoor hall.

1998

2nd World Invitation Indoor Inter-Cities Tournament held in Glasgow won by team representing Glasgow. BBC Scotland transmitted recorded highlights on prime time.

Mike Gilbert, Scottish Women's International Team Coach, awarded Scottish Coach of the Year.

Tilney Fund Management and Stockbroking Co gave £13,000 sponsorship to the SSSHA towards coaching of U16 and U18 squads.

Menzieshill hosted Euro Men's Indoor Club Championship B Division at Dundee International Sports Centre - finished third, just failing to gain promotion. Television coverage was provided by Sky and Grampian.

British Petroleum sponsored Multi-Sport Performance Camp at Inverclyde for U16 & U18 training squad members, boys and girls.

Ahead of playing in World Cup, the Scottish Office hosted a reception in Edinburgh Castle, for the Scottish women's squad and Argentinean visitors, with the Scottish Minister for Sport present.

Scotland women finish in tenth place at the Women's World Cup, Utrecht - awarded the FIH Women's Fair Play Trophy (Josselin de Jong Trophy).

Western men win Division C of European Club Champions League, and win promotion to Division B, thus completing a treble with the National League title and Scottish Cup win.

SHU move office to Moray House Campus, Cramond, Edinburgh.

At the 1998 AGM, the Scottish Schoolgirls & Youth Hockey Association and Scottish Youth Hockey Board merged under the auspices of the SHU.

£30,000 sponsorship of kit by Jerzees of Livingston.

SHU tartan officially registered with Scottish Tartans Authority.

Scotland men host 5-Nations' European qualifier at Dundee International Sports Centre, but finish third and fail to qualify for Euro Nations Finals.

Launch of Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS) by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Donald Dewar. Alistair Gray appointed as Chairman of the SIS Board with Alison Ramsay appointed as one of the eight Board members. Hockey chosen as one of the seven core sports.

Commonwealth Games 1998, Kuala Lumpur - team sports included for the first time (hockey, rugby and cricket) - the women's team entry was approved by the Commonwealth Games Council of Scotland but not the men's team who were named as first reserve by the FIH. Scotland (women) just failed to finish in top four - no place matches played.

Janice McDonald umpired her 100th international match during the 13th Asian Games, Bangkok - the third Scottish umpire along with Jean Robertson and Craig Madden to reach the 100 caps.

1999

SHU host 2nd World Indoor Classic (men) sponsored by Glasgow City Council.

SHU host 1st Indoor Inter-Cities Tournament (women) in Perth.

Menzieshill win the Euro Indoor Club Championship B in Prague and gain promotion to the A Division.

Official launch of Millennium Festival in Scotland - SHU to receive £18,000 for Centenary International Tournament.

Official announcement of Lottery Sports Fund Award of £1.6m to the University of Edinburgh for £3.2m development of a National Hockey Centre.

1st official European U16 and U18 Competitions.

Scottish Cup victories for Scotland's oldest clubs, Edinburgh Ladies and Western, came in their respective centenary seasons - Western winning every match in the National League - a unique feat. For Edinburgh Ladies it was a poignant farewell as a club - a merger with Grange followed.

SHU appoint General Manager - Colin Grahamslaw.

Janet Jack (162) and Sue Fraser (159) overtake the previous record of 157 caps held by Alison Ramsay.

Scottish Institute of Sports appoint Hockey High Performance coach - Steve Colledge.

Scotland (Women) finish 6th in European Cup in Koln and qualify for World Cup (2002 - Australia) but not for the 2003 European Cup - Scotland was unsuccessful in its bid to host the event and only the top five qualified.

Janice McDonald awarded Golden Whistle during the FIH 75th Anniversary celebrations in Alexandria, Egypt and umpired FIH Presidents XI v Australia, world champions.

Evlyn Raistrick awarded FIH Diploma of Merit.



Janice McDonald (right) with colleague Janice McLintock (Canada)

Photo: Peter Luck, World Hockey



Chapter 2 - Club Formation

CLUBS

Hockey Clubs

Without clubs, there would be no Scottish Hockey Union. Clubs formed the original Scottish Women's Hockey Association in 1900 and the Scottish Hockey Association in 1901. Clubs still in existence from these early days are Edinburgh Ladies (1898), Western (Men) (1898), Cochrane Park (1899) Western Women (mixed club 1899), Aberdeen (1900), St Andrews University Women (1900), Aberdeen University Men (1901), and the Men's and Women's teams of Edinburgh University (1901).

The information concerning the dates of the formation of clubs was collected some three years ago either from the clubs themselves or in some cases from official records held by the SHU. A number of clubs were reformed after featuring in earlier years and records have been lost - accordingly a few clubs may be older than can be authenticated. Clubs no longer in existence have not been listed.

The following clubs (opposite) have or will shortly celebrate 100 years of existence -

MEN

Western (1898)
Aberdeen (1900)
Cochrane Park (1899 - as Milliken Park)
Aberdeen University (1901)
Edinburgh University (1901)
Glasgow University (1902)
Clydesdale (1902 - as Cartha)
St Andrews University (1904)
Grange (1905 - as Edinburgh Northern)
Dumfries (1907 - as Crichton Royal)

WOMEN

Edinburgh Ladies (1898)
Hawick (1899 - as mixed club)
Western (1899 - as mixed club)
St Andrews University (1900)
Edinburgh University (1901)
Glasgow University (1904)
Aberdeen University (1904)
Hillhead (1906)
Madras College FP (1908)

MERGED CLUBS

NAME	DATE OF FORMATION	NAME	DATE OF FORMATION
	Men's Club / Women's Club		Men's Club / Women's Club
Ayr	1953 / 1928	Lochaber	1993
Dundee Wanderers	1934 / 1995	MIM Edinburgh / Royal High Gymnasts	1998 (1958 as
Giffnock/Hutchesons	1919 (as Whitecraigs) / 1926		Edinburgh Civil Service
Hazlehead	1935 / 1990		/ 1922 as Edinburgh Gymnasts)
Inveresk	1967 (as Crudens) / 1991	Monklands	1978
Inverurie	1985 / 1993	Peebles	1994 / 1923
Livingston / West Lothian	1985 / 1940	Stirling Wanderers	1976 / 1986
		Waverley (formerly Broughton HSFP) / Eskside	1961 / 1992



C h a p t e r 2 - C l u b F o r m a t i o n

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS and DATES of FORMATION at September 1999

WOMEN'S CLUBS

NAME	DATE OF FORMATION	NAME	DATE OF FORMATION
Aberdeen Bon Accord	1972	Greenock	1946
Aberdeen Grammar School FP	1986	Grove	1920
Aberdeen Ladies	1926	Haddington	1925
Aberdeen University	1904	Hawick	1899
Aberdeen Wanderers	1951	Helensburgh	1983
Ardrossan Academy FP	1923	Highland (formerly Inverness Ladies)	1977
Argyle	1992	Hillhead	1906
Arran	1989	Hyndland	1922
Bell Baxter FP	1931	Irvine	1930
Berwick (Re-formed)	1977	Jedburgh	1976
Blairgowrie HSFP	1931	Kelburne	1980
Boroughmuir	1922	Kelso	1960
Brechin Thistle Ladies	1995	Kinlossie Ladies	1993
BP Grangemouth	1959	Kinross Ladies	1974
Broomhill	1985	Lanark	1980
Cartha	1926	Langholm (re-formed)	1995
Central Wanderers	1965	Lewisvale Ladies	1995
Coldstream	1990	Liberton	1971
Cumbernauld	1969	Lyndehurst	1974
Cumnock	1993	Mackie Academy FP (re-formed)	1982
Dalziel High School FP	1923	Madras College FP	1908
Dumfries	1926	Melrose (re-formed)	1963
Dunbar	1981	Menzieshill	1979
Dundee HSFP	1932	Merlins (formerly Aberdeen HSFP))	1976
Dundee University	1973	Moray (formerly Eglinton Ladies)	1981
Dunfermline	1920	Orkney Ladies Association (8 Clubs)	1948
East Kilbride	1955	Perthshire Ladies	1976
Edinburgh Civil Service	1958	Pilton Sporting Club	1991
Edinburgh University	1901	Port Glasgow	1986
Eglinton	1990	Preston Lodge	1970
Ellon Ladies	1985	Robert Gordon's University	1994
Eskvale	1976	Ross High Ladies (formerly Tranent)	1981
Ferguslie	1950	Selkirk (re-formed)	1938
Forfar	1971	Shetland Ladies Association (7 Clubs)	1948
Forrester (formerly Telford Ladies)	1971	St Andrews University (formerly St Regulus)	1900
Gala (Re-formed)	1960	Stepps	1990
George Heriot's FP	1985	Stirling University	1967
Giffnock North	1967	Strathclyde University	1961
Girvan	1982	Tayside Ladies (formerly Perth Academy FP)	1924
Glasgow Academicals	1996	Trinity	1926
Glasgow High Kelvinside	1990	Uddingston	1974
Glasgow University	1904	Vale of Leven	1927
Glasgow Western (re-formed 1928)	1899	Watsonian Ladies (formerly Merchants)	1933
Grange Edinburgh Ladies	1999	Whitfield HSFP	1980
(formerly Grange Western Wanderers - 1919 & Edinburgh Ladies - 1898)			



C h a p t e r 2 - C l u b F o r m a t i o n

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS and DATES of FORMATION at September 1999

MEN'S CLUBS

NAME	DATE OF FORMATION	NAME	DATE OF FORMATION
Aberdeen	1900	Hazlehead (formerly Centralians & Aberdeen Academy FP)	1935
Aberdeen Grammar School FP	1911	Helensburgh	1973
Aberdeen University	1901	Heriot-Watt University	1960
Alloa (formerly Patons & Baldwins)	1925	Highland	1922
Alness	1987	Hillhead	1970
Anchor	1923	Inveresk (formerly Crudens)	1967
City of Glasgow Eastbank (formerly Eastbank Academy FP)	1957	Inverleith	1917
Clydebank (formerly Clydebank Technical College)	1967	Irvine (formerly Kilmarnock 1963)	1982
Clydesdale (as Cartha)	1902	Kelburne	1969
Cochrane Park (as Milliken Park)	1899	Kinloss	1939
College of Agriculture	1948	Kirkcaldy	1961
Cosmos	1989	M B C	1996
Cults/Deeside	1977	Madras College FP	1962
Cumbernauld	1972	Menzieshill	1969
Dumfries (formerly Crichton Royal)	1907	Monifieth	1985
Dundee East	1987	Monklands	1992
Dundee University	1968	Moray	1986
Dundee Wanderers	1934	Morgan Academy FP	1923
Dunfermline Carnegie	1909	Motherwell	1987
Earlshall Knights	1988	Perthshire (formerly Perth)	1920
East Kilbride/Avondale	1968	Reivers	1933
Edinburgh University	1901	Renfrew (formerly Babcock & Wilcox)	1925
Ellon Gordon	1989	Rosyth Civil Service	1959
Fishheads	1981	St Andrew's University	1904
Forfar	1975	Stepps	1913
Glasgow Academicals	1996	Stewarts Melville FP	1987
Glasgow University	1902	Stirling University	1973
Gordonians	1911	Strathclyde University (formerly Royal College	
Graeme HSFP	1987	of Science & Technology)	1921
Grange (Formerly Edinburgh Northern)	1905	Uddingston (formerly Bellshill)	1930
Grangemouth (formerly ICI)	1932	United WS (formerly Glasgow Asians)	1976
Granite City	1998	Watsonians	1924
(formerly Ruthrieston & Westburn)		Western	1898
Greenock (formerly Bridge of Weir & Clutha)	1921		
Grove/DHSFP (as Grove FP)	1929		
Harris FP	1922		



CHAPTER 3 - INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY

MEN AND WOMEN, 1901/2 TO 1939

Introduction

In this period of nearly forty years to the start of World War II in September 1939, the highlights of the season for both the SHA and the SWHA were the annual matches against England, Ireland and Wales. These matches, although producing a league table, were regarded as being of a friendly persuasion and accordingly, the respective championships were regarded as being unofficial. The Associations had firm policies against official competitive hockey, both domestic and international. Scotland, both men and women, was the last of the four Home Countries to take up the international challenge of the other Home Countries, who all had already played several seasons of international matches.

Apart from the overseas forays made by the Scottish women to the IFWHA Conferences and Tournaments in the 1930s, there was little contact with other countries, the exception for the men being the 1908 Olympic Games. There was a mysterious encounter with a match against France, won by Scotland 5 - 2. The match was played on the Northern Cricket Ground, Liverpool, the mystery being that no reason can be found in old papers as to why Scotland played a "home" match on English soil. At a guess, it could have been an attempt to split travelling distance and the SHA paid "extra expenses" to the French, including an official dinner although the match was a financial loss. Presumably the match was arranged at the 1908 Olympic Games. The French were unable to offer a return fixture due to financial difficulties, but more realistically because of the difficulties and time taken for travel.

It was assumed that hockey in the British Isles was the best in the world and British hockey remained in that blissful ignorance until post-World War II events proved how far the men, in particular, had fallen behind progress in other parts of the world. Women players had at least met some of their contemporaries, notably in Denmark, South Africa and USA and the English women retained their dominance of the game until the late 1970s. For the men it was a different story, as will be told later.

Note: International Appearances

A complete record of all international caps is kept in the SHU office and, for reasons of space, the very extensive lists are not produced here. However the text does mention players who have been prominent in Scottish international teams throughout the century.

First International Matches - Women

The Irish women sportingly challenged Scotland, and in April 1901, the Scottish women's team, as early hockey tourists, took the field for the first time in Dublin and lost 2-0, a very respectable score. The Scottish team two days later defeated the hitherto unbeaten Leinster Ladies 2-1. These intrepid boat-travelling hockey tourists were truly pioneers in every sense of the word. Thus international hockey was launched, with all of the Home Countries being played the following year. In 1902 the team defeated Wales 4-0 at Wrexham and then played their first matches on home soil, drawing 0-0 with Ireland in Glasgow and being beaten by England 4-0 in Edinburgh. Thus the pattern of annual matches began, lasting until the early 1990's when England withdrew from these annual fixtures.

Crowd of 4000 at England v Scotland *The Ladies Field, 1906*

Had anyone ventured a few years ago to hazard the prediction that a ladies international hockey match would one day draw 4000 spectators, such person's reward would have been instant derision. And yet this is just what has come to pass, because that is the number of spectators that lined the ropes at Old Deer Park, Richmond for the match between England and Scotland on Monday, March 12th. This is needless to say a new record and also a very eloquent token of the ever-growing popularity of hockey with the ladies. Of the 4000, the large majority were members of the fair sex and of these one was delighted to note, many hundred schoolgirls. Watching good hockey is the best way to learn the game and to become imbued with a proper zeal for it. The weather was a most faithful reproduction of the meteorological forecasts - a north-westerly wind, rain, snow, sleet and fine intervals. Two absolutely first-class umpires had been secured in Messrs Baker and Clapham. The former is the chosen umpire for the men's international matches. The umpires paid a most gracious compliment to the ladies by sparing use of the whistle. But where did they get their whistles from? Were they specially made of such delicate note to fit the occasion? We have never listened to such dainty chirruping as these whistles trilled forth - such a contrast to the strident piping of the lady umpires whistle!



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey



1901 - 1st Women's International Team v Ireland
(from left) M. Harvey, M. Simson, F. Tod, E. Wedgewood, D. Rutherford
H. Moir, J. Stewart (Captain), I. Shaw
D. Robertson, W. Littlejohn, E. Lindsey

The photograph lists the names of the first international players, but also listed were two substitutes (sic) - I Stewart (Edinburgh Ladies) & J Hutcheson (Kirkcaldy). There is no record as to whether the substitutes played in the international match. Miss F Todd at centre half was a sixth form schoolgirl and the team wore dark purple frieze skirts (with ornate belt buckle) and paler purple blouses with white collars and cravats to match the blouses. Completing the ensemble was a thistle badge on the upper left sleeve - very fashionable. This was the start of the use of purple by all Scottish women's teams until the colour was reluctantly abandoned in the 1980s, owing to difficulties of supplying material in this colour.



1901 - Cartoon-1st Women's International

First International Matches - Men

The men made their first appearance on the international field in the spring of 1902 when they played Ireland in Belfast, losing 2-0. England and Wales were first encountered in 1903 to set the pattern of fixtures until the early 1970s, when England pulled out of the regular annual meetings, except, of course, for the interruptions caused by the World Wars.

In the Early Days - Men

A well-known doggerel of the time reflected, perhaps somewhat exaggeratedly, the kind of spirit in which the game was played:

"When the ball is rolled from touch
Mark your man!
Don't be gentle overmuch
Mark your man!
Whirl your cudgel in the air
Anyhow and anywhere
And on any spot that's bare
Mark your man!"



1903 - Earliest photograph of a Scottish XI Scotland v Ireland 0-6, Glasgow 1903
Front Row: G.F. Henderson, J.G. Allan, A.E. Balfour, F. Burnett Stuart, D. Gray
Back Row: D. Lean, F.M. Hannay, W. Robertson, G.W. Blackwood, A.C.M. Muirhead, J. Harper Orr



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

Comparison of Styles - *Extract from The Complete Hockey Player* Eustace E White, 1909

Scotland (Men) are in a very different case from the other home countries. Hockey - that is, modern hockey - is a comparatively new game to the Scotch (sic), so new indeed that their international experience of the game dates only from the second year of the 20th century. So their hockey style and reputation are yet to build. Their ranks are not yet fed from the public schools and universities, as in England and Ireland, because the Scottish schools devote their winter energies almost entirely to football, and only here and there to hockey, and then but a mild way, while to undergraduates the game has not yet appealed so strongly. And then Scottish affections are given so loyally and so naturally to golf, that hockey can win its way only by forced matches. Hitherto the game has drawn its recruits chiefly from those who are the flotsam, as it were, of other sports, players who, having perhaps earned distinction in other fields and having lost the keen edge of their skill and enthusiasm, turn to hockey for consolation and an outlet for their athletic energy. But hockey is worth, the very best that a country can give it, and there are signs that the Scottish are beginning to realise this. The play of the Scottish international teams is far more like that of the Irish than of the English. The style of the last named is the growth of long years, a national style which has taken a decade on decade to produce. The Scotch team have made extraordinary progress, and they are quick to learn, but hitherto their guide has been the light of nature rather than any clearly defined and scientific ideal. They do better against the English than against the Irish. They cannot play the Irishmen at their own game, although they try to, while they do not attempt to play the Englishmen at a game which is outside their capacity. Their dash is grand, of the sort that sweeps opponents of their feet and where the players are on the right side of thirty, their pace and quickness tremendous. In the race after England and Ireland, they have out-distanced Wales. Their aptitude for the game is decide, and if the conditions of the game were more like those in England, they would soon come near to the latter in style and proficiency than even the Irish. The caution and mental sobriety of the Scotch are far more likely to lead to a methodical and scientific style of play than the Irish impetuosity.

First Win - Women

Scotland's women recorded their first international victory in 1902 when they defeated Wales at Wrexham on "a fearful field of mud" which had followed "touring" matches on the way against English sides Northern Counties and Midlands. Their first victory on home soil was also against Wales in Glasgow in 1903. The year 1905 was notable for a victory over Ireland 4-3 in Dublin and a 1-1 draw against England in Edinburgh, but the Welsh match that year was cancelled owing to extreme weather conditions.

The Auld Enemy

Of course, in those early days, the main aim of both women's and men's teams was to beat England. The women accomplished this feat first in 1909, with a victory of 4-1 in Edinburgh. This achievement was not to be repeated until 1933, when the English team was defeated 2-1 on English soil at Merton Abbey. These were the only two victories in thirty-three matches played against England up to 1939, although an honourable draw had been obtained 1-1 in Edinburgh in 1905. During the period, the Scotswomen had a good record against Ireland (won 15, lost 13, drew 5) and an excellent record against the Welsh (Won 19, lost 3) - no matches 1905, 1909-14 and 1919 - 23.



1909 - Richmond.

That the English were not happy about the 1909 match result was evident as, in a published newspaper report, they accused the Scottish team of rough play and being awarded two goals, one of which they stated was from a blatant offside position and the other being kicked into the scoring circle! The match was, incidentally, umpired by John Burt, the Scottish men's international goalkeeper and a regular international umpire, assisted by two linesmen. By contrast, however, the English paid generous tribute to their opponents in 1933, praising the tenacious and spirited play of the Scots.



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

Fitness Advice

Letter from the SWHA in 1907 to selected Internationalists:

I have been asked by the Council to send you the enclosed to sign before playing in any International.

The Council has noticed in former years that some players, owing to being tired **before** a match, were not in their best form, therefore they must ask each player chosen to sign the following :

"I undertake for **two** nights before the team starts out to avoid all excitement and fatigue, such as Dancing and Theatre going, and to go to bed at a reasonable time."

In 1924 one of the Rules for International Selection from the SWHA Council was:

"Possible players and reserves must be warned to keep dates free and must not play hockey nor dance **during the week** prior to an International."

For the men, the great day came in Edinburgh in 1912, overcoming their English visitors 2-1, although they had accomplished an "amazing" drawn match in Glasgow (2-2) in 1904. The English captain E B Crockford, in "honour" of the occasion, ceremoniously burnt his stick in the foyer area of the North British Hotel! Scotland had to wait until 1927 for a second victory, when they won a thrilling match in Aberdeen 4-3. The Scottish captain Dr G W M Mackay (Aberdeen University & Wimbledon) having been married the day before in London, started his honeymoon by leading his team in his well-known determined fashion!



1927 - 2nd win v England, Aberdeen 4-3
Back row (l to r) - J. MacDonald, A.C.J. Anderson, C.N.R. Kirkpatrick, H.E.C. Bacon, Mr. J. B. Hamilton (Pres. SHA), J.L. Greig
Front row (l to r) - J.W.L. Dickson, J.N. McDonald, F. Morris, G.W.M. Mackay, (Captain), S.F. Smith, C. Morley Brown



1909 - 1st win v England



1933 - 2nd win v England 1-2 at Merton Abbey
Back row - A. Forrester, E. Herriot, I. Hutchison, N. Campbell, J. Caird, M. Couper
Front row - N. Scott, Mrs. Cleland, M. Langmuir (Captain), M. Harrison, J. Bryce

The feat was repeated two years later in Glasgow, with a tremendous 3-0 result, the last win until the 1960s.

In 1928, the English overwhelmed Scotland in winning 5-0 in Birmingham, which, according to contemporary newspaper reports, might have at least been double figures, but for the brilliance of the Scottish goalkeeper Frank Morris (Inverleith). The Birmingham Post headline read "Morris v England".

Connoisseurs of unique facts may like to note that W E Bryce (Selkirk & Edinburgh Northern), who captained the Scottish/Irish XV at the Rugby Centenary match in 1923 against an English/Welsh XV, was also captain of the Scottish/Irish hockey team against an English/Welsh XI in 1930 in Dublin to mark the opening of the Irish Hockey Union's ground at Londonbridge Road. He was also to be captain of a similar joint side in 1936 to celebrate the Jubilee of the Hockey Association (England), but the match (but not the dinner!) was snowed off. In those days, rugby players often also played hockey, particularly in the Borders.



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

Some Early Playing Personalities Men

Tribute is due to the hardy pioneers of men's international hockey in Scotland. There was G W Blackwood, a formidable presence at centre-half, and captain of the first Scottish XI, retiring after thirteen international appearances. Later came the Olympians of 1908, who are duly praised in the Olympic story, but special mention must be made of the 1908 Scottish captain and centre-half Baird Burt (Rutherglen), whose career spanned the First World War and who gained 33 caps (1905 - 1921) before retiring. Hugh Walker (Ed-University, Carlton & Melrose) and his wing-forward partner Dr G M Elliot (Edinburgh University, Edinburgh Northern & Melrose) were the finest forwards of the day, from around 1908, until 1926, amassing more than 50 caps between them, although Elliott missed the 1908 Olympics. Goalkeeper John Burt, Baird's brother also had a distinguished career, and as SHA President, helped to revive men's hockey post-1919.

Women

The women's international scene in the early years featured a unique playing record, with two trios of sisters playing for Scotland in the same team but, alas, never all six in one match, the nearest being five. Lottie Jones (Lady Aitchison), an excellent half, gained 22 caps (1902/12), Anna Jones (Mrs Ross), noted as a fine centre forward, 15 caps (1903/07) and Alice Jones (Mrs Elliot) 14 caps (1906/1912), were all Midlands players. From the north came the Carnegie sisters, three of whom, Jane, Laura and Patricia, played together in 1906, with Lucy replacing her sister Laura for matches 1907 - 1909. Jane and Patricia had distinguished international careers with 21 and 22 international appearances respectively in the period 1904 to 1914. In the victory over England in 1909, Jane Carnegie and Nan Grieve (South), two outstanding forwards, scored two goals each. In the period up to 1914, Margaret MacFarlane and Charlotte Stevenson (later SWHA President as Mrs Watson) both played on nineteen occasions for Scotland.



1906 - Family Game, Three sisters Carnegie, two sisters Teacher



Overseas Opposition

In the first thirteen to fourteen years, apart from the Scottish men's foray into the 1908 Olympics and a solitary "home" match against France in 1910, no countries outside the British Isles were played by either women or men.



1920 - 1st visit of USA women to Scotland
Top row (l to r) - F. Ross, E.S. Hay, E. Bywater, E. Read, E.M. Rae
2nd top row - Miss Simpson, A.E.W.H.A., C. Cheston, K.S. Macrae, E.J. Scott, K. Maclean, M. MacDougall, M. Taylor, Miss Littlejohn, S.W.H.A. President: 1913-1914, 1919-1923
2nd bottom row - A. Third, I. Clarkston, E.B. Fraley, N. Strathairn (Captain), E. Cheston (Captain), E. Weiner, S. Goodman, P. Ferguson
Bottom row - I.M. Inglis, A. Bergen, M. Cheng



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

The first overseas hockey visitors to Scotland were a women's touring team from the USA, who arrived in 1920, and were soundly defeated 7-1 in Edinburgh. That the Americans were not downhearted was proved when they returned to Dundee in 1924 and Glasgow in 1933, with Scotland emerging victorious 6-3 and 4-3 respectively. Scotland had meanwhile visited the USA in 1931 and 1936, and Denmark in 1933. The next visitors were South Africa, who were defeated 5-1 in Edinburgh in 1927 and 3-2 in Paisley in 1936. The intrepid Scottish hockey women had, however, become serious overseas tourists at IFWHA Conference events in the 1930s. As for the men, although a few clubs had ventured to festivals in the 1930s in England, and Edinburgh University went to Germany, the first international overseas venture was to Holland in 1939.

Personalities in the 20s and 30s - Women

Prominent women international players in the 1920s and 1930s were Miss N S Strathearn (North - 13 caps) and Miss M Langmuir (Mrs Barr - West), who was a permanent fixture in the team from 1923 to 1933, making 36 appearances, including matches against the touring teams of the United States of America and South Africa. Miss O Andrews (North) was a team regular, with 27 caps between 1922 and 1931, as was Miss J C Rankine (Mrs Cameron - West) with thirty-two appearances over the same period, Miss M Morrison (Mrs Rutherford - East) had thirty-two caps and goalkeeper Miss I Clarkson (Mrs Clelland - East) won thirty-five caps. All these players helped Scotland internationally over the difficult period following World War One. Other prominent players were Miss J Bryce (South) and Miss J Caird (East), the full-backs in the 1933 victory over England and Dr N Campbell (East), who scored both of Scotland's goals. To put matters into perspective, the English women suffered only five defeats up to 1939, three by Ireland and two by Scotland, despite playing numerous matches both at home and abroad.



1930's - Marjory Langmuir performing reverse stick tackle - most capped player of her time - 33 caps between 1923-33

The Crowds!

Finally, it should be noted that the women's international matches attracted spectators numbering in thousands. More than 4000 watched the 1933 England-Scotland match, and this attendance persuaded the English to switch their matches to the Oval Cricket Ground, where in 1939 the audience for the same match was around 9000. However, as will be recorded later, this figure was surpassed at least four-fold when matches were transferred to Wembley Stadium. The men's matches did not attract such numbers, but in Birmingham in 1928, "several hundred spectators" were present.



1931 - Spectating in all conditions! - Scotland v Ireland 2-1 at Singer, Paisley

Pitches

Reported frequently over the years was the bad state of most grounds in Scotland and comments were made that the game survived despite the bumps, the mud, the snow (yes, they played on snow-covered grounds), the rain, and the long grass. Only the University grounds of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and St Andrews escaped criticism. International opponents of the era, particularly England, found conditions difficult, coming as they did from "billiard table surfaces" in the south.



1931 - Playing in all conditions! - same match



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

Personalities in the 20s and 30s - Men

Amongst the male players, an outstanding figure was Alistair Anderson (Western), who gained 21 caps in the period 1922-32, and who later became SHA President. H E C Bacon (Western) was a fine forward, whose international career started in 1913 and ended in 1928 after twenty-five appearances. Dr G M Elliott (Edinburgh University, Edinburgh Northern & Melrose) an excellent right wing, also played before and after World War One, gaining 26 caps between 1909 and 1926, while fellow doctor G W M Mackay (Aberdeen University, Wimbledon) made 24 appearances, including one as the winning team captain in the 1927 match against England. Full-back E L McLeod (Cartha - 23 caps) was a resolute defender in the 1930s. Making his debut in 1937 was another full-back, George Sime, who was to gain Olympic fame with Great Britain in 1948.

First Time Abroad - Men

The year 1939 found the men's team making their first journey outwith the British Isles, when they travelled to meet the Netherlands in Amsterdam, a trip lasting four and a half days by train and boat. A chastening 4-0 defeat let the Scots know that hockey in continental Europe was flourishing. An interesting fact from that match was that, in the Scottish defence, appeared Colin Mason (Edinburgh Northern), brother of film actor James Mason; Colin Mason played for Scotland both before and after World War Two.

POST WORLD WAR II Men - 1950s and 1960s

In 1947, the men's Home Countries resumed their annual matches interrupted due to war, from 1940 to 1946. The championship was still regarded as unofficial, but as in earlier years, the continuing ambition of the Scots was to defeat England since their third victory over the "Auld Enemy" in 1929. Drawn matches occurred in Inverness (1948), Guildford (1953), Glasgow (1962), and Ayr (1968). Old Trafford Cricket Ground, Manchester was the venue for the long-awaited victory in 1969 by one goal to nil, followed in 1970 by a 2-0 victory at St Andrews. Scotland won again in Penarth in 1973, and at Southampton the following year, which was the final year of the men's Home Countries regular annual fixtures. Although reasonable crowds of up to four figures were often attracted, particularly for any home match against England, the obverse was that only 100 spectators or so were present to see Scotland's victory at Manchester. The lack of atmosphere in the enormous cricket ground can be imagined! During the years 1947 to 1974, the Scots found it difficult to overcome Ireland, with few victories, although they came to expect wins against Wales.

1950's John MacMinn

I have vivid memories of playing against the Netherlands at Raeburn Place, with many Inverleith players, old and young, in attendance. This ground had seen so many lusty encounters with notable arch rivals - Edinburgh Northern (now Grange) - a club which over the years has made a notable contribution to the game in Scotland with an envious list of capped players. The game with the Netherlands - this particular afternoon was to mark the SHA 50th Anniversary and although we were soundly beaten, I feel sure that the SHA did benefit from the management and discipline of the Dutch team and officials, not to mention the superb skills of the players.



1963 - Scotland v England at Hurlingham 0-2
L to R - Neil Livingstone, Eric Watt, George Black, Gerry Carr, Tony Duncan



1963 - 1st Home Countries Tournament
Top row (l to r) - MacMinn, Robertson, Fowlie, Dr. Ritchie, Lawson, Wall, Carr, Page, Leefe, Mackintosh, Donald, Duncan, Sutherland, Porter, Ramsay, Young
Bottom row - Scott, Black, Livingstone, MacLennan, Colville, Watt, Maitland



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George Black

David Brodie, the Scottish and 1948 Olympic goalkeeper was my idol. When eventually I did take over from Dave, I received a note from him wishing me 'all the best'. The letter was addressed 'George Black, Scotland's hockey goalkeeper, Steppes' and the local postman delivered it to my door!

Eric Watt Tactics!

Having met our fellow players for the first time on the Saturday morning of an international against England, we had the usual hour long practice session, followed by "The" Team Talk! The Captain, Bill Vans Agnew, gave us our instructions on tactics and our individual roles, and what to expect from the opposition. Our confidence was greatly boosted, when we ran out for the first time ever with every member of the team similarly attired in Scottish sweaters, kindly donated by the then President, Col Macintosh. These replaced the usual mixture of well worn club track-suits or sweaters, etc

Travel

Travel was a great new experience to many players. To go to away matches, we borrowed "dad's car" or hired a bus from whoever offered the cheapest deal. To travel to internationals invariably meant squeezing into a car owned by one of the SHA Officials. The most notable journey was travelling to the North of Wales in the President, Jimmy Sutherland's Hillman Minx Calibre, with leaking roof and no heating - in March on a very cold Friday, that journey will forever be frozen in my mind. We did not pour out of the car at journey's end, but the use of ice-picks, would have been very useful!

Accordingly, the oldest championship in the world was consigned to the dustbin of history. Not without regrets as, in many opinions, these matches provided an important training ground for both players and umpires. Even today, our European international hockey colleagues find it puzzling that we do not play each other annually, although it must be said that Ireland and Wales have often provided fairly regular opposition for the Scots over the years since 1974.

It must seem odd for current players that Scotland's first appearances in various European countries were only made in France (1960), Belgium (1961), Germany (1962) and Spain (1967). Other than those opponents, only the Netherlands played Scotland on more occasions. Apart from the visit to Amsterdam in 1939, Scotland travelled to Holland in 1953, 1958 and 1965.

European Opposition and Early European Cups

Scotland's first home victory over European opposition, came in 1958 when, to the surprise of all contemporary pundits, a much fancied Belgian team were defeated by two goals to one on the unlikely venue of Hawick's rugby football ground. The return fixture in 1961 in Brussels, was lost, however. A strong German team came to Peffermill in 1965 and won only 3-2 in a stirring match.

These matches whetted the appetites of the Scots for more, and with the aid of the government financial assistance now available, additional fixtures outwith Scotland could be undertaken. This was important, as in the late 1960s, the Scots were gathering a reputation as difficult opponents, and the forthcoming European Nations Cup to be held in Brussels in 1970 was on the horizon. Results, such as victories against England and a drawn game in Germany, seemed to augur well, and Scotland were seeded seventh (one behind England) for the new event which attracted 19 entries. Unfortunately, the team failed to live up to their hard-earned reputation and finished fifteenth. Defeats against Finland, who had hardly played at all for twenty years, and the USSR, in its first ever hockey match, compounded the disaster. The Soviet players were all ex-bandy players and many played 'cack-handed'! It could all have been so different, had the Scots converted even one of their 51 (yes, fifty-one!) penalty corners awarded to them in all matches played. The Technical Delegate remarked that this was bound to become a world record, and certainly it has never been accomplished since, as far as is known. It is not a record of which to be proud, but it must be unique! Scotland, however, redeemed themselves in the 1974 European Nations' Cup by finishing seventh, only very narrowly failing to reach the semi-finals.

Home Countries - The Final Chapter

By the early 1970s, and now with Scotland and England both affiliated to the International Hockey Federation (FIH), the Hockey Association (England) notified the other three countries that they wished to withdraw from the traditional annual fixtures (outdoor). The English officials (not the players!) were particularly concerned that adverse results against the other British Isles teams would affect their ranking positions in FIH tournaments. Already in 1970, the FIH had inaugurated the first European Nations' Cup, the second European tournament was already being organised for 1974 in Madrid, and the FIH were making plans to hold a first World Cup (men). These FIH events broke the mould in that before 1970, the only officially recognised tournament was the Olympic Hockey Tournament; all other men's international matches or tournaments were regarded as 'friendlies'.



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1960's - Peter Colville - National Jealousies

When I first went to Scotland for the International Trials, there were two games over the weekend - one on the Saturday when the Anglo-Scots played the Home-Scots with the Final Trial on the Sunday. I was amazed at the divisions that the Anglo / Home Scots created throughout the weekend. It seemed that for us, who came from south of the Border that the weekend was a triumph if there were more Anglos in the side picked for the next international than Home-Scots - regardless of the actual ability of the players.

Then Hugh Cairns became captain. He had been in 'both camps' - Home and Anglo. He decided and got the management to back him that the jealousies and rivalries should certainly end. There would be no more Anglo / Home Scots matches. There would just be two days of trials. Before internationals the teams should stay together, train together, eat together and go to the films or out socially together in the evening before a match. The divisions disappeared and we became a team - not always victorious but certainly playing for each other

Norman Porter - Personal Experience

Two new Scottish caps and they are both English - proclaimed the hockey sporting headlines in 1963 with muted indignation! In those days one only had to spend two years in Scotland in order to have a residential qualification to play for Scotland. Students at one of the (four) Scottish universities were thereby brought into the selectorial net. Things have changed, have they not? Sporting and political sensibilities have evolved and sharpened

At international level the selectorial and squad development process was at a relatively primitive stage. Everything revolved around the annual 'bloodbath' pitting the Home-Scots against the Anglo-Scots. This was one intensive, energy-sapping weekend of non-stop trials, after which the national squad was selected and then given due notice to turn up on a subsequent Friday night before the international match. Tactical plans and psychological preparation were necessarily concentrated into the Saturday morning since members of the squad who were scattered across an area of some 600 or 700 miles could not reasonably get together again for squad training. No motorways, then remember? Air travel not a simple every-day matter either. To play for the international side usually cost the players a bit too. I think I remember having to pay 50% of the airfare to play against Holland in Amsterdam. It is always easy to justify retrospectively the sporting ethos of one's own playing time -

because these were the circumstances which gave you your big chance. And who can possibly recall the heady days of international competition with anything other than nostalgic pride, that balm which is needed to console and activate late - middle- aged limbs

Four years at St Andrews followed by six years at Inverleith, ten years of playing all over Scotland, of touring with the Picts, of coping with the less than silky surfaces of Redford Barracks pitches, of playing with fingers numbed with the east coast cold, plus the captaining of Inverleith in its 50th year celebrations plus and, by far and the way most important, ten years of playing with and enjoying the friendship of so many Scottish hockey players - all that added up to a feeling of being Scottish in everything bar the blood in the veins

Anglo-Scots and Home-Scots

Apart from 1948, when Scotland supplied five players to the first Great Britain Olympic team, generally speaking the standard of play in Scotland was at a low level of skill and performance. This forced the selectors, particularly after the heavy defeat by the Dutch in 1951, to rely more and more on Anglo-Scots, that is, those with proper playing qualifications, but who had not, with few exceptions, ever played in Scotland. Before World War II, the Anglo Scots District, based around London, had produced players for the international team. However, in the 1950s, the Anglos provided the majority of the team, and this situation lasted until the middle 1960s. The Anglo-Scots, it must be said, were fierce patriots and quite determined to give their all for the cause of Scotland. They produced many fine Scottish captains in Bill Vans Agnew (22 caps), Neil Livingstone (24 caps) and Freddie Scott (64 caps), the latter two featuring in the GB Olympic teams of the era. Other notable Anglos, were Henry Maitland (34 caps) who should certainly have been an Olympian, Don Wilson (23 caps) and Tim Lawson (34 caps), a 1968 GB Olympic player. Freddie Scott had a particularly long and distinguished international career from 1955, first at centre forward, and latterly as captain and fullback of the Scotland team at the European Cup in 1970. Born in India, where he had been taught his early skills, his stickwork in particular, was far in advance of anything seen in Scotland at that time.

Naturally enough, there was some resentment amongst home-based players, but their grumbles were usually muted following the annual Anglo-Scots District versus Home-Scots match, which was virtually a Final Trial. On almost every occasion, the Anglos came out on top, but, to their credit, it was from amongst their players that the plea to the Scottish selectors to stop this annual fixture was successful. During the 1950s, the SHA had put in place a schoolboys'



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organisation, had initiated some coaching courses, and had, with Irish co-operation, started an annual fixture between a Home Scots XI, and Ulster to provide more experience for the Scots. Also, leagues and cups were put in place. As a result by the late 1960s, the advance of the performance and skills of home-based players was there for all to see. The Anglo Scots contribution gradually faded away, and the District itself was wound up in the early 1970s.

The Home Scots v Ulster fixture started in 1953 (played till 1968) undoubtedly, brought about a team spirit amongst home-based players and those who played will well remember the overnight



*1953 - 1st Home Scots XI v Ulster 1-4
Back row (l to r) - H. MacDonald, H.A.B. Boden, C.Stewart, H.G. McIntosh,
W.M. Milton, D.J.L. Dix Perkin, E.D. Watt
Front row (l to r) - G.M. Black, D.B. Ross, C.A. Crole, G. Hopkins,*

sleeper ferry journeys from Broomielaw, Glasgow to Belfast and return. Coaching at international and other matches as it is today, was unknown until the early 1970s. The SHA did appoint team international coach, Tommy Allan (Inverleith) from 1960-63, but the post was abandoned. Teams continued, therefore, to meet either the night before a match, or on the morning of the game, with tactics and other arrangements undertaken by the captain. The efforts of the SHA to improve the level of Scottish hockey paid dividends.

Notable Players - 50s and 60s

During the period being covered above, there were notable home-based players in the 1950s and whose numbers increased dramatically by the early 1970s, aided by skills honed in the new sport for Scotland of indoor hockey. Long serving goalkeeper George Black (Stepps - 47 caps) was a real stalwart between the posts for almost twenty years. He was most unlucky not to be chosen for the 1964 GB Olympic team, after giving tremendous performances on a pre-Olympic tour of India in 1963.

Another contemporary player was Eric Watt (Aberdeen GSFP - 52 caps) who first played for Scotland whilst still in school. He was undoubtedly the most skilful fullback and defender produced by Scotland at that time and formed a formidable fullback partnership with Anglo Scot, Neil Livingstone. Eric unfortunately had to withdraw from the 1964 GB Olympic team owing to business reasons. Another regular was inside forward Colin Crole (Edinburgh Northern - 31 caps). It must be recognised that, in this era, to make even twenty international appearances was quite difficult given the paucity of matches.



*1950 - Scotland v England, Aberdeen, 1st cap for Eric Watt
bottom row 5th from right*



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1962

Shortest International Appearance

In October 1962 in Duisburg, centre-forward Jimmy Stark (Grove Academy FP) only lasted ten seconds on the field against West Germany. Following the umpire's starting whistle, Jimmy suffered two finger fractures at the 'second tap' of the opening bully and had to leave the field. There being no substitutes permitted, Scotland played the remainder of the game - reported as a "tough and physical match" by the local press, with only ten players. Germany scored the winning goal (score 2-1) after a controversial penalty bully decision against the Scots in the closing moments.

This was Scotland's first match against the Germans since the opening match of the first Olympic Hockey Tournament in 1908.

the Scottish team. Also to the fore were Chris Sutherland, (Edinburgh Civil Service, Klein Zwitserland, and DeKieviten - 85 caps), Billy McLean (Uddingston, Edinburgh Civil Service and Grange - 89 caps) and Ken Dick (Inverleith - 68 caps), all three of whom were prevented by an inept FIH decision of playing in the 1976 GB Olympic team (Olympic story).

These players featured in Scottish teams well into the 1980s, together with David Coventry (44 caps) and Alan Stobbie (57 caps) both Edinburgh Civil Service (now MIM). Chris Sutherland also shared the distinction with Eric Watt of being capped as a schoolboy whilst at Leith Academy, and his stickwork, and that of Billy McLean was certainly of world standard. McLean holds the record number of men's outdoor caps at 89.

Teams - Squads - Substitution

Keen readers will have noted the change in terminology from "team" to "squad". In earlier years, the Scotland team had travelled with eleven selected players and one travelling reserve, who could not be used once the match had started. That this was farcical was brought home, particularly in the Germany v Scotland game at Duisburg in 1962, when both sides at one point, were temporarily reduced to nine players each. In fact Scotland played this game with 10 players throughout, as centre forward Jimmy Stark, (Grove Academy FP), had his finger broken in the opening bully! It should be recorded that Scotland lost this match in the final minute to a penalty goal, with Freddie Scott (the offender) being adjudged to have obstructed his opponent after the penalty bully was completed! The penalty bully was soon to disappear in favour of the penalty stroke, and eventually in 1973, the Hockey Rules Board allowed the substitution of two players - hence "teams" became "squads" - in international competition squads can now be of 18 but with only 16 being named for any one match.

70s and 80s

As the years progressed, more home-based players forced their way, deservedly into the international team. Forward, Charlie Donald (ICI Grangemouth - 47 caps) and halfbacks Gerry Carr (Morgan Academy FP and Perth - 57 caps), Dennis Hay (Aberdeen GSFP, Western and Inverleith - 62 caps) and Tim Lawson (Tulse Hill - 34 caps) were skilled players in any company, and played for GB Olympic teams in 1968 and 1972. Unlucky not to get GB selection was centre forward, Fred Lawson (Aberdeen GSFP) and halfback Stuart MacGregor (Morgan Academy FP and Perth - 43 caps), who later became the first recognised coach to



1969 - Dennis Hay, Scotland v South Africa - hundreds of anti-apartheid protestors tried to disrupt the match. Dennis Hay later to coach Scotland men and women and GB to Bronze Medal in Barcelona, Olympics

75th Anniversary Tournament

The most important event following the 1974 European Nations Cup was the 75th Anniversary tournament of the SHA, held at Peffermill, April 1976 which attracted the top teams in Europe - Germany, Netherlands, Spain, France and Belgium. Unbelievably, the first snow of the winter descended on Edinburgh on the night of the 31st March depositing three inches of snow on the Edinburgh University ground and the first day had to be cancelled. Only by the heroic efforts of the groundstaff and the use of tractors were the grass pitches made just playable for the second day, although the temperature remained around zero. Thus none of the teams could really give of their best, a great disappointment, as this was certainly the strongest men's tournament ever staged in Scotland. Spectators did turn up,



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despite the adverse conditions, and were treated to great performances by most of the 1972 Olympic Gold Medal German team. Three days after the 1976 tournament, the Home Countries Schoolboys quadrangular tournament was played at Peffermill in warm sunshine with a temperature of 55F. The vagaries of the Scottish weather were regular topics amongst our European friends for many years afterwards!

The Scottish squad of that year not only featured Sutherland, McLean, Stobbie and Coventry, but also two Anglo Scot halfbacks in Jim Crosbie (49 caps) and John Murdoch (40 caps). Also in the squad were Ken Hay (Inverleith - 31 caps), brother of Olympian Dennis, and goalkeeper Alastair Tait (Babcock & Wilcox, and Western) who eventually went on to gain 58 caps, a Scottish goalkeeping record and later turned his great experience to squad management. The 1968 Olympian, Gerry Carr, had succeeded Stuart MacGregor as coach, whilst a member of the playing squad was Derek Batchelor (Grange - 32 caps), who eventually succeeded Carr, and was coach to Scottish squads until 1988, both outdoors and indoors.

European Nations Cup - 1978

The encouraging performances of 1976 seemed to augur well for the 1978 European Nations Cup at Hanover, on this occasion reduced to 12 participating countries. Scotland had qualified well in Austria the year previously, but again the players failed to produce their best form, and finished a very disappointing eleventh place. This tournament marked the retirement of Chris Healy (Dundee Wanderers - 32 caps), who had scored some very important goals for Scotland.



1970 - Scotland's 1st appearance at European Nations Cup playing against Belgium

1981 -

Oppressed Nations and Politics - Ernest Wall

In the summer of 1981, Scotland, with current Chairman, Peter Monaghan as team manager, were invited for a week-long visit to Poznan, Poland to play their hosts and also to meet a touring Pakistan team for a first fixture between these two countries. Poland at that time was still under Communist control.



1981 - Scotland v Pakistan, Poland
L to R - Alistair Tait, Malcolm Gallacher, David Coventry, Mike Yellowlees, Chris Sutherland, Neil Menzies, David Rowlands, Alan Stobbie, Tom Middleton, Tom Hay, Billy McLean (Captain)

At a reception in the Town Hall during the visit, the Mayor of Poznan said that he was pleased to meet "the representatives of two of the nations oppressed by British imperialism, Scotland and Pakistan"! As SHA President, I was later invited, along with the head of delegation of Pakistan, Colonel M H Atif (currently Chairman of the Hockey Rules Board) to attend a special 25th Anniversary ceremony, in the huge town square and to lay wreaths to commemorate local citizens, including several hockey players, who had died during an abortive uprising against



1981 - Oppressed Nations



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occupying USSR troops. To reach the impressive monument, the square had to be crossed, with some difficulty, as it was knee-deep in flowers and wreaths.

It should be added that the visiting hockey personnel felt somewhat uncomfortable in being involved in a political ceremony but carried through the presentations in order not to upset their generous hosts and friendly local people.

1983 - European Nations Cup

However, better results were achieved in 1983 in Amsterdam, (12 nations), when Scotland only lost a semi-final place, after going down narrowly to England after extra-time, in a somewhat bad-tempered engagement. In fact, the Scots were leading with 30 seconds to go in normal time, when an umpire's decision gave England an undeserved, and in the Scots' view, illegal equaliser. Eventually Scotland finished seventh, thus having to qualify again for the next championship in four years time. In 1983, Tim Middleton (Grange - 35 caps) was regarded as probably the best "sweeper" on view - he promptly retired from international hockey!

New Crop

The early 1980s, saw the emergence of a new crop of excellent players in Billy McPherson (Menziesshill - 76 caps), Dougie Potter (Perth and Edinburgh Civil Service - 60 caps), Tom Hay (Inverleith and Edinburgh Civil Service - 72 caps), Neil Menzies (Perth, Western - 76 caps), Jimmy Cox (Menziesshill - 73 caps) and Donald Hay (Grange - 69 caps). Neither Tom nor Donald was related, and neither was related to previous players, the brothers Dennis and Ken of the same surname. Bruce Cuthill (Menziesshill - 62 caps), Mike Yellowlees (Edinburgh Civil Service - 54 caps), Andrew Scoular (Edinburgh Civil Service - 50 caps) and David Leiper (Ruthrieston and Grange - 76 caps), also made their debuts in the early 1980s with Leiper, after a long break, returning to add his experience as captain of the Scottish squad 1994-95. It should be added that most of those players also played indoor hockey for Scotland, starting in 1973.

POST WORLD WAR II Women - 1950s and 1960s

The Home Countries Women's Hockey Board (HCWHB) was set up in 1949 on the initiative of the All England Women's Hockey Association, initially to consider the uniformity of the Rules of the Game, and to draw up the international fixtures for the Home Countries. In time, many other areas of hockey development were discussed and monitored by the Board - coaching, umpiring, international events, and indoor hockey - and a spirit of co-operation was established. In 1966, it was

agreed that each country should have equal representation, and equal voting powers in all matters with each country in turn providing the Chairman and Secretary over a period of 3 years.

Home Country Matches

During the 1950s and 1960s, the actual results for Scotland in the Home Countries matches make rather dismal reading, particularly against England - not even one draw. Matches against Ireland were always keenly contested, the 'luck of the Irish' being prominent in the 1950s, but Scotland faring better in the 1960s with five wins, two draws, and only two defeats. Scotland expected to beat Wales in the 1950s some high scores being recorded, 8-0 in 1951 and 7-1 in 1953 both 'away' games, but there were also two draws. By the 1960s it was always a keen contest - three wins, five draws, but also two defeats for Scotland.



1949 - Scotland v England, Murrayfield 2-3.
Early International team after Second World War
Back row (l to r) - M. Alderson, M. McGregor, M. Dunlop, M. Watson
Centre row - J. Torrance, N. Campbell, E. Hyndman (Captain), M. Croll,
M. Jaffrey Smith
Front: R. Maxwell, M. Gibson

Christmas Tournaments and Trials

Results alone, say nothing about the hard work, hopes, dedication and aspirations. The selection process started at the Christmas Tournament, held between Christmas and New Year, usually at St Andrews or Troon, when all seven Districts competed, the East I v West I match usually being considered the highlight. The last such tournament was held in 1979. Conditions were often difficult, always cold, particularly for the international selectors - "those formidable icons of hockey" standing at the side of the pitch with their travelling rugs wrapped round them and various woollen hats on their heads - this was the fashion before the advent of the ski-suit. Some players almost regretted the change from long woollen stockings (remember the 'smiles'?) and heavy three box-pleat 'gym tunics' to skirts and 3/4 length hose. The Tournament was followed by an international trial and Probables v Possibles in January - who would be Match Secretary trying



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to organise and rearrange when weather caused postponement? After this, the eleven players for the first international match, would be announced and in later years also the Reserve or B team. A player who retained her place could be sure of at least three international matches each season and sometimes more, but no one could be sure of her place and some players were dropped then re-instated in the one season, at the whim (so it seemed to the players) of the international selectors. Even captains had no security of tenure, and not many captained the team for more than two years. Joyce Hunter was an exception, leading Scotland from 1960 until 1966. This selection process continued until the latter half of the 1970s

Getting To International Matches

The travelling party for away matches normally consisted of 11 players, one travelling reserve (who could not play once the match had started) an umpire, a manager (often the Match Secretary), the President and two of the selectors. The SWHA paid the travelling expenses of this group, but all except the President paid their own hotel bills and sleepers, if these were necessary. If more than two selectors travelled, they shared the travel expenses for two amongst the three or four. All away matches required at least one, and sometimes two nights in a hotel, but for home games, travel was on the Saturday morning, the players gathering (often for the first time since the team was announced) for lunch! The post-match dinner was always a formal affair, three or four courses, toasts and a few words from both Presidents and Captains.

Perhaps the highlight for any player, was to walk out onto the sacred turf of Wembley (actually not a good surface for hockey) with a crowd of 50,000-60,000 screaming schoolgirls completely drowning the sound of the whistle. Latterly, to compensate for this, a hooter was introduced, button operated from the stand, when the umpire signalled. Travel to Ireland was generally by ferry on the Friday morning, but with the advent of air travel, the decision was taken to fly one Friday afternoon resulting in less time off work. The small planes used at the

time, could not cope with really turbulent conditions, and the flight was cancelled! The Match Secretary got busy and established that despite conditions, the night ferry would be sailing and berths were available. Only the lucky ones who were good sailors, slept at all, as the ferry was tossed about throughout the crossing - not the best preparation for an international match. It was some years after this first occasion before the international team did actually travel by plane to Ireland.

Some of the most memorable journeys were to and from Wales. If to the south, the easy way (but most expensive, so not often used!), was by sleeper to London on the Thursday night, then a pleasant train journey westward across the south of England. Venues were, however, frequently in North Wales, right in the middle (or so it seemed) such as Newton, resulting in travel by coach or combined rail and coach. Returning from Wales was frequently the more difficult part of the trip. Waiting for a connection at Crewe station around midnight on a Sunday was not uncommon with arrival in Glasgow (or Edinburgh after a further change at Carstairs) before public transport started up, was a common hazard. The 3rd Class sleepers offered only a blanket (no sheets) and a young player could find herself sharing with a much revered (also much older) official to the embarrassment of both. Of one match, the annual report says "The less said about the journey, the better. The bus was uncomfortable, erratically driven, and practically devoid of heating, resulting in snow freezing on the outside of the windscreen on the way south and condensation freezing on the inside on the way north!"

Other Opposition

In addition to the three Home Countries matches each season in the 1950s and 1960s, there were other international matches in Scotland and opportunities for travel abroad for Scotland's women. In 1948, the Dutch women hosted the World Festival of Women's Hockey in Amsterdam run by the FIH. 11 Countries were represented - Scotland finished third behind England and the Netherlands. The USA came to Edinburgh in 1950, 1953 and to Ayr in 1962. Belgium came to Edinburgh in 1950, the Netherlands to Glasgow in 1952, Aberdeen in 1957 and Ayr in 1965. South Africa played Scotland at Hampden Park in 1959 (not quite the atmosphere of Wembley, but a good 2-2 draw) and in Stirling in 1965. Also in 1965, Scotland travelled to Belgium (Brussels) and the Netherlands (Amsterdam) in 1953, to France (Paris) in 1964 and the Netherlands again in 1969.

But perhaps the most memorable of all was the trip to Berlin in September 1961, when tensions were high, and 'the wall' newly erected. There were great debates whether to go or cancel, and many exchanges with the Foreign Office who eventually said "We have no reason to advise against visits to West Berlin at present; and indeed it would be unfortunate if people in this country, by premature cancellation of engagements in West Berlin, displayed a lack of confidence in its future." Under the capable management of Kate Weatherhead,



1958 - Wembley Crowd 60,000 - England v Scotland 5-2
Scottish defence from left - Mattie Kelbie, Jean Calder, Betty Gavigan, Mary Laskie (GK)



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supported by the President, Margaret Leith, the players set out on this historic journey. The umpire withdrew at the last minute, so Kate, although officially retired from international umpiring, became Umpire / Manager. There were no passenger flights to West Berlin at that time, so it was a flight to Hanover, night stop in a hotel there, then by coach through the Soviet Zone to Berlin. Was it the free beer in the bedrooms which made the Captain and Vice-Captain (Joyce Hunter and Jean Calder) - the two backs, so anxious to carry up the luggage of the two officials (both non-drinkers) to their rooms? The sightseeing tour of Berlin was unforgettable; the drive alongside the heavily guarded wall with sentries pointing guns every few yards. According to newspaper reports, the 5-0 defeat could have been a lot more, but for the stalwart defence of the two backs and Helen Weir in goal.

Players of the late 60s and early 70s experienced the birth of the "modern game". They desperately wanted to improve, and Sunday matches were organised between East and West by Margaret Brown (Broon), and Margot Barr. The players own touring team "Raiders" trounced English teams at tournaments such as Southend and Hadrian's in Newcastle. With the appointment of a Scottish coach, Sunday training sessions put the initiative for higher achievement with the SWHA. Some players initially found Sunday hockey rather a dilemma, but there was always a clear exemption clause for those with strong religious beliefs.

Women - 1970s and 1980s

The beginning of the 1970s was graced by what was arguably the most talented group of players yet to have represented Scotland. The team won the Home Countries Championship - the highlight of that season, was undoubtedly Scotland's famous 2-1 victory over England in front of 64,000 screaming fans at Wembley. Scotland were leading 1-0 through a Marietta Craigie goal, until England converted a penalty bully in the second half. Justice was done, however, when Marietta scored the winner seven minutes from the final whistle. Many of the young fans and fringe players, who made the pilgrimage to Wembley to support the team, went on to represent Scotland during the following decade of far-reaching change. The outdoor game was transformed both at international and at club level, while there was an explosion of interest in indoor hockey.

During this period the selection system evolved gradually to the current development of squad selection by the coach with freedom for change. Much of the credit for the 'professionalisation' of Scottish international hockey is due to Marie Weir, national coach from 1971 until after the IFWHA World Tournament in Edinburgh. Under her leadership, regular training sessions for players in the international and reserve teams became an accepted part of the international season. She also introduced the international team to a sweeper system, in place of the traditional 2-3-5 formation.



1972 - Dream Team - first win v England since 1933 2-1
Back row (l to r) - P. Smith, M. Barr, M. Brown, E. Randalls, A. Watson,
K. Haldane, A. MacLeod, R. McChesney
Front row - A. Wilson, B. Miller, H. Flockhart, K. Gow, M. Craigie

The introduction of international competition for younger age groups was a feature of this period. Scotland played Wales in the first schoolgirl international in 1971.

A memorable day was recorded on the 11 March 1972, north and south of the border, as the schoolgirls recorded a win in Edinburgh, while the senior team defeated England at Wembley. The Schoolgirls played their first international abroad in 1974, in the Netherlands, losing 1-0 and in 1978 hosted the first European U18 Tournament in Aberdeen. At the suggestion of Scotland and under the auspices of the HCWHB, the first HC U23 tournament was played in 1973 in Wales. International competition for that age group was short lived, however, to be replaced in 1983 by U21 matches. The Reserves Tournament, played annually since 1968 on probably the best natural grass surface anywhere at Old Trafford was replaced by the 'B' Tournament in 1979. This suited Scotland who had already progressed towards the selection of two squads - no longer choosing a Scottish team and a Reserve team. The last "B" tournament was played in 1986 and in 1993, the HCWHB was disbanded, a casualty of changes in the international hockey calendar.



1993 - Last Home Countries Tournament won by Scotland, Cardiff
Top row (l to r) - Sue Lawrie, Sue Frazer, Alison Ramsay, Diane Renilson, Gill
Messenger, Carrie Corcoran, Tracy Robb, Ann Menzies, Margaret Barbour
Bottom - Wendy Fraser, Rhona Simpson, Marjory Coutts (Captain), Susan
McDonald, Pauline Robertson, Caroline Howard, Ellen Murray



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

In 1975 Scotland hosted the IFWHA 11th Conference and 1st World Championship. The years proceeding the tournament were spent in the organisation and fundraising for this mammoth event involving 22 teams. Perhaps not for the first time international sport was influenced by world politics and in order not to jeopardise the tournament, South Africa withdrew from the competition. The announcement of the Scottish squad for the tournament was particularly difficult for the selectors following the HC matches. Coaching was intensified, practice matches were arranged against men's teams and Pat Adamson was appointed assistant coach. The opening and final matches were played at Meadowbank and all other matches at Peffermill. Scotland upset the seeding to come top of the pool matches but were disappointed to finish in 9th place (seeded 10th)

The Modern Game - Gill McIntyre

Playing in the 1975 World Cup, as host team was a very special experience. Not only did Marie Weir experiment with formations, she worked very hard on our mental approach. She used that wonderful book, Jonathan Livingston Seagull, as one inspiration. Anne Wilson, that famous Scottish long jumper, sprinter, cartoonist and comedienne, created her own front cover for the book, and Jonathan Livingston "Duck" became our hero. Anne always kept team spirits high, even organising a "coronation" for Eileen Hyndman, when she was elected IFWHA President.

As part of the build-up to 1975, we trained alongside the Dutch at Papendaal. While in Amsterdam "Broon" spent some time looking in a shop window, and walked away muttering "What would anyone want a whip for?" To this day, I'm sure Marie Weir doesn't know what interesting team souvenirs came home in her car boot! Training camp at Craigflower Boys Prep School in Fife - known as "Craigweed" by the team - was gruelling fun for most of us, but Jinty Stewart hated the school so much, she ran away one night, and started down the road to hitch-hike home. She was rescued by anxious teammates, but still insists her attempted escape was not a joke.

I revelled in the innovative formation experiments, which continued with Pat Adamson, and thoroughly enjoyed being Scotland's first sweeper. In the words of news journalist Anne Barrett, I was "A back with a penchant for attack" making offside traps a speciality.

In 1977 a new look team, coached by Pat Adamson toured Canada to promote 'field' hockey ahead of the 1979 IFWHA tournament. A Young GB and Ireland team, with three Scots Joan Mackie, Helen Moir and Jennifer Yorston toured the USA winning all their matches. Serious discussions were on-going with regard to the inclusion of women's hockey in the 1980 Olympics. England, Scotland and Wales agreed the need to progress a programme to select and train a GB team. Six Scots were selected for the GB training squad - Margaret Brown, Ellen Patterson, Elan Borrowman, Marietta Craigie, Elaine Graham and Winnie McCallum - the first named three were selected for the GB team. Meantime the Home Country teams worked around the GB programme and continued the annual round of HC matches.

In 1979, in Alloa, Scotland were to beat England for the first time in 70 years on Scottish soil!

Alison Stewart

'Scotland's impetus was slowed down in the second half, as England tried to force themselves back into the game and although they produced a succession of corners, the Scottish defence, marshalled under the capable captaincy of Susan McVicar who along with Margaret Brown, set up attack out of defence and sent the forwards raiding again. Before the final whistle, Scotland again had the ball in the back of the goal, this time through Elan Borrowman who received a beautiful pass across the circle from a corner and swept it straight into the net. For the second time the Scots had a goal disallowed - an infringement of sticks being the reason. This game showed what Scotland can really do and the result had, in fact, made history'.





Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

At the after match dinner a presentation was made to Margaret Brown at that time Scotland's most capped player (50 caps) Pat Adamson retired as coach and was replaced for the one season by Alan Stobbie who coached the team at the IFWHA Tournament in Vancouver. Results in the pool matches meant that Scotland finished in the last eight - after losing to the Dutch and then to Wales, they defeated Canada to finish in seventh place. (seeded 10th)

The following year Scotland hosted the IFWHA Jubilee Tournament in Ayr, losing 4-0 to the President's XI, 1-1 against the Netherlands and winning 5-0 against a Caribbean Select. 1980 was to see the opening of the first artificial grass pitch at Helenvale. It also saw the boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games by GB and many of the leading hockey playing countries - as a result Zimbabwe were surprising winners. Zimbabwe toured Scotland in 1981 as Olympic Champions, Scotland winning 4-0. Earlier in the year Scotland played in Northern Ireland for the first time in 12 years and although some of the players travelled with some misgivings, they enjoyed the experience and the 1-0 victory.

Good results against Germany (2-0), Spain (3-0) and Canada (1-1) at a Four Nations Tournament at Peffermill resulted in 8th seeding for the 1983 IFWHA tournament in Kuala Lumpur and a real credit to Rae Nicholson who had coached the squad. This was to be a joint FIH / IFWHA tournament and following the merger, the next World Cup in the Netherlands would be run under the auspices of the FIH. Scotland, coached by Dennis Hay, finished in 8th place and automatically qualified for the next World Cup. Many commented at the time that this was the best Scottish acclimatised team - again another milestone in the professional approach to the game. On the team's return, Marietta Craigie was awarded a Skol Silver Star in recognition of her record number of 73 caps.

Video Experiences Wilson Barclay

Facilities for videoing have improved since the early days of 1980. Most pitches at that time had no stands, and certainly no facilities from which to video. To achieve some height and a better overall picture, I used a small step-ladder with a platform bolted on top and set up the tripod there. Inverclyde was somewhat better having a banking beside the pitch on which I parked my caravanette. The tripod was set up on top of the roof rack, to give a good overall view of the pitch. In Amstelveen, the best position was on top of the stand. Fortunately there was a trap-door to allow entry. It was in Amstelveen that I first met Roberto Tolentino, an Italian who videoed for the Netherlands - both men and

women and still does. My word, they seemed to have unlimited funds, and hence superb video equipment.

Indoors, the ambient conditions are predictable, if somewhat cold on occasions. However, it is a different story out of doors! Of all the cold spots, I think Lille at the Women's European Championships in 1984, was the coldest. In addition, there was no mains electricity available, and I had to purchase a car battery to give sufficient videoing time.

It was at Lille, however, that I had the best view ever of a hockey match. The Netherlands TV service had hired a crane, which they used only when their team was playing, so I managed to persuade them to allow me to use it for Scotland! If it is not the cold, it is the rain that is the problem. In Cardiff in 1984, it was raining so heavily that the BBC TV gave up, and I was left videoing under a golf umbrella! Again in Cardiff in 1996, the heavens opened, and I weathered the thunderstorm under another umbrella. That is, until the game was abandoned!

Usually, the Tournament organisers are quite co-operative with video operators. However, this is not always the case. I encountered the worst co-operation, or lack of co-operation of any tournament at the 2nd Women's European Championship at Picketts Lock in 1988. By that time, videoing was more in evidence, and there were quite a few countries with video operators. However, the organisers refused to let us put up our tripods in the aisles of the all metal stand, in case of fire hazard. I videoed about thirty-four games with the camera on my shoulder — it still has not recovered! One redeeming feature of the venue, was the availability of mains electricity, and I supplied another four cameras from my adaptor. This was made more hazardous by the heavy rain! The Russians were there too, with old-fashioned video equipment. In fact, their tripod had a nut missing. I just happened to have a spare one the correct size, which I gave to them. Thereafter, I was plied with vodka and dark rye bread at every half-time. It was most appreciated in the cold wet conditions!

The prime objective of videoing hockey matches, is to assist the coach and the players by viewing their performance in matches, highlighting their mistakes



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and their successes, enabling the coach to devise stratagems to defeat the opposing teams. However, at Tournaments, I have always tried to video the social side of the event: the Opening Ceremony, full of nervous anticipation and excitement; the Closing Ceremony, full of joy for the winners and sadness for the losers; the dinners, showing hockey players and officials in a different light - they are normal people! At least most are normal! Perhaps the Irish are different, because the most memorable dinner which I have attended was in Belfast in 1988, when some of the Irish Team, and some Scots as well, ended on top of the tables, giving a creditable display of an Irish jig.

In conclusion, I would like to say how much I enjoyed working with the various coaches and players in SHU and the former SHA and SWHA. I would like especially to thank Dennis Hay for the privilege of working with him in a great many venues, starting with the World Women's Hockey Championships in Kuala Lumpur, in 1983 and finishing with the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992. I am sure that videoing will continue to play an important part in the development of all aspects of hockey in the future.

No Los Angeles Olympics

1983 / 84 should have been Olympic Year, all countries having agreed to work individual training programmes around GB squad programmes but the GB track record proved too poor and resulted in non-selection to the Los Angeles Olympics. Ten Scottish players had been invited to attend the trial from which Sheila Henderson, Moira MacLeod and Jinty Stewart were selected for the GB squad with Norma Kerr and Lyn Forsyth, named as reserves.

Through the 1980s, the U21 squads contained many of the players who were to come to the fore in the 1990s - these players were the first to benefit from continuous playing at international level on artificial turf. In 1984 Scotland hosted the Junior European Cup at Maryfield, Dundee. A new and different level of competition for most of the squad meant a disappointing 7th place.

Home Country co-operation was required to proceed with international and Olympic programmes and the SWHA again questioned whether the time had come for GB to play in the Olympics and the World Cup - Scotland thus only competing at European level. Scotland's results at World Cups had suggested that their place was deserved and there was no support for their withdrawal from the membership. HC matches therefore continued either as individual matches or in a weekend tournament, dependant

on the demands of competition programmes. This was the beginning of the use of neutral umpires at HC matches - finally completely adopted when England moved from the grass at Wembley. 1984 saw the build up to the 1st European Cup in Lille where Scotland finished 6th and started the automatic qualification route through the succeeding European Cups - each time finishing in 6th place and ensuring automatic qualification - London, Brussels, Amsterdam and Koln.

World Cup 1986

Four cycles came round very quickly and the GB issue loomed large again in 1986 - Scotland however had qualified for the World Cup in the Netherlands and a comprehensive programme had been arranged for the season by coach Eugene Connolly - trips to Germany and USA, as well as home matches against Australia, Canada and the USA, culminating in the HC Tournament, in Gateshead. Interestingly just prior to the World Cup the SWHA hosted jointly with GB and the Scottish men a series of matches at Helenvale (Scotland, Australia, Pakistan, GB). The opening match, one of the best for Scotland resulted in losing only 3-2 to the Netherlands. The next day Scotland beat Spain, Alison Ramsay gaining her 50th cap



Scotland's 1986 World Cup Squad, sponsored by British Midland, pictured at Edinburgh Airport as they set off for Amsterdam
From left standing: Evlyn Raistrick, Joan Dobie, Caroline Jordan, Maggie McLellan, Alison Ramsay, Wendy Fraser, Wendy McLean, Moira MacLeod, Jean Robertson, Sheila Henderson, Jeannette Kennedy, Joan Blyth, Alison Weir, Norma Kerr.
In front: Jinty Stewart, Moira Withycombe, Gill Messenger, Elaine Blair, Marsali Young, Margaret Duncan

and scored her first goal for Scotland! A loss to Canada and England - both by one goal - and then a restart for a game abandoned against Australia from which Scotland suffered a 7-0 defeat meant playing for 9-12 place - unfortunately finishing in 11th place and failing to gain automatic entry to the next World Cup. As well as Alison Ramsay, Moira Macleod and Joan Dobie achieved 50 caps and Norma Kerr 75. Moira MacLeod was voted Bovril Player of the Year by the Hockey Writers Club. Norma Kerr was the first Scottish player to reach 100 caps - against West Germany in August 1988 at Meadowbank.



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L to R: Graham Allen (Regional Sales Manager, Bovril), Moira MacLeod, Tom McKean and Wendy McLean (President, SWHA)

1980s - Alison Ramsay

I feel that I was very lucky to have played hockey at a time when it was possible to combine a full-time job and international hockey. I witnessed tremendous changes in the game during the 13 years that I played for the Scottish team. A new era of professionalism with a small 'p' entered the sport and affected all aspects of it including training, tactics, nutrition and psychological preparation. The time has now almost arrived when it is impossible to give the commitment required to international hockey and work full-time.

Probably one of the most amusing incidents that I can recall whilst playing for Scotland was actually just before the start of the game rather than during it. The match was against the German national side in Germany. As usual the manager had to provide taped music for Scotland the Brave to be played as the anthem at the start of the game. Unfortunately we provided a tape of Scottish classics - the type that tourists buy where one song rolls into the next - you can probably guess what happened next. We stood to attention and sang passionately through Scotland the Brave and were about to shake hands with the opposition when 'The Northern Lights of Old Aberdeen' started up. We sang through that also with a little less passion and more amusement. The German official, not being able to recognise the end of one song and the start of another simply let the tape carry on and it was only when we were half way through 'I Belong to Glasgow' and the singing had been replaced by uncontrollable laughter, that the embarrassed Scottish manager was able to convince them that the tape should be stopped.

After the World Cup the HCs gave priority to GB and in April 1987, Scotland hosted an 8 Nations Olympic Qualifier in Edinburgh. Scottish players in the GB squad were Moira MacLeod, Gill Messenger, Wendy Fraser, Caroline Jordan and Alison Ramsay. As a result of ranking in this tournament and one in the Netherlands, and England, GB qualified for the 1988 Barcelona Olympics.

Scotland, meantime had a full international programme leading up to the European Cup in London and were able to use their Olympic players. Results against Belgium (5-0), USSR (1-4), the Netherlands (0-5), Wales (3-0) and France (2-1) meant 3rd place in the pool. A win against Wales took us into 5/6 place but we lost to Spain to finish (inevitably) 6th - so again automatic qualification to next European Cup in Belgium. Eugene Connolly retired as coach after matches v Japan in late September, to be replaced for a short period by Ian Anderson.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY THE LAST DECADE

The SHU Annual Report of 1990 saw the first joint report from the International Committee - recognising the need for both increased financial funding for the international programme, addressing the issue of improving players skill and attracting coaches and managers to be involved at the top level, and finally looking to the future and becoming more involved with the U16 and U18 squads.



1994 - Scotland win Gold Medal at European Nations Qualifier, Gibraltar
Back row (l to r) - Tom Donnelly (Physio), Colin Hector, David Leiper, Michael Starling, Alistair Seaton, Gordon Shepherd, Roddy Philip, David Ralph, Richard Freeland
Front row (l to r) - Philip Webster, Mark Zander, John Mills, Paul Doney, David Fowler, Paul Mellor, Duncan Low (Captain), Jimmy Cox

MEN

European Nations Cup - 1987, 1991, 1995

In the 1987 European Nations Cup held in Moscow, Scotland again performed well against strong opponents, eventually finishing eighth after some very close matches. Prominent particularly was Billy



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McPherson playing in his final appearance as sweeper with strong support from players mentioned previously plus goalkeeper Vervan Pappin who later gained a Gold Medal at the 1998 Seoul Olympics as part of a successful GB squad. On retirement, Billy McPherson took over as team coach but was faced with many other retirements so much so that by the time the next European qualifier was staged (Olten, Switzerland), Scotland failed, for the first time to qualify for the Nations Finals to be held in Paris, 1991. However under the management of Alistair Tait, and with a much changed squad, the Scots did qualify for the 1995 Finals in Dublin after winning a six-nation qualifier in Gibraltar, superbly led by David Leiper.

World Cup Qualification

Tenth place in Dublin meant a place in a World Cup Qualifier to be held in Cagliari. By then Harry Byers had taken over as manager with Brent Deans assisted by Derek Forsyth as coach. Unfortunately the squad did not qualify for the next stage mainly due to the failure to score goals! The tournament in Cagliari was Scotland's first attempt at World Cup level. In a preliminary six-nation competition held in Olten in 1992, Scotland qualified for a play-off against Malaysia for the Inter-continental Cup (now the World Cup qualifier). Despite prolonged protest by the Scots, the FIH ordered that the matches go ahead in Cairo in February 1993, when none of the players (except those playing in England) had played any outdoor hockey since November, even training sessions had been cancelled due to snow. Although losing twice to Malaysia, who had a month's training camp, the team played well and in the same 7 day period defeated Egypt and a touring Netherlands Under 21 team. For the record this was the first time that a men's international team had ever played outwith the continent of Europe !

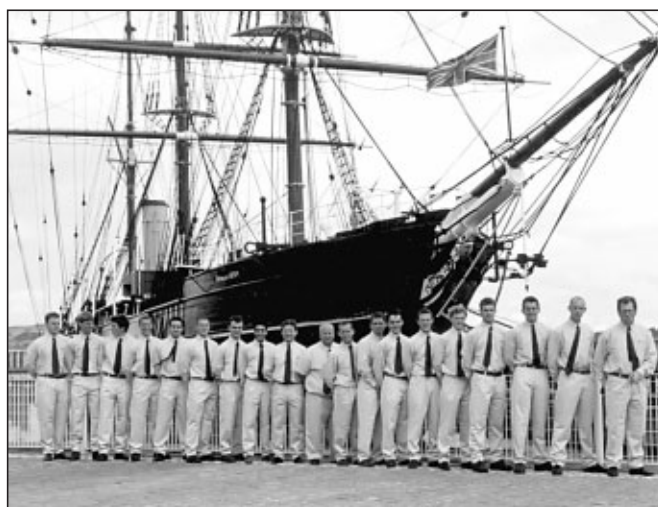


1993 - Scotland v Malaysia, Egypt - World Cup Qualifier.
First matches outside Europe

Back row (l to r) - A. Tait, C. Wood, D. McFarlane, B. McPherson, J. Mills,
G. Shepherd, R. Philp

Middle row - R. Liddle, A. Milne, A. Sword, P. Doney, M. Sterling, D. Fowler, M. Zander
Front row - T. Donnelly, J. Cox, A. Seaton, D. Low, P. Mellor, C. Hector, E. Wall

During the 90's there was much emphasis on teamwork and many players figured prominently from time to time. Many had given sterling service with Aberdonian, Colin Hector (Old Loughtonians - 68 caps) , Duncan Low (Grange - 75 caps), David Fowler (Kelburne - 49 caps), goalkeeper, Alistair Seaton (Old Loughtonians - 48 caps), Richard Freeland (Gordonians - 63 caps) and David Johnston (Dundee Wanderers - 45 caps) featuring in most games. To return to European activities, Scotland hosted a five-nation European Qualifier in Dundee in 1998 but failed to make the 1999 Finals, finishing third behind the qualifiers Russia and Switzerland. A most disappointing end to the decade.



1998 - Scotland squad and Discovery, Dundee
L to R - David Braithwaite, Richard McDowell, Callum Wood, Mike Leonard
(Captain), Colin Hector, Phil Webster, Graeme Dunlop, Vishal Marwaha,
Harry Byers (Manager), Gary Johnstone (Asst. Manager), Richard Freeland, Paul
Mellor, Chris Anderson, Kevin Squire, Alan Hay, Graham Joyce, David Johnstone,
Kerr Thomson, Brent Deans (Coach)

Photo: Jim Shepherd

To make up for the disappointment of missing out on qualification for the 1999 European Finals, the men's squad travelled to San Diego and Vancouver in July 1999 for a series of training matches against the USA and Canada accompanied by Australian coach Neil Hawgood.

Finally as a harbinger to the future the men's U21 squad featured in a world class tournament held in Poznan, Poland in August 1999 against teams from Egypt, England, Germany, India, Korea, Poland and Belgium. An encouraging sixth place was achieved (England were seventh) against this very strong opposition - with the Koreans winning the competition. Again the team was accompanied by Neil Hawgood as coach.



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WOMEN

World Cup Qualification

New Delhi - 1989

For the first time Scotland had to qualify for a World Cup. The new squad coached by Bill Joss, played in Trenton, USA and a number of training matches, including Germany and France. Funding for New Delhi proved a major headache with result that player contribution amounted to £500. The team finished a disappointing 7th in New Delhi and failed to qualify for the 1990 World Cup in Sydney - the first non-appearance of Scotland at this level. This tournament marked the retirement of - Moira MacLeod (Glasgow Western - 100 caps) and Gill Messenger (Edinburgh Ladies - 90 caps).

Singapore Crisis

The result of the above position meant that Scotland had to start their qualification for the next World Cup (Dublin, 1994) at the Inter-Nations Tournament in Singapore (1992) - this proved a very difficult period of decision making for the SHU and finally to the reversal of the decision not to participate following very strong and coherent deputation from members of the women's squad, led by the captain Marjory Coutts and manager, Doreen Barclay. Lack of finance had been the stumbling block and the most comprehensive team fundraising venture ever undertaken produced funding to allow the team to participate - remember 'Open the Door to Singapore'. The decision to go was vindicated as the women qualified in second position to go to the next stage - the Inter-Continental in Philadelphia - this time given priority in terms of funding.

Olympic Medals - Barcelona 1992

Coached by Dennis Hay, the GB team won Bronze Medals at the Barcelona Olympics with three Scots among the medal winners - Sue Fraser, Wendy Fraser and Alison Ramsay. Dennis Hay received both a Scottish Coach of the Year Award and the National Coach of the Year Award at a ceremony in London presented by the Princess Royal.

1993 proved a very difficult year financially for international squads - successful qualification from European events meant that the U21 squads (men and women) were participating for the first time in the Junior World Cup (Terrassa, 1994). Youth Development was being to bear fruit and to further develop programmes to identify future international players, Dougie Potter was appointed to look after Development Squads.

Philadelphia

The senior women failed in their bid to gain qualification for the World Cup - the position at the end of the pool matches meant they had to play off for the last (fifth) place - in a close match against India they lost 1-0.

To the World Cup in Utrecht - 1998

Linda McFadyen

From Peffermill to Port of Spain, from Meadowbank to the Magamba Stadium, 20,000 miles and more in the quest to qualify for a place in the 9th World Cup Finals in 1998. The Women's Senior Squad started the long, long journey back in May, 1996, when training began to select the team for the qualifying tournament in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Training was limited to practice matches against local opposition, as our funding was taken up by the cost of the tournament itself. Only two full internationals against France and Ireland were played, as well as two matches against the Australian Senior Youth Squad. Selection was complicated by the success of our girls in the Olympic GB team; three players, Susan Fraser, Pauline Robertson and Rhona Simpson competing in Atlanta. Unfortunately Pauline was unable to join us due to work commitments.

Trinidad is described as exciting and exotic, as cocktails and calypso, but it was more tactics and training, with litres of water and personal stereos! In the tournament, we took advantage of the draw - Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago - and settled down well, scoring 11 goals. But next came Italy (0-0) and India (loss 1-2); and therefore, we had to beat South Africa in order to avoid a possible nerve-wracking play-off for the fifth qualifying place. The team stuck to plan well - good preparation and application for this most important game - and responded well to pressure, and we won 3-2. Our reward was automatic qualification for Zimbabwe, and a day at Maracas Beach, with maybe a little calypso. Disappointing two final matches; losing heavily to New Zealand (1-5) and then there was India again! A medal opportunity was not taken, when we lost 1-0.

Many lessons were learned from the experience of Trinidad, and in the build up to Zimbabwe, we tried to take many of them on board - tailored physical and technical development programmes; more suitable standard of matches prior to the tournament; more time and money needed to be injected into the programme; more feedback and analysis, with clearer communications throughout.

The long journey to Zimbabwe started back in April, 1997, with the full squad meeting together for the first time. A busy calendar was planned to include international matches against France, England, Ireland, Wales, Spain and the USA. A late injection of funding from the lottery, allowed a training camp to be set up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and also enabled many of the players to train full-time for several weeks before the tournament, as well as having the additional support of a sports psychologist.

Zimbabwe in August, 1997 - rivers, falls and safaris; - no, just hockey, hockey, hockey. Conditions in Harare were good, with a favourable draw, and most of the matches played in the cool of the



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

evening. However, we still managed to go through our usual highs and lows. An easy win over Zimbabwe was followed by a 1-0 defeat by Russia. Was this going to be like so many tournaments before; so near, but yet?!

We had New Zealand (winners from Trinidad), Spain (previous Olympic gold medallists) and China (one of the top seeds) still to play. But the mood in our camp was positive and determined. Homework had been done thoroughly, discussion developed, and the team was ready for action.

New Zealand was a difficult match, and although we scored early through Ali Grant, they put us under severe pressure, equalised in 56 minutes, and continued pressing until the final whistle. An encouraging result for us; now for Spain. We had lost and drawn with them in the build up programme, could we do one better? Again, we scored early through Sue Fraser, but then had to defend bravely, Spain having 13 penalty corners, but could not score. Both Sue Lawrie in goal, and Janet Jack in defence, were outstanding. In the final seven minutes, Sue MacDonald scored twice in two minutes - we had beaten the tournament favourites.

All eyes were now on the final pool matches, every permutation was calculated, every option debated. Scotland had to play China in the very last match, and we **had to win to qualify**.

The day was carefully planned with meetings, mobility videos, a special pasta lunch out at a local golf course, rest, then ready for action. The atmosphere was electric, the large crowd was noisy, and the game was very close; too close! Our defence stood firm, both teams had chances, but there was no score at half-time. Tension increased, more chances, injury to Carrie Corcoran in our defence; then we were awarded a penalty corner in the 60th minute. Silent prayers were said. How many times had we practised this routine? Just one, God, please!

Yes, Yes, Yes! Rhona Simpson converted the corner. Was our dream really going to come true? Never has 9 minutes seemed so long, until the final whistle blew - but it did, and we had won. We had qualified for the World Cup Finals, and the following minutes were magic. Hugs, tears, photographs, singing, and then a little celebration (or was it a lot!?!?)

Our semi-final against South Africa was disappointing, losing 2-1, and the players were not pleased with their performance. Then there was India AGAIN! Another tight, hard fought match, with both teams unable to score, until 3 seconds from full-time, when Scotland was awarded a penalty stroke. Sue MacDonald, celebrating her birthday, marched forward - everyone was out of their seat - but no! - the stroke was saved - extra time, no goals - a penalty stroke competition - oh no! The tension was unbearable. Ten more

minutes of torture, but our Goalkeeper, Tracey Robb came up trumps, saving two Indian strokes, and our girls didn't miss. The bronze medal was ours - the tables had been turned from Trinidad.



1997 - Scottish squad qualify in Zimbabwe for World Cup, Utrecht
Back row (l to r) - M. Gilbert, S. McDonald, A. Grant, T. Robb, R. Simpson, D. Renilson, S. Fraser, V. Neil, H. Walker, S. Lawrie, D. Stott
Front row - L. McFadyen, C. Corcoran, S. Gilmour, L. Burton, A. Denham, P. Robertson, J. Jack, F. MacInnes, N. Hughes

THE LOWS

- Jags, jags and more jags
- Losing to Russia in Zimbabwe
- Early morning mobility, lead by anyone half awake.
- Pasta, Pasta, Pasta
- Losing the bronze medal to India in Trinidad

THE HIGHS

- Hamish's accreditation
- Beating South Africa in Trinidad
- Singing "Bohemian Rhapsody" in the team bus, led by Sue Fraser.
- Real steaks at "The Cellar"
- Winning the bronze medal against India in Harare
- Further "High" - Sue Lawrie was selected as Goalkeeper of the Tournament.



Scottish GK Sue Lawrie wins Goalkeeper of the Tournament

Various factors helped us qualify - individual training programmes, additional funding, sports psychologist, more build-up matches, specialised training camp - but what was it that **really** made the difference? Self belief, professional approach, fitness and determination, positive attitude? If only we could bottle "it", and then drink "it" to the full in Utrecht.



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

The "Hockey" Tartan Army World Cup, Utrecht, June 1998

Jeff Burton

Twenty-nine mums and dads, brothers and sisters had the privilege of supporting the Scottish women's hockey squad on these momentous sporting events. Infrequently do such opportunities arise and we were so proud to have witnessed daughters and sisters appearing on such prestigious sporting stages. It took much hard work and dedication to reach these events with successful qualifying tournaments in Trinidad and Zimbabwe. So well did they perform that they went to the World Cup ranked 8th in the world - the highest rating of any Scottish team. A feat never acknowledged by the Scottish media.

The "Tartan Army" attired in kilts, trews, skirts, "wee Jimmy" hats and with Lion Rampant and Saltire Cross flags, soon took Utrecht by storm. The colourful attire and vociferous but sporting support soon attracted media attention. TV and press coverage was achieved and one national newspaper showed two highway patrol policemen sporting "wee jimmy" hats instead of their helmets. The enormity of the occasion had to be seen to be believed. The event was held at Utrecht's football ground with a special hockey surface installed. It comprised a 25,000 all-seater stadium with a second 2,500 stadium close by. It could be compared to an Open Golf tournament with a tented village with restaurants, bars, equipment stalls etc. Tables at the front of the Heiniken beer tent soon became bedecked with Scottish flags and tartans and was known as "Scottish corner" The local bartenders were soon taught the "prolonged art" of pouring whisky.



1998 - Tartan Army at World Cup in Utrecht

Commonwealth Games, Kuala Lumpur, September 1998

The "army" moved to Kuala Lumpur in September 1998 for the Commonwealth Games. Flags and "wee Jimmy" hats were again in evidence - shorts replaced the kilts due to the heat and the humidity. The Bank of Scotland (sponsors) Commonwealth Games baseball caps and t-shirts were the order of the day.

On the field the girls' fitness in the acute heat and humidity spoke volumes for their efforts at training. The team could and should have returned with a medal. Again, qualifying for a medal place came down to goal difference. Against Australia, the world and Olympic champions, they performed heroically with the Australian coach commenting after the Games that Scotland were the only team that put them under prolonged pressure. However against lesser countries - Jamaica, Malaysia and Trinidad they did not score enough goals. Scotland had to beat India in the last qualifying game in order to reach the medal play-off.

Again the "Tartan Army" this time supported by the Scottish cricketers, boxers and a local Kuala Lumpur girls school made their presence felt and attracted a great deal of media attention. The local Malaysian stewards at the hockey stadium attached themselves to the Scottish support and correspondence still continues between the writer and three lovely people! The Malaysian's kindness, warmth and friendliness just had to be seen to be believed. They are a very proud nation and went out of their way to make us welcome. Off the field regular get togethers took place at the Scottish Centre (set up by the Commonwealth Games Council for Scotland as an opportunity for businessmen and Scottish supporters to meet) to plan each days programme.

In Utrecht and Kuala Lumpur it was a case of so near and yet so far but through no fault of effort and utter commitment by the whole squad and support staff. We were so proud of them all. A special thanks to Linda McFadyen, manager, who was always so friendly and helpful - a fine ambassador for Scottish hockey. Let's not forget **sportscotland** for their help and support and making Lottery money available which enabled the girls to be the best prepared Scottish hockey team for both of these outstanding sporting occasions.

The memories of these events will always be ingrained in our minds and many lasting friendships were made - some which were more "liquidised" than others!

European Cups

Scotland women have competed through the late 80s and in the 90s in all of the European Cups - 1987 (London), 1991 (Belgium), 1995 (The Netherlands) - finishing in the top six each time and thus never having been faced with the need to qualify. This performance has been achieved with a squad of very experienced players - Marjory Coutts (Glasgow Western - 95 caps - more than half as captain), Wendy Fraser (Glasgow Western - 112 caps), Alison Ramsay (Bonagrass Grove - 157 caps), Sue Fraser (Bonagrass Grove - 159 caps), Janet Jack (Grange Edinburgh Ladies - 162 caps - the record number of outdoor caps, originally capped in 1984 and the longest serving player), Diane Renilson (Grange Edinburgh Ladies - 119 caps), Sue MacDonald (Slough - 93 caps), Pauline Stott (Robertson - Bonagrass Grove - 125



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

caps and captain on 61 occasions), Val Thomson (Neill - Grange Edinburgh Ladies - 71 caps) and Rhona Simpson (Grange Edinburgh Ladies - 97 caps) easily the most prolific and exciting goal scorer ever to have played for Scotland along with some of the most talented goalkeepers in world hockey - Sue Lawrie (Ealing - 108 caps - the most capped Scottish goalkeeper) and Tracy Robb (Glasgow Western - 104 caps!). 6th Place in the 1999 European Cup maintained this excellent record but with only five automatic qualifiers and Spain awarded the next European Cup, 2003, Scotland for the first time since its inception failed to gain automatic qualification for the European Cup.

The Tartan Army - Again! European Nations Cup, Cologne, August 1999

The Army - all eleven of them plus Peter Monaghan and his wife - re-assembled in Cologne, Germany for the women's European Nations finals.

On the playing side, Scotland had a favourable draw seeded to finish second in their Pool (A) behind Holland, thus avoiding England, Germany, Spain and Ireland who were all in Pool B. It was the same old story - if only! An opening draw (1-1) against their main threats, Russia, a penalty was missed with five minutes remaining - was followed by a disastrous 1-0 defeat by complete underdogs - France (Russia beat them 9-1). The "Army" arrived and the results improved. Belgium were beaten 3-1, Lithuania 5-2 followed by a brave defeat (4-0) by eventual winners, Holland. As a result, it was Russia who qualified for the semi-final play-offs and Scotland had to be content with the 5th - 8th play-offs. They finished 6th by beating Ukraine, 3-2, and losing to Spain on penalties after finishing 1-1 after extra time.

The girls could not be faulted for their commitment and effort which was total - but oh that French match. The proud parents of Carrie Corcoran and Tracey Robb fortunately were present to see their daughters achieve their 100th caps - what achievements. Carrie decided to call it a day after the tournament. Captain Sue Fraser also announced her retirement. What a career with over 250 caps for Scotland and Great Britain, two Olympic games and a bronze medal at Barcelona. A great ambassador for Scottish hockey - a popular captain both on and off the pitch who led and motivated by example. Exactly the same comments can be levelled at Pauline Stott and Diane Renilson who both retired after the Commonwealth Games. Almost the same number of caps for Great Britain and Scotland. Pauline was vice-captain of Great Britain at Atlanta - missing Barcelona through injury - Diane being denied a place in Atlanta by a huge error of judgement.

On the social side, the Army made the usual huge impact. The media photographers were again supplied with "material" featuring tartan, the kilt, "See You Jimmy" hats and this time, an innovative Loch Ness Nessie hat. The Krombacher Beer tent was soon resplendently adorned with the Lion Rampant, Saltire Cross and became the "Social Centre"

of the tournament. The beer wasn't too bad either!!

So that is it - almost the end of an era. It's now to the future - hopefully to even more success. Cologne saw nine changes from Kuala Lumpur. It must have been difficult for Mike Gilbert and his team to blend together so many new faces with the departure of players of the high calibre of Pauline Stott, Diane Renilson, Alison Denholm, Sue MacDonald and Sue Lawrie but they passed the test, heads held high which augurs well for the future.

The Army - when will we see your like again? Hopefully the next World Cup, Commonwealth Games and Europeans.

Global Competition - New Format

In 1998, the FIH set up a Task Force to look at the existing world competition structure. In order to increase the number of opportunities for all hockey playing countries to participate in world level competitions, the World Cup was increased to 16 teams, with the same number in the World Cup Qualifier with all countries having the opportunity to qualify through their Continental Cups. Scotland (women) finished 6th in Koln almost certainly assuring them of a place in the World Cup Qualifier but must now await the last of the Continental Cups to be played before the quotas for entry to the World Cup Qualifier are finally confirmed.

Management Teams

As this publication goes to print Steve Colledge will have been in post some two months as the SIS Hockey Performance Coach. It is perhaps impossible to appreciate fully the contribution made by the women's coaching team, led by Mike Gilbert to the success of the squad over this last decade, assisted now by a support team of sports scientists and video digital analysts as well as a very professional international management team - Linda McFadyen is every Tournament Director's favourite manager. At the World Cup, 1998, Scotland, not for the first time received the FIH Women's Fair Play Trophy (Josselin de Jong Trophy) - for their contribution to all aspects of the tournament.

Endpiece

In 1997 Scottish hockey received the largest Lottery Revenue award from the Talented Athlete Programme, allowing the women's squad to be full-time for the training period before the qualifying tournament in Zimbabwe. This was repeated for the Commonwealth Games, the World Cup (Utrecht) and European Cup (Koln) allowing now for a full time training programme and the best prepared hockey players ever - a long way from the days when the team got together for the first time on the Saturday morning of an international match and the captain was responsible for team tactics. A new crop of players are coming through - they have a proud tradition to maintain to achieve similar success to those who have 'donned' Scottish colours over the previous 100 years.



Chapter 3 - Scottish International Hockey

INTERNATIONAL RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL RECORD (OUTDOOR) SCOTLAND - MEN 1902 - 1999

(In order of opponents - Official matches)

COUNTRY	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	FOR	AGAINST
Ireland	83	21	13	49	91	200
England	71	7	11	53	55	233
Wales	81	42	14	25	149	132
Germany	12	1	0	11	13	49
France	33	10	6	17	48	52
Netherlands	17	0	2	15	8	72
South Africa	2	0	1	1	3	4
Belgium	22	4	2	16	26	50
Spain	11	2	4	5	13	34
Denmark	6	5	1	0	15	2
Switzerland	8	5	0	3	23	9
Finland	5	4	0	1	14	3
Hungary	1	1	0	0	1	0
USSR	2	0	0	2	1	5
Czechoslovakia	3	1	0	2	4	5
Poland	10	4	2	4	11	11
Austria	2	2	0	0	4	1
Australia	1	0	0	1	0	5
India	1	0	0	1	2	3
Gibraltar	4	4	0	0	12	1
Portugal	2	1	1	0	2	1
Yugoslavia	2	1	0	1	8	4
Canada	3	0	0	3	2	8
Pakistan	2	0	0	2	1	9
Italy	8	4	2	2	13	6
USA	5	3	1	1	15	3
New Zealand	1	0	0	1	1	4
Kenya	3	3	0	0	5	0
Zimbabwe	2	2	0	0	7	1
Egypt	5	2	0	3	11	14
Malaysia	2	0	0	2	1	5
Belarus	1	0	0	1	2	4
Bangladesh	1	0	1	0	4	4
China	1	0	0	1	3	5
Ukraine	1	1	0	0	4	0
Russia	1	0	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	415	130	61	224	573	941

INTERNATIONAL RECORD (OUTDOOR) SCOTLAND WOMEN 1901 TO 1999

(In alphabetical order - Official Matches)

COUNTRY	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	FOR	AGAINST
Australia	10	1	2	7	8	33
Austria	2	2	0	0	5	0
Argentina	9	1	2	6	7	16
Belgium	11	10	1	0	39	8
Canada	13	4	3	6	15	25
China	5	2	0	3	5	11
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	3	1
Denmark	1	1	0	0	9	0
England	97	5	9	83	89	368
France	17	12	4	1	42	11
Germany	25	4	5	16	19	52
Hong Kong	1	1	0	0	3	0
India	10	4	3	3	18	15
Ireland	75	33	9	33	162	165
Italy	5	2	2	1	4	2
Jamaica	3	3	0	0	12	3
Japan	6	5	1	0	14	6
Lithuania	1	1	0	0	5	2
Malaysia	1	1	0	0	2	1
Netherlands	18	0	3	15	13	45
New Zealand	7	1	2	4	6	17
Russia	6	0	4	2	6	9
Singapore	1	1	0	0	5	0
South Africa	7	4	1	2	18	15
South Korea	1	0	0	1	0	5
Spain	16	8	2	6	29	18
Sweden	1	1	0	0	9	0
Trinidad & Tobago	3	3	0	0	8	4
Ukraine	1	1	0	0	3	2
USA	20	6	3	11	39	39
USSR	5	1	0	4	6	19
Wales	80	49	13	18	237	97
Zimbabwe	2	2	0	0	13	0
TOTAL	461	170	69	222	853	989

NOTE : The first international match was played against Ireland in 1902. All three other Home Countries were played in 1903. The pattern of playing all three other Home Countries continued until 1974 when the Home Countries (Unofficial) championship was abandoned. In five European Nations Championships (1970, 1974, 1978, 1983 and 1987) the best placing achieved was seventh in 1974 and 1983. In 1987 (Moscow) eighth place, 1991 - did not qualify, 1995 (Dublin) tenth place. 1999 did not qualify. No appearances in World Cup or Inter-Continental Cup Second place in I. C. Qualifier (Olten) 1992; lost play-off to Malaysia (Cairo) 1993. Eleventh place in World Cup Prelim 1996 (Cagliari), failed to progress.

Regular matches against all three other Home Countries commenced in 1901 and continued until 1993 when the championship was abandoned. The Home Countries (Official) Championship was won in 1991 and 1993 (prior to 1990 regarded as unofficial). In European Nations Championships entered, the following places were achieved: Sixth (Lille 1983); Sixth (London 1987); Fifth (Brussels 1991) Sixth (Amstelveen 1995); sixth (Koln 1999). 1990 and 1994 - did not qualify. 1989 Inter-Continental Cup - Seventh (New Delhi); In the World Cup, the placings were Eighth (Kuala Lumpur 1983) and Tenth (Amsterdam 1986); 1992 Nations Cup - Second (Singapore); 1993 ICC - Seventh (Philadelphia); 1996 World Cup Preliminary - Fourth (Trinidad) - qualified for World Cup Qualifier (formerly ICC). 1997 World Cup Qualifier - Third (Harare); and then Tenth 1998 World Cup (Utrecht). Failed on goal difference to reach semi-finals - 1998 Commonwealth Games (Kuala Lumpur).



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

SCOTS AND THE OLYMPICS

We owe the revival of the modern Olympic Games to Baron Coubertin of France. The first Olympic Games were held in Athens (1896), to be followed by Paris (1900) and St Louis (1904). It was not until 1908 in London that hockey made its first appearance after the French had, unsuccessfully, tried to have a hockey event in 1900 when other team sports such as polo, rugby and soccer were played. No women players featured in the Olympic hockey tournaments until 1980.

The First Olympic Hockey Tournament

That the 1908 hockey tournament took place at all was due to the persistence of the French, who persuaded the reluctant Hockey Association (England) to organise the competition. The British Olympic Committee suggested that, to make a proper tournament, the other three Home Countries should be asked to participate together with France and the Uhlenhorster Club (Hamburg) invited by France to represent Germany. W P Denny of France was the instigator of the event and he umpired at the tournament. J A Kirkwood of the SHA also umpired.



1908 - Scotland Caps - London Olympics. H. Walker and H.T. Fraser

The hockey matches were staged in October long after the finish of the Summer Games with the SHA, indicating in its very reluctant acceptance that its team could not be at full strength due to travelling difficulties and lack of an international trial. Nevertheless, at 1.45 pm on Thursday, 29 October 1908, Scotland's team, which had travelled by overnight sleeper train, gained the honour of inaugurating Olympic hockey, meeting Germany in the first ever match. Also Scots scored the first Olympic goals - Ivan Laing (Hawick), a new cap playing inside left, scoring in two minutes, followed by Scotland's Captain, centre-half Baird Burt in seventeen minutes, John Harper-Orr in twenty minutes and Hugh Walker eight minutes from time. However, the official Olympic report indicated that the Germans should have scored at least twice. The pitch at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, was in atrocious condition, which probably suited the Scots.



1908 - Olympic Scots

The *Times* sagely reported :

Though not at full strength, Scotland have a capable side and are steadily improving year by year, especially in the matter of skill with the stick, which was notably absent in former years. This is, of course, largely due to the fact that the Scots are unable to procure first class grounds to play on; indeed most of their pitches are very bad and uneven and consequently they are obliged to indulge in excessive hand and foot play, which always spoils the game from every point of view.

Obviously the ground favoured the Scottish team, but they lost their second match 6 - 1 to England, who went on to defeat Ireland in the final. The team refused to stay another night in order to play Wales for third place, instead travelling home by overnight train after the official dinner! The two teams shared the bronze medals at the aforementioned dinner.



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

First Olympic Goal

Ivan Laing, who played in both matches, was really a well-known rugby player who had only previously played mixed hockey. He joined the team travelling south at Hawick Station, played in both matches in London, and then returned to rugby. Ironically, he was to die in 1917 fighting the Germans in World War One, having gained the Military Cross in 1916. Like all players of that era, the early Olympians were adept at several sports. H E B Neilson (right back) also played badminton and tennis for Scotland, N L Stevenson (right winger) played international cricket and had a Scottish trial for rugby. James Harper-Orr, an Old Lorettonian and centre forward, played cricket for Scotland. C H Foulkes (left back) who went on to play hockey for the Army, had a distinguished military career, gaining a DSO in 1915, became a CMG in 1918, a CBE in 1927 and retired as a Major General. The brothers Baird and John Burt (the goalkeeper) were the first brothers to feature in any Olympics at that time and both went on to play many times for Scotland until after World War One. To finish the story of Scotland's one and only Olympic appearance as a separate country, the SHA, other than noting the results, dismissed the event in one sentence at the 1909 AGM and then went on to discuss "the more serious matches" against Wales, England and Ireland! No original photographs of the 1908 team can be traced, only a copy of a book reproduction with team names.



1908 - 1st Olympic goal scored by Scot - Ivan Laing

SCOTLAND and the OLYMPICS - MEN

Although England played and won the 1920 Olympic Hockey Tournament in Antwerp, no other Home Country made any effort to play and, led by England, refused to join the FIH when it was formed in 1924 and also refused to enter the following Olympics in 1928, 1932 and 1936 when hockey was one of the sports. The main reasons given were lack of finance and disagreement with playing competitive hockey for cups and prizes (the position of the Home

Countries was also a difficulty). Incredible as it may seem today, the Indian hockey team, mostly administered by the British Indian Army and civil administrators, were virtually ignored by the Hockey Association when they travelled via London to Amsterdam in 1928 and Berlin 1936.

Indian Connection

The 1928 Olympics saw the first sensational appearance of India (hockey there being administered then mainly by the British Army) led by Colonel Bruce Turnbull, first President of the Indian Hockey Federation and later, when home, President of the SHA.. No Indian or Home Countries team met until the 1948 Olympic Games Final in London, when India overwhelmed a Great Britain composite side (with 5 Scots) by 4-0, the score being kept at respectable level by Dave Brodie the Scottish goalkeeper. The Indians stated that Brodie was the best goalkeeper they had every played against. The pupils had defeated the masters as one newspaper put it.

London Olympics

It was not until the 1948 London Olympics that India, by then just independent, had the chance to play the founders of the game when Great Britain met India in the Final. A Great Britain team was fielded in London at the express request of the FIH, the International Olympic Committee having already decreed that only political units (ie, UK known as GBR) could be recognised for Olympic purposes. After great deliberation among officials of England, Scotland, and Wales (Ireland was excluded), a team was selected based on earlier Home Countries' games that year. England and Scotland drew 1-1 in Inverness and consequently five Scottish players were selected - namely W N White (Cambridge University and later Western), David L S Brodie (goalkeeper - Babcock &



Scottish team 1948 including the Scots selected for London Olympics*
Front row (l to r): W N White*, G B Sime*, D L S Brodie*, W I Lindsay*,
A G Smith, K C Gibson
Back row: A H Young (*Res), T L Allan, D B Ross, F R Lindsay*, W L Blamey



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

Wilcox), the brothers Robin and William Lindsay (Army and Corinthians (Dublin) respectively) and full back George B Sime (Steps). A H Young (Whitecraigs) was the one and only reserve, but did not play and Robin Lindsay had been awarded an MC and a DSO in World War Two. The five Scots played in all five matches for Great Britain and gained silver medals. This has probably been the only occasion on which Scotland has fully agreed with Great Britain Men's selectors ever since!

The Indians, already three times Gold Medallists, won convincingly in the final (4-0), their technique and skill being vastly superior to that of the first ever British team who, surprisingly, had defeated the newly-emerging Pakistan in the semi-final. David Brodie, who made a series of excellent saves to keep the score respectable, was feted afterwards by the Indian team which thought that he was the best goalkeeper they had ever encountered.

1948 Olympic Hockey Tournament
David L S Brodie (deceased 1996)
(GB Olympic Goalkeeper - 7 GB Caps,
15 Scotland Caps - written aged 84 yrs)



1948 - Olympic Final, India 4 GB 0. Dave Brodie (Scotland) making one of his numerous saves against Indian forwards. Also in picture for GB is George Sime (Scotland - dark shirt)

I do not know whether the procedure still applies nowadays, but in 1948, all competitors received a bronze souvenir medal, and of course, if you were fortunate enough, you also received a gold, silver or bronze winners medals.

A few random notes on what I recollect of the part played by the British team in 1948. The week prior to the actual games, the whole party were invited as guests at Thorpeness Country Club in Norfolk, and started to get together and know one another. Our physical fitness was put in charge of an army PT sergeant and by the end of the week we were definitely a team.

That was week one over, next week, we were shipped off to the RAF training camp at Oxbridge, and it was all go. First,

of course, we had the Opening Ceremony. On a brilliant summers day, there we were, all dressed up in our Olympic rig, a heavy woollen blazer with the Union Jack on the breast pocket, heavy white V-neck jersey with red white and blue bands around neck and waist, white flannels and black berets with the five rings on the side. From then on, we were down to serious work, P.T. from an Army sergeant, practice sessions, and of course, trying to get a look at the opposition. Our first game was against Switzerland. I could have stayed in camp, I hit the ball twice - in the 2nd and 35th minutes, once from inside my circle, the other time from about 30 yards from goal. Next game was against U.S.A. - as I recollect it, we were very comfortable winners, by 7 or 8 goals to nil. We had two more victories after that, but I can't remember who supplied the opposition. By this time, of course, we had seen all the opposition, and the general consensus of opinion, was - hot favourites - Pakistan; second and third - take your choice between India and Holland, with Britain a poor fourth. We were paired with Pakistan in the semi-final, and to everyone's surprise, not to say astonishment, including our own, we did to them what Switzerland did to Britain. The whole of the first half, they ran rings around us, but simply could not put the ball in the net. The second half was the same story. The final result from two "lucky" goals was Britain 2 - Pakistan 0. It was sheer robbery on our part, but pressure and good play count for nothing, if you can't put the ball in the net.

That left us to face India in the final, and I must admit, we began to fancy our chance, after all, everyone thought Pakistan was the form team. However, at Wembley we were soon disillusioned on a home pitch which should have suited us more than India - a beautiful field of lush grass, ideal maybe for football, but just too long for hockey. India started off just as Pakistan had in the semi-final, but alas, the British team just fell apart. Only two players played to form, Frank Reynolds at centre-half, did wonders and George Sime at right-back, played his usual sound game, but they were both over-run, and it was only a question of how many goals we were going to lose by. We were lucky only to lose four, it could have been two or three times that.

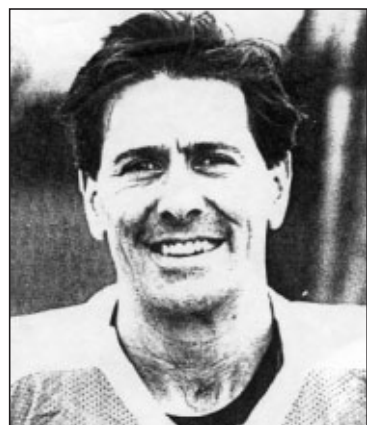
The competitors were invited to a farewell party at the Hurlingham Polo & Croquet Club, beside the Thames. All the strain was off, we could relax - a lovely summer evening. There we were, black, brown, yellow, white, and all sorts of shades in between, music and dancing, food and drinking, language didn't matter, with a splendid fireworks display to finish off. It was unforgettable, and as I said already, I felt that this was what the Olympic Games **was meant to be**.



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

In the meetings in London, the FIH again tried to tempt the Home Countries to join the FIH, even offering to transfer the FIH office from Paris to London. If that had happened, there might have been a different administrative structure to record. As it was, Great Britain affiliated to the FIH for the sole purpose of playing hockey in the Olympics, its constituent members remaining in full autonomy and being accepted many years later as separate FIH members. The GB Board, set up by the Home Countries, has no territorial authority whatsoever in the UK. As the years and the Olympics came and went, the preparation and selection of the men's Great Britain team was fraught with difficulties, not only of finance, selection and team management, but also of styles of play. The position of Great Britain had always caused problems too for the FIH, leading to special arrangements, in particular, that GB was not to be permitted to play in any FIH competitions except the Olympic Games and the Champions' Trophy. Consequently, special qualifying arrangements had to be made for a Great Britain team.

With England progressing more and more in world terms and particularly in numbers of players, finance, available officials, etc more and more the England men's team management generally assumed responsibility for the preparation of the Great Britain squad. The Scottish playing element was reduced to nil by the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, to be repeated in Atlanta in 1996. The few who did figure in Olympic tournaments are listed at the end of this chapter. The highlight of Great Britain's Olympic effort came in 1988 Seoul Olympics with the Gold medal, following the somewhat unexpected Bronze medal received in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. One Scots player, goalkeeper Vervan Pappin was in both squads, but only had a few minutes on the pitch, due to the brilliance of English goalkeeper Ian Taylor. The ironic point about the 1984 success was that England had tried to prevent Great Britain's entry and then, when overruled on the Board by Scotland and Wales, did not support the team. It should be recorded that Scotland proposed to send the GB squad to the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, but England and Wales voted to



Gold Medallist Seoul Olympics - Vervan Pappin

support the Government boycott. As it happened, only hockey and yachting were not represented in Moscow, a great mistake for hockey.

SCOTLAND and the OLYMPICS - WOMEN

As early as 1965 the United States Field Hockey Association invited a Great Britain and Ireland team to tour the USA. International players, who were interested submitted their names to the Women's Hockey Board for selection and the squad consisted of four players from each of England, Scotland and Wales, with two from Southern Ireland and one, along with the manager from Northern Ireland. They were responsible for their own travelling expenses and of course for obtaining leave of absence from work. Over a period of nine weeks GBITT's travelled from New York, north to Chicago and south to Richmond, then finally to Northampton in Massachusetts for the National Tournament. In all 24 matches were played, 22 being won with one loss and a draw.

Ten years later at the IFWHA Conference held in Edinburgh in 1975, the proposal to have women's hockey included in the Olympic Games was supported by a large majority. This added to the pressure from the FIH who had long been pressing the IOC to include women's hockey in the Olympics.

The first meeting of the Women's Hockey Board of Great Britain and Ireland - Olympic Committee (GBWHOC) was held on 15 September 1977, in Dublin, under the chairmanship of Mrs D Crisp of England. Mrs A Gulland (Scotland) was appointed Treasurer, a position she held until 1996. It should be noted, that the setting up and administration costs of £1,000 would be covered by contributions from the constituent associations in the following proportions: England 8/11th Scotland 2/11th Wales 1/22nd N. Ireland 1/22nd and that players would contribute £2 per night for training sessions, and were required to bring their own balls!

Scotland hosted the first GB Women's Tournament to be held in Britain - a four nation event at Westerlands, Glasgow, in April, 1979, with Holland, Spain and the USA participating. This was part of a programme designed to produce a strong track record, leading to qualification for Moscow, which was achieved but as already mentioned (men) politics intervened. The boycott was a devastating blow to all concerned and resulted in only six countries competing with Zimbabwe emerging as the unlikely winners of this first women's event. This huge disappointment, only increased the committee's and the players' determination that a squad would go to Los Angeles in 1984, and a programme was planned, always bearing in mind, the playing programmes and commitments of the individual countries. Despite huge efforts to provide a good track record, the G.B. "best" could not compare with the records produced by other countries, and G.B. women were not invited to Los Angeles.



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

Despite the bitter blows suffered in 1980 and 1984, the GBWHOC after much deliberation and soul searching, now with a Scot, Wendy McLean as chairman (1986-96) set its sights firmly on participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Meetings took place with the GBMHOC and with M. Etienne Glichitch, President of the FIH, to discuss the problems of Olympic participation and qualification for GB. Scottish women considered, and rejected a proposal that GB play in world events, with Scotland (England and Wales) playing in European.

Again, the FIH asked for track records to be submitted, and this time designated certain events for this record. Scotland again hosted, this time a 6 nation tournament for GB at Meadowbank, in April, 1987, and its results counted towards Olympic qualification. The teams for Seoul were announced late in 1987, with GB and Russia contesting the 8th place in a three game play-off in Spain. GB came through victorious and jubilant - GB women's hockey was Olympic at last! The team with four Scottish players and a Scottish coach finished in 4th place in Seoul, which was a great achievement.

Seoul Olympics Moir MacLeod

This would be our first ever appearance in an Olympic Games, and when the Great Britain squad was eventually announced, it was a dream come true for those of us who were selected. Reality did not sink in until we were on the plane heading for Tokyo for a weeks training camp, along with many of Britain's top athletes. We played a couple of practice matches against Japan, but the undoubted highlight, was meeting the athletes, and a volleyball match with Daley Thompson!

Then it was off to Seoul, and the Olympic Village. The Village was surrounded by intense security - once through the barriers, one was confronted by a concrete jungle with tower blocks as far as the eye could see. Not quite what we expected, but comfortable none-the-less. Mingling with the "superstars", and being treated as equals within the Village, increased the feeling of importance, and the start of the Games was eagerly awaited.

For the Opening Ceremony, the girls managed to land pole position for the march into the stadium, immediately behind Ian Taylor, who had the honour of carrying the flag for Britain. On entering the stadium,

the noise and atmosphere was unforgettable. The Opening Ceremony was a spectacular event, culminating in the release of hundreds of white doves prior to the lighting of the enormous Olympic Torch, which signified the start of the Games.

The hockey tournament itself, was perhaps overshadowed by the magnificence of the Olympic event as a whole - probably because it was our first experience of participating at Olympic level. It was difficult to focus purely on the hockey, and although we did well to reach the semi-finals, it was extremely disappointing to return home without a medal, particularly as we had a squad of outstanding players. We were beaten for a place in the final by a Korean team who were supported by a 25,000 partisan crowd. It was their first ever win against a Great Britain team. The Koreans were then narrowly beaten by Australia in a thrilling final - which I missed due to an unlucky circumstance. I was one of the two Great Britain players randomly selected for drug testing after our Bronze Medal match with Holland; we were not allowed to leave the dressing room until a specimen had been provided. Needless to say, I suddenly became acutely dehydrated at the thought!

Although hockey is very much a team sport, I was very proud to get my name into the history books as the scorer of Great Britain's first ever women's goal - against Argentina - in Olympic competition. The Olympic experience is impossible to adequately express on paper - the atmosphere, emotions and sense of achievement, will remain with me always.

Dennis Hay had been appointed coach in 1985, and did a magnificent job, blending the players together and creating a world class team. He was appointed for a further four years, up to the Barcelona Games. Planning for 1992 started immediately, with countries being asked for Olympic priority time throughout the four year cycle. Positive steps had also been taken by the FIH to formalise entry to the Olympic Games and from results at a qualifying tournament in New Zealand, GB (women) qualified for the Barcelona Olympics.



Chapter 3 - Scots and the Olympics

1992 - Barcelona - Bronze medals!

History had been made. Three Scots, Wendy Fraser, Sue Fraser, and Alison Ramsay (Vice Captain) arrived home with Olympic medals around their necks - a dream come true - the result of four years of real dedication and endeavour.



1992 Olympics Terrassa - Scotland, Bronze Medallists.
L to R - Sue Fraser, Wendy Fraser, Alison Ramsay

Barcelona Olympics Alison Ramsay

I retired from the Great Britain side after the Bronze Medal game against Korea. The game itself is somewhat of a blur. Although we had beaten the Koreans in the preliminary section game, this was the first time that a GB side had beaten them in five years and we had lost to them in the 1988 Olympics, costing us a medal. We got the worst possible start by losing a goal in the first minutes and I remember thinking when the goal went in there was no way that I was going to come off the pitch without getting a medal. Six other of the team in Barcelona had also been in Seoul and knew the bitter disappointment of finishing fourth. The team spirit and determination in that squad was tremendous and everyone worked so hard for each other. The odds were however against us as the Koreans were effectively professional athletes. It was the end of a tiring tournament and they were certainly more used to the high temperatures than ourselves. When at full time it was 3 all and extra time beckoned there were a lot of exhausted GB players on the pitch but we were absolutely determined to succeed. We scored our fourth goal from a penalty corner and then the clock seemed to take an eternity to run down. I really cannot describe the

feeling when the final whistle sounded and I realised that we had achieved our ultimate goal of an Olympic medal. All of the years of training were worthwhile for that single moment. There were certainly many times when I was running round the North Inch in Perth in the driving rain when I thought to myself 'why am I doing this?' but there was no question that all of the hard work was worth it for a place on the medal podium and an Olympic Medal finally round my neck.

The same system operated in Atlanta 1996, with GB going to the Olympic Qualifying Tournament in Cape Town and finishing 2nd to qualify for Atlanta. Great demands were made on the players - dedication, commitment, professionalism - to which all responded magnificently. Sports Council support had grown enormously over the years, player support had increased, but was still not enough, but at least players no longer had to subsidise training costs or provide balls!

Competition during 1992-96 had moved on fast to the brink of a professional hockey world GB women competed magnificently in Atlanta in this professional environment, finishing joint 3rd, but losing out on medals in a penalty shoot out.

To Sydney

GBWHOC and GBMHOC have merged into GBOHB now with one Performance Committee, responsible to the Board with the aim of semi-final places in 2000 and of medals in 2004. With the Olympic Games, Sydney less than a year away, selected Scottish players will now concentrate on the preparations for the Olympic Qualifiers in Milton Keynes (women) and Osaka (men). For the first time since the Seoul Olympics, Scotland may have a player in the men's Olympic team - Lawrence Docherty (MIM / RH Gymnasts) has been selected for the training squad. Tracey Robb, Valerie Thomson, Janet Jack, Emma Rochlin, Susan Gilmour and Rhona Simpson are in the women's training squad.

Wendy McLean, GBOHB Vice-President

Scottish thinking has always been influential in Olympic hockey, Scottish players and officials have played major roles in Great Britain hockey since the beginning of the decade - may many more live the dream.



C h a p t e r 3 - S c o t s a n d t h e O l y m p i c s

SCOTTISH OLYMPIC PLAYERS (MEN)

1908 (Scottish Team) Team : A Baird Burt (Rutherglen - Captain), J Burt (Rutherglen), A G Dennistoun (Cartha), C H Foulkes (Carlton), H T Fraser (Carlton - Edinburgh), Ivan Laing (Hawick), H E B Neilson (Rutherglen), W G Orchardson (Cartha), J Harper-Orr (Edinburgh HC), N L Stevenson (Carlton), H S Walker (Edinburgh University)	London	Bronze Medallists
1948 D L S Brodie (Babcock & Wilcox), F R Lindsay (Army), W L Lindsay (Corinthians - Dublin), G B Sime (Stepps), W N White (Cambridge University). Non-Playing Reserve - A H Young (Whitecraigs)	London	Silver Medallists
1952 S T Theobald (Edinburgh University & Long Ashton)	Helsinki	Bronze Medallists
1956 F H Scott (RAF)	Melbourne	Fourth
1960 F H Scott (RAF), W N Livingstone (St Thomas' Hospital)	Rome	Fourth
1964 No Scottish Players	Tokyo	Ninth
1968 C B Donald (ICI Grangemouth), G D Carr (Morgan Academy FP), T M Lawson (Tulse Hill)	Mexico City	Twelfth
1972 D Hay (Inverleith) Non Playing Reserve	Munich P Ewles (Edinburgh C. S.)	Sixth
1976	Montreal	
1980 Great Britain did not participate in 1976. An incredible decision by the IOC and FIH not to permit Great Britain to participate, despite sitting in Heathrow Airport waiting to depart, deprived two Scots, K A H Dick (Inverleith) and C Sutherland (Edinburgh Civil Service) of a lifetime's experience and left the tournament with an uneven 11 countries. Kenya withdrew whilst in Montreal - Great Britain was reserve. 1980 was the year of the boycott.	Moscow	
1984 V Pappin (RAF) Great Britain came in as reserves when the USSR withdrew	Los Angeles	Bronze Medallists
1988 V Pappin (RAF)	Seoul	Gold Medallists
1992 No Scottish Players	Barcelona	Sixth
1996 No Scottish Players	Atlanta	Seventh



C h a p t e r 3 - S c o t s a n d t h e O l y m p i c s

SCOTTISH OLYMPIC PLAYERS (WOMEN)

1980	Moscow	Boycotted
1984	Los Angeles	Did not Qualify
1988	Seoul	Fourth
Moir McLeod, Alison Ramsay, Wendy Fraser (all Glasgow Western Klick Photopoint), Caroline Jordan (Hyndland)		
1992	Barcelona	Bronze Medallists
Alison Ramsay, Susan Fraser, Wendy Fraser (all Glasgow Western Klick Photopoint)		
1996	Atlanta	Fourth
Susan Fraser, Pauline Robertson (both Bonagrass Grove) Rhona Simpson (Edinburgh Ladies)		

SCOTTISH OLYMPIC UMPIRES (MEN)

With Scotland	J. A. Kirkwood (West)	1908	London
With India	Col. Bruce Turnbull (British Indian Army)	1928	Amsterdam
With Great Britain	W. F. M. Whitelaw (Edinburgh Northern)	1948	London
		1960	Rome
	B. L. Thomson (Steps)	1964	Tokyo
	A. H. Young (Whitecraigs)	1968	Mexico City
	C. Madden (Clydesdale)	1988	Seoul
		1996	Atlanta

SCOTTISH OLYMPIC UMPIRES (WOMEN)

With Great Britain	Margot Barr (West)	1984	Los Angeles
	Jean Robertson (East)	1988	Seoul
		1992	Barcelona
	Janice MacDonald (Midlands)	1996	Atlanta

SCOTTISH OLYMPIC TECHNICAL OFFICIALS (WOMEN)

Judge	Evlyn Raistrick	1992	Barcelona
Technical Delegate	Evlyn Raistrick	1996	Atlanta



Chapter 3 - Tours

TOURS

Touring Teams

Touring teams were a regular feature of hockey until the games competitive expansion of the 1970s and 1980s. Touring was regarded as a great social experience and many long lasting friendships were made. Pioneers of world touring were the intrepid Scottish women, before and after IFWHA Conferences & Tournaments.



1930 - Empire Tournament arrival at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, of Australia, England and Scotland.

There were also Great Britain touring teams before an official GB women's squad was even considered.

For the men, the Picts were the best known and travelled regularly to Festivals in Britain and Europe, players of course paying their own expenses for the privilege - other touring teams were the Thistles and the Capercaillies.



1936 - Early Picts touring team

Peregrines and ex-Internationalists

From early years, women international players once retired, had been eligible to join the ex-internationalists. This group met informally at international matches, but not otherwise, and of course tourists who were not actually full international players were not eligible, and so an "Ex-Tourists Association" was formed in 1953, choosing to be called 'The Peregrines', after that much travelled bird. In addition to an annual lunch prior to an international match, to which the President of the visiting team was invited, the Peregrines Association offered hospitality, and helped to arrange tours for visiting teams, and sometimes individuals. These annual reunions were much enjoyed by many former hockey players, but sadly by the late 1980s, with the changing pattern of international matches, and lack of new members, the association lapsed.

1960s - C B Donald

My foremost hockey thoughts centre around the culture of club tours - maybe it was because I witnessed at an early age my father's involvement when he organized trips to Aberdeen and Dublin, that I recognized the strength of going on tours when dull Saturday afternoon players were transformed into lively exciting people.

Picts Tours - there always was a great camaraderie orchestrated by David Dix-Perkin. Games, social exchanges were enjoyed in Scarborough, Denmark, Paris and Barcelona. In Paris the Picts were presented with the cup for the best 'sporting side' Dix-Perkin on the return flight celebrated by passing the Cup around the passengers. (Authors' note - as ever the perfect mine host).

Belgium - SHA funds at an all time low - Home-Scots travel overnight to London by rail - Victoria to Dover - Ostend. This four hour crossing during November was very rough, at one stage, the waiter slipped under the table, while carrying a full tray - not a drop of soup was spilled. J Mort (Chief selector) went missing - found amidships on the deck pressed hard against the ship, void of all colour, was heard to mumble 'I am very pleased to notice the coastline' This was the last time that the team travelled by sea!

For the women invitations to attend weekend hockey festivals at home and in Europe were accepted by the SWHA and touring teams varied from the Scottish Reserves, to the Peregrines or Caledonians. Again, like many other hockey activities with a social aspect, these tours have generally been consigned to the history books, although many clubs and schools still tour abroad.



Chapter 3 - Tours

OVERSEAS TOURS - WOMEN



1950 - Captains of teams on deck on way to Cape Town for IFWHA Tournament

Hockey tours overseas were very different in earlier years from those of the 1980s and 1990s. Nowadays, tours usually involve only full international players travelling by air, staying in large impersonal hotels for the period of a tournament, with some acclimatisation beforehand, and maybe an additional match before and/or afterwards.

Pre-war, and in the 1950s and 1960s, for the women, it was entirely different. Travel was often by sea, involving long periods away, and players usually had to finance the whole trip themselves. Many international players could afford neither the time nor the money for such trips, which were therefore, opened to District players - imagine the agony, the anticipation, having rather nonchalantly, and not very hopefully, added your name to a list at a District Tournament in December, to hear eventually, that you had been selected - the ecstasy.

These teams, a mixture of International and District players, were called Touring Teams, and uncapped players were entitled to wear a Scottish blazer (a darker colour, and with a different pocket badge from the international one). Scottish blazers were a must for all international or touring teams travelling abroad, until the late 1980s, when they went out of fashion. How useful they were, for "walking out" onto the pitch pre-match, (no track suits in the early days) or over a skirt ('uniform' grey, or perhaps tartan, depending on the tour) or dress for Civic Receptions, or more informally (in later years only) over trousers for travelling. The purple box pleated tunics, worn

with square-necked long sleeved white blouse and long purple stockings (remember the 'smiles'?) introduced in the 1920s were uniform for all SWHA official touring teams, until 1958, which saw a welcome change to a light-weight V necked, slightly flared tunic, white blouse with collar, and three-quarter hose. How warm and heavy, the old dark purple TT tunics felt, and were the photographs of players in the heat in Australia in 1956 wearing short-sleeved blouses and white socks, hidden from the Council?

Many of the Tours (South Africa in 1950, Australia and New Zealand in 1956, Holland in 1959, and USA in 1963, etc.) were made in conjunction with IFWHA Conferences & Tournaments, and teams were invited to tour in the host or neighbouring countries before and/or after the main event at the expense of the host country. Sometimes specific invitations were received as from the USA in 1951 and 1973, South Africa in 1958, Canada in 1977 and Trinidad in 1982, perhaps the last of the old style tours. These tours involved a lot of private hospitality from local hockey players, or very often St Andrews Societies, and many long lasting friendships were formed with these hostesses, and also as hostesses, when teams from overseas toured in Scotland. Do today's players realise how much they are missing out on?

Such tours also turned out to be the spawning ground of many future SWHA Presidents, three from the South African IFWHA Conference & Tournament in 1950, and a further four from the next Scottish tour there in 1958.

The full stories of all of the tours undertaken by SWHA players would require several volumes but hopefully the following selection with some in detail and snippets from others will give the flavour of what it was all about.

1950 South Africa - Louie Kerr

To be chosen for a Scottish Touring Team would always be thrilling, but in 1950, it meant even more, for this was the first IFWHA Conference & Tournament since before the war. Eight of the players had taken part in the Hockey Festival in Amsterdam in 1948, but for the others, this was the first chance to take part in such an international occasion outwith Britain. Indeed, because of six years of war, and subsequent period of austerity, some had not even been abroad before. It was therefore with great anticipation that the party set sail for South Africa on 1st June, on board RMMV Warwick



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Castle along with teams from America, England, Ireland and some of the International Wanderers.

The 15 days on board passed pleasantly - there was the SHOP, stocked with such riches as sweets without coupons - still rationed at home, and nylons - still very scarce in Britain. There were deck games and competitions in which the Scots did well, a visit ashore at Madeira, the crossing the Line Ceremony, and other entertainment, and ample food and drink. There was also training every morning, except for two or three of the hottest days in the tropics. The voyage provided an opportunity for the team to get together, and also for the players to get to know players from other countries.

Then there was the thrill of arriving at Cape Town before dawn, and seeing Table Mountain gradually appear, as the light grew stronger. Kind and considerate hostesses also appeared, each taking charge of a small group of players, driving them around the Cape to see the beautiful scenery, lovely bays, hills, trees and brilliant flowers, providing mid-morning tea and scones with butter, jam and CREAM! (a luxury then), and later delicious lunches, before delivering their charges to the station in time for the 2.00 p.m. train for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia (now Harare in Zimbabwe). This was the first experience of the very generous and thoughtful hospitality, which was enjoyed all over the country during the next two months.

In some places, private hospitality was provided. In others, where the teams were staying in hotels, they were entertained at private houses for a morning, an afternoon or all day, savouring marvellous home-baking, cream teas, and braavleises (the South African version of barbecues, then quite new to all except the Americans). For the Scots, there were additional social events. Almost every town had at least one Caledonian Society, eager to entertain the Scottish party with country dancing, pipe bands, and most generous feeding.

All this had its effect. One simple soul announced that the South African laundries had shrunk all her clothes. Sceptical glances from her friends, drove her to the scales to find she had put on an extra stone, in spite of two matches a week, and training in the hot South African winter. This problem was more serious for another player, due to be married very soon after her return home, and already fitted for her wedding dress. She fasted on the voyage home, and made it for the great day!

That first morning in Cape Town, was also the start of the travels through the country, organised by the redoubtable Sylvia Hoffa, Hon. Secretary of the All South Africa and Rhodesia WHA. "Hoffie's Circus", or as she preferred "The Greatest Show on Earth", toured the length and breadth of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, as it then was, seeing a great variety of country. Starting from Cape Town, the teams spent three days and nights in the train

to Salisbury, which gives some idea of the distances travelled. On the evening of the second day, at Mafeking, they were joined by the South African team. The exuberant and attractive Springboks enlivened the journey. They had made up songs for the Scots, Irish, English and Americans, and encouraged everyone to join in other songs. Their hockey was later found also to be attractive, lively and effective.

The scenery varied from the seemingly endless scrubland, after leaving the lovely Cape Province, to the pleasant town of Salisbury, again colourful with shrubs and flowers. Southern Rhodesia, as it then was, had further attractions to offer as the Scots went on to Umtali, a beautiful town set among the hills, and further into the hills to the wonderful Leopard Rock hotel, with its magnificent views and finally, for all the teams, the quite incredible spectacle of the Victoria Falls (bear in mind the absence of widespread TV in 1950 - no-one was prepared for the grandeur of "The Smoke which Thunders"!)

From then on, the journeys were shorter, as the whole party wound its way back to the Cape, with stops at different places, beginning with ten days in Johannesburg for the IFWHA Conference & Tournament, where the American corner was voted in. Again, the country was rather bare and featureless in the Transvaal, but becoming more fertile and colourful as the tourists approached the sea through the Valley of a Thousand Hills, and reached the lush vegetation around Durban. From then on, the tour party was never far from the sea, and the countryside was green, and the seascapes beautiful.

The hockey? It may have been affected by the aforementioned travelling and hospitality, for the results were not quite as good as hoped for: Won 10, Lost 5, Drew 3; but there were highs as well as lows. The latter, unfortunately mostly occurred during the official Tournament in Johannesburg, and almost led to a rift in the party, as the backs blamed the forwards, and vice versa. (In these days, the formation was 1 Goalkeeper, 2 Backs, 3 Halves, and 5 Forwards.) A team meeting was held, the outcome being that the halves should work harder! The report of the next match praised the play of the halves, the Diary entry for the day reported them exhausted, and the result was a draw!

The major highs were the first splendid win over Ireland in Umtali on an iron hard pitch of crushed anthill, and the magnificent victory over South Africa in East London - even this had its funny moments, as when the right-wing lost her stick as she was making determinedly for the South African circle, she apparently continued dribbling for several steps, before realising she was stick-less. This was not the match however, when the left-wing centred the head of her stick, as well as the ball!



Chapter 3 - Tours

Overall, the Scots could claim a good measure of success on the field, and off the field they helped fulfil one of the aims of the IFWHA - "to promote friendly relations among women players". Many of the friendships made in 1950 still survive.

1951 USA

Many of the players from the South Africa tour were lucky enough, the following year to tour in the USA



1951 - Tour USA with Doris Morrison-Inches, manager, bottom left

1956 Australia and New Zealand - Joyce Hunter

A feature of the tour matches was the support given by local people; crowds over 1,000 were not unusual. Notices in shop windows said it all - "Closed this afternoon. Ladies hockey match". The enthusiasm shown by the press, resulted in extensive coverage of both matches and the social activities. Broadcasts from local Radio stations were regular features, the manager or captain being interviewed on local news programmes. On one occasion, the announcer having introduced the Dutch and Scottish captains, without warning, simply left them to interview each other - an eight minute experience neither ever wanted to repeat.

The biggest crowd turned out during the match against Auckland, played before the Annual Maori /Barbarian rugby game at Eden Park. In the second-half, 25-30,000 were present.

Brief Memories - the four 'Smiths' who all stood together when the squad was introduced to the Governor of New South Wales. His comment afterwards, "Where have all the 'Macs' gone?"

Who will forget the afternoon teas at the various Bowling, Tennis and Golf Clubs. The welcome given to the touring party by local

Associations, Rotarians and civic leaders. Three civic receptions in one day, is not unusual for Royal visits, but travelling from Gore to Alexandra, the party had a civic lunch in Queenstown, a Civic tea in Campbelltown and an enthusiastic Civic welcome on arrival at Alexandra - quite a day!

An unusual means of transport - by mail bus from Nelson to Greymouth, taking over 10 hours to cover 210 miles, a slow but relaxing journey, full of interest. The bus was somewhat overcrowded, with an extra 16 passengers plus their luggage, to add to the mail bags, parcels, groceries, papers, and even cinema films to be exchanged along the route. The driver delivered and picked up mail and goods at very small villages and towns along the route, even isolated houses and farms in the country were serviced with a loud hoot on the horn.

"The bush it is a friendly place
With camouflage for all
Please stop the bus and let us out
To answer natures call

Our billets on the whole were good
Next day we all discussed
A flush, or dry - inside or out
And is this torch a must?"

Jean Calder

1971 Round the World - Kit Gow

The players and officials chosen to represent Scotland in 1971 were given a rare opportunity. For in just over two months they would travel right round the world. The members of the SWHA who planned the itinerary deserve to have every participant's appreciation and thanks.

The main purpose of the trip was to take part in the 10th IFWHA Conference and Tournament held in Auckland, New Zealand. This in itself would have been a wonderful experience but the tour had much wider implications. Players were hosted locally with games arranged against regional and national teams. The amazing effects of this goodwill tour are still in evidence with many friendships still in place. Each person will have different recollections of the tour but the following are some of my memories.

A trip of a lifetime began on July 18th when family and friends waved us goodbye at Glasgow Airport. I was leaving behind husband David, Elaine (8) and Gill (6) - it was wonderful to know that I had their full-hearted support.

We spent five eventful and interesting days on the beautiful island of Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Our hosts were kind and thoughtful and had



Chapter 3 - Tours



Back row (l to r) - J.Cochrane (Manager), A.Edwards (M), A.Watson (N), K.Haldane (S), A.MacLeod (W). Middle row - J.Flannigan (E), B.Miller (W), A.Wilson (W), M.Craigie (M), M.Alexander (W). Front row - C.Lambert (Umpire), E.Randalls (C), K.Gow (C), H.Flockhart (E) (Captain), M.Brown (E), R.Chesney (W), C.Duff (W).

arranged a marvellous time for us. We surfed in the Indian Ocean, shopped for local crafts, visited a Buddhist Temple and even fitted in two games of hockey. We enjoyed our time in Ceylon but were a little saddened to hear of the political tensions.

After flying through an incredible electric storm, a short stop in Singapore, it was on to Hong Kong to be met by Helen Clyne. Formerly of Alva, Helen was in charge of arrangements for all teams visiting Hong Kong - seven teams in all. Our game against Hong Kong went well despite typhoon 'Nadine' being in the area! Elan (Borrowman) and I had the most marvellous end to our Hong Kong experience when our host took us by helicopter over the harbour to the door of the departure lounge.

Sydney was our next stop and I had not been prepared for such a huge area. The city and its satellite towns seemed to go on forever. As a complete surprise I was hosted by Margaret Stirrat, a friend from Dunfermline College days. I met lots of former students and other Scots who had settled in Australia. The Opera House and Harbour Bridge looked just like their photographs - Sydney will indeed be a memorable venue for the Olympic in 2000.

From Sydney we went to Canberra. For me the most impressive visit was to the war museum - the exhibits and dioramas of battles were really impressive. As a change from cities we then stayed in Ocean Grove a small town outside Geelong where we visited the school attended by Prince Charles. After an all too brief stay, it was on to Melbourne and my memories are of the wonderful people that we met. It was here that I learned to make lemon cheesecake which is still a real family favourite. Here too I visited the Victoria Hospital to have my leg stitched - I thought that the doctor was joking when he said I would have to be measured for crutches - but sure enough I had a plaster cast fitted and was sent out on crutches. This made travelling by plane very awkward. And so to New Zealand. The South Island welcomed us in Christchurch

and we visited Blenheim and Picton Sound. The scenery was magnificent and rather reminiscent of Scotland. After some delays it was on to Wellington, then north through the bush and a stay in Eketahuna. For me this was special - we stayed with a farming family - we joined them on their motorcycle round up of sheep, attended a school play, helped with the weekly baking and used the best short programme washing machine, I have ever encountered. I have met this family several times and was invited to their son's wedding.

We also played hockey in the wettest conditions I have ever experienced - by half time the water was lapping over our boots and the ball was under water. It must have been very disappointing for the organisers to have the worst rain in 30 years to coincide with the first visit of an international team to the area.

And finally to the Ardmore Teachers Training College for the IFWHA Conference and Tournament. Over 500 people, teams and delegates, stayed at the college, 30 miles outside Auckland. 16 teams participated and Scotland was grouped with Australia and Belgium. Sadly we lost to Australia - this put us in Section 2 where we again lost one game, this time to New Zealand. Overall we were sixth - the Tournament was won by the Netherlands with Australia, West Germany and England in the other places.

Apart from the hockey, the highlight of our stay was an evening's entertainment by a Maori group and the International Evenings, when each country staged a five-minute act. The Japanese team stole the show, dressed in kimonos and singing, beautifully from The Sound of Music.

All too quickly the tournament was over, the IFWHA flag (donated by Scotland) was being lowered and handed over to the Scottish captain (Helen Flockhart) for safe-keeping until the next IFWHA Conference and Tournament to be held in Edinburgh in 1975.

We returned home via Honolulu playing matches in San Francisco, Philadelphia and at a USFHA tournament at a camp in the Poconos Mountains prior to sightseeing in New York. Our tour was over having played 26 games in all and losing only two.

1973 USA - Gill McIntyre

After a year teaching in Dumfriesshire, I gave up my job for the love of hockey. Scotland had been invited to send a team to the USA in the autumn of 1973. We would travel as guests of the USWFHA on a promotional tour during the months of October and November. This turned out to be the experience of a lifetime.

At our first training, we were rather alarmed to see a large police sergeant marching towards us, and even more alarmed to learn that this was to be our manager. The giant was introduced as ex-international goalkeeper Helen Weir. Fortunately, she was really a big softie and



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steered her somewhat high-spirited charges remarkably well, up and down the East Coast of the USA. Her only failing was a self-confessed tendency to snore, causing some interesting night manoeuvres. I know of one player, who even had to sleep in a cleaner's cupboard in a Chicago dormitory.

This tour left Scotland on the 25th September, and returned on the 26th November! It was a masterpiece of organisation by the US President, Phyllis Weikart. We played twenty-four matches as well as spending two days at the North East Tournament, and four days at the US Nationals in Boston. Essentially, this meant travel one day, play the next. The distances covered were remarkable, even by American standards, and we travelled thousands of miles by plane, train, car and even school bus.

One of our thirteen internal flights was from Rochester to New York, and we flew in a "twin prop" with a company known locally as the "Tin Can Line"! Soon after take-off, Meg Wisely went into brace position - she wasn't alone. The only small comfort came from my charming companion. He pointed to the back of the craft where a group of nuns sat serenely, and said "Don't worry babe, the good Lord won't send us down with them thar penguins on board". I'm not so sure the nuns were all that serene. There was a distinct clicking of Rosary beads until touchdown at Kennedy!

Our accommodation was in mansion houses, school dormitories, university residences, including Princeton, and every imaginable US dwelling, right down to mobile homes. No matter where we stayed, we were met with the most amazing kindness and generosity. I must have been the first Scot to play in pink and purple, after my hostess in Lancaster, rejoicing in the name of Bonnie MacSporran, dyed my white shirts in the wash. By way of apology, and much to my embarrassment, she bought me a new pair of hockey boots. In Richmond, Virginia, Carrie Le Fevre and I were given a maid. We didn't cope very well with being called Ma'am and Nellie certainly didn't cope with us offering to do the dishes!

Everywhere we went, we attended receptions, and ate at endless potluck suppers. MacDonalds hamburger chain sponsored one meal with the newspaper heading the next day reading "Wee Macs eat Big Macs for breakfast." With all that exercise, we should have come back slimmer beings, but American hospitality showed on quite a few waistlines.

Elizabeth Jamieson did a wonderful job as captain and, I suppose coach, but that role hadn't yet been invented. We had a selection committee that assembled in the most unlikely places. I remember one particularly heated meeting on top of the William Penn monument, whilst sightseeing in Philadelphia. In Rochester, Liz appeared on national television to explain the difference between hockey - i.e. ice hockey, and field hockey.

We had many adventures, including terrorising golfers at Jack Nicklaus' Club, where we raced buggies round the course. In New York, we lunched at Sardis to spot celebrities, and then giggled at the Bunny Girls in the Play Boy Club at night. We even managed, by accident, to take part in a Watergate demonstration outside the White House in Washington. We brought back American hockey chants, which I still hear the schoolgirls of today singing. How we had the energy for all this I don't recall. We were essentially professional hockey players for two months. The hockey was relentless, punishing, challenging, and quite exhilarating. I absolutely loved it. We couldn't fail to come back better players. One proof of this, was a test match result near the end of the tour. USA had drawn with England that season, and we put up a great fight, only losing 3-2, with the two goals being struck from short corners by our top scorer, Ray Wood. We won most of our games, and played in all types of climate. It snowed against New Hampshire at Smith College. There was gasping humidity in Mason-Dixon against New Atlantic. We suffered searing heat, playing the Mid-West in Chicago, and we paddled our way in torrential rain against the Tidewater Association in Virginia.

On Thursday 11th October, 1973, history was made in two ways, when we defeated the Great Lakes team 2-1. For the first time, a women's team of any sport was allowed to use the Ohio State University Stadium. There was a sizeable crowd, but they looked like a postage stamp in the distance, as the arena was much larger than Wembley. This was in fact the first match a Scottish team had ever played on Astro turf. Our match against Anne Arbor Association at the University of Western Michigan, Kalamazoo, was also on artificial turf. This 5-1 victory was played in a rainstorm, and if the pitch wasn't water based before the game, it definitely was at the end. It was to be five years later on in 1978, that a Scottish side again experienced artificial grass in a four-nation tournament in Limbourg, West Germany. All I can say about those early games on turf, is that the ball girls were very busy.

The 1973 tour was unique in Scotland's history, and I feel privileged to have been part of it. The humour of Jinty Stewart and Barbara Adam, kept us laughing "on the road", and Kate Francis kept us singing in an attempt to get us in tune for our party pieces. Happiness was indeed hockey.

1979

Scotland toured Canada with the Canadian National side to advertise the 1979 IFWHA Conference and Tournament in Vancouver.

1982

In the last of the old style tours a Scottish touring side travelled to Trinidad and Tobago playing a series of matches including two games at the Queens Park Oval, the test cricket ground.



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

INDOOR HOCKEY

From the early days of the game, many forms of hockey were played indoors, mostly perhaps in school halls or gyms on wet games afternoons but also in numerous church halls, army barracks and Boy Scout and Girl Guide halls. Various adaptations of equipment were used from tennis balls to bean bags and sticks were often wrapped in order to protect floors. Depending on space available and the numbers present (30 to 40) active participation at any one time varied from one a-side to seven a-side with frequent changes and rules were adapted freely to suit circumstances. The game which is currently played originated in central Europe, particularly Germany. Hockey players, frustrated by their inability to play their favourite game because of atrocious weather conditions and frost-bound pitches, started to play an indoor game, using the readily available facilities available for Handball in Continental Europe. Thus the modern game gradually took hold, but it was not until well after the end of the Second World War that it spread rapidly throughout Europe. Indoor hockey pitch measurements and size of the goals (slightly smaller than for outdoor hockey), are based on handball requirements.

THE START IN SCOTLAND

Virtually unknown here, the game was viewed in Germany in the mid-1960s by Ernest Wall, the SHA Hon Match Secretary, when he visited club competitions in Dusseldorf and Cologne after Scotland's men's outdoor teams had started to meet Germany in internationals. At that time the Commonwealth Games Stadium, to be built in Edinburgh for the 1970 Commonwealth Games, with seven indoor halls, was on the drawing board, and he managed to persuade the Chairman of the Organising Committee, Laurie Liddell, Director of Physical Education at Edinburgh University, and a noted hockey and cricket player to add indoor hockey as one of the sports to be permitted in Hall Three, albeit with a plastic surface to allay fears of damage to wooden floors.

After the Games, when Meadowbank stadium opened to the public, the first modern indoor hockey competition in the British Isles began in September 1970 with an East District men's league. For a few years thereafter, Meadowbank was the only stadium to feature the game but gradually it was followed by Bells Sports Centre in Perth and other centres in Scotland's major cities, including Glasgow's Kelvin Hall. The game soon became an established part of domestic hockey for the men, followed some years later by the women who benefited greatly from the experience and expertise of the men. The main difficulty at first was to persuade hall owners that indoor hockey would not damage wooden floors. Another was that UK sports hall specifications at that time were smaller than those used in Continental Europe.

After a period of time, permission was given to use Hall One at Meadowbank, a wooden floor, for general competitions, although

again the length of the pitch was somewhat restricted. Bells Sports Centre provided a larger area, and Edinburgh, Perth and later Dundee and the Kelvin Hall became the main centres for play. In 1997, a magnificent indoor sports hall at the Dundee International Sports Complex (DISC) at Maryfield added to the significant facilities now available for the indoor game. Not surprisingly, the first top players generally came from the East and Midlands Districts, and when international indoor hockey was sanctioned by the FIH, Scotland's men could enter a competent team.

The women were not far behind. Eileen Hyndman and Catherine Clarke attended the men's indoor international tournament in Arnhem in 1972 and realised the potential of the modern indoor game. Catherine's inspiration, hard work and encouragement resulted in women's indoor hockey being put firmly on the map.

Taraflex Carpet

Of great assistance in the spread of indoor hockey tournaments was the purchase in 1990 of a Taraflex synthetic carpet which could be rolled up, transported and laid down at any venue thus providing an instant indoor pitch without any other sports' markings.

INTERNATIONAL INDOOR HOCKEY

For some years, West Berlin (now Berlin) had been organising an annual Cities Tournament and the FIH Indoor Hockey Committee, of which Ernest Wall, in 1970, became the first UK member, usually met in the city during the tournament. It should be noted that this FIH Committee was also responsible for the rules of the game, having taken over the responsibility from the German Hockey Board in 1966. Thus it was in West Berlin that the idea of international indoor hockey was born, resulting in an invitational men's international event in 1972 in Arnhem, followed in 1973 by the first two qualifying tournaments for a European Nations Indoor Cup, with the finals not surprisingly to be held in West Berlin in January 1974. The Senate of West Berlin presented a magnificent trophy which only the unbeaten German men's team have won since the inception. Scotland's men qualified for the finals but teams from England and Wales, very new to the game, did not manage to qualify.

The men finished a creditable fourth out of six in the first finals and in 1976, at Arnhem, almost snatched the Bronze Medals. A medal was merely delayed for the Bronze Medals came their way at the 1980 finals in Zurich. In 1984 at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, Scotland staged the men's European Cup, again televised, but unfortunately the team ended up in fourth place after looking certain for Silver Medals. Scotland had been the most successful Home Countries side in Europe



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey



1973 - 1st men's international Indoor team at Meadowbank
 Top row (l to r) - W.S.F. Robertson, R.B.W. McLaren, C. Sutherland, W. McLean, D. Hay, R. Stewart, G. Grassick, G.D. Carr, J. Balfour Allan. Insert - D. Coventry
 Bottom row - K. Dick, J. Kilgour, S. Smith, S. MacGregor, A. Stobbie, E.S. Wall

and they continued to qualify for the first six finals until the 1994 qualifier proved their downfall, despite their feat of again winning Bronze Medals in the 1991 finals at Birmingham. In the 1996 reorganised league system finals, Scotland's men were relegated to Division II. In 1999 the team failed to gain promotion to Division 1.

By the 1975 - 76 season the women had appointed an Indoor Committee and the Umpires Board was considering the coaching and grading of indoor umpires. With coaching from Dennis Hay and Marietta Craigie sights were set on participation in the 1979 European Cup but the team lacked the experience to qualify.

Catherine Lambert, Manager

Thanks to the hard work put in by the Scottish squad, led by the captain Sheena MacDonald, by their coaches Alan Stobbie and Gordon Grassick, season 1980-81 was a fairytale come true. In December at the AEWHA tournament in Cambridge, Scotland delighted supporters by finishing second to Germany having defeated the mighty Dutch en route. At the end of January the Scots flew to West Berlin for their first European Indoor Cup appearance. An inspired performance led to a place in the final against Germany. The game was played at a standard and speed, not previously seen or experienced in the tournament. Thanks to Alan Stobbie's excellent tactical awareness, the girls, though beaten, were by no means disgraced by a skilful German side and returned home proud wearers of silver medals. Not until 1990 did the Scottish women feature again on a European medal rostrum, winning Bronze medals in Elmshorn.

Season 1981-82 saw Gordon Grassick succeed Alan Stobbie as Coach, and Scotland hosted a 5-Nation Tournament at Meadowbank with Scotland, England, Austria, Netherlands and West Germany taking part. Scotland disappointed us, they never showed their true ability, though part of the problem was nerves at performing for the first time in front of a 'home' crowd, so much was expected of them after their European success, and they tried too hard, and never really enjoyed themselves.



1981 - Women's Indoor Team - Silver medallists in European Cup, Berlin with Catherine Lambert (manager).
 Back row (l to r) - L. Salter, E. Graham, P. Reid, G. Caven, M. Craigie, C. Young, L. Connell, C. Lambert
 Front row - J. Stewart, J. Christie, S. McDonald (Captain), J. Grassick, A. Anderson

The first men's indoor international held in Scotland was played at Bell's Sports Centre in January 1976 when Scotland met Wales in a televised match following a win over England at Crystal Palace the week before, also televised. Television had discovered a new game with spectator appeal and which brought hockey to the attention of the general public.



1976 - 1st Home Countries Indoor Tournament at Bells Sports Centre, Perth



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

From 1976 to 1989 a men's Home Countries indoor championship was played, after Ireland had taken up the game, with Scotland as champions in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985 and 1986 when England's greater resources started to make their presence felt. The women won the equivalent tournament in 1982, but by 1984 in Stretford struggled to beat a much improved Irish squad and finally suffered their first defeat by the "Auld Enemy" In 1989, Scotland hosted the Home Countries (men and women) at the Kelvin Hall in Glasgow, sponsored by Standard Life.

Gill Messenger, international player

The crowds were terrific all weekend, culminating for the women in the grand finale of Scotland v England, as both teams had beaten both Wales and Ireland. However, due to a superior goal difference, England needed only a draw to clinch the championship, Scotland had to win. A close, tense match as usual, all the more nerve-racking due to a capacity home crowd. Going into the final seconds of the match, Scotland were leading 3-2. However, England won a penalty corner in the dying seconds, and although time was now up, the corner had to be played out. If England scored to equalise, they would win the Championship. To virtually everyone's delight, the ball was deflected round the post, 3-2 to Scotland! What sweet revenge! The Kelvin Hall also hosted the men's championship, which England narrowly won.

Regrettably, like its outdoor counterparts, these indoor tournaments were abandoned and, other than in Scotland, men's indoor hockey has been gradually reduced as a priority in the rest of the British Isles.

The FIH also started an indoor Junior event and Scotland's men won Silver Medals in the first tournament in 1982 held in Vienna, losing to Austria in a most exciting final. Unfortunately there was little success at this level in later years. No women's team has been entered so far in the junior competition.

In the first fifteen years or so of international indoor hockey, Scotland's men built up an enviable reputation as contenders for top honours, only Germany recording regular victories over the Scots. During this period the Edinburgh Civil Service club, known as Granwood and later MIM, provided the bulk of the players followed later by Menzieshill. Although it would be invidious to pick out individual players for their contribution, mention must be made of the career of goalkeeper Stewart Smith who made 100 appearances for Scotland between 1973 and 1991, a European record. He, along with his long time squad partner Maurice Wilson, undoubtedly played a major part in Scotland's success with their uncanny anticipation and reflexes, rescuing Scotland on many occasions when all seemed lost.

The women too were also a force to be reckoned with and they have always been in the top flight. Glasgow Western Klick Photopoint and Edinburgh Ladies have provided the majority of the players over the years. The 1996 women's finals were successfully staged at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, but, like the men, a frustrating fourth place for Scotland was the outcome. The tournament was remarkable for the fact that Germany were first beaten by France, their first ever defeat by a European side (A Canadian team had beaten them once previously). Then, after reaching the final, England overcame the hitherto all-conquering Germans in a penalty stroke competition. Thus the German women relinquished their hold on the indoor trophy which they had held since its inception in 1975. In 1998, the women's team finished in 4th place in Orense, Spain to stay in the Division 1.

Despite these successes it has to be said that there has been a worrying trend in recent years with a seeming drop in overall standards in Scotland. Whether this is due to the fact that less indoor hockey is played at local District level, particularly amongst the men, or to the improvement in European teams remains a difficult question.



1991 Indoor Classic

WORLD INDOOR CLASSIC AND WORLD CITIES

However, before passing on to the club scene, the international story would not be complete without noting Scotland's pioneering work in promoting a first world competition, after an Australian attempt to get an FIH World Indoor Cup had failed. The FIH Men's World



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

Invitation Indoor Tournament was staged in January 1991 at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, with eight teams - Australia (winners), England (runner-up), Austria, Canada, Scotland, Spain, France, USA. A marvellous tournament, with more than expected television coverage due to the atrocious weather conditions outdoors and an unexpected but deserved winner in the Australians.

There was great disappointment however, that the German team had refused to participate. In 1997, a World Cities Indoor Championship was inaugurated at Kelvin Hall with Madrid emerging winners. Teams from Australia, South Africa and USA participating and BBC televised much of the action. A second men's World Invitation Tournament was held at the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow in January 1999 with participating countries (in finishing order) Canada, Denmark, Scotland, Australia, South Africa, USA. A first women's Inter-Cities Tournament was inaugurated at Bells Sports Centre, Perth with teams representing London (winners), Sydney, Glasgow, Perth, Toronto, Paris and Manchester participating.

DOMESTIC CLUB INDOOR HOCKEY

That Scotland made a successful entry into international indoor hockey was undoubtedly due to the dedication of a number of clubs which had taken up the game with great enthusiasm. Not surprisingly, East clubs, especially Edinburgh Civil Service/MIM, dominated the Scottish scene for many years until challenged in particular by NMP Menzieshill from Dundee.

The SHA inaugurated an indoor cup competition in 1973 and for fourteen years until 1986 Edinburgh Civil Service/MIM won the trophy. In 1987 Ruthrieston Plexus broke the mould but MIM soon re-asserted their authority by winning the cup again in 1988, 1989 and 1991 with NMP capturing the trophy in 1990.

Menzieshill also were successful in winning the first National League title in 1987 and again in 1991, with MIM taking over in 1988 and 1989. Ruthrieston Plexus were title holders in 1990, but regretfully this club disbanded leaving only Gordonians in later years to represent Aberdeen at top level. MIM and NMP Menzieshill have continued to dominate the men's scene throughout the nineties with Menzieshill dominating the indoor league. However in 1998, Dundee Wanderers broke the mould by winning the indoor cup competition and by winning the league in 1999.

The first women's indoor competition was the Queens Silver Jubilee Teenage Tournament for the MacRobert Trophy donated by the National Playing Fields Association held at Bell's in May 1977. All seven districts entered teams, West defeating East (4-3), in the final after extra time. This tournament became an annual event won in 1978 and 1979 by Midlands and in 1980 by Central. Perthshire (Ladies) won the first indoor club championship in 1978 and West

the first indoor district tournament in 1980. The national indoor league was introduced in 1988, winners for the first four seasons were Glasgow Western, succeeded by Edinburgh Ladies with five consecutive wins. These two clubs have represented Scotland at the Indoor European Club Championships with distinction bringing home medals on a number of occasions.

As the indoor hockey set up in Germany was always the standard to aim at, Scottish hockey introduced a close-season for top level indoor hockey in 1989, with all National League and Scottish Cup outdoor competitions suspended. Although this has helped to focus the game at this level, sadly the local scene in some Districts has suffered with fewer players, particularly amongst the men, playing regularly. Most regrettable was the demise of the first ever league competition, the East Men's League, owing to lack of interest and organisers. This has now been revived at a lower level, but it will be a long struggle to reach standards previously achieved in the 1970s and 1980s. The domestic men's club game however, continues to flourish in the Midland District.

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS

The European Hockey Federation, which had inherited the mantle of indoor hockey from the FIH, commenced a European Indoor Club Championship for both men and women in 1990.

MIM won the Bronze Medal in Amiens in a massive 16 team tournament played in two halls. Success has eluded the men's champion club ever since and the Scottish representative club has suffered the ups and downs of relegation to and from Division A. In 1990 Glasgow Western women just failed to emulate MIM, ending up in fourth place at the first 13 team competition in Groningen. Western captured bronze in 1991 (Amiens) and 1992 (Russelheim) with Edinburgh Ladies winning bronze in 1994 (Russelheim). In 1996, Edinburgh Ladies were relegated but made amends by winning the B Division (Brescia) - unfortunately in the 1999 competition Western women, although hosting the A Division in Glasgow, were relegated.

On the other hand the men's representatives have not fared so well. Ruthrieston were relegated from the A Division in 1991 - Menzieshill representing Scotland for the first time won the B Division in 1993 (Basle) but were relegated the following year - MIM captured the B Division (Edinburgh) in 1995 but again Scotland's representatives, Menzieshill were relegated from the A Division in 1996. In the next two years Menzieshill frustratingly finished third in the B Division, including hosting the tournament in 1998 (Dundee). Finally in 1999, the Dundee club emerged as winners of the B Division (Prague) thus ensuring that Scotland's representatives, Dundee Wanderers will be in the A Division for the 2000 competition.



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

THE GLENFIDDICH INTERNATIONAL INDOOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

No story of Scottish indoor hockey would be complete without recording for posterity the name of Glenfiddich (William Grant and Sons Ltd) coupled with that of Western men's hockey club. Together, with the world famous Scotch Whisky firm as sponsors and Scotland's oldest club as the organisers, an indoor competition emerged which undoubtedly, as the years progressed, became the most famous indoor invitation men's hockey tournament not only in Europe but also with a growing reputation spreading to North America and Australia.

For fifteen years, from 1979 to 1994, the tournament attracted entries from top indoor German and other European club sides and also teams from outside Europe. Top umpires and officials from the general indoor scene also ensured that the tournament was efficiently organised on proper but friendly lines. As the years progressed, the tournament attracted much television coverage and accordingly helped to put indoor hockey and hockey in general firmly on the map.

With the tremendous financial backing of Glenfiddich and the obvious enthusiasm of all their representatives, the tournament was for many years the absolute highlight of the season every January. Honourable mention should also be made of the excellent support given by the Glasgow Sports Promotion Council and the co-operation of the management at the Kelvin Hall where the event was regularly staged after commencing in other Glasgow sports halls.

On some occasions the standard of play, and excitement generated, was well in advance of any play seen on the international front. Unfortunately, and inevitably, like all good things it had to come to an end in 1994, and those present will never forget the magnificent farewell tournament - the Scottish hockey scene has been the poorer ever since.

Indoor - Vision 2000

Indoor hockey has its detractors and many former enthusiasts have said that its downward trend in interest began with the general availability of artificial pitches for the outdoor game. Another factor of course is the increasing cost of playing the game, as sports halls' fees have increased. To pay for the hire of both outdoor artificial pitches, (as few clubs in Scotland have their own pitch) and sports halls per week, is a heavy burden on club and individuals.

Nevertheless, the game has its part to play, not least in youth hockey, and in its function as an excellent training facility for the transfer of skills to artificial grass outdoors. Artificial pitches are subject to frost, and winter overhead conditions often make the outdoor game a misery. It is noticeable that Germany and most other central

European countries are still vigorously promoting their indoor game and Scotland, even with its unpredictable climate, should stay with the indoor game even if other parts of the British Isles seem to be gradually reducing indoor commitments. A final point in the indoor games' favour is its attraction for TV which, it must be said, has shown little interest at all in showing the outdoor game here.





Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

Senior Men Indoor

1973 - 1999

COUNTRY	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	FOR	AGAINST
Spain	10	6	1	3	69	65
France	12	2	1	9	65	74
Wales	19	17	2	0	130	67
Belgium	4	1	1	2	22	30
Netherlands	8	2	0	6	39	49
England	24	12	5	7	146	136
Austria	10	6	0	4	53	44
Germany	8	0	0	8	27	103
Switzerland	7	6	1	0	48	32
Poland	4	3	0	1	35	22
Italy	3	2	1	0	18	14
Denmark	10	8	2	0	83	35
Ireland	16	11	3	2	112	62
Australia	3	1	2	0	14	13
Canada	3	2	0	1	12	10
Sweden	1	1	0	0	7	3
USA	3	2	1	0	23	12
Russia	1	0	0	1	4	5
Portugal	2	0	1	1	6	9
Slovakia	1	1	0	0	10	1
Czech Rep	1	0	1	0	3	3
Hungary	1	0	0	1	5	7
Croatia	1	1	0	0	6	5
South Africa	1	1	0	0	10	5
TOTAL	153	85	22	46	947	807

Senior Women Indoor

1973 - 1999

COUNTRY	PLAYED	WON	DRAWN	LOST	FOR	AGAINST
Australia	1	0	0	1	1	6
Austria	4	4	0	0	22	8
Canada	1	1	0	0	6	3
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	2	0
Denmark	1	1	0	0	12	1
England	11	3	0	8	36	44
France	5	3	2	0	30	11
Germany	11	0	0	11	25	79
Italy	2	2	0	0	17	5
Ireland	8	3	0	5	28	34
Netherlands	5	1	1	3	19	24
Poland	1	1	0	0	5	1
Spain	6	2	0	4	23	26
Wales	6	5	1	0	43	10
TOTAL	63	27	4	32	269	252

European Nations Cups Results

Men

			Place	No. of Teams
1974	Berlin	Germany	4	6
1976	Arnhem	Netherlands	4	6
1980	Zurich	Switzerland	3	7
1984	Edinburgh	Scotland	4	6
1988	Vienna	Austria	4	6
1991	Birmingham	England	3	8
1994	Bonn	Germany		
1997	Lieven	France	8	8
1999	Oporto	Spain	3	5 B Division

Women

1975	Arras	France	DNC	
1977	Brussels	Belgium	DNC	
1981	Berlin	Germany	2	8
1984	London	England	4	8
1987	Bad Neuenahr	Germany	6	8
1990	Elmshorn	Germany	3	8
1993	London	England	4	8
1996	Glasgow	Scotland	4	8
1998	Orense	Spain	4	8

U21 (Men)

1982	Vienna	Austria	2	8
1985	Vienna	Austria	6	6
1989	Orense	Spain	DNC	
1992	Torun	Poland	DNC	
1996	Lucerne	Switzerland	8	8
1998	Vienna	Austria	DNC	

U21 (Women)

- did not compete



Chapter 3 - Indoor Hockey

European Club Competitions - Men

			Place	No. of teams		
1990	Amiens	France	3	16	A Division Edinburgh	Civil Service
1991	Limburg	Germany	8	8	A Division	Ruthrieston
1992	Vienna	Austria	3	10	B Division	Menzieshill
1993	Basel	Switzerland	1	6	B* Division	Menzieshill
1994	Koln	Germany	6	8	A Division	Menzieshill
1995	Edinburgh	Scotland	1	8	B Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1996	Vienna	Austria	8	8	A Division	Menzieshill
1997	Budapest	Hungary	3	8	B Division	Menzieshill
1998	Dundee	Scotland	3	8	B Division	Menzieshill
1999	Prague	Czech Republic	1	8	B Division	Menzieshill

Women

1990	Gronigen	Netherlands	4	13	A Division	Glasgow Western
1991	Amiens	France	3	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1992	Russelsheim	Germany	3	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1993	Berlin	Germany	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1994	Russelsheim	Germany	3	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1995	Russelsheim	Germany	5	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1996	Bratislava	Slovakia	7	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1997	Brescia	Italy	1	8	B Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1998	Russelsheim	Germany	7	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1999	Glasgow	Scotland	6	8	B Division	Glasgow Western

Scottish Cup and League Results

SCOTTISH INDOOR CUP - MEN

1973	Edinburgh Civil Service
1974	Edinburgh Civil Service
1975	Granwood (Edin. C.S.)
1976	Granwood (Edin. C.S.)
1977	Granwood (Edin. C.S.)
1978	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1979	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1980	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1981	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1982	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1983	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1984	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1985	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1986	MIM (Edin C.S.)
1987	Ruthrieston
1988	MIM Edinburgh
1989	MIM Edinburgh
1990	Menzieshill
1991	MIM Edinburgh
1992	Menzieshill
1993	Menzieshill
1994	MIM Edinburgh
1995	Menzieshill
1996	MIM Edinburgh
1997	Menzieshill
1998	Dundee Wanderers
1999	not played

SCOTTISH INDOOR CUP - WOMEN

1978	Perthshire Ladies
1979	Glasgow Western
1980	Glasgow Western
1981	Glasgow Western
1982	Glasgow Western
1983	Glasgow Western
1984	Edinburgh Ladies
1985	Glasgow Western
1986	Glasgow Western
1987	Glasgow Western
1988	Glasgow Western
1989	Glasgow Western
1990	Glasgow Western
1991	Glasgow Western
1992	Glasgow Western
1993	Glasgow Western
1994	Glasgow Western
1995	Edinburgh Ladies
1996	Glasgow Western
1996	Glasgow Western
1997	Glasgow Western

NATIONAL INDOOR LEAGUE - MEN

1985	Menzieshill
1986	Menzieshill
1987	MIM Edinburgh
1988	MIM Edinburgh
1989	MIM Edinburgh
1990	Ruthrieston
1991	Menzieshill
1992	Menzieshill
1993	Menzieshill
1994	MIM Edinburgh
1995	Menzieshill
1996	Menzieshill
1997	Menzieshill
1998	Menzieshill
1999	Dundee Wanderers

SCOTTISH INDOOR NATIONAL LEAGUE - WOMEN

1989	Glasgow Western
1990	Glasgow Western
1991	Glasgow Western
1992	Glasgow Western
1993	Edinburgh Ladies
1994	Edinburgh Ladies
1995	Edinburgh Ladies
1996	Edinburgh Ladies
1997	Edinburgh Ladies
1998	Glasgow Western (Dec. 1997)
1999	not played



CHAPTER 4 - PLAYING THE GAME

VETERANS HOCKEY

Veterans Hockey - Men

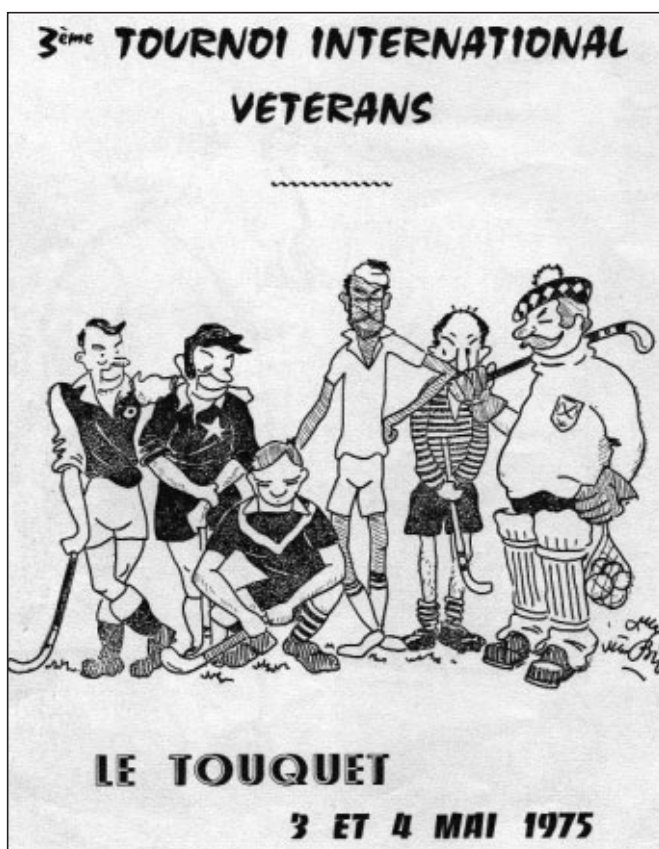
Doug Morrice

In 1972, an unexpected invitation from the organisers of a spring tournament in 1973 for veterans at Le Touquet was sent to the SHA secretary, Ernest Wall. After much consultation around the country, the Scottish Veterans took shape and sent enough players to feature in an international event for Over 35s and a club level competition for Over 40s at the very scenic French resort. The 'international' squad having only one ex-international player in their squad (Eric Watt) acquitted themselves well, losing only narrowly to a very experienced Irish side and sensationally drawing 1-1 with an English team comprising 11 ex- Great Britain players! A win was recorded against the French team. At the club event, the team also fared well and the first AGM of the Vets was held in a Le Touquet estaminet. Visits to Le Touquet continued regularly until 1979, the last year in which the international tournament was organised. Meanwhile the expansion in the numbers of veterans playing in Scotland had enabled four District teams to be formed, North, East, West and Midlands, and an annual inter-district tournament was formed, with

each District hosting in turn. The format was a one-day round-robin challenge for the Freddie Gruber trophy and many veterans began to realise that they would concentrate more play into one day than they ever did as young players!



*Scottish Veterans at Le Touquet. Top row (l to r) - Campbell, Smart, Stout, E. Sharp, N. Sharp, Bruce, Boal, Bowie, McIntosh
Front row - White, Wall, Smith, Murphy, Mcleod, Watt*



North District became particularly active, forming close associations, in particular, with Mulheim, Germany and Terneuzen in Holland and hosted international club tournaments in Aberdeen and participated in corresponding events abroad. Scottish Veterans kept their own flag flying over the years, fulfilling invitations to send a team to venues as diverse as Hanover and Braunsweig, Mulheim and Constanzt.

In 1986 England hosted the World Cup and alongside it, organized a 10-day Veterans World Cup for 80 teams over 10 different venues in London. Scottish Veterans and Edinburgh CS were the only two entries submitted in time from Scotland. Scottish Veterans were based in Southgate and Edinburgh CS in Tulse Hill and both acquitted themselves well though neither qualified from their group. There was great praise from all participants for the nature and organization of the tournament and it acted as a significant spur to Veterans hockey in Scotland which had just seen the birth of a new initiative for veterans hockey on a club basis.

Artificial turf pitches had just started to become more readily available in Scotland and East District clubs started to play Sunday



Chapter 4 - Veterans Hockey

and midweek veterans hockey “with style and dignity!” The concept soon spread to the other districts and for a few years an unofficial National Cup tournament took place over the season. However, it was perhaps inevitable that competitive attitudes eroded “style and dignity” and in any event many veterans chose to opt out of matches at venues which required significant travel.

Therefore for the moment veterans hockey in Scotland is operating on a club basis and although there are district leagues, there are no trophies to be won. Games are played in a competitive, but friendly, fashion, not unlike the basis that applied initially in 1972! Is there a moral there for the game as a whole?

At world level there are many regular tournaments and hopefully veterans from Scotland might take part again in the future.

Veterans Hockey - Women (East)

Elaine Davie

The first official Veterans hockey was played in season 1986-87.



1988 - East Vets enjoy a rest during Hockey across Scotland

East District reported :

Twenty three players are keen to go to Blairgowrie. Team selection will take place in the hotel bar so stamina in the Over 35s takes on a whole new meaning. East players are looking forward to this event, where the emphasis is on having a social day, playing good hockey and seeing old friends. Several East players are going to Dublin at the end of May in a combined team with North and Midlands, and East have been invited to Hadrians, Newcastle at the beginning of September. Plans are afoot to involve active and not so active Over 35s to play once a month within the district and social fixtures with other districts are sought.

Veterans hockey continues to flourish in East District, with monthly games amongst ourselves at Meadowbank (on the artificial pitch !) The players ages range from 35 yrs to our oldest player of 62 yrs - she can still tear up the right wing like a whippet! Over half of our players no longer play club hockey but they are still enthusiastic and therefore, I have arranged ‘very friendly’ matches with South District, Peebles, Lewisvale, Grange, Boroughmuir, to name a few and so from September through to April each year we play fortnightly. The highlight of each season is the Inter-District tournament in May. Districts host the tournament in turn and at last, in the 13 years that the tournament has been run, East won in 1999.

The emphasis is on fun, social hockey and the tournament trophy is awarded, by the umpires, to the team demonstrating the most fun and fair play.



Chapter 4 - School and Youth Hockey

SCHOOL AND YOUTH HOCKEY

It may be stating the obvious, but without hockey featuring in the curriculum of physical education in schools, the game would gradually wither away. Many a dedicated teacher, female and male, ensured the continuance of hockey, despite it being played during the worst of the Scottish weather. Their efforts should accordingly, be recorded with appreciation for posterity. How the game for schoolgirls and schoolboys came to be developed by the Scottish Women's Hockey Association (SWHA), and the Scottish Hockey Association (SHA), is outlined in the following story.

The Beginning

From the early years, up to ten years or more after World War II, little attempt was made to bring together schools' hockey - girls and boys, into nationally organised groups. Though there is a record of a match played in 1927 at Merton Abbey, between a combined Scottish and Irish schoolboys XI against an English schoolboys XI - won by England 4 - 1. Three of the Scottish players were from Fettes and one from George Watsons College. There is no record of District teams, and schools generally played traditional fixtures against the same opponents, year after year, usually within easy travelling distance.

Hockey for girls in schools became an established part of the physical education of residential fee-paying and local education authority schools, so much so, that the general public was usually unaware that boys also played hockey; admittedly in a much smaller number of schools; as well as football and rugby.

Residential boys public schools (confusing in Scottish terminology) in Scotland, such as Fettes College, Loretto School, Glenalmond, Strathallan, Gordonstoun and sadly, the now defunct Abbey School, Fort Augustus, all featured hockey, if only for a few weeks in the academic year. Fee-paying and other local education authority day schools (known as public schools), particularly in Aberdeen, Dundee and Perth and surrounding areas, provided opportunities for boys to play hockey, fortunately for the basic strength of adult men's hockey. Many of the boys from the "North" made their way to Edinburgh and Glasgow and environs, and with the residential schoolboys who remained in Scotland, helped keep adult men's clubs afloat in all parts of the country.

To a very much greater extent, hockey for girls expanded in Scotland, and became the main team game for girls in schools. Statistics for the early years are scarce, but in the SWHA

Report for 1936, it was noted that 85 schools had affiliated. There were, of course, many more schools not affiliated, but playing hockey.

Structure - Girls

By the 1930s, the SWHA had formed Junior Branches in all but one of their District Associations, and the adult Ballater Hockey Camp was opened for schoolgirl attendance. This Camp continued throughout 1939-45 for schoolgirls only.

In 1950, the SWHA had District Junior Associations comprised of 130 schools and by the 1960's inter-District Junior matches were being played. There were difficulties, notably in the West, where so many schools were playing "their selection was causing great difficulty".

However, there was no central structure, and after the usual hockey consultations and meetings, the Scottish Junior Branches Committee (referred to as the Junior Council), was formed during the 1961-62 season. The first Convenor was Margaret McPhail (West), with Catherine Lambert (East) as Hon Secretary/Treasurer. The aims of the new organisation are worth stating here - these were to organise:

- Junior Inter-District Matches and an Inter-District Tournament
- junior hockey camps
- facilities for coaching hockey where necessary

and arrange a Junior International Team and matches for the team.

Of these aims, the mention of coaching was really a tremendous innovation, and there was, not unnaturally, some opposition to this "professional" term. Coaching is taken for granted now!

As for junior international fixtures, this was most frustrating, as none of the other three Home Countries was interested at all in forming such teams! Almost ten years were to pass before any junior girls' international was staged, when the Scots persuaded Wales to play a match at Llandudno in 1971. Another pioneering first for Scottish hockey!

Chapter 4 - School and Youth Hockey



Scottish Schoolgirls Hockey Association

Only a visionary can see our end. Our beginnings, rough hewn for certain, were shaped by a determination to show our immediate world, and eventually the world at large, the latent potential of the Scottish Schoolgirls' Hockey Association. The ever recurring problems were, and still are, making sure that no talent is overlooked and having enough money in the 'kitty' to pay for next season's fixtures.

With such thoughts, members of the junior branch commenced a year of discussion with their members culminating in 1972, with the approval of the SSWHA to the formation of the Scottish Schoolgirls' Hockey Association (SSHA) with Mrs Ann Mudie as its first President. This newly-formed body went from strength to strength, playing Wales annually until, under the auspices of the Women's Hockey Board of Great Britain and Ireland, the first ever Junior International Tournament, with England and Ireland also playing, was held, sponsored by Greenshield Stamps. But before playing the other Home Countries, the Scots girls had played Netherlands girls, a pioneering first again. The SSHA developed the game further, introducing national and international hockey at U16 level - the "Tracey Robb" era gaining the most success as silver medallists in the European Championships.

Structure - Boys

Reverting to the game for boys, the SHA did not really pay much attention to schools' administration until the early 1950s, when it was realised that something had to be done. An ad hoc SHA Schoolboys Sub-Committee was set up in 1953 under the aegis of the SHA, and among its first tasks was to persuade the Irish to play a Schools' International. The Irish were enthusiastic, and accordingly hosted the first official boys' international in Dublin on 16th April, 1955. The Scots have played the Irish annually ever since, and in 1960 persuaded England and Wales to form the Home Countries Schoolboy tournament. England had started

official matches in 1958 and Wales in 1960, and thus the Scots' boys, like their girl counterparts, pioneered international junior hockey. However, unlike the girls, there was no mention of official coaching. In season 1955-56, the SHA appointed an Assistant Secretary, specifically to be in charge of the game in schools and to make "progress". Gradually, Inter-District matches emerged, leading to an overall District Tournament.

Scottish Schoolboys Hockey Association

As the years advanced, the SHA decided that the schools required their own set up and, accordingly, on 17th May, 1969, the Scottish Schoolboys Hockey Association was formed. Early administrators in the national schoolboy scene, were Father D L Kelly of Fort Augustus School, Dr Harry Baxter (South-West) and Frank Rothwell (Midland) to name but a few. Many others, too numerous to mention, organised arrangements at local level.

It is perhaps, of interest to mention the schools providing players for the early internationals. In the 1950s and 1960s, not unnaturally, the residential public schools, particularly Fettes, Loretto, Abbey School Fort Augustus, and Gordonstoun, provided many players along with George Watson's College, Aberdeen Grammar School, Harris Academy, Morgan Academy, Grove Academy, Robert Gordon's College and Perth Academy. Later, Strathallan Boys came into the picture. Unfortunately, because the residential public schools did not have the same term times as schools organised under the Scotland education system, their contributions have, apart from some notable exceptions, almost died out, particularly those schools that felt unable to release boys for squad training (when this came in vogue), and most trials. This has undoubtedly, denied Scotland Hockey of some excellent players, who could perhaps have made a telling contribution at that level.

For the girls, there was a much wider range of schools. Wellington School (Ayr), Laurelbanks (Glasgow), Westbourne (Glasgow), Madras College (St Andrews), Galashiels Academy, Hyndland (Glasgow), Harlaw Academy (Aberdeen), Campbell (Paisley), Ravenspark (Irvine), Perth Academy, Inverness High School, Golspie High School, Dundee High School, are but examples gleaned from early records on international teams.

Crisis Management

Youth hockey flourished through the 70s and at the beginning of the 1980s records show a healthy affiliation of schools to both the SSHA and SYHB. The industrial action of teachers was to have a drastic event on team sports in Scottish schools and hockey suffered along with the others. In his report to the SHA AGM in 1986, the President of the SSHA stressed how important it was



Chapter 4 - School and Youth Hockey

'that clubs, no matter what size, get their act together and have some formal means of attracting youngsters into the game - the first step might be to appoint a youth co-ordinator within each club.' Clubs and Districts did react positively and luckily, hockey found itself in a good position to respond having just launched 'jockey' and various other versions of mini-hockey. The focus for hockey development especially with the boys moved to clubs and the SSHA found itself fighting to survive. After much discussion and with a new constitution the Scottish Youth Hockey Board was launched in 1988, responsible for the organisation of domestic and international competition and in time boys hockey took off again with competition from U12 to U18 across the Districts, indoor competitions continued to grow and as with the girls both outdoor and indoor cups were held jointly and alongside the senior cups. Girls hockey perhaps did not suffer so badly as the boys as many of the PE staff were club hockey players, so there was a natural transition and availability of hockey for girls, often still in schools but also in clubs. The SSHA too, was to change its name to recognise the involvement of both clubs and schools in girls youth hockey and in 1990 to reflect this change became the Scottish Schools and Youth Hockey Association.

Integration

Through the 90s the Youth Associations continued in discussion with the SHU as to the best way to programme and fund, senior and youth competitions, both at home and internationally. The SYHB and SSHA attended the very important calendar meetings held annually and in time agreement was reached as to where the various events should be in the season - that is not to say that there did not continue to be major clashes - these most obvious when the SHU failed to provide officials for youth events. In time these problems were resolved not without considerable difficulty but finally with the excellent co-operation and positive attitude of those involved, the Youth Commission was set up to hear all points of view and an Open Forum on Youth Hockey held. There are still many issues to be resolved - allocation of dates, venues and officials for the youth programme - internal organisation of the domestic programme - line management for international coaches and managers - lifestyle care for young hockey players - marketing and sponsorship of youth hockey. It would however be fair to say that at the end of the decade the future of youth hockey is in good hands within schools and clubs as the integration continues, resulting in a healthy and large number of young hockey players. The international scene continues to improve and the success of the U21 men's squad has much to do with the foundations laid by the work done in the coaching and development of the youth teams over recent years.



1995 - Scotland U16 (Boys)



Future talent?



Chapter 4 - The Districts

THE DISTRICTS

Although the first recorded match was played by schools and the formation of the SWHA and SHA was at the instigation of clubs, Districts were immediately to play a major part in Scottish Hockey. The formation of the West District (men) in fact preceded that of the SHA. In 1900 a Glasgow women's team played an Edinburgh team and in 1901 the first inter-District men's match was played between East and West.

Dates of District Formation

Men

East*	1901
Highland	1908
Midlands	1907
South*	1903
North*	1903
West	1900

Women

Central*	1948
East*	1903
Midlands	1903
North*	1903
South	1903
South West*	1928
West	1903

Orkney Ladies Association	1948
Shetland Ladies Association	1948

*Dates of Merger

East and South (men)	1936
Central with Midlands (women)	1988
South West with West (women)	1990
North (men and women)	1991
East (men and women)	1993

DISTRICT SOUNDBITES

1950's South District Nancy Noble

On leaving College in 1956 - my first teaching appointment was in Selkirkshire, and I joined Gala Ladies Hockey Club in South District. In those days, there was no pavilion (or showers), you walked, or cycled to the home pitch - invariably, the grass was on the long side, and the posts lacked nets. A convenient wire fence served as clothes racks, and you wriggled your way as best you could into your gym tunic (later shorts).

If it rained, some obliging player offered to cover the bags of clothes with their coat. There was an anxious moment wondering if sufficient bodies would arrive to form a team, and an 'umpire' was a bonus! Sometimes, a player had to double up as umpire. 'Training' consisted of trotting up and down the pitch a couple of times, and a few hits at the goalkeepers before the start of the match. In spite of the lack of facilities, the games were fast, and fought with typical Border enthusiasm. Afterwards, we enjoyed tea (the home team providing for two), then homeward bound - muddy knees and all!

South always seemed to be the underdog amongst the Districts, and yet when we took part in the Tournament between Christmas and New Year at St Andrews or Troon (ah! the Arneil Hotel!) we always put up a spunky performance. We hosted teams from Zambia and New Zealand - producing variety in our hockey and forging ties still kept. In spite of being such a scattered District - all matches involved travelling - hockey did provide lasting friendships. I stopped playing in 1962 due to a knee injury, but I did miss the camaraderie of the matches in winter and the Sevens Tournaments in summer.

Umpiring too, has come a long way - high-tech now, compared with the 'spare player, or unsuspecting supporter' being pressed into donning the whistle. Training too, is now an essential preparation, and the artificial pitches have produced a much faster game - the ball running 'true' and not bumping its way excitingly on the uneven grass surfaces.

In the days of the bully-off, the '25', the roll-in (with such a variety of direction), keeping the stick below shoulder level, the English head on the stick and the 5, 3, 2, 1 formation - it was FUN.



Chapter 4 - The Districts

South District

Sheila Hogg

Very few of my contemporaries even had hockey bags - if it was just a local game - one wrapped the laces of the (canvas) hockey boots round the curved part of the stick - put the stick across the handle-bars of one's bicycle and off to the hockey pitch already dressed in hockey skirt etc as there was normally no changing facilities available. If it was an away game, then a shopping bag (not even the poly-bags of today were invented by then), was used to hold the skirt and extra sweater and the bus or train was used to get to Hawick, Kelso, Selkirk, Edinburgh ... The highlight of these fixtures was that we were always provided with a really super high tea in the respective town's best tea-shop after the match.

There are many happy memories of the two South 7-a-side hockey tournaments - one for Border clubs only and then the Coconut Sevens - so called because women were not originally allowed to play for silver cups and in the 30's someone had the bright idea of polishing up the shell of a coconut which was duly mounted in a brass bracelet on a polished block of wood.



Mid 70's South Sevens - the Original Coconut!

My hockey days ended on the administration side of the game in 1975 following the World Cup - it had been a great undertaking for Scotland to host and South had the pleasure of playing host to the Australian team. We took them on a tour of the places of interest in the Borders including a tartan weaving mill, and Abbotsford House, home of Sir Walter Scott. South played them on the bumpy pitch of the Gibson Park, Melrose - we did not win but many good friendships were made.

Central District

Anne Gulland

In 1948 Central District was formed by the SWHA to cover hockey being played within the boundaries of Stirlingshire, Clackmannanshire and West Perthshire. Mrs Isobel Kennedy Short was the driving force behind this new creation, after she and her family had set up home in Callander from Glasgow where she had been a member of Hutcheson Grammar School FPs (West District). The District was never more than 12 Clubs strong, and although these clubs were small, she gave much encouragement and guidance towards their development. Her innovations and fund raising efforts were legendary and resulted in a compact, happy, well run and well financed District.

"Shorties" contribution to the wider hockey scene on the SWHA Council allowed her business acumen to flourish - if business plans had been the buzz word, then she would have provided them! She also served as an International selector, and on her retirement in 1960, she was awarded Life Membership of the SWHA for her services to hockey over many years.

The District continued to reap the benefits of all her efforts, and at one memorable Christmas Inter-District Tournament, managed to win the District Championship from the bigger, and more fancied Districts!

Central District continued to contribute to the wider Scottish hockey scene. Several international players emerged - Anne Gulland, Helen Mekeloie, Molly Brown, Kit Gow, Elan Borrowman, Evelyn Syson, Winnie McCallum and Sharon Bissett. The international selection contribution came from Mrs Short, May McKenzie and Molly Brown. Anne Gulland also served as Hon. Treasurer for 11 years and 3 years as President, and was awarded Life Membership.

After nearly 40 years, changes began to emerge. The establishment of National Leagues, then use of artificial pitches, resulted in Clubs losing many players. Both clubs and District seemed no longer viable, and the decision to disband the District after 40 years existence was taken with much sadness. However, at the Farewell Dinner, the fun, enjoyment and friendship shared by so many, former District players and officials was much in evidence.

Central District did play a full part in Scottish hockey during its short existence.



Chapter 4 - The Districts

East District - Extracts from Minutes

- 1928** Duplication of Club Colours - in most cases, the substitution of black stockings for their usual ones would be sufficient change.
- Umpiring Sub-committee appointed.
- The Secretary was asked to enquire into Forsyth's offer to supply East stockings at 3s 9d, taking special care about proper shade and good length.
- 1930** Yellow Card It was decided to accept apology of the Kirkcaldy Team, for questioning umpire's decision. All the umpires for the International Matches had been from the East District.
- 1932** First report to AGM of newly formed Junior Branch
- First Hon. President, Miss Littlejohn.
- The Treasurer stated that the balance of £18 4s 6d looked very much better than previous years. £9 13s was collected for the Hospitality Fund for the Australian Touring Team. Cancelled due to the war.
- 1947** £4 12s profit made for East funds from viewing of umpiring film.
- First Junior East representative side picked.
- 1948** Clothing coupons available. 16 clothing coupons would be available for Clubs on written application to the Secretary.
- 1949** 26 school teams took part in our evening at the Oddfellows Hall. Talks on tactics were given to which girls listened most attentively. Mrs Hyndman talked about uniforms and illustrated her remarks by a mannequin parade of Clubs, Districts and International uniforms. Gillespie representative wanted to know if it would be possible to run a league in the Districts, similar to the Tennis League?
- 1950** It was unanimously agreed that all players should pay a levy of 1d per week to East Secretary, and these collections would be allocated to the 1953 Hospitality Fund.
- 1955** First set of typed minutes and Edinburgh is the most popular place for touring teams.
- 1957** East decided to try to run a special train to Ayr on 29/3/1958 for the Scotland v Wales International - fare 13s 4d. East II - to change to blue socks, instead of long stockings.

- 1958** Mrs Hyndman was nominated as representative to the Junior Branch, and it was suggested that they should be invited to send a representative to our Committee Meetings.
- Appointment of Insurance Secretary. Clubs were reminded of this facility, whereby members could be insured against injury for 1s (5p).
- 1964** Sub-Committee set up on proposal by Boroughmuir to consider formation of a League.
- 1965** Miss Lambert expressed the advice of the SWHA Council, that a league should not be formed.
- Friendly games should be permitted on a Sunday.
- District Teams get new skirts "a vast improvement on the tunics".
- 1971** First outdoor league matches.
- 1982** Player levy of £1 per player.
- Inaugural Meeting of merged Association of East Men and Women.
- 1995** East employs first part-time Development Officer - Susan Gilmour.

Early days in the Midlands **J Fergus Ramsay OBE**

It has been my privilege to have been interested in the game since 1901. There was then only one organised club in Dundee which was called the "Phoenix". It was composed mostly of young professional and business men of whom to the best of my knowledge only one member survived the 1914/18 war. There were also other clubs on Kirriemuir and Montrose. Having become interested, I was able to gather some friends and form a second Dundee club - Maryfield Hockey Club. It was about this time that the Midlands Hockey Association came into being.

Note: In 1982 Fergus Ramsay met Munchner Sport Club, the first German hockey club to tour Scotland, when they visited Dundee to play the Caledonians.



Chapter 4 - Club and District Competitions

CLUB AND DISTRICT COMPETITIONS at Home and Abroad

In the early 1950's rumblings began amongst the men's clubs about having District League competitions. Such competitions were anathema to many hockey officials, and the matter raised fierce debates on the pros and cons. At that time in the British Isles, the only officially recognized club competition was the All-Ireland Cup (Men), which had been in existence since 1894, and the Irish also had a schoolboys' Cup Competition. Most European countries however, had had league competitions stretching back many years. The position for the women was very similar, and much embarrassment was caused to the SWHA, when in 1960, a selected team of District players, returned from an invitation tournament in France (Lyons) with the France Simon Challenge Cup.

1960s - Joyce Hunter *Cup's Stormy Effect on Women's Hockey - the Story behind the Headlines by the Captain*

In 1960 the SWHA accepted an invitation from the Football Club de Lyon to send a representative team to play in an International Tournament. Organised in memory of a young woman hockey player, a member of the French Resistance, who was killed in World War II, the teams participating were Scotland, Spain, for the first time, Germany, and two from F.C. Lyon, representing France. District players were asked to stand for selection, and on Armistice Day, November 11th, the Scottish Select flew to Paris and travelled by train to Lyon. Hospitality was given by local players, and as is usual on the Continent, meals were taken at the Clubhouse.

During the Tournament, the captains were interviewed on television, and it became apparent that a large silver cup - the France Simon Trophy, was the prize. Preliminary results indicated that the Scots stood a very good chance of winning it, but at that time, the Association Constitution did not allow Scottish teams to compete for trophies. However, the decision was made to carry on playing - after all, the SWHA had sent the team with their official blessing - SCOTLAND WON!

Diplomatically, it was suggested to the organisers that they might prefer the trophy to remain in Lyon, to avoid the problem of returning it before the next Tournament; but this idea was firmly turned down, the cup was coming to Scotland.

And what of the France Simon Cup. Consigned to the Captain's care, it was handed over more quickly than anticipated. The Paris-London flight was late, Newcastle connection missed, but no problems with customs, they

thought it a most handsome trophy. B.E.A. came up with a tempting offer of a 1st-class businessman's flight to Edinburgh - all perks included at no extra cost. As the Captain had to lecture in Newcastle at 10.00 a.m. the following morning, a late night phone call brought the Scottish President (Margaret Leith) to the Old Waverley Hotel just before midnight to receive the cup - the expression on her face was unforgettable.

Perhaps the winning of this trophy proved the catalyst for change - within two years the Constitution was altered.

District Leagues - Men

Reluctantly, the SHA gave permission for District Leagues to be established with the North District leading the way in season 1952-53, quickly followed by leagues in the East, West, Midland and South-West Districts. Gradually, the Districts began to organize league competitions for reserve teams.

Responding to pressure by clubs, the SHA in turn inaugurated in 1958, an official home-based Inter-District Championship with a trophy, the Baxter trophy, being presented by the then President, Dr H.A. Baxter. In 1951, an official Anglo-Scot District was incorporated into the SHA, but its main function was to supply candidates for the international team. This District gradually wound down, and was quietly abolished around 1970. Although not forming an official District like the men, an Anglo-Scots team played in the women's District Tournament for many years. Gradually lack of interest amongst the top men players saw the demise of the Baxter Trophy in the early 1990s.

District Leagues - Women

The women were some years behind the men with the introduction of District Leagues, but East led the way in 1971, although not until 1973 was the SWHA Constitution amended by the deletion of the clause "No District Association Club or Member in the Association shall institute or take part in any Hockey Challenge Cup or Prize Competition." West formed their League in 1974, followed by Midlands and South-West in 1978.

Sixes and Sevens!

Also popular with the men, until the 1970s, were various six-a-side competitions, for which, with SHA approval, trophies and medals were awarded. Unfortunately, these events have almost died out, a great pity, as they provided much entertainment and exercise, often for players not necessarily of 1st XI status. The women favoured "sevens", and for many years, there were keenly contested sevens tournaments at the end of the season and the Melrose Coconut was presented to the winners at a time when 'real' cups or trophies were banned.



Chapter 4 - Club and District Competitions

Inter-District

Inevitably, the challenge arose for the men to find the champion District League team for Scotland, although it took until 1970 before the first League Championship Cup competition was started. The top clubs from East, Midland, North and West competed for the Isabella Dix Perkin trophy. The South West District had merged with the West district, whilst Highland District did not participate, having very few clubs.

In 1974, the SWHA District Tournament became a championship event, Midlands being the first winner of the Cup. The last Christmas tournament was held in 1979 in St Andrews but thereafter for a few years, the Inter-District Tournament was played over two weekends in October and November and by 1986 was transferred to one weekend in April, by which time the 'South-West Plate' (for 2nd and 3rd District sides) was no longer being played. In 1980, an Under 21 District Championship, was introduced. The SHA followed two years later, with an Under 21 competition for the David Simpson Trophy. Continuing lack of interest in the Senior District Tournament towards the end of the 90s has kept it under review and there was no event in 1999. There are still tournaments in the other age groups (including U21 and O35)

Scottish Cup - Men

Before the above, a Scottish Cup had been inaugurated by the SHA, and with it, the first truly Scottish Hockey domestic sponsorship by the *Scottish Daily Mail*. When this newspaper moved its headquarters to Manchester, the SHA were fortunate to obtain the support of *The Scotsman*, which continued until 1997. A few years later, the Cup was expanded to include a District Cup (for National League club 2nd XLs and non-National League Clubs), and a Reserve Cup, (for all other teams of all clubs). These competitions were, and have remained, very popular, particularly for those clubs which only played in their own District Leagues.

National Leagues - Men and Women

It took only six years from the start of the SHA District Club Championship Trophy, for a Scottish National League to be formed, starting in season 1975-76, with 40 Clubs participating in four leagues of ten. England did not introduce their National League, until ten years later, and at one point in the 1960s, the English Hockey Association tried to dissuade the SHA from this "downwards" path! Edinburgh Civil Service won the inaugural championship, now with an official SHA League Trophy, donated by the first sponsors, the Bank of Scotland. The Dix-Perkin Cup continued to be presented, and Edinburgh Civil Service (now MIM Edinburgh), proceeded to win the championship for the next seven seasons. The league championship also gave automatic entry to the European Club Championship.

The women were some years later with the start of a National League. In 1982, an ad hoc committee was formed under the chairmanship of Liz Wilder, and basic guidelines were distributed to all Districts, resulting in 24 applications. Much heartened by this response, Bye-laws

were drawn up, past results considered, and the National League was up and running for the 1982-83 season on an experimental basis, with four divisions of six teams, representing five Districts. All participants enjoyed travelling outwith their own Districts, to meet new teams, and play in many exciting closely contested matches. Glasgow Western were Division I winners, a position they maintained for fourteen consecutive seasons until deposed in 1997 by Edinburgh Ladies - surely an unbeatable record? An added bonus was the increase in press coverage for hockey.

One further experimental season followed, in order to iron out initial problems, mainly to do with umpiring, but 1984-85 saw the first "official" season, and by 1987, 36 teams were competing in the National League. Scotland (both the men and the women), thus led the way on league hockey in the Home Countries, as it did with indoor hockey.

Confined Cup - Women

In 1985, the women introduced a Confined Cup, limited to teams not playing in the National League, and this gave the opportunity for these teams to play against new opposition, as since the formation of District Leagues, very few club matches had been played across District boundaries. 61 teams, representing all seven Districts, entered this keenly contested and much enjoyed competition. The first round was organized on one date in August, at three fairly central venues, to give a tournament atmosphere and all teams played against a team from another district. Subsequent rounds were played on a "Home" or "Away" basis. Midlands District swept the board, by providing the 4 semi-finalists, and the final between Grove and Dundee HSFP, was played at Inverclyde in March, prior to a Scotland v Canada match, with Grove emerging as the first winners of the Confined Cup, donated by Wendy McLean.

People

Mention must be made of the many people responsible for the organisation of the many competitions detailed above. One person, however, stands above all others in the organisation of national competitions - firstly for the men and now as convenor of the Competitions Committee. Bill Garland has managed somehow to administer perhaps the most difficult and least rewarding area in Scottish hockey - the calendar of fixtures for all national league and cups with patience and fairness since merger and before from 1980 for the men, coping in particular with the ever increasing demands of international programmes. He will say that he has always had the support of a good committee but it is difficult to know how Scottish hockey will ever replace him.



Bill Garland



Chapter 4 - Club and District Competitions

CLUB COMPETITIONS RESULTS

SCOTTISH CUP (SCOTTISH DAILY MAIL TROPHY) - MEN : OUTDOOR

1963	Morgan Academy FP
1964	Aberdeen GSFP
1965	Clydesdale
1966	Aberdeen GSFP
1967	Grove Academy FP
1968	Inverleith
1969	Stepps
1970	Edinburgh Civil Service
1971	Harris Academy FP

SCOTTISH CUP & SCOTSMAN CUP - MEN : OUTDOOR

1972	Stepps
1973	Dundee Wanderers
1974	Edinburgh Civil Service
1975	Inverleith
1976	Edinburgh Civil Service
1977	Edinburgh Civil Service
1978	Edinburgh Civil Service
1979	Edinburgh Civil Service
1980	ICI
1981	Edinburgh Civil Service
1982	Grange
1983	Edinburgh Civil Service
1984	Edinburgh Civil Service
1985	Edinburgh Civil Service
1986	Glasgow Western
1987	Edinburgh Civil Service
1988	Edinburgh Civil Service
1989	Menzieshill
1990	Dundee Wanderers
1991	Edinburgh Civil Service
1992	Kelburne
1993	Gordonians
1994	Grange
1995	Gordonians
1996	Western
1997	Gordonians
end of Scotsman sponsorship	
1998	Western
1999	Western

NATIONAL LEAGUE - MEN : OUTDOOR

(District Leagues' Champion's Trophy
(Isabella Dix Perkin Trophy))

1970	Aberdeen GSFP
1971	Aberdeen GSFP
1972	Edinburgh Civil Service
1973	Edinburgh Civil Service
1974	Edinburgh Civil Service
1975	Edinburgh Civil Service

SHA NATIONAL LEAGUE - MEN : OUTDOOR

1976	Edinburgh Civil Service	1988	Edinburgh Civil Service
1977	Edinburgh Civil Service	1989	Menzieshill
1978	Edinburgh Civil Service	1990	Kelburne
1979	Edinburgh Civil Service	1991	Kelburne
1980	Edinburgh Civil Service	1992	Kelburne
1981	Edinburgh Civil Service	1993	Dundee Wanderers
1982	Edinburgh Civil Service	1994	Kelburne
1983	Grange	1995	Kelburne
1984	Edinburgh Civil Service	1996	Grange
1985	Edinburgh Civil Service	1997	Western
1986	Menzieshill	1998	Western
1987	Edinburgh Civil Service	1999	Western



Western Men win 1999 Scottish Cup



Chapter 4 - Club and District Competitions

SCOTTISH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP (NATIONAL LEAGUE CUP) - WOMEN : OUTDOOR

1976	Dunfermline College of Physical Educ.
1977	Edinburgh Ladies
1978	Glasgow Western
1979	Glasgow Western
1980	Glasgow Western
1981	Glasgow Western
1982	Glasgow Western
1983	Glasgow Western
1984	Glasgow Western
1985	Abandoned
1986	Abandoned
1987	Glasgow Western
1988	Hyndland
1989	Glasgow Western
1990	Hyndland
1991	Glasgow Western
1992	Glasgow Western
1993	Glasgow Western
1994	Glasgow Western
1995	Glasgow Western
1996	Glasgow Western
1997	Edinburgh Ladies
1998	Glasgow Western
1999	Edinburgh Ladies

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LEAGUE - WOMEN : OUTDOOR

1983	Glasgow Western
1984	Glasgow Western
1985	Glasgow Western
1986	Glasgow Western
1987	Glasgow Western
1988	Glasgow Western
1989	Glasgow Western
1990	Glasgow Western
1991	Glasgow Western
1992	Glasgow Western
1993	Glasgow Western
1994	Glasgow Western
1995	Glasgow Western
1996	Glasgow Western
1997	Edinburgh Ladies
1998	Edinburgh Ladies (Dec. 1997)
1999	Glasgow Western

Note:

Official league hockey was sanctioned by the SHA in 1953 when men's District Leagues started. These were the first league competitions in the British Isles.

SWHA permitted official league hockey in Districts in 1971 - again a first for women in the Home Countries.



Glasgow Western
Bronze Medals. 1988 European Club Championship
(5-4 against H.G.C., Holland)



Chapter 4 - European Club Competitions

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS

Club Championship (Men)

			Place	No. of teams		
1969			DNC			
1970			DNC			
1971			DNC			
1972	Frankfurt	Germany	11	12	A Division	Harris Academy
1973			DNQ			
1974			DNQ			
1975	Frankfurt	Germany	7	12	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1976	Amsterdam	Netherlands	8	12	A Division	Inverleith
1977	London	England	12	12	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1978	Barcelona	Spain	9	12	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1979	The Hague	Netherlands	4	12	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1980	Barcelona	Spain	9	12	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1981	Brussels	Belgium	7	8	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1982	Cardiff	Wales	4	8	B Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1983			DNQ			
1984	Vienna	Austria	3	8	B Division	Grange
1985			DNQ			
1986	Goteborg	Sweden	1	8	B Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1987	Terrassa	Spain	6	8	A Division	Menzieshill
1988	Bloemendaal	Netherlands	6	8	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1989	Mulheim	Germany	7	8	A Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1990	Goteborg	Sweden	3	8	B* Division	Menzieshill
1991	Glasgow	Scotland	2	6	B* Division	Kelburne
1992	Gibraltar		1	8	B* Division	Kelburne
1993	Brussels	Belgium	7	8	A Division	Kelburne
1994	Milan	Italy	6	8	B Division	Torbrex Dundee Wanderers
1995	Glasgow	Scotland	3	8	B Division	Kelburne
1996	Prague	Czech Republic	5	8	B Division	Grange
1997	Amsicora	Italy	7=	8	B Division	Grange
1998	Glasgow	Scotland	1	8	C Division	Western Grasshopper
1999	Cernusco	Italy	3	8	B Division	Western Grasshopper

Cup Winners (Men)

1990	Barcelona	Spain	3	8	A* Division	Gordonians
1991	Terrassa	Spain	8	8	A Division	Dundee Wanderers
1992	Swansea	Wales	1	6	B* Division	Edinburgh Civil Service
1993	Birmingham	England	8	8	A Division	Dundee Wanderers
1994	Poznan	Poland	2	8	B Division	Gordonians
1995	Cagliari	Italy	5	8	A Division	Grange
1996	The Hague	Netherlands	8	8	A Division	Gordonians
1997	Llanishen	Wales	3	8	B Division	Western Grasshopper
1998	Rome	Italy	5	8	B Division	Gordonians
1999	Wettingen	Switzerland	4	8	A Division	MIM

* more than one Division



Chapter 4 - European Club Competitions



Edinburgh Civil Service: Scottish Cup Winners 1970 (defeated Inverleith 1-0)
First of many Cup and National League honours.
L to R - Roy Rodger, Chris Sutherland, Horace Peasland, Mr. B Thomson (SHA President), Peter Ewles, Douglas Morrice (Captain), Bryce Thomson, David Fullinger, Harry Jackson, Norman Springford, Alan Stobbie and Peter Scott.



1978 - 1st Women's club in European Club Championship -
Edinburgh Ladies in Barcelona
Top row (l to r) - J. Robertson, M. Robertson, M. Hare, C. Oram,
K. Haldane, C. Forrest, L. Hancock
Bottom row - E. Borrowman, M. McMichael, J. Blyth, G. McIntyre,
M. Brown, G. Brown

Club Championship (Women)

			Place	No. of teams		
1974 -77			Did not compete			
1978	Barcelona	Spain	6	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1979	The Hague	Netherlands	3	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1980	Barcelona	Spain	2	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1981	Uccle	Belgium	2	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1982	Alba	Italy	5	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1983	The Hague	Netherlands	7	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1984	Glasgow	Scotland	1	8	B Division	Glasgow Western
1985	Frankenthal	Germany	6	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1986	Utrecht	Netherlands	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1987	Wassenaar	Netherlands	5	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1988	Bloemendaal	Netherlands	3	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1989	Wassenaar	Netherlands	2	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1990	Frankfurt	Germany	2	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1991	Wassenaar	Netherlands	2	8	A Division	Western Klick PhotoPoint
1992	Amsterdam	Netherlands	2	8	A Division	Western Klick PhotoPoint
1993	Brussels	Belgium	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1994	Bloemendaal	Netherlands	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1995	Utrecht	Netherlands	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1996	Russelheim	Germany	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1997	HGC	Netherlands	4	8	A Division	Glasgow Western
1998	Slough	England	4	8	B Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1999	Hertogenbosch	Netherlands	4		A Division	Edinburgh Ladies

Cup Winners (Women)

1991	Amiens	France	5	8	A* Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1992	Leuven	Belgium	4	8	B Division	Hyndland
1993	Amiens	France	3	8	B Division	Heriot Watt University
1994	Edinburgh	Scotland	1	8	B Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1995	Gronigen	Netherlands	7=	8	A Division	Heriot Watt University
1996	Dundee	Scotland	1	8	B Division	Bonagrass Grove
1997	Kampong	Netherlands	5	8	A Division	Edinburgh Ladies
1998	Leuven	Belgium	4	8	A Division	Bonagrass Grove
1999	Terrassa	Spain	5	8	A Division	Glasgow Western



CHAPTER 5 - TECHNICAL

UMPIRES AND OFFICIALS

'Umpire' - a person appointed to control the progress of a match
 'Umpire' - a word that lost its first letter and should be "numpire"
 from Old French "nompair" derived in turn from Latin "non" - not
 and "par" - equal
perhaps its as well it lost its first letter - the abbreviation is too
 obvious!

In the beginning

The umpires were men and sides-men



1991 - Umpires at Fettes/Loretto match
 L to R - Donald Craig, Ernie Wall, Ian McLeod

No foul was whistled unless a player appealed by calling "foul" and the umpire had to decide whether to give it or not. This method of voluntary stopping and appeals continued for some thirty years. Women soon joined the men as umpires and in 1925 Miss Eadie from Glasgow became the first Scottish international woman umpire when she umpired Scotland v Ireland.



1922 East District - Spot the Umpire

1908 - The Art of Umpiring from The Complete Hockey Player, Eustace E White Advice to Umpires - then and now!

To his knowledge of the text of the rules the umpire must add an appreciation of their spirit. Unless he rightly apprehends the spirit of the rules, and the wide, discretionary powers they give him, he cannot become a reliable arbiter of the game. These form the basis of an umpires' proficiency in what is the most difficult and responsible office in connection with the game.

The umpire must get a mental grip of the cardinal fact that he is nothing and the game everything. Provided good clean hockey is being played, the less he advertises his presence on the field the better.

Experience has taught that the only fair course is for the umpire to pause just long enough to see what is likely to be the effect of the infringement. If it benefits the offending side, then it is only just to their opponents that a penalty should be awarded to them.

Women

First Umpires Board - 1926

The SWHA Council now composed of one member from each district and two players ordered better club umpiring and this led though slowly to the founding of the Umpires Board in 1927 and the awarding of "A" and "B" badges. Women now took charge of international and club matches - encouraging play also to improve. During these early years of the Umpires Board, an Umpiring Register was compiled and an Umpires Examining Board was set up to establish a grading system. In 1927 Mrs Noon (E) and Miss Strathairn (N) became the first Scottish "A" umpires. A handbook had been issued jointly by the SWHA and SHA in 1926 incorporating the rules, fixtures and other information for members (price 4d).

International Influence

The influence of Scots on the international scene was felt as early as 1950, when Miss Scougal (Chairman) and Eileen Hyndman served on the IFWHA Rules Committee - it was Miss Scougal who,



Chapter 5 - Umpires and Officials

following a request from the Captains, recommended that the umpires should meet before and during the IFWHA tournaments to discuss common interpretations! The Committee became the Rules and Umpiring Committee and was chaired by Kate Weatherhead until 1975 - first to be the Women's International Hockey Rules Board and then at the time merger with the men resulted in a joint Hockey Rules Board (see Rules and the Scots)



*Kate Weatherhead - Umpire
- IFWHA Honorary Member,*

With the exception of 1956, Scottish umpires, umpired at all IFWHA Tournaments. From 1959 they were Kate Weatherhead, Eileen Hyndman, Ellice Milroy, Catherine Clarke and Catherine Lambert. In Edinburgh in 1975, Louie Kerr, Joyce Henderson and Betty Loudon, followed by Margot Barr and Jean Robertson. The Dutch had suggested in 1975 that ratings given to umpires should be used for a future grading system. In 1979, in Vancouver, Margot Barr was awarded her IFWHA Grade I and was selected to umpire at the Moscow Olympics. Joyce Henderson, Barbara McGregor and Maureen Stewart - IFWHA Grade II.

Margot Barr was awarded her FIH Grade 1 in 1984 and Jean Robertson in 1986. Margot was appointed to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, Jean to the European Cup (umpired final) and as a neutral to the World Cup Qualifier in Argentina. Margot Barr retired in 1986 - having like many before kept Scottish umpiring firmly at the forefront of the international scene. Jean Robertson already on the FIH ladder and Janice MacDonald FIH in 1985 were to achieve 100 caps (and more) - the opportunities for these top umpires were greater than ever. The record of the many international umpires is listed below.



1996 - Jean Robertson awarded Golden Whistle - 100 caps by Etienne Glichitch

Neutral Umpiring

The Dutch had also put forward a suggestion that there should be neutral umpires at international matches in Europe. The SWHA were pleased to support this proposal and in a reciprocal arrangement, Maureen Stewart and Barbara McGregor umpired the Netherlands v New Zealand in 1977. It took until the early 80s for the HCs to see the obvious ease of neutral appointments in HC matches - distances were no object but not having an English umpire at Wembley was unheard of! It was some years till this happened - but soon Dutch, German and Spanish umpires were invited to umpire there. The HC Umpiring Sub-Committee was set up in 1981 - to deal with neutral umpiring appointments, introducing umpires advisers and Technical Delegates for HC matches. Jean Robertson umpired England v Scotland in 1985, Wembley - the last non-neutral ever!

Seminars

The Umpires Board continued to organise seminars for national and international umpires. In 1969 Mrs Doris Crisp, Chairman of the IFWHA International Hockey Rules Board and later to be the first woman chairman of the HRB was the key speaker at a seminar for 40 Scottish umpires. In 1976 Scotland invited Mrs Ina Volkers ten Brink, from the Netherlands to chair a seminar at DCPE, Edinburgh - obviously inspiring four new 'A's - Margot Barr, Maureen Stewart, Jeanette Webster and Evlyn Raistrick. As World Cup umpires, Margot Barr and Jean Robertson attended an international seminar in Cologne. Scotland hosted a HC seminar in Edinburgh in 1982 - the first of many seminars chaired by Bob Davidzon. The Umpires Board with much of this new coaching material ran a national umpires seminar the next season



Chapter 5 - Umpires and Officials

Technical Officials

In 1982 Catherine Clarke and Joyce Henderson attended a lecture on the 'Duties of Technical Officials at the Olympic Games' and recommended the use of Timekeepers at home international matches - the first thoughts of a Technical Table in Scotland. Ellice Milroy - the guru of Technical Regulations was appointed to the IFWHA Technical Committee in Vancouver and in Malaysia - she was Technical delegate at the World Cup Qualifier in Buenos Aires in 1985. Catherine Clarke and Evlyn Raistrick were added to the FIH Technical Officials list - Catherine became one of the key figures in world indoor hockey.

Rules

A Rules Committee was constituted in 1968 chaired by Ellice Milroy to consider the Code of Rules- outdoor, indoor and seven-a-side. Members were kept informed of rule changes and interpretations and consulted on possible amendments. A match was arranged to consider the experimental rules. Season 1976 - 77 was commented on as the only one with No Rule Changes! Information has come to Scotland first hand from the HRB where there has always been a member from Scotland.

Umpires Grading

Seminars were held in districts and the Board was encouraged by the numbers coming through to do the 'B' badge. Grading had been in place since 1926 but in 1976, the Umpires Board produced the first Theory Test and introduced the Club Umpires Badge. In the first Theory Test 44 passed from 68 candidates - 44 from Southwest! In 1979 an Indoor Sub-committee was set up to consider development and grading of indoor umpires. In 1981 there were 123 Theory Test passes and Districts were finding it increasingly difficult to get through practical tests.

The inception of the National League put real demands on the supply of umpires - soon complaints on standards were common and by 1997, only graded umpires could umpire NL. From the beginning the Umpires Board recognised the need to use club umpires and the fixture list was constructed to allow the player / umpire - this concept has been necessary for umpiring to survive.

Grading was formalised with the production in 1988 of the Umpires Grading Manual - this in its various forms is still used today.

Men

In the early 1920s, the SHA Council in order to re-establish hockey after the First World War, took its deliberations to various parts of Scotland to spread the word, and close attention began to be played to the standard of umpiring, with the formation, at the initiative of Henry Jackson, of an umpires' club.

Umpires - Eric Watt

God bless them! They need it at times. Where would the game be without them? On a very personal note, I always admire umpires for turning out week after week to enable players to enjoy the game! I very rarely disagreed with the decision of any umpire. The fact is - they sometimes disagree with my decisions - and as they consider themselves to be in the right, I have to accept their verdict.

Until 1975 when an Umpires National Committee was constituted, umpires for club matches continued to be the responsibility of the Districts and clubs concerned - each club supplying an umpire. The officials for international trials, district matches, cup finals and international matches were the patronage of the International Selectors (ISC)! In 1963 following criticism at the Annual General Meeting - this to continue over the period 1960 - 75, of the standard of umpiring both at domestic and international level, a decision was taken to do something about the state of affairs. It was agreed that appointments to the above would be by an Umpires Selection Committee consisting of not less than three people appointed annually by the SHA Council - this to be for a trial period of three years. Sadly, this was not carried out. In practice, the ISC continued to appoint umpires for international matches and also to report on these umpires.

In 1966, the AGM was advised that some of the recommendations had received consideration but the shortage of umpires was still apparent. It was then hoped that an Umpires Selection Committee consisting of Grade 1 umpires be formed. Such a committee would appoint umpires for international matches and arrange advanced coaching courses.

In that year, such well known names as Archie Young (SW), Frank Rothwell (M), Bryce Thomson and Bill Robertson (both W) were on the international umpiring scene and in due time they all attained FIH Grade. Freddie Whitelaw (E), who officiated at two Olympic Games, was another person whose umpiring ability was recognised at international and Olympic level. In 1967 the ISC again reported on all umpires they had appointed to international matches.



Chapter 5 - Umpires and Officials

Seminars at Largs

In 1968 the first umpires course was held at Largs under the excellent organisation of Bryce Thomson (Olympic umpire to Tokyo Olympics, 1964). This type of course was to continue to be held annually, such was its success. Reports on umpires continued to be given on all umpires appointed by the ISC - the improvement was obvious across the board. New faces came onto the international umpiring scene - Bill Robertson, Alastair Page, David Simpson, Ernie Wall, Leslie Ross, Peter Clunie and Peter Rendle. It was in this year that Archie Young was invited to umpire at the Mexico Olympics. Umpires continued to come through the system having benefited from the courses held at Largs - Fettes McDonald, Jimmy Walker, Ian Middleton were all given appointments to enhance their umpiring careers.

Grading System

In 1971, the ISC recommended the establishment of an umpires grading system which was approved at the AGM to raise the standard of umpiring in Scotland. Four grades of umpires were established - 'A', District, National, International. The umpires grading scheme was operating well and in 1973, six umpires reached the highest grade. Fettes McDonald, Ernie Wall, Ian Middleton, Neil Buxton and David Simpson all received FIH International Grades. In the same year Ernie Wall was to be the first umpire appointed to an international indoor event.

National Umpires Association

At the 1972 AGM a proposal was approved to form a National League and at the 1973 AGM, the National League rules were approved. With the emergence of the NL, the SHA requested that a National Umpires Association be formed to organise umpiring across Scotland. Bryce Thomson was asked to chair the committee and he invited David Dix-Perkin to be the Honorary Secretary. Ian Middleton(N), Jimmy Walker(M), Dr Neil Buxton(E) and Fettes MacDonald(W) agreed to serve as committee members, along with Bill Robertson(W). This new committee had a very wide brief. It was agreed amongst other matters discussed that discipline would be the responsibility of the Umpires Committee, dealing with suspended players sent off in matches where it had made the appointment. The Umpires Committee in the form constituted in 1975, existed until the amalgamation with the SWHA Umpires Board in 1989. David Dix-Perkin replaced Bryce Thomson, a most diligent and dedicated leader, as chairman in 1977 and served in this position until 1989. The new Chairman made it clear in his first report in 1978, that although there were 53 umpires on the active list, if there were a few call offs on a particular Saturday, the resources would be extremely stretched - on occasion umpires were required to do a Division 1 game early in the day, and later a lower division match. More umpires were required - seminars continued to be held every year to promote and recruit more umpires.

Umpires on the international scene at this time were Dr Neil Buxton, Ian McLeod and Jimmy Maxwell - all were to become FIH International umpires with Ian McLeod being awarded his crown (Grade 1). Donald Craig had just broken into the international scene. The seminar in 1980 was led by Guust Lathouwers (Netherlands) and Stewart McIlldowie (South Africa)

National Appointments

A sub-committee was formed to deal with appointments to domestic leagues and cup competitions - chaired by Balfour Allan with members Neil Buxton and Martin Campbell - to be replaced when he moved north by Jimmy Maxwell and Ian MacLeod. Jimmy Maxwell was succeeded by David Traquair. Difficulties continued to be encountered in making appointments to all of the various competitions. Various proposals were put forward to assist recruitment. One caused considerable debate and discussion requiring all NL clubs to nominate a qualified umpire. The only possible source of new umpires was in the clubs and clubs had to face up to their responsibility in this. The proposal was presented in a paper to the clubs in 1985 and with some amendments was approved. The umpiring schedule was produced for season 1986-87. Ken McGregor joined the appointments committee in 1988.

New Names

Following the staging of two major seminars more new names came through - Graeme Anderson, Jim O'Hara, William McGinlay, Martin Clarke, David Traquair - all to become FIH International Umpires. Soon to be followed by Craig Madden who was to achieve World Cup and Olympic Games grading - umpiring at Seoul and in Atlanta and achieving 100 caps.

Merger - Umpires

Talks had been going on for some time amongst the senior officers of the SHA and SWHA and each of the Committees of the two Associations were invited to discuss merger proposals for their future working relationship. Very amicable meetings were held - more often than not with the kind hospitality of David Dix-Perkin. The remit of the committee was agreed - responsibility for grading and development of umpires, appointments to international and domestic competitions (including technical officials) - really no different from the work already being done. Evelyn Raistrick was elected Convener and David Dix-Perkin Vice-Convener at the first AGM of the SHU. Two years later David retired from office after some 17 years on the umpiring scene - his contribution to the development of umpiring was gratefully acknowledged in the Umpires Committee Report, 1992.



Chapter 5 - Umpires and Officials

Grading

The Grading Manual was amended and the joint grading committee agreed to bring the grading procedures for men and women in line. Grading at 'B' and 'C' Grade is the responsibility of the districts and the work they have done in the last ten years reflects in the number of graded umpires in Scotland - an umpiring data base was created and now lists almost 1000 graded umpires (500 in 1992) - more than 25% of adult players. Districts also required that all matches are umpired by graded umpires. Regular umpiring meetings are held in all districts and joint seminars are held annually for international umpires. Janice MacDonald has recently produced an International Umpires Manual - so that all new umpires know exactly what to expect when umpiring abroad - the first Newsletter (of this decade) has also recently been produced, so that everyone is kept informed about umpiring matters,

Appointments

Separate committees deal with domestic appointments but one committee deals with international appointments. It is appropriate to record massive appreciation for those - all still active umpires who have been responsible for umpiring appointments to domestic competitions - not too many as it is a task that few would wish - on the men's side Kenny McGregor must be mentioned. Also a number of the women, although they have always worked to share the load by splitting up the various competitions - Julie Bryce and Lynne Fotheringham deserve special mention. Interestingly the men who had real problems finding enough umpires were soon to adopt the women's method of using player / umpires. Technical Officials at national events has been the responsibility of Chris McDonald and Balfour Allan - a thankless task as there were never enough people.

International

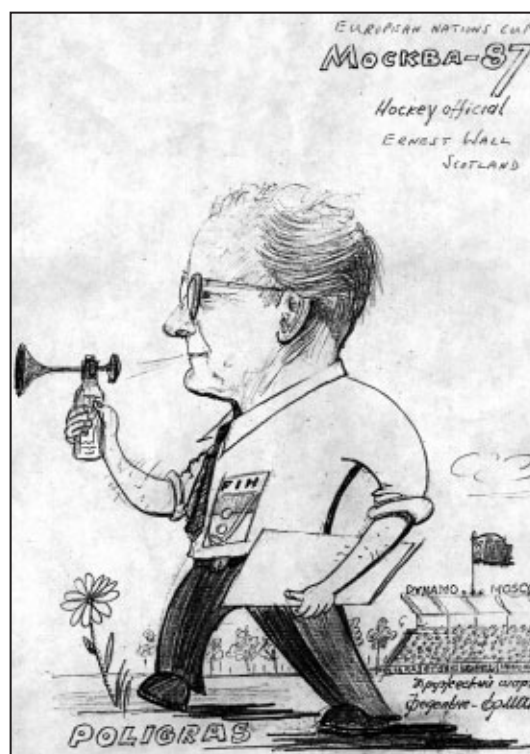
The number of international competitions continues to grow each season. In every decade just as the top umpires retire, a new group come forward to continue the fine reputation of Scottish umpires - David Wallis, Ged Curran, David Leiper, Aileen Ross and Jean Duncan are all FIH Graded umpires - many already on the FIH promising umpires list.

Scotland has maintained its influence on international umpiring through Umpires Managers - Lesley Falconer, Craig Madden and Martin Campbell, and more recently Jean Robertson and through technical officials at major events - Evlyn Raistrick was to achieve the ultimate honour of being TD in the Atlanta Olympics - having been a technical official at every World Cup since 1986 and three European Cups. Not quite equalling the record of Ernie Wall who spanning a period of some twenty years has been appointed as a Tournament Official to European Cups, Champions Trophies, the prestigious Azhlan Shah Tournament and annually at least one

Indoor tournament - at club and international level, for both men and women as well as to the 1st Indoor Classic - a record unlikely to be overtaken.



1996 - Evlyn Raistrick, Tournament Director, Atlanta Olympics finds time to relax



1987 - Ernie Wall, Consummate Tournament Official

The Future

Thoughts now turn to ways of attracting young umpires into the system - the rewards are great and the opportunity of continuing a great Scottish tradition await those choosing to go down the umpiring rather than the playing route - just ask any of the umpires involved in Scottish umpiring over the past years. Umpires are just part of the great volunteer base of Scottish hockey - Scottish hockey can not do without their contribution.



Chapter 5 - Umpires and Officials

1990s Frustrations and Pleasures of International Umpiring Craig Madden

One of the great features of international umpiring, is the joy of the unexpected. In a match between India and Pakistan in Agra, I stopped the match to recall the suspended player #8 from India who I had left off for some 10 minutes, only to find he was not in the 'sin bin'. On a quick head count, I discovered that India had in fact eleven players already on the pitch including the suspended #8. I asked the TD on duty what was going on, to be told that in India all yellow card suspensions were 5 minutes and no more. I told him in simple terms that he should consult the Rule Book and not work to local rules.

During my international career, I was sent by the FIH to some interesting locations - from Tourin, Poland where my colleague was arrested by the local police for jay-walking on his way back from the Crocodile Club to the hotel - Havana in Cuba where I was allotted a room on the 24th floor of the hotel to which neither water nor the lift reached - to Moscow where you required a compass and map to find your way round the thousands of rooms in the hotel - Ipoh, Malaysia in which the Penalty Stroke competition in the semi-final between Germany and Malaysia had to be conducted the next day due to the onset of a tropical storm and to Cagliari, Italy, where I had to share a room with the English psychologist - the ultimate insult.

However the most frustrating aspect of international umpiring must be transport. Even at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, our buses did not turn up or the drivers had no idea of their way around Atlanta - road systems changed by the day - routes were closed - total frustration ahead of an important match. In Moscow we stayed some 12kms outside the city and the same scene happened every day - the bus will arrive in an hour...an hour....an hour....!

On the other hand, I have experienced many pleasurable moments on the international circuit. This ranges from umpiring top matches, especially Pakistan v Germany (4-2) in Malaysia as well as India v Pakistan (0-0) and Korea v Pakistan (3-1) for 5th place in Atlanta. There have also been some great moments off the pitch but there was little to beat relaxing on the rock in the hotel pool in Havana with a Caribbean beer.



FIH Badge and FIH Umpiring Badges

SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL UMPIRES FIH BADGE (OUTDOOR & INDOOR)

SHA affiliated to the FIH in 1970.

Scottish women affiliated to the FIH in 1984, following the merger of the IFWHA/FIH in 1983 (IFWHA had its own system prior to 1983).

FIH International Grade was introduced in 1928; Grade I in 1956; World Cup / Olympic Games in 1974.

Three umpires have achieved 100 caps - Jean Robertson, Craig Madden and Janice McDonald.

*indicates that the person umpired at an Olympic Games; ** 2 Olympics

FIH Umpiring Badge

Men

Col Bruce Turnbull *	East	1928 (with India)
A C Hardie	West	1952
W F M Whitelaw **	East	1952 (Grade I - 1956)
J Ferguson	West	1953 (Grade I - 1956)
B L Thomson *	West	1955 (Grade I - 1963)
W D Andrews	Anglo-Scottish	1957
A H Young *	South-West	1960
H J Rothwell	Midlands	1963



C h a p t e r 5 - U m p i r e s a n d O f f i c i a l s

W S F Robertson	West	1967	Janice MacDonald*	Midlands	1985 (Grade I - 1987; WC/OG - 1989)
F McDonald	West	1970	Lesley Falconer	West	1985
E S Wall	East	1972	Jane Buchta	West	1985
I Middleton	North	1973 (Grade I - 1973)	Jacky Burnett	East	1987
D R Simpson	West	1973	Julie Bryce	North	1989
N K Buxton	East	1976	Lynne Fotheringham	Midlands	1991 (Grade I - 1999)
M A Campbell	East	1976	Alison Cockburn	North	1993
G Kirkland	West	1977	Aileen Ross	West	1996
D I A S Craig	East	1978	Jean Duncan	East	1998
D I K McLeod	East	1981 (Grade I - 1983)	Morag Boyle	West	1999
Jimmy Maxwell	West	1981			

Craig Madden ** West 1983 (Grade I - 1987;
WC/OG - 1987)

Bill Denny East 1984

William McGinlay West 1984

Graeme Anderson West 1986

James O' Hara West 1987

Martin Clark West 1989

David Traquair West 1990

David Wallis North 1994 (Grade I - 1996)

Ged Curran Midlands 1995 (Grade I - 1999)

David Leiper North 1998

John Heron West 1999

Euan Robertson East 1999

Women

Margot Barr * West 1983 (Grade I - 1983)

Jean Robertson ** East 1983 (Grade I - 1984;
WC/OG 1985)

Maureen Leitch East 1984

FIH Indoor Umpiring Badge

Notes - Men and Women

1 Separate indoor umpiring badge instituted in 1976, with Grade I in 1986.

2 Indoor international matches commenced in 1972.

Men

Ernest Wall East 1974

William Denny East 1981

Craig Madden West 1983 (Grade I - 1986)

Graeme Anderson West 1987

David Traquair West 1990

Ged Curran Midland 1996

David Leiper East 1997 (Grade 1 - 1999)

John Heron West 1999

Women

Jean Robertson East 1984 (Grade I - 1989)

Janice MacDonald Midlands 1988 (Grade I - 1990)

Alison Cockburn North 1991

Julie Bryce North 1996



Chapter 5 - Coaching

COACHING

Early Days

There was little coaching and certainly no training, as we know it now, in the early days. Club players picked up the basics of the game from their seniors and in some schools basic skills and patterns of play were taught. These were very basic, and always based rigidly on the pyramid formation of goal-keeper, two backs, three halves and five forwards.

In 1922 Gertrude East held her first hockey camp at Ballater. These camps were immensely popular, attracting many English (mostly County players) and a few enthusiasts from overseas. Many future women Scottish international players learnt most of their hockey at Ballater, and the coaches were distinguished international players. Many long lasting friendships were formed.



1920s, 1930s and 1950s spot the players and coaches in all three photos

The tents were pitched at the foot of Craighendarroch, amidst heather and birch trees, the latter growing bigger over the years. Meals were cooked and eaten in a Nissen hut, the town hall or a church hall, and the toilets (school ones) were almost half a mile away, but plenty of heather nearby! Some days, hot water was available after hockey for washing, but it meant balancing a large jug on the handlebars of your bicycle, along the bumpy track past the sawmill to get it to your tent - if you walked, the water was cold by the time you got there! Miss East's morning tea arrived the same way - the tray balanced on handlebars. Some of the local hotels had agreed times when campers could have a bath - it cost threepence (about 1p in today's money) in the early days, but later rose to sixpence.

During the war, the camps continued, but only for schoolgirls, and it became more difficult to find helpers and coaches and moreover there were further difficulties because of food rationing

1930's - School 'Coaching'

"The team and captain worked out their tactics together. There was great satisfaction in the success of tactics we had planned ourselves and only self-criticism and fresh thinking would follow moves that consistently failed to come off. This is no criticism of our staff - we did not call them coaches. They taught us our stickwork, the value of footwork and the basic pattern of the game and were always there with advice and suggestions. Basically, though, what they wanted and we hoped got from us, was anticipation, initiative and an eye for the opening."

1950s

Probably the first Scottish team (women) to train together was in 1950 on board ship for Capetown, when regular morning keep-fit sessions were held. In 1951, prior to the English 50th Jubilee match at Twickenham, the Scottish team had a practice supervised by Nora Strathairn, a former international player but sadly this same year saw the last Ballater Hockey Camp.

The SWHA continued to organise camps, but not under canvas, for senior players until 1963, firstly at Crieff, then at Largs. In 1958, the first Junior Camp organised by the SWHA, was held at Abingdon and proved very popular. Later camps were held at Meigle, and in 1962, the Junior Branch, later to become the Schoolgirls Association, took over the running of these camps, which have since continued successfully at a variety of venues.



Chapter 5 - Coaching

Awareness of the need for coaching at all levels, but in particular for the international teams, was growing throughout the 1950s and in 1954, the Scottish Council for Physical Recreation (SCPR), gave the SWHA a grant of £15 to defray the expenses of a coaching week-end - almost certainly the first time that "public money" was made available for women's hockey since, until this time, all income had come from club affiliation fees, fund raising efforts, profits from home international matches, and hopefully a little support from local firms - it was not called sponsorship in those days. This grant opened the door to a long collaboration with the SCPR, then with the Sports Council for Scotland, leading to the massive grant aid received today from the Scottish Sports Council, without which, the game as we now know it could not exist.

By 1958, there was regular coaching (one week-end often at Inverclyde) for the women's Scottish and Scottish Reserve teams, leading in the early 1960s to coaching for the 44 players selected for international trials, by such illustrious coaches as Phyl Allinson and Marjory Cadel of AEWHA, Lily Hunter (now Keith), Eileen Hyndman and Betty McColl.

The position for the men up to this time was similar, the greatest similarity being that all coaching was directed towards player improvement and none to coach education.

1960s

In 1967, the SWHA formed a committee under the convenorship of Jean Calder responsible for the promotion of the standard of coaching. The first ever "Coaching for Coaches" course was held at Cramond in 1968, receiving some grant-aid from the then Scottish Council of Physical Recreation and attended by Scottish Education Department assessors! In 1969, the SWHA Elementary Coaching Certificate was introduced, followed in 1975 by the Advanced Coaching Certificate. Sadly, the impetus was lost, and this scheme petered out but foundations had been laid for later developments.

About the same time a number of week long courses were organised over the Easter period by the SHA at Heriot Watt University. This provided a number of qualified coaches but eventually these courses too faded away.

1970s

In 1970 Riet Kuiper, then one of the most outstanding Dutch international players, was invited by the SWHA to coach at the Inverclyde January weekend. Her emphasis on a much higher standard of fitness and on greater flexibility of each player's role in the game, proved a great stimulus to all concerned - players, selectors, umpires and officials, and paved the way for many changes. 1971 saw the first ever SWHA appointment of a coach to the national teams, Jennifer Allan (now Park), who held office for one year. The 1971 team went off to the IFWHA Tournament in Auckland, without their coach, but many other teams, mostly for the first time, had their coach with them - some were men, which caused a bit of confusion, as regard changing rooms and toilets in a formerly all female society.

Following this tour, there was an even greater demand from the players, not just for coaching, but for a coach who would accompany them to all matches and tournaments, and help them come to grips with changes already apparent in the game, as they had experienced it in New Zealand.

This resulted in the appointment of Marie Weir as coach to both the International and Reserve teams. Initially, the appointment was made for one year, but this contract was renewed annually until 1975, the year of the next IFWHA Tournament.

This period was a watershed for the men also. The introduction of the European Cup, Brussels (1970) ushered in many changes, such as squads of 16 players, and for the first time, due to a rule change, substitution was allowed. Scotland appointed Fred Scott as player / coach for the build up and later the appointment of Gerry Carr as coach followed.

Many of the "old guard" did not keep up with the rapid changes in the game and there was conflict between selectors and coaches but eventually compromises were made and coach led squads were definitely in.

By the mid 70's, close links developed between men's and women's top level players. Women began to train with men at club training and men began to coach women at club and international level. Marie Weir and Dennis Hay, the men's coach discussed tactics, formations and ideas. The benefits of this early co-operation were perhaps to be seen more in the women's game which to this day has maintained its position in top level international competition.

1980's

The early 80's saw further developments in international coaching. In 1982 with Dennis Hay as coach introducing new formations and ideas, the Scottish women, well prepared for the heat of Kuala Lumpur and for the first time with video analysis of their matches provided by Wilson Barclay, stayed in the top eight and qualified directly to the next World Cup. The use of video was to become an essential tool for all coaches, developed to such a stage now, that minute by minute digital analysis of matches is available.

The first joint coaching course was in 1985 when Derek Batchelor the SHA's Coaching Convener and National Team Coach ran a weekend course at Inverclyde, Largs. This proved to be a successful weekend mainly due to the participants being made up of the majority of the senior men's and women's squads. The camaraderie between the two squads and the other members of the course laid the foundation for a Joint Coaching Committee. The next big step forward, with merger plans well advanced was the appointment of Andrew Scoular as Development Officer. His first major initiative was to develop a basic coaching award and in early 1989, the first Leaders Course was run with some success. This course is still run and provides an excellent introduction to the teaching of basic



Chapter 5 - Coaching

hockey skills. Following the introduction of this first coaching award, young players were playing a mini game developed by Derek Batchelor and called “Jockey”, perhaps not so very different from the way many teachers had been “coaching” since the early days of hockey being played in schools.

Almost by accident a Youth Development Model was produced following a presentation on the resources and structures for delivering hockey in Scotland. It was held up as a model for other sports to follow. Hockey resources have reached as far afield as Macau, Bangladesh and Australia. Sponsorship secured from *Scottish Life* along with *Sportmatch* allowed the comprehensive production of the Youth Award scheme. At this time the first notion of national coaching awards for all sports was introduced by the Scottish Sports Council and the initial structure for hockey was built around the new Scottish National Vocational Qualifications (SVQs). A new working relationship with the other Home Countries allowed the standardisation of coaching and sharing of resource material across the UK. The resulting UK Coaching Consortium is still in place.

1990's

In 1991 Scottish hockey was included as one of the initial sports in the Teamsport Scotland (TSS) programme and Gill Messenger was appointed the first TSS hockey co-ordinator. Based at the SHU office, this gave the recently merged SHU two Development Officers. Quatro, Mini and Junior Hockey developed further through the publication of Booklets covering the game for schools and clubs. Numerous publications, covering coaching and coach education followed with the support of the SSC and TSS.

In 1993, Scotland hosted the first Olympic Solidarity Coaching Conference in the UK. Following this course Niall Sturrock and Andrew Scoular were invited to a final coaching course and gained FIH coaching qualifications - the first in Scotland. Niall Sturrock was appointed to the FIH Coaching Committee in 1992.

Coaching was considered the key to the delivery of development programmes. The number of accredited coaches grew to more than 2000 - this encompassing some 1500 leaders through to 4 FIH Coach trainers. SVQ / NVQs were seen as a necessary part of coach education and in 1994 the SHU became the first Scottish Governing Body to achieve centre accreditation. Coaching seminars were also seen to be important and a number were held including an FIH Olympic Solidarity Coaching Course at Inverclyde also in 1994. A number of top international coaches visited Scotland over this period including Richard Aggis (Australia), Riet Kuiper (Netherlands) and of course Horst Wein responsible for many of the resources and material produced for the coaching of youth sport. Scottish coaches travelled abroad on 'Top Coach' programmes funded by the Scottish Sports Council, attending World and European events, gaining valuable experience which was put to good use back home.

Coach Awards

Recognition was given to coaches in various categories through the annual Coach Awards. Dennis Hay received the highest accolade as UK Coach of the Year in 1992. This followed GB Bronze medal success for the women in the Barcelona Olympics, where he had been the coach. Coach awards were received by Wendy Fraser (1993) and by Peter Bavidge (1999) recognising their work in the development of young hockey players.

Coaching Material

Resources were developed alongside coach education programmes and continue to be developed - marketed successfully throughout the UK and abroad, indeed the Easy Rule Book found its way to Oman. Hockey was included in curriculum Physical Education with both higher and standard grade courses available. Teacher in-service training was also available in all of the local development areas. These included the now well known areas of sports development - Active 8 (Grampian), Gael Force Ten (Highland), Impact (Tayside) along with Glasgow, Edinburgh, East Lothian, hockey was always represented as one of the selected sports.

Director of Hockey

In 1994, Scottish Hockey in association with the SSC agreed to move hockey forward and appoint a Director of Hockey - responsible for coach education and performance coaching. The post was advertised world-wide attracting considerable interest from foreign coaches. This was well ahead of the more recent influx into top coach jobs in the UK. Brent Deans, from the Canberra Institute was appointed and took up post early in 1995. This resulted in the further development in the coach education programme. Performance coaching became of major importance and annual seminars for top coaches, as well as attendance at international coaching seminars - the first at the men's European Cup, Dublin in 1995, to be followed by Champions Trophy, Olympic Qualifier, Junior World Cups and the World Cup in Utrecht in 1998 - were part of the coach education programme. Some 20 Scottish coaches have been exposed to top level competition. Coach support and SSC Coaching education grants have allowed young coaches to develop, while at senior level it has been possible to increase management teams to allow additional coaches to experience coaching at top events.

A number of coaches have also attended FIH and EHF courses and Mike Gilbert gained the FIH Performance Coach qualification at the final part of the course held in Brisbane at the Champions Trophy, June 1999.

Coaching in Scotland will further develop with the inclusion of hockey as one of the sports in the Scottish Sports Institute and the recent appointment of the Performance Coach - Steve Colledge from the Western Australia Institute of Sport.



CHAPTER 6 - OTHER BODIES

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATIONS (IFWHA) 1927 - 1983

No story about Scottish hockey, and hockey in general, would be complete without recording the part played by the IFWHA in developing and promoting hockey in many parts of the world from its formation in 1927 to its merger with the International Hockey Federation (FIH) in 1983. The achievements of the IFWHA cannot be over-emphasised. Women's hockey would not be the force it is today within the orbit of the FIH, without the pioneering efforts of the women officials and players involved in IFWHA activities.

Formation

The idea of an International Federation in women's hockey was not a new one. A proposal to form a union between England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was suggested in 1900. One of its aims was to "ensure uniformity in the rules". Nothing however came of the proposal.

In 1922 Mrs Heron Maxwell, the President of the All England Women's Hockey Association (AEWHA), put forward the idea of a really international federation to include all countries, but it was not until two years later that the initial steps were taken for its formation. In 1924 a conference was held at Merton Abbey (London), under the auspices of the AEWHA. Invitations to send representatives were issued to all countries where it was known that women played hockey. Although only five countries were represented at the meeting, encouraging letters were received from the majority of the others, all expressing interest in the idea. The AEWHA was entrusted with the task of drafting a constitution which was finally presented for adoption at an international gathering held on 14 January 1927 in London.

The constitution was accepted with a few minor alterations and the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations came into being with eight Founding Members - Australia, Denmark, England, Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, USA and Wales. Its stated purpose was to further the best interests of the game among women of all nations, to promote friendly intercourse among players, to work for uniformity of the rules and to promote international matches. Scotland played a full part in these early discussions and continued to be influential in all future developments of the IFWHA.

The SWHA delegate to the 1927 Meeting was Ella Aird-Smith, who later became SWHA President, 1933-39. This was all very

progressive thinking for British women in particular, whose place in society was only slowly being recognised, having not long before been reluctantly granted voting rights at political elections. There was within the Federation great pride in the independence of women and a total conviction of their efficiency. The success of the IFWHA was beyond even the wildest dreams of its founders, as women's hockey advanced until the game spanned the world.

Conferences and Tournaments

Probably the most far-reaching outcome stemmed from the decision taken in 1933 to hold a tournament in conjunction with every Conference. This regular continuing contact between the live game and its administrators was invaluable.

The first IFWHA Conference took place in 1930 in Geneva, and two exhibition matches were played. Later that year a British Empire Tournament, but no Conference, was held in Johannesburg with Scotland sending a team. In the 1930s, Conferences in conjunction with Tournaments were held in Copenhagen (1933) and Philadelphia (1936) with eight and ten countries respectively participating, including Scotland.

An extremely successful addition to the official events was the custom, unbroken since 1933, of the organisation of tours of the host country. These were unforgettable experiences, especially perhaps for those taking part soon after the end of the Second World War. To find the world opening up again was a joy difficult to describe. Travel to play sport outwith one's own country was unusual, and until the early 1960s, was undertaken by boat. Tours at that time might last for several weeks. The development of the game in the smaller hockey nations was greatly aided by these touring teams and their coaches sharing their experience.

Of the countries involved only Denmark were members of the male-dominated FIH and, at one point, the FIH actually tried to prevent their members (including women's hockey sections of the FIH affiliated countries) from playing against IFWHA countries. Happily through the good offices of the Dutch, and after a Festival of Women's Hockey held in Amsterdam in 1948, the FIH gave permission for their women's hockey sections to join the IFWHA. As a consequence membership dramatically increased and by the 1971 Conference and Tournament organised in Auckland, 31



Chapter 6 - IFWHA

countries were affiliated. Conferences and Tournaments were also held in Johannesburg (1950), Folkestone (1953), Sydney (1956), Amsterdam (1959), Baltimore (1963) and Leverkusen (1967). In 1950, before the Conference, a Scottish women's squad toured South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) by train, playing a number of matches at each railway stop.

IFWHA / FIH - Early discussions

In 1973, the FIH suddenly announced that it had decided to "go its own way about women's hockey without taking consideration any longer of the IFWHA". This was a serious situation for women's hockey. Many countries were members only of the IFWHA whilst others were members of the FIH and IFWHA. After a tense period, and again through the good offices of the Dutch, a top level meeting was held between the two international governing bodies. The outcome was the formation of a Supreme Council of International Hockey to include the senior officers of the FIH and IFWHA. This helped to ensure progress towards the acceptance of women's hockey into the Olympic Games, which came about eventually in 1980, following IFWHA approval by a very large majority, at a meeting held in Edinburgh during the 1975 Conference.

SWHA 75th Anniversary

The 1975 Conference and Tournament hosted by the SWHA, was the largest women's hockey event ever held with twenty-one countries and the GB U21 team participating. It was also designated as the first women's World Cup and Scottish players were awarded international caps for the first time at an IFWHA tournament.

The final was played between England and Wales with England



1975 - Royal Bank of Scotland Quaich, now women's IFH ; World Cup
L to R - Mr John B. Burke, Managing Director, Royal Bank of Scotland, Miss J. Calder, President, SWHA, Mrs E.C. Hyndman, President, IFWHA

emerging winners. Scotland did not reach the semi-finals. The tournament was a magnificent achievement by the SWHA officials and the many volunteers. Matches were played (on grass) at Peffermill, the ground of the University of Edinburgh with the exception of the opening match and the final which were both played at Meadowbank Stadium. The trophy, the Royal Bank of Scotland Quaich, is now played for at the women's FIH World Cup. The 1975 event also marked the 75th Anniversary of the SWHA. Eileen Hyndman was re-elected as IFWHA President at the Conference. In 1976, Eileen Hyndman was awarded the MBE for services to women's hockey in Scotland and abroad. A first royal recognition for Scottish Hockey.

At the end of 1975 Kate Weatherhead, intimated her retirement from the many committees she was associated with especially on the

IFWHA. Tribute was paid by all in Scottish hockey, 'Mrs Weatherhead has been a pillar of strength, so steeped in Association traditions, procedures, constitution and rules knowledge that she will be a sad loss'

1979 Conference & Tournament and 1980 Jubilee Tournament

Kate Weatherhead was made a Life Member of the IFWHA at the 1979 Conference & Tournament which was held in Vancouver, also played as a World Championship, with 19 countries present - the Netherlands beat Germany 4-1 in the final. At this Conference Mrs Hyndman was elected to a third term in office as President and Margot Stewart was elected as Hon General Secretary.



1975 - IFWHA Tournament Opening Ceremony - Meadowbank, Edinburgh



Chapter 6 - IFWHA

In September 1980, the SWHA hosted the IFWHA Golden Jubilee Tournament at Ayr, including IFWHA Council and Committee meetings and a celebration dinner. Fourteen countries participated along with officials representing twenty countries. In atrocious weather, matches were played at Dam and Rozelle Parks. The Royal Bank of Scotland was again the major sponsor, with assistance from Kyle and Carrick District Council.

The Final Chapter

By 1983, developments in world hockey decreed a merger between the IFWHA and the FIH. The FIH was recognised by the International Olympic Committee as the sole governing body for hockey in terms of the Olympic Games. The 1983 Conference and Tournament and the World Cup, held in Kuala Lumpur, thus provided the winding up of a proud Federation which, without doubt, had put women's hockey into the mainstream of women's sport in general and furnished the FIH with a tremendous base on which to make further progress. As a final goodwill gesture, the IFWHA Fair Play Trophy was donated to the FIH and is now the FIH Women's Junior Hockey Cup.

Scottish Influence

From the beginning, Scottish women players were, amongst the leading pioneers of the game. They were great ambassadors for hockey and their country. In a similar vein, Scottish officials played a prominent part in IFWHA administrative affairs.

Eileen Alexander (1927-30) served as Honorary Treasurer through the period of formation, to be succeeded by Jean Rankine (1930-33) appointed at the first meeting of the IFWHA and subsequently succeeded in 1933 by Irene Clelland (Western Wanderers). When you consider that in 1950 Doris Morrison-Inches (Western Wanderers) was elected also in this capacity serving for six years, it seems clear that with four Scots in office of the eight IFWHA treasurers over a period of 53 years, the efficiency of Scottish financial expertise was truly appreciated. As time went by each was certainly dealing with more funds than those reported by the treasurer in 1933 - her annual report showed a balance of £52 12s 6d. Interestingly at this same meeting it was reported that three delegates had attended an FIH Council meeting to discuss the possibility of amalgamation - rejected as it would mean surrendering the complete autonomy of the IFWHA - it was to be another 50 years before this happened!

Prominent particularly in the latter stages of the complicated negotiations with the FIH, were Eileen Hyndman, President of IFWHA and Margot Stewart, Honorary Secretary. Eileen Hyndman became a Vice-President of the FIH. Several IFWHA members were elected or appointed to the FIH Council and Committees at the 1984 FIH Congress.

It may seem unnecessary to give so much space to an International Federation within the history of Scottish Hockey. However, the fact that Scotland was one of the Founder Members and through the years was represented at the highest levels in administration and on the field, kept the SWHA in constant touch with the advances in the sport - playing, coaching, rules and constitutions! The reader will find within the contents of this publication further reference of Scotland's continuing representation in these and many other areas of international hockey.

Scottish IFWHA Office Bearers

1927-30

Eileen Alexander	Honorary Treasurer
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1930-33

Jean Rankine	Honorary Treasurer
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1933-39

Irene Clelland	Honorary Treasurer
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1950-56

Doris Morison-Inches	Honorary Treasurer
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1956-63

Kate Weatherhead	Vice President (and Life Member)
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1971-83

Eileen Hyndman	President
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1979-83

Margot Stewart	Honorary Secretary
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Committee Members

W D Scougal	Rules Sub-Committee
Jean Calder	Constitution Committee
Anne Gulland	Finance Committee
Ellice Milroy	Technical Committee
Catherine Clarke	Indoor Committee
(Nancy Muir	Hon Tournament Secretary)

Joint Consultative Committee

(IFWHA/FIH)	Eileen Hyndman, Kate Weatherhead
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Supreme Council

(IFWHA/FIH)	Eileen Hyndman, Margot Stewart
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C h a p t e r 6 - F I H a n d E H F

THE INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION (FIH) and THE EUROPEAN HOCKEY FEDERATION (EHF)

The FIH was formed in Paris in 1924 by seven countries - Austria, Belgium, Spain, France (the instigators), Hungary, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, representing men's hockey although their respective hockey organisations also governed women's hockey.

It quickly obtained the recognition of the International Olympic Committee which had refused the entry of hockey to the 1924 Paris Olympics because there was no recognised international organisation for the sport; this despite the existence of the International Hockey Board (now HRB) comprising however England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales only. The existence of the FIH secured hockey as an Olympic sport starting in 1928.

The four British Isles men's Associations declined to join and remained outwith the FIH until 1948 when, for the 1948 Games, a Great Britain men's team was formed under the auspices of the newly formed British Hockey Board. Ireland joined the FIH in 1948, Wales in 1968 and Scotland and England affiliated in 1970 after protracted negotiations which mainly concerned the status and future of the Hockey Rules Board.

The immediate effect of direct affiliation in 1970 was to ensure Scotland's autonomous identity as a separate hockey country and to allow entry of Scottish international and club teams to European and World competitions. Affiliation to the FIH also includes immediate membership of the EHF, one of the five Continental Federations instituted under the aegis of the FIH.

By contrast, the Scottish women did not affiliate to the FIH until 1984, being previously a member from 1927 of the women only International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations.

Scots have played, and are playing, a prominent part in the activities of both the FIH and EHF as members of administrative committees, and a list is given below. As well as umpiring appointments, many Scots have acted as Tournament Directors, Technical Officials, Umpires Managers and Judges at FIH and EHF events. In this connection the most prestigious appointment was Evlyn Raistrick's appointment as Tournament Director to the Women's Olympic Tournament at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

By the year 2000 the FIH will have some 116 affiliated members and as decreed ahead of the Sydney Olympics all National Associations shall be one association for men and women. The

EHF (founded in 1969) has 41 members. As the largest of the five Continental Federations the EHF organises the most tournaments, both international and club, in the world. Both men's and women's clubs find European challenges, both outdoor and indoor, a great incentive to do well, all stemming from courageous decisions taken by officials to insist on Scotland's separate hockey identity.



*1984 - 1st SWHA/SHA delegates at FIH Congress
L to R - Ernie Wall, Wendy McLean, Catherine Clarke*



*1992 - FIH Congress Brussels
L to R - Alistair Gray (SHU President), Evlyn Raistrick (SHU Chairman), Eileen Hyndman (FIH Member of Honour), Ernie Wall (FIH Council) - Evlyn, Eileen and Ernie with Jean Calder are members of the Book Committee*



C h a p t e r 6 - F I H a n d E H F

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION (FIH)

Eileen Hyndman MBE	Vice President (Former President IFWHA 1975 -83)	1983 - 92
Col Bruce Turnbull	CBE (Army) Technical Bureau Member	1928 - 32 (with India)
Ernest Wall OBE	Elected Council Member	1980 -
	Member/Secretary Indoor Committee	1970 - 88
	Member Technical/Equipment Committee	1988 - 98
Catherine Clarke	Member Indoor Hockey Committee	1984 - 88
Evlyn Raistrick	Member Technical/Competitions Committee	1992 -
Niall Sturrock	Member Coaching Committee	1992 - 96
	Member Development and Coaching Committee	1996 -
Dr A H Innes	Member Medical Commission	1970 - 74
Dr Linda Taylor	Member Medical Commission	1994 - 96
Joe Dillon	Media Representative	1994 - 98
Alistair Gray	Member Development and Coaching Committee	1996 -

HOCKEY RULES BOARD (HRB)

Ernest Wall OBE	1969 -
Evlyn Raistrick	1989 -

EUROPEAN HOCKEY FEDERATION (EHF)

Alistair W Gray	Elected Executive Member	1993 -
	Member/Chairman Development Committee	1990 - 98
Catherine Clarke	Member Indoor Hockey Committee	1988 - 93
Ernest Wall OBE	Technical Adviser Indoor Hockey	1988 - 91
Evlyn Raistrick	Nations Committee	1988 - 92
	Appointments Committee	1996 -
Andrew Scoular	Youth Committee	1988 - 1992
Wendy McLean	Youth Committee	1988 - 1990
	Outdoor Competitions Committee	1990 -
Martin Campbell	Member/Secretary Indoor Hockey Committee	1990 -

In addition, Eileen Hyndman is an FIH Member of Honour and holder of the FIH Order of Merit, Ernest Wall holds the FIH Order of Merit and is an EHF Member of Honour and Evlyn Raistrick holds the FIH Diploma of Merit.



Chapter 6 - Scots and The Rules

SCOTS AND THE RULES

Rules of Hockey 1886

Not surprisingly, the first code of rules was drawn up by the Hockey Association (England).

- dimensions of the pitch 100 yards long by 55-60 yards wide, width of goals 4 yards with cross bar 7 feet from the ground; dimensions included a striking circle (radius 15 yards) but only flag posts (not lines) indicating 25 yards measurements
- game to be started (and re-started after a goal) by a bully (three taps) between two players at the centre spot; bully to be taken at 25 yard line after ball over goal-line and all non-involved players to be 5 yards from the ball at free hits, roll-ins and bully; roll-ins by hand were used to put the ball into play after it had gone over the side-line
- teams to comprise eleven players - five forwards, three half-backs, two full-backs and one goalkeeper - no substitutes allowed even for injury
- game to be controlled either by two umpires or one umpire (referee) assisted by two linesmen
- hockey sticks to be of wood with leather-covered handles and balls used were traditional leather-covered cricket balls painted white; no mention of goalkeepers' equipment
- play with one side of the stick (the right hand side) only and no playing of the ball above the shoulder or with rounded side of the stick
- no kicking, tripping, shoving, obstruction etc of opponents permitted
- hands and feet could be used to stop the ball but to be immediately removed; feet and legs not to be used behind the ball to resist opponents. Goalkeepers could kick the ball but only within their own circles
- hooking of sticks allowed but only within striking distance of the ball
- offside (3 defenders) to be applied from half-way line
- bully in circle for offence by defender, free hits for other fouls



*Hockey Rules Board and Rules Advisory Panel Meeting: London, February 1995
Evlyn Raistrick (2nd left front), Ernest Wall (back row right)*

Many of these rules are still with us today after more than 100 years, including the width of the goal, the scoring circle (increased to 16 yards in 1950 for the men and in 1968 for the women), playing with one side of the stick and the width of the head of the stick (2 inches). The length of the field of play is still the same - 100 yards and the breadth, previously 50-60 yards is now 60 yards - 25 yards lines were introduced later. Measurements for outdoor hockey changed to metric in 1998. The bully to start and re-start, a roll-in by hand to put the ball into play from the side-lines and off-side with three players, then reduced to two have now all gone. Substitutes were first permitted in the 1970s.

The Hockey Rules Board (HRB)

The HRB, as it is now known, started life as the International Rules Board, at the initiative of the Hockey Association (England) in 1900, with two representatives of England, two each from the men's Associations of Ireland and Wales, and in addition, a Chairman appointed by England. The Scottish Hockey Association (SHA) joined in 1902 with two representatives. However, Harry Jackson, SHA Honorary Secretary, attended the 1902 Board Meeting on his own, shortage of funds restricting attendance to one representative. Jackson was joined in 1903 by R.W. Knox, later replaced by J.B. Hamilton, who attended all meetings held until 1914, except for the 1909 meeting. Other representatives were J.A. Kirkwood and J.M. Rutherford (1909), Kirkwood again (1910), F.M. Hannay (1911) and J. Burt (1914). The SHA subscription to the Board was in 1910 set at £1 5s 8d! Subscriptions were eventually abolished many years later.



Chapter 6 - Scots and The Rules

That the Scottish representatives to the Board played their full part in early deliberations can be gleaned from the SHA minute book. Some examples:

- 1904, the Scots proposed that intentional undercutting and raising the ball be penalised, and this was immediately accepted,
- 1906 the roll from touch to be in any direction,
- 1909 an extension of time to allow the completion of penalty corners and penalty bullies at half-time and full-time,
- 1912 the mechanics of the bully.

All these suggestions were eventually incorporated into the outdoor rules over the years, although the Penalty Corner extension rule had to wait until 1998 to be implemented!

One interesting point in the 1905 SHA Council Minutes, was Scotland's intention, supported by Ireland, to vote to include France on the Board. However, there is no record of this in the Board's minutes, although France was not invited to join and the SHA minute book does not contain any additional mention of the subject. It is interesting to speculate that had France and other countries been permitted to join, the game may well have taken a different path administratively.

In 1909, the Board adopted a formal Constitution which stated that, amongst other points, it was responsible for making and altering the rules of the game and, significantly, to deal with questions arising out of international matches, including the appointment of umpires. The name was accordingly changed to the International Hockey Board (IHB).

The English HA held the copyright of the rules, and in 1911, resolved that neutral umpires should be appointed to international matches where practicable. Just before the start of the First World War in 1914, the Board also proposed that their objectives should include fostering matches between France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Bohemia, Denmark and the British Isles countries and to also maintain the game in a pure amateur state.

It should be recorded that, during the 1920s, all was not harmonious at times within the Board itself, giving rise to the withdrawal of the SHA and the Irish after the 1927 meeting and with the Board meetings not being resumed until 1932. The root cause, was the continual dominance of England (generally

supported on most occasions by Wales) and the dispute was ended with the agreement of a new constitution.

During the period before the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the SHA representatives to the Board meetings included H Jackson (1921), J.B. Hamilton (1923) and J.G. Mackenzie Booth (1923 and later). A most important attendee in the 1930s was Col. Bruce Turnbull, the first ever President of the Indian Hockey Federation, a 1928 Olympic Umpire, a former member of the Bureau (now Council) of the International Hockey Federation (FIH), and later SHA President (1935-37). His experience of world hockey brought a new dimension to the Board, which was isolated from world events.

The Board ignored important happenings abroad, including the formation of the FIH itself in 1924, and any connection with the Olympic Hockey Tournaments of 1928, 1932 and 1936. Thus the position of the Board, responsible for the rules of the game, became increasingly divorced from the game outwith the British Isles.



AFTER 1948

Until 1948, the IHB consisted solely of representatives of the four men's home countries, with England holding the chair. In 1949, the International Hockey Federation (FIH), were invited to join, thus bringing the rest of the world into the rule-making process. During the next twenty years, the strength of the FIH in terms of



Chapter 6 - Scots and The Rules

affiliated countries, continued to grow as did their membership of the Board. Scotland's most prominent representatives during this time, were R.A. Lightbody, W.F.M. Whitelaw, Col A.D. Mackintosh, H.A. Wright and B.L. Thomson; Whitelaw and Thomson being Olympic umpires. The objective of fostering international hockey was quietly dropped.

In 1970, following several meetings in London with FIH officials, with the SHA represented by B L Thomson, W S F Robertson and E S Wall, the men's Associations of England and Scotland affiliated to the FIH (Ireland and Wales were already affiliated), and it was agreed that the FIH would assume responsibility for the appointment of Board members as from 1 January, 1972, the automatic right of the Home Countries to be represented being abolished.

Women's Hockey and the Rules

At this point, it is perhaps pertinent to set down for posterity the story of the rules in regard to women's hockey. Despite their separate associations, the Home Countries Women's Associations used the men's rules of the game but, led by the All-England Women's Hockey Association (AEWHA), the women in the late 1930s, adopted some different rules from those of the men. "Interference" with the stick was one rule proposed by the AEWHA, which the men adopted in 1938. On resumption of official matches, after 1945, a number of rules experiments were introduced by the women and when the men increased the radius of the circle from 15 yards to 16 yards, it became obvious that the rules were diverging too much. Local and education authorities' pitches, used by both girls and boys, thus had two measurements!

Further difficulties arose when countries in membership of the FIH played in IFWHA Conferences & Tournaments. Indeed participating countries had to be given special dispensation by the FIH to play to the women's rules for these competitions and thus the first "Code of Rules for International Matches" was drawn up and adopted in 1956.

Informal approaches were made to the men's Board, and for some years, there were "exchanges of views" and meetings. In 1968, the IFWHA set up its own Women's International Hockey Rules Board (WIHRB) with Kate Weatherhead of the SWHA, as its first Chairman, and Eileen Hyndman as member, a move which increased the pressure for uniformity. Joint Committees of the two Boards were arranged, and in 1975, the first common set of rules was published.

Co-operation

After further consultations involving the two Boards, the FIH and the IFWHA, a revised integrated Rules Board was appointed. Mrs Doris Crisp (England), previously Honorary Secretary of the WIHRB, was appointed Chairman of the new Board, which provided, at that time, for equal numbers of men and women members. It is interesting to note that the four Home Countries had one representative each. After the merger of the FIH and the IFWHA in 1983, the FIH alone appointed the members.

The Hockey Rules Board took over responsibility for the indoor hockey rules in 1988, when the FIH Indoor Hockey Committee was abolished and, in 1994, appointed a Rules Advisory Panel to assist in its consideration of changes to the rules. The Panel members consisted of prominent retired umpires, current coaches and international team managers.

Finally, it is only right to record the appreciation of all followers of hockey for the work of the rule makers. Although often criticised for changing the rules too often, or not often enough, the Board has remained conscious of its duty, albeit difficult, to all players of hockey at all levels. The centenary of the Board arises in 2000, coincident with the Scottish Hockey centenary.

For the record, Ernest Wall has retained his membership of the Board since 1969, and was joined in 1989 by Evlyn Raistrick. Scottish members are, therefore, still making a significant contribution to the art of rule-making for hockey.



*Olympics, 1996 Atlanta. Rules Enforcers?
L to R: Janice MacDonald, Craig Madden, Evlyn Raistrick*



CHAPTER 7 - VARIORUM

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

Early Dress - 1900s

In accordance with the mores of the times, close attention had to be given to players' dress whilst appearing in public.

The first club uniform was a navy blue skirt not more than six inches off the ground, blouse in distinguishing colour with stiff collar, and club tie. St Regulus of St Andrews, the fashion leaders, had a row of scarlet braid four inches from the foot of the skirt. However, hat pins and hard-brimmed head gear were banned!



An article in *The Ladies Hockey Magazine* (circa 1901): is worth quoting : "The new game of hockey is a sport to be cultivated in sensible attire - all skirts must clear the ground by six inches, woollen knickerbockers taking the place of the petticoat. It is essential that every movement of the player should be unhampered; consequently if corsets were worn, they should be amply loosened. The woollen blouse and Tam o'Shanter are usually also worn". An advertisement of the day recommended "Pirle finished skirts as they did not "spot" or "cockle" when wet but when dried and brushed were as good as new."

Men players wore football or rugby boots and women players softer bootees buttoned up above the ankle. Men's field playing kit in the early years was not much different from that worn today, but no doubt the Victorian era women would be quite shocked by the current women's players' gear! Footwear has now changed to specialist shoes for artificial surfaces.

International Uniform

In the 1900s, ties were worn by women international players along with a coloured sash, to be followed in 1914 by embroidered tunic badges. Dress was always a delicate problem and in 1920 a purple tunic, now twelve inches off of the ground replaced the long skirt, and in 1922 a square-necked blouse was adopted. Also worn were purple woollen stockings. In 1923 came the purple blazer and in 1927 the scarf and thistle brooch, all of which could only be purchased with a letter of authority from the Hon Secretary.

As for the men, international caps of velvet were available up until World War II. International ties were presented on first appearances and thistle international blazer badges were available. The men too had to pay for

these items (except the ties) and generally speaking, until about 30 years ago, players paid their own expenses and travel - and supplied their own socks!

The Well Dressed Schoolgirl - 1930s

This was the time of tunics and pride in the well pressed pleat! Certainly long brown stockings, but also the day of warmth and no blue legs. Long sleeved cream tussore blouses - is there anything like tussore? - they seemed always to have been fresh and certainly were on Saturdays. The school tie smoothly knotted, remained in place no matter the heat or stress and what, in retrospect, seem very short tunics, complete the picture.

Best Dressed - 1948

In 1948 at a Festival in Holland, the Scottish women were considered to be the best-dressed team with square-necked purple pleated tunic and matching long stockings. Purple was reluctantly later discarded as the international colour, because of difficulties with supply and the cost.

Goalkeepers - Early Equipment

Until around 1980, goalkeepers of both sexes usually wore only cricket style leg pads, reinforced gloves, boots/kickers and often a soft cap. With penalty corner striking, particularly by top men players, becoming extremely dangerous, goalkeepers started to put on more and more protective equipment.

Most of the items mentioned above were available from either *Forsyths* of Edinburgh or *Rowans* of Glasgow. These firms, which did much to support and encourage sport in Scotland now, alas, no longer exist.

Equipment - 1950s Eric Watt

How things have changed! Players were daring if they showed any knee between the top of sock and foot of trousers! Shirts were well designed for the 6'2" giant, or the 4'10" midget, but if you were average - hard luck. The choice of material was a light weight airtex, usually worn in the cold days of winter or heavy weight double woven cotton for the warm days of spring or autumn. Sticks have gone from wooden clubs with little or no curve at the head, through semi-curved (called Indus), to Indian heads to the "question mark" curve of today. There has been wooden, plastic inserts, metal, laminated and mock wood heads, now costing up to £100. Gone are the days of splashing out £5.12.6d (c£5.60) for a top grade stick.



Chapter 7 - Uniform and Equipment



Early Uniform

Goodbye to Purple Stockings - 1960 *Scotsman and Dispatch*

Glamour? It's an ugly word in the women's hockey ranks... or so it seems. Just look at the trio (Scots cap Miss M Macfarlane flanked by English internationalists) snapped in 1920, writes John Gibson. Funereal purple stockings, uncompromising blouse, and all the rather tragic trimmings. It's the matronly look and its plagued our hockey fields down the years. Even in this day and age of Monroe, Ekberg and Dors the antique style persists. But there is a move afoot to streamline the hockey kit. A proposal to banish those ghastly purple stockings may in time lead to a weird and wonderful phenomenon ... a wolf whistle on a women's hockey team.



1960

Scotland show off their new uniform - purple -flared tunic, white blouse with collar and long sleeves, purple - hose. This is the first change in the outfit for 38 years, which notably sees the long-awaited banishment of the long purple stockings, a feature of Scotland's uniform since 1901.

Changes in Uniform and Equipment in the 70s and 80s

Scotland's aesthetic (but very hot) purple tunics were replaced in 1960 by lighter weight v necked tunics, then later by purple skirts. The tunics had served as a means of measuring weight gain during numerous international tours. At the beginning of a tour they all zipped up easily; however, they often failed to zip for the closing matches of a tour! Some sticks in the early part of the century featured a rubber ring halfway up the shaft to prevent injury to fingers. Sticks then evolved from long 'banana' heads to shorter heads with more curve. Goalkeeping equipment underwent striking changes and at the beginning of the 1970s, the well-dressed goalkeeper donned sparkling white pads and kickers and perhaps a pair of slightly padded gloves! By the end of the 1980s, GKS had become a 'Michelin' figure, protected from head to toe high density foam pads and kickers, padded shorts, thick goalkeeping gloves, chest pad, shoulderpads, face mask and latterly a helmet! Playing surfaces also changed from grass or blaes, to synthetic surfaces, increasing the speed of the game (see article on artificial pitches).

Players had already experimented with plastic balls and 'Tugite' and other leather balls - no more painting balls white for Saturday matches.



Equipment and the Hockey Rules Board

Equipment problems and concerns have occupied the attention of the Board, particularly in the last twenty years. There is a world-wide environmental movement towards man-made materials, and this affected, in particular, the make-up of the stick. In 1998 the FIH on the advice of its Equipment Committee and the HRB, decreed that all metal and metallic substances were banned in the composition of the stick which was also to retain the head of wood. In 1999, FIH Council in Alexandria approved the removal from the rule of the requirement for the head to be made only of wood. Other matters of concern have been safety of players, hence the rules on protective clothing worn by goalkeepers, and the recommendations on the wearing of shin and mouth guards.



1990's equipment



Chapter 7 - Artificial Turf

ARTIFICIAL TURF - THE REVOLUTION

In the Beginning - 1976

When the Olympic Games were to be held in Montreal in 1976, Canadian men's hockey officials were faced with a dilemma. A really good grass pitch in Montreal for hockey, where the game was not played, was not really a starter but McGill University, to be the host for the hockey tournament, wished to lay down an artificial surface pitch which could be used afterwards for baseball. The FIH were reluctant but pressed by the Canadian officials they agreed to test out the water-based surface at an 8-nation pre Olympic Tournament at McGill. It proved to be a success and the 1976 Olympic Hockey Tournament (Men) was played at McGill despite the fact that several countries including India, Australia and the surprise winners, New Zealand, had never before experienced such a surface. This was really the start of an explosion of such surfaces throughout the world so much so that by five years later the FIH was able to lay down that all top level tournaments had henceforth only to be played on an artificial turf.

National Development

From season 1989-90 the SHU has required all men's and women's First Division League matches to be played on artificial surfaces. The Dutch followed by the Germans and later England quickly embraced playing on the new technology. Although many countries of the world where hockey is played now have at least one artificial pitch there are still, however, areas where grass is still used due to the initial capital expense involved. Artificial surfaces are unfortunately very, very expensive to construct. Sand-filled surfaces are cheaper than water-based but the FIH still decreed that the Olympics and the World Cup be played only on water-based surfaces.

As far as Scotland was concerned, thanks to the generosity of the Football Trust and many local authorities, with input from the Scottish Sports Council, pitches began to be constructed. The first such surface was laid at Helenvale, Glasgow in 1980 and not long after its opening a 5-nations Junior World Cup Qualification Tournament (men) was held. Scottish Hockey benefited following further support from the Scottish Sports Council and from The University of Edinburgh with the development of the first national hockey centre at Peffermill. There are now 74 artificial pitches in Scotland used by hockey, but only nine are water-based and only two (both sand-based) are owned by hockey clubs - Western (Bearsden) and Clydesdale (Titwood) in Glasgow. More than half of the pitches are owned by local and education authorities. Very few of the current generation of players have much experience of playing on grass pitches, as many schools now have their own, or access to, an artificial surface.

The Game and the Rules

With the advent of such near-perfect surfaces the game changed dramatically especially at higher levels. The players had to be much fitter as the ball ran faster over the ground. Tactics had to be changed as chance errors, owing to the variable quirks of many grass pitches, became generally a thing of the past. More skill and stickwork was required for the artificial surfaces and with the speed of the game having increased dramatically the rules had to be adapted to assist the general play. In particular the old obstruction rule was abolished in favour of the ball receiving player, the onus then being on the tackling opponent to move into position to attempt a legitimate tackle. Fewer stoppages became the norm as the game more and more required to become understandable and acceptable to lay spectators and especially to sponsors and television. It was also extremely important for hockey to remain in the Olympics, otherwise the FIH could well become an impoverished Federation without the Olympic financial input every four years. The game required a better public image with, for example, more goals being scored and experiments, particularly with the "no offside" rule, have certainly assisted in this direction. Hockey continues to up date itself and certainly will feature in the 2000 and 2004 Olympics. The artificial pitch in Sydney will feature coloured over-runs for the first time in a major competition.

A long way in just over a 100 years from uneven, often muddy, frost-bound or snow covered natural grass pitches, to the modern technological surface we take for granted nowadays.

It must be remembered, however, that artificial surfaces for hockey are only 25 years old and that their general use came about almost by accident. Had the 1976 Olympics not been held in Montreal the game might have had to wait until 1984 in Los Angeles before such pitches became commonplace.

Although synthetic pitches of various types and manufacture have transformed the game they do have their problems, not least with watering systems and the use of the wrong type of sand on sand-filled pitches. However, there is no doubt that 1976 can be recognised as the year when hockey left its somewhat old fashioned and often misunderstood image to enter the last quarter of the twentieth century better equipped to face the challenges of the twenty first.

New Developments

The Lottery Sports Fund provided funding for major hockey developments in Dundee (£1.5m) in partnership with Dundee City Council and at Peffermill (£1.8m) along with the University of



Chapter 7 - Artificial Turf

Edinburgh. Each is a two pitch centre allowing Scotland to host major events. Dundee was completed some two years ago and Peffermill is due to be completed in 2000. In addition Inverclyde has been upgraded to a water-based pitch and a new water-based pitch has just been opened at Bellahouston. Geographically these facilities will be well placed to serve the SIS area institutes.

Names of accredited manufacturers include *Astroturf*, *Edel-grass*, *Desso*, *Polytan*, *Balsam* - not all pitches are *Astroturf*!

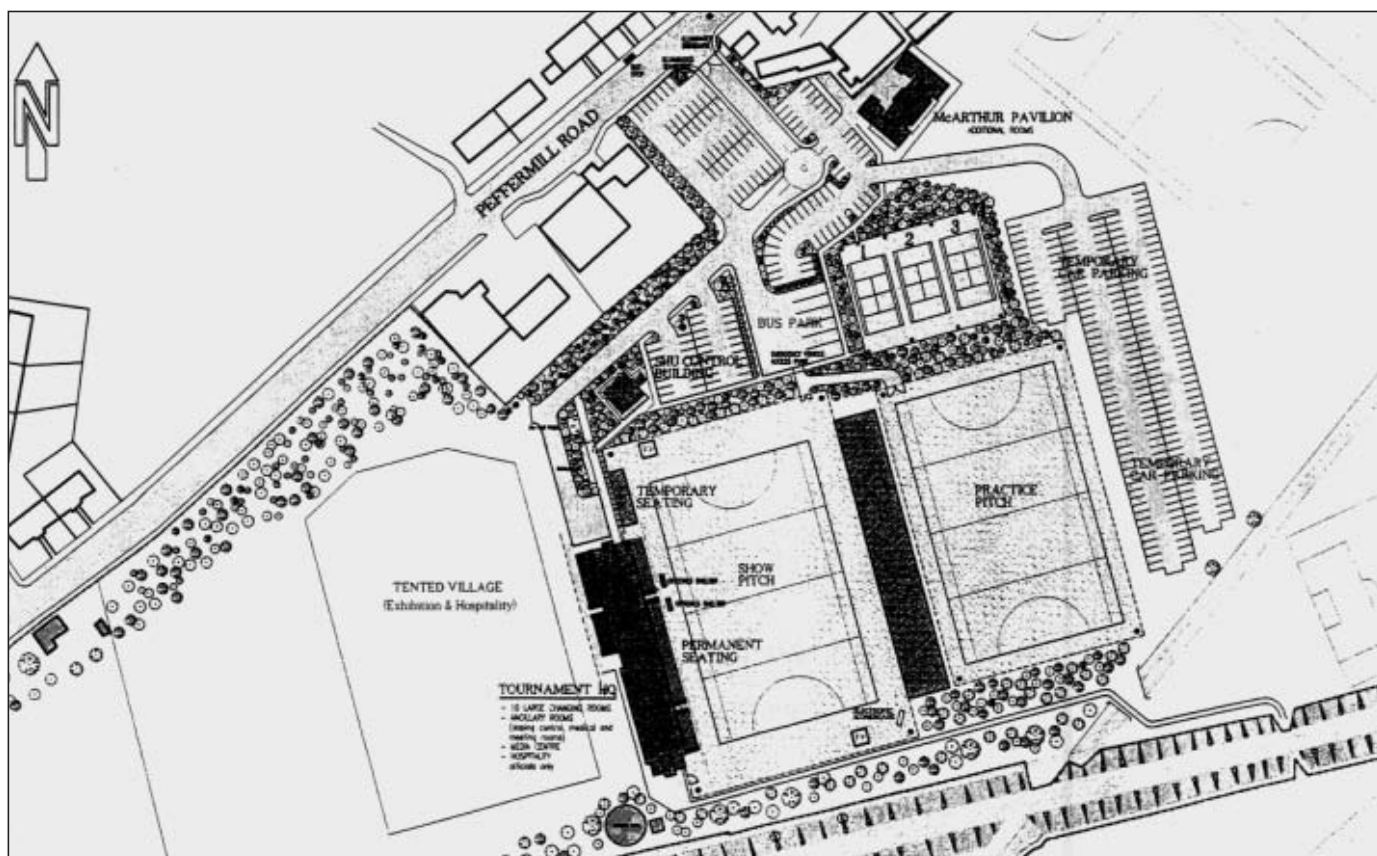
Facilities

Although Scotland, according to the SSC, will soon have artificial pitches in excess of future demand, these are not geographically well placed nor do they belong to clubs. Many clubs are dependent on hiring pitches from Local Authorities, universities, schools and colleges, except in the case of Western, Royal High, Clydesdale Hockey Clubs and a few others at planning stage. A new hockey facility does not make a club but it became very quickly apparent

that those clubs with their own pitch were able to attract young players and ensure the future of the club, embracing the SHU concept of 'The Team Sport for the Family' Through the 'Top Club' programme invested in by the SSC, other clubs have put in place major development programmes. A number of schools both in the public and private sector have now laid their own pitches and the development of hockey is assured at these venues.

And what of a National Hockey Centre - identified in 'Sport 2000', along with national facilities for many other Governing Bodies of sport in Scotland? Peffermill, laid in 1988 and designated the SHU National Facility, became the centre of discussion with a view to upgrading including a second pitch and administrative offices. Finally after protracted discussions a feasibility study was commissioned by the SSC and the SHU to establish a project brief for potential partners. The result was a successful Lottery Application in 1999 to allow the development at Peffermill, to be completed in time for the Centenary International Tournament in June 2000.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CENTRE PEFFERMILL PLAYING FIELDS - UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH





Chapter 7 - The Media

THE MEDIA

Hockey has always been fortunate in having a large number of dedicated enthusiasts who, in their spare time, worked really hard to ensure that hockey activities and results were reported in the major and local Scottish newspapers.

The reporting of sport in general one hundred years ago was scanty indeed and searching old newspapers for results etc often brought little reward. International matches were however generally well covered and one gem from *The Ladies Field* 1909 however suggests that correspondence on the sports page was not so different from now -

As we stand for truth and honour we are duty bound to give two sides of a question. In last weeks issue we gave impressions of the Scotland v England match from the Scottish point of view. This week we quote English ideas of the match. Our correspondent writes 'Had you seen the match, you would have been a little surprised, to say the least of it, at the report published. From start to finish the game was very rough. Never have I seen, in a supposedly first class match, so much fouling and deliberate hooking of sticks - and the offenders were chiefly Scottish. Of the umpiring, I will only say that the offside rule might never have existed. The right wing hung offside nearly the whole time. Two of the Scottish goals were ridiculous. One was hit from a long way outside the circle, while the other was from a kick, patent to everyone except the umpire.'

Authors note - it appears from the match report that an injury to one of the stars of the English team upset the combination of the whole team and the suggestion by the *Scots* that it would have been acceptable to them to allow an English substitute was not strictly in the rules and would have caused an outcry if used.

The editor of *The Ladies Field* responds

'Our opinion and our practice too, during many years of captaincy in various games, is that when an opposing player is hurt quite early in the game a substitute should be offered to the other side and this in the interests of sport. A game is often robbed of its interest and players of their enjoyment by a team having to play one short. Over and over again a substitute has been allowed at hockey, cricket, football and other games and this in first class matches. We remember seeing this done once at Lord's in an Oxford and

Cambridge cricket match. Of course there must be a limit to this generosity, or we should have captains doing all sorts of quixotic things and setting dangerous precedents.'

Later, in the 1920's, one newspaper in particular, *The Bulletin* based in Glasgow gave large amounts of space, two or three times a week to reviews, results and lists of hockey teams playing in the Glasgow - Edinburgh areas. Scottish hockey archives contain numerous large books containing newspaper cuttings, photographs and cartoons of prominent Scottish players. *The Bulletin* was bought over in the early 1950's and all their original papers and photographs etc were unfortunately destroyed. The scrapbooks do provide information over some twenty years, of considerable interest, despite the absence of leagues and cups, in describing how the game was played and the condition of natural grass and blaes pitches, usually, it must be said, in pretty awful condition.

Others writing for major newspapers usually wrote under pseudonyms such as Netherby (to the 60s), a very prominent correspondent for women's hockey for *The Bulletin* and the *Glasgow Herald* and 'special correspondents' who covered the game for the *Scotsman*, the *Dundee Courier* and the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* and many local weekly newspapers in various parts of the country. In 1937, for the first time, the BBC took notice of Scottish women's hockey and offered to broadcast items of hockey news in sports programmes.

The aficionados of hockey who involved themselves in reporting the game's activities often had to overcome the apathy not only of certain sports editors but also of clubs in providing results and goal-scorers. The people concerned over the years are far too numerous to mention by name but our current media 'men' such as Jim Shepherd, Bill Garland and Jack Fraser are well known. Hockey information, in particular can be found in the *Herald*, the *Scotsman*, the *Dundee Courier* and *Advertiser* and the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* and also the many evening papers in these areas. In addition many local papers also publish reports on matches and hockey is most grateful for their continuing support.

The SWHA had appointed Publicity Officers from the early 70s but they had a difficult job attracting TV and radio coverage for the women's game. Much blame however was directed as above at the clubs who due to their apathy did little to promote hockey. They were regularly encouraged to contact radio, TV and Sports editors to complain on the lack of coverage of women's sport. Ellice Milroy, Publicity Officer commented 'Anyone who has listened to Sportstime



Chapter 7 - The Media

or Sportsound will know that the coverage given to men's hockey is far in excess of what we get. Are you content that this should be so? If you are dissatisfiedwhat are you going to do about it?" Successful coverage had come during and after the IFWHA tournament in Edinburgh in 1975, not dissimilar to the interest in the sport after the GB Gold Medal in Seoul but hockey had failed to really capitalise on this. More recently, with the success of the women's team competing in World and European competition, coverage has been excellent compared with other 'minority' sports but yet again due to the work done on our behalf by the hockey correspondents. Scottish Hockey has also benefited from some major articles particularly in the Sunday newspapers and on many occasions by outside correspondents.

There has continued to be interest from Radio Scotland and one always knew to listen in just before 6.30pm on a Saturday for a round-up of the days results. John Beattie's excellent sports programme on Saturday morning regularly reports on 'minority' sports including hockey. The Midland 'press gang' also write for the *Hockey Sport* and regularly report on Radio Tay.

Hockey has produced a number of its own publications to keep members informed - Flicks, Hockey Post and now the SHU Newsletter - these have been important lines of communication but yet again tend to be editor lead. The earliest recorded Newsletter was published in 1945, with Miss M Alderson and Mrs K Weatherhead as joint editors - a change in the subscription to 1/- per member of each club gave each member a direct contact to the SWHA.

Long before internet use a Hockey Hotline was set up in 1989 by Grampa Communications with Joe Dillon responsible for inputting information - the number of calls were monitored and again unfortunately use by members was such that the service was discontinued. Modern communication now will allow a fast flow of information - many members were on line before the SHU. However the SHU is one of only two National Associations declaring its website in the FIH List of Addresses 1999 - hopefully this new channel of communication will encourage our members to promote the hockey message.

Two people deserve special mention -

Anne Barrett

Anne now retired, was the women's hockey correspondent from 1953-1996 (Sproattie to many who remember Anne from the early years). Anne always wanted to enter sports journalism, albeit as it happened through the back door, when in 1953, she was asked, while a spectator, to do a 60 words report on an East club game for the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*. In 1955 Anne officially took over as hockey correspondent. Anne also did the East results for the *Glasgow Herald* (1955-86) and

the *Edinburgh Evening News* (1955-96), which had taken-over the *Evening Dispatch* - but all with minimum narrative. Anne had no trouble with any 'missing' results - she phoned around till she got them - just after the game the phone would go in the clubhouse and the cry would go up its Sproattie ! and if the results were not delivered on time, you could expect a (very) early morning call on Sunday.

In 1972 Anne succeeded Andrew Scott (free-lance) as East / National correspondent for the *Dundee Courier*, *Evening Telegraph* / *Sporting Post*, *Sunday Post*, *Press and Journal*, *Evening Express* (Aberdeen) expanding all the time on the coverage of women's hockey. She contributed to *Scotland on Sunday*, the *Daily and Sunday Telegraph*, BBC Radio Scotland and Radio Forth.

The introduction of National Leagues attracted greater coverage, with sponsors also getting a mention but this was particularly in the East and the West, to the detriment of local results. She often found it frustrating to have so much copy 'cut' by sports editors. However she believes that hockey does get good coverage compared with other 'minority' sports.

Anne mentions the early hockey correspondents - Anne Briarcliffe and Netherby (old *Bulletin and Herald*) and recognises the help she received from Bill Garland and Jim Shepherd - great ambassadors for the sport and also Jim White. She also emphasises the importance of the contribution made by Joe Dillon - "with whom she worked closely in our quest to leave no stone unturned in the search for publicity for Scottish hockey"

She started work as an *Evening News* 'copy-taker' on Saturdays from 2-5pm for sports reports in 1955 - a job she still enjoys to this day.

Anne's contribution to Scottish hockey (which she describes 'almost as a hobby - full-time) has been recognised with a number of awards - she is an Honorary Life member of the SWHA, Honorary Vice-President East District, Honorary member of Edinburgh Ladies and of Bonagrass Grove and received the Silver salver from Midlands District in 1996.

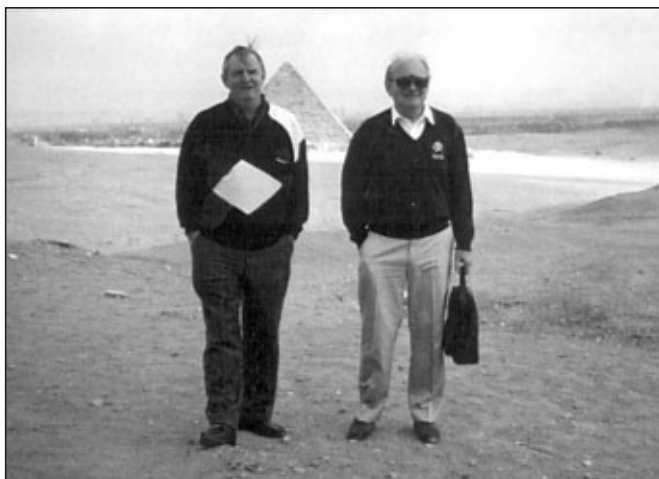
An accomplished musician, she has played on the same bill as Lex McLean, Calum Kennedy, Andy Stewart, Peter Morrison and has played in more than 3000 shows for charity

Joe Dillon (1940 - 1998)

The tremendous media achievement for hockey of the late Joe Dillon has been left as the end-piece to this article. Joe started off as an amateur helping on the *Glasgow Herald* in particular and in the passage of time became the main correspondent. Following his redundancy at work, Joe dedicated himself entirely to hockey



Chapter 7 - The Media



1993 - Joe Dillon - World Traveller with Ernie Wall

reporting and eventually through dint of extremely hard work, became a member of the National Union of Journalists and the only full-time hockey journalist in Scotland.

He became well known all over the world particularly after the merger of the SHA and SWHA, when he extended his coverage to women's hockey. He travelled widely to club and international competitions wherever there was a Scottish presence and was recognised by the FIH as one of their media representatives. Not only did he expand his newspaper reporting to the *Scotsman*, the *Daily Telegraph* and Sunday papers but he also persuaded the BBC to give him a regular slot on a Saturday afternoon. He did this reporting with the minimum of notes, yet always managed to make it sound easy. He easily moved to the medium of TV and enjoyed commentating particularly at indoor events.

His devotion to indoor hockey was legendary and again his contacts abroad laid the foundations for the famous Glenfiddich Indoor Tournament and also to BBC television coverage of indoor events held at the Kelvin Hall in Glasgow. Apart from some minimal televising by STV and Grampian, this virtually provided the only TV interest in hockey.

Jim Shepherd

Joe had a vision for Scottish hockey and he was quite prepared to upset a few people if that was what it took to get them to think about change. Not everyone agreed with him and there were those who were upset by some of his writing but no-one could doubt his passion for hockey and over the years his world-wide circle of friends and hockey contacts were brought into use to help the game in Scotland.

Like Anne Barrett his contribution to Scottish hockey was recognised and he was an Honorary member of both the SHA and SHU.

Although from Northern Ireland originally, Joe dedicated himself absolutely to Scottish hockey and the sport has felt a loss since his untimely death just after covering the World Cups in Utrecht in 1998.

Hockey has been fortunate again in finding correspondents to cover hockey following the sad death of Joe, with Mike Stanger, John Dillon, Adam Young and now Nigel Duncan picking up coverage in the *Scotsman*, *Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* and Mike replacing Joe on the radio and TV.

Scottish Hockey owes the many correspondents gratitude for achieving so much coverage for a 'minority' sport that like many others in Scotland fights for even minimal space compared with that of football.

In 1998 the SHU was one of the first National Associations in the world to set up its own website - the development of this into the next century will lead to new and more information being readily available to its members - will they be more interactive in this new medium? It is hoped that this publication will shortly be available on the SHU website - so the story will continue.....

Sponsors

Scottish Hockey acknowledges the support of numerous Sponsors - many listed below and hopefully no one missed!

Argyle Consulting, Bank of Scotland, Bells Whisky, Bennett and Robertson, BP, British Caledonian Airways, British Midlands, BUPA, Concept, Daily Express, DITA, Dunlop/Slazenger, Edinburgh Airport, Esso, the European Community, Frank Hirst, Gannochy, Gatorade, Gilmour Sports, Glenfiddich (William Grant & Sons), Greenshield, Grays HSBC Insurance Brokers, JR Philips & Co, Jerzees Kookabura, Len Smiths, Notts Sports, PinPoint, Pringle of Hawick, Puma, RAF Careers, Ritchie of Edinburgh, Ross Hall Hospital, Royal Bank of Scotland, Scottish Brewers, Scottish Life, Scottish Daily Mail, The Scotsman, Scotland on Sunday, Standard Life, Tilney Investment Management, Torrie Stockbrokers, Traveleads, Tullis Russel Trust, Usher Vaux, Westcars Saab, William Anderson.



Chapter 7 - Handbooks

HANDBOOKS

The annual handbook is an indispensable tool in our modern administration and has a history nearly as long as hockey in Scotland.

The SHA's list of officials and clubs first appeared in season 1904 / 05 as part of Rowans Athletics Guide which also included rugby information and despite its title nothing at all about athletics. Rowans situated in Buchanan Street, Glasgow, described themselves as "Clothiers to Gentlemen and their sons and complete sports outfitters" Rowans continued to finance and publish this handbook, later as a separate book for hockey only until 1925/26. The firm continued to advertise in the handbook until it ceased trading in the 1970's. There were of course, no publications during World War One, resuming only in 1922/23.



Hockey Magazine

The SWHA published a list of officials from 1909 to 1924. In season 1926/27 came the first official co-operation between the men and the women in Scottish hockey, when a joint SHA / SWHA handbook was published, which included lists of all affiliated clubs. This continued until 1930/31, when each association produced and published their own handbooks until 1939/40. After World War Two, the SHA re-started publication in 1948/49 and the SWHA in 1949/50. The SWHA obtained financial support for the publication from RW Forsyth of Princes Street, Edinburgh. Forsyths described themselves as "Sports Outfitters to Scottish Sport" and, alas this firm

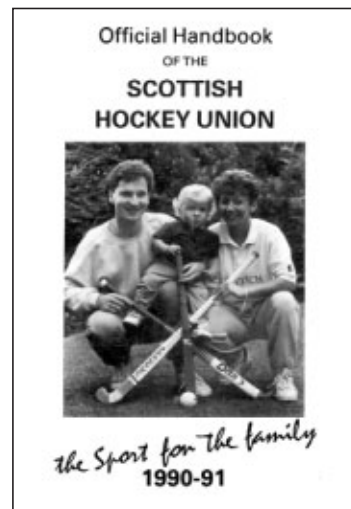
has ceased to exist. Total financial support, but not advertising ended for the SWHA in 1961/62 from Forsyths. Since then respective handbooks and subsequent handbooks since merger are financed through purchase by members and through contributions from a number of regular advertisers.



Handbook - Forsyths

The format has changed over the years from a small hard-backed pocket size handbook to the loose-leaf style of today which allows communication amongst clubs and members through phone, fax and e-mail and on occasion by post!

The older handbooks provide valuable information on international players and results, as well as photographs. Interestingly listing a "League Champions Table" in pre-World War One handbooks - this despite the official ban on all forms of leagues and competitions for clubs. Archives indicate that the SHU hold all handbooks published for the SHA, SWHA and SHU.



Handbook - The Sport for the Family



Chapter 7 - Paying the Price

PAYING THE PRICE

Fund Raising - first International Match

To raise funds for the Association several concerts were held, and on a programme of one held in 'Hall of Edinburgh Café' there appears the name of Miss M Simson contributing a song - she was to become the first Scottish goal-keeper; various gentlemen sang humorous songs and played piano and violin solos; a comedietta "That dreadful Doctor" was performed. In spite of all these efforts there was not enough money to send the first international team to Ireland and the Irish ladies, with characteristic generosity, gave Scotland half the gate money of the match, which Scotland, with equally characteristic independence, paid back at a later date.

Cost of Equipment

In the early years of the century, R B Harley noted that the balls were always cricket balls painted white, or made of white leather and cost about 3s to 4s 6d. Sticks were obtainable at around 12s 6d very expensive in terms of current wages, with shirts at 6s.



Early Travel Costs

It should not be forgotten that players often paid their own travelling expenses and the men paid for their international caps and shirts. However, it should be noted that the SHA minutes did reveal payments for travel to Ireland and, very generously, funded most of the French team's travel to play in 1910. This true blue amateurism lasted until the 1960s, when travelling expenses started to be provided regularly, if not in full. The SHA, owing to the cost, stopped offering actual caps for internationals, an international tie being the replacement.

Finance Eric Watt

Financial problems of any magnitude never existed within the SHA, simply because they very rarely had any money. Players usually paid their own expenses to trials and internationals, and at the end of the season, the Treasurer divided up the spoils. In fact, one famous year, the Scottish team were asked to purchase their shirts before the first game of the season, as the previous secretary / treasurer had disappeared with the funds and the shirts!

Comparisons

Hockey was always an impoverished amateur sport relying heavily on club subscriptions and, at one time, on revenue from home-based international matches.

Turnover

SHA	1904	£48 4s 1d
SHA	1952	£300 6s 7d
SHU	1998	£400,000

Finance and Funding

The advent of Government support for sport in the 1960s followed by the emergence of the various Sports Councils changed the financial climate far beyond the dreams of our early administrators. In 1965 the SHA received £250 from Foreign Office to travel to play the Netherlands in Amsterdam - the first such grant. In the same year a Great Britain and Ireland women's touring team (with 5 Scots players), received £500 from the Foreign Office to visit USA.

1970 - Grant given to SHA by Scottish Education Department for travel to first European Cup, Brussels.

Musings from a Former Treasurer Anne Gulland

After querying figures in the Audited Accounts at the 1967 AGM of the SWHA, I was approached by the then Treasurer - a formidable C.A.* - enquiring about my qualifications and understanding of the accounts and if I would consider taking over her position! Somewhat bristling at the line of questioning, I felt challenged to eventually taking over even if it was just to prove that a member, other than a qualified C.A. could do the job. At that time my only experience of managing finance was dealing with my housekeeping money! The SWHA's wealth amounted to some £1,500 or thereabouts and so with a simple query, I was set to serve as SWHA Treasurer for 11 years.

Fund raising and budgeting for the 1975 IFWHA World Championship was perhaps the pinnacle of my term of office. Only one item went over budget - by 5s! Eventually we had a substantial surplus from this event which was to bring great stability to the SWHA finances.



Chapter 7 - Paying the Price

Indeed it became a considerable 'dowry' to the marriage with the SHA!

Following on from being involved with Scottish monies, I was involved for nearly 20 years with GB Women's Hockey and at the time of retiring our annual turnover was some £250,000 - my Bank manager reckoned I was running a small business. This, done from my dining table with ledger, pen and ink - minus calculators, computers, spreadsheets etc and GB finances were in good heart when I handed over the books.

(*The Treasurer referred to was Mrs Sturrock and although she seemed formidable then, as I got to know her she was good fun and from time to time we met for lunch.)

Poverty is no Disgrace to Man Scottish Schoolgirls Hockey Association "The First Five Years"

We are told that "poverty is no disgrace to man" but it is confoundingly inconvenient to a hockey team. As money was virtually non-existent at this time, we shared a coach to Wales with the SWHA team. As the Scottish Sports Council paid most of our share of the bus, we had a beginning. The affiliation fees were raised in 1972 to £1 per school, but this was barely adequate to meet needs - one of which was the organisation of our first home international against Wales at Meadowbank. The new purple and white tracksuits were donated by the Districts.

Fundraising - Persil Coupons - 1980s Alison Ramsay

One of the problems which dogged the Scottish women's hockey team throughout the period that I played was the lack of finance. This was particularly acute in the early years. I remember that the first ever European Cup was to be held in Lille. Most other countries would be flying to the tournament and putting all of their energies into preparation and training for the matches. We had to spend precious time fundraising which could have been used more usefully training. We were also directed to start buying Persil! Some people may recall that Persil was running a scheme whereby if you collected coupons from Persil packets you could claim free train and ferry tickets - it was a two for one offer. So half of the team had to buy tickets and the other half went to Lille courtesy of Persil! Our hockey was not perhaps the greatest at the tournament but we certainly 'dazzled' the opposition with whiteness of our shirts

Finance - Last Decade

The cost of running the SHU has fallen over the years to its members and clubs, through registration, affiliation and competition fees. The Scottish Sports Council through Grant Aid provides approximately 30% of the total SHU income. The SHU has attracted a small but very welcome number of sponsors - in some cases matching this funding with Sportsmatch, and occasionally funding was received from the Foundation for Sport and the Arts. Sport was desperately in need of 'New Money' and the advent of the National Lottery in 1995 released through the Lottery Sports Fund some £20m into capital projects in the first five years. Hockey benefited from a number of new artificial pitches and in one of the largest capital awards - a two pitch facility at Maryfield, Dundee.

Relaxation of regulations for the distribution of the Lottery Sports Fund to Revenue projects allowed, for the first time, investment in top Scottish athletes. In the first tranche of payments in May 1997, hockey received the highest award for the players in the senior women's squad towards their preparation for the World Cup qualifier in Zimbabwe, August 1997. This allowed the players to become full time hockey players for three months. Further changes in distribution criteria will permit awards being made to major events, the appointment of national coaches and talent identification programmes.

A number of Marketing and Sponsorship plans have come and gone. In 1993 the SHU employed ProScot to deal with the promotion and marketing of the sport but this partnership did not prove successful. Since then a number of individuals have worked on promoting hockey and putting together sponsorship packages. Scottish Hockey is grateful to the many sponsors who have been attracted to the opportunities of being associated with the sport and have generously given financial assistance to events and programmes.

Local Authorities

Partnerships with Local Authorities in joint initiatives and development staff appointments as well as facility provision has allowed hockey to develop across all of Scotland - without such support Scottish Hockey would not be in such a strong position to deliver the sport to so many young players.

Thanks to sportscotland

This Publication cannot be complete without recording here the appreciation of the Scottish Hockey Union for the tremendous support for the sport by **sportscotland** (previously the Scottish Sports Council) since its inception in 1972, not forgetting its predecessors the Scottish Council for Physical Recreation and the Sports Council for Scotland - Scottish Hockey has been and continues to be well represented on these organisations. Through Development Grant Aid and funding for Performance and Coaching Programmes, association with TeamSport and other **sportscotland** initiatives the SHU has stayed at the forefront of development at all levels of the sport across Scotland.



Chapter 7 - Reminiscences, Conversation Piece

A conversation among three hockey players who played hockey over a period spanning more than half a century - Gloria Lowson (GL), Louie Kerr (LK) and Gillian Messenger (GM)

GL I shall start first to put us into chronological order. I first played hockey going into senior school in 1926. I played in every position and finally was pushed into goal, where I wore a pair of boys football boots. After school, I joined Edinburgh Ladies where I was given little kickers but just my luck to find that the current Scottish goalkeeper, Nan Drysdale, was the 1st XI goalkeeper and she continued to be so for quite a long time

GM If you were a goalkeeper today without headgear and well padded, you would be in trouble for the ball can come at you at any height. A goalkeeper is like someone out of the space age.

LK I started playing in the 40s leading onto to the 50s and those days life wasn't geared to making time for coaching and training. There were few coaches and no well equipped places for training. Clubrooms were pretty primitive - no showers, no bath after matches and sometimes not even hot water

GM At school, at first, I deliberately avoided hockey because my big sister played and I didn't want to do what she did. So I concentrated on others sports. In the late 70s mainly due to our new PE teacher, Jenny Grassick, I became heavily involved in hockey.

LK Did the 39 - 45 War affect your hockey, Gloria?

GL When war was declared, I was in a reserved occupation but others of my age were called up. I felt that it wasn't the thing to be walking through town, with a hockey bag with a stick hanging out - so I stopped playing. I played from 1926 -1941

LK Just after I retired the change to more intensive coaching was beginning. It seemed that every now and then there was a hesitation from the players asking 'what have I to do next?' - instead of just getting getting on with it. I gave up watching hockey then - it did not seem so interesting

GM I finished my international career as a sweeper

GL A what?

GM A sweeper. Libero is what the 'continentals' call it and it means the free attacker. With no offside now, the sweeper has even greater freedom

LK I'm quite drawn to that position - I think it would have suited me very well. I'd be happy for someone to fill me in on the new rules

GL I believe that there is no 'Sticks' rule

GM That's right

GL We weren't allowed to lift sticks above the shoulder

LK I think people still make 'sticks' but it's not pulled up. So no 'sticks' and no offside

GL Do you have a roll-in?

GM No, I don't remember that - I've heard of it

GL Well, that's something

LK I was very fortunate in that I was able to go on tour, to meet people in their own country, to enjoy their hospitality and because of this the 'Peregrines' were formed

GL What was that?

LK It was a group open to all members of SWHA touring parties. The aim was to return hospitality received. Do you tour now?

GM An element of touring goes on - finance is a problem as I am sure it was in your day

LK Well, finance wasn't a problem. You just paid your own!

GM I played a lot of indoor hockey. During winter months, it was sometimes more appealing to be playing in a nice warm hall.

LK And nobody like Gloria standing in the cold

GL We played in all sorts of weather and we didn't stop for rain

LK I thought I was lucky to play when I did, when the whole thing was more fun and it was recreation. I was a great centre-half for the club but I was never fast enough to play there at international level. I did enjoy playing back but I think playing sweeper would certainly have appealed

GM I've certainly enjoyed my hockey, otherwise I wouldn't have kept going and playing for so long. Although not playing as much now because of family - I am sure that I will come back to it. It did appeal to me, because as I say, it took my notion as opposed to other sports I was playing at the time. I think partly because it is a team and Olympic sport. At club level, its great fun

GL Listening to all that has been said, it doesn't sound like the game I played. Its so intense now.

GM I think the intensity reflects society but you still get some clubs turning up about 5 minutes before the match is due to start. They will go out, play, perhaps on a muddy grass pitch and enjoy the game.

LK But is hockey still fun even at top level?

GM I certainly enjoyed it and I would not have played for so long if I hadn't.



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