



INTERNATIONAL TENNIS HALL OF FAME

Tennis & War: World War I

Overview: As students learn about conflicts throughout history, they will also learn about the tennis players/Hall of Famers who participated in these conflicts, whether on the battlefield or on the home front. The activities that accompany this unit are geared toward students in 6th-8th grade. These activities encompass review of Common Core Standards mastered at previous grade levels as well as Common Core Standards Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects and English Language Arts Writing to be mastered at the students' current grade level.

Objectives:

Students will be able to-

- Form an understanding of the way these wars impacted everyday life
- Activate background knowledge regarding World War I
- Gain an understanding of the conflict
- Complete a short research project that answers the questions of who these tennis players were and their importance not only in the world of tennis, but to history as a whole.

Lesson Time Suggested: Two or three class periods



Anthony Wilding

New Zealand's Anthony Wilding he made his Wimbledon debut in 1904, but it wasn't until six years later that he was able to hoist the trophy, becoming the first and only New Zealander to win a Wimbledon championship. He defended his title for the next four years. Wilding's bid to win a fifth straight Wimbledon was stymied by doubles partner Norman Brookes in 1915.

In the midst of his Wimbledon dominance in 1913, Wilding won world titles on clay, grass, and wood.

When Wilding focused on doubles, he and Brookes in particular were a superb team. They captured Wimbledon Gentleman doubles titles in 1907 and 1914, while Wilding won the 1908 and 1910 titles with Brit Josiah Ritchie. Wilding and Brookes were teammates on the Australasia (Australia and New Zealand) Davis Cup team, leading to victories in the 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1914 championships over the United States each time.

In 1906 and 1909, Wilding impressively won the Australian Championships in singles action. Wilding competed at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, winning a Bronze Medal in the men's indoor singles.

At the start of World War I, Wilding joined the Royal Marines and served as a Captain with the Royal Naval Armoured Car Division in the battlefields of France. On May 9, 1915, during the Battle of Aubers Ridge at Neuve-Chapelle, France, he was killed in action. He was 31. He was soon to marry Broadway star Maxine Elliot.

Anthony Wilding Objects on Display in the Museum:

W.A. & A.C. Churchman Cigarette Card of Anthony Wilding, 1928

Imperial Tobacco Co. (British)

New Zealand's Tony Wilding won Wimbledon four years in a row (1910-1913), and his native championships in Australia twice (1906 and 1909).

Gift of Paul Monaghan, Jr., 1983

83.6.59at

Location: Area 1: Early International Tennis Case

Commemorative Medal from the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden

(designed by) Erik Lindberg (Swedish)

(minted by) Vaughton (British)

This medal was presented to every participant at the Games. Anthony Wilding and Molla Bjurstedt Mallory medaled at the Games, both taking bronze in their respective singles categories.

ITHF&M Collection

99.62.1 (FIC)

Location: Area 1: Early International Tennis Case

Photo of Anthony Wilding Stamp



This perforated stamp from New Zealand features tennis player Anthony F. Wilding, both a headshot and a drawing of him in action. Wilding's tennis career was tragically cut short when he was killed in action in France during World War I.

Raymond J. Lum Postal Collection

2010.10.899

Location: Area 3: Stamp panel



Sir Norman Brookes

In 1907, Australian Norman Brookes became the first non-British player to win the Gentlemen's Wimbledon championship. With that victory came another first at Wimbledon: the left-handed playing Brookes became the first southpaw to win a Wimbledon title.

It took seven years, but Brookes captured another Wimbledon title in 1914, this time ending the four-year reign of New Zealander Anthony Wilding. World War I suspended play at Wimbledon from 1915-18 and when play resumed in 1919 Brookes was in the final, losing a tough match to Aussie Gerald Patterson in straight sets.

Outside of his success at Wimbledon, Brookes played for the Australian Nationals Singles Championship only once in 1911, but throttled compatriot Horace Rice, making him perfect in his major championship wins - nine sets played, nine sets won.

Brookes won four major doubles championships - two at Wimbledon, one each at the U.S. Nationals and Australian Championships. His two Wimbledon titles came alongside Wilding in 1907 and 1914, providing him with championships in both singles and doubles in both years. He and Patterson needed five long sets to defeat Americans Vincent Richards and Bill Tilden at the 1919 U.S. National Championships. His last doubles crown came as a 46-year-old elder statesman at Australia in 1924, a routine straight sets victory alongside James Anderson over Pat O'Hara Wood and Patterson.

Brookes spent virtually his entire amateur career playing on the Australasian (Australia and New Zealand) Davis Cup Team. He compiled a 28-11 record. That mark included leading Australasia to five championships in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1914, and 1920.

Brookes was knighted in 1939 "in recognition of service to public service" and Sir Norman served as President of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia for 29 years (1926-1955).

During World War I in 1914, Brookes served as commissioner of the Australian branch of the British Red Cross in Egypt.

The Norman Brookes Challenge Cup is presented each year to the winner of the Australian Open Men's Championship.

Sir Norman Brookes and Anthony Wilding Objects on Display in the Museum

Photo of Anthony Wilding and Norman Brookes



After defeating Germany and America to win the 1914 Davis Cup, Australasia's Anthony Wilding (left) and Norman Brookes (right) joined the war effort as soldiers. On May 9, 1915, Wilding was killed in action near Neuve-Chappelle, France.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection

Location: Area 1: Tennis and War panel



Molla Bjurstedt Mallory

Despite winning the Bronze Medal in singles at the 1912 Summer Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, the Norwegian-born Anna Margarethe Molla Bjurstedt Mallory arrived in the United States in 1915 at age 31 with little fanfare. She would ultimately become one of the biggest names the sport has ever seen, winning a record eight U.S. National Women's Singles Championships against eight different opponents.

The first of Mallory's eight U.S. National Championships came as a 31-year-old against Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman in 1915, coming back from dropping the first set to ease into victory. Her last was achieved as a 42-year old in 1926, making her the oldest champion in history. She clawed back from a 0-4 final set deficit to capture her eighth title against American Elizabeth Ryan.

Mallory's game was founded on fitness, strength, and size. She could play longer, hit harder, and move around the court better than her opponents. She played with supreme confidence and focus and attacked every rally as if it were match point.

Mallory won five of her eight U.S. Championships before gaining true celebrity. In her 1921 second round match against the flamboyant Suzanne Lenglen - the Frenchwomen's only appearance at the U.S. Nationals - Mallory ran her opponent rampant, pushing her to exhaustion and cracking what had been an invincible player.

Adding to her record titles were two additional finalist appearances (1923, 1924) and three trips to the semifinals. Tack on two U.S. National Women's Doubles Championship titles (1916, 1917) and three in mixed doubles (1917, 1922, 1923) and the breadth of her career becomes crystallized. Two of those titles came with partner Bill Tilden, a formidable mixed doubles team as the sport has ever seen. On seven other combined occasions Mallory was a doubles and mixed doubles finalist.

In 1922, she made her lone Wimbledon Ladies Singles Championship final, falling to Lenglen in 26 minutes, reportedly the shortest major final in history. She was a Wimbledon semifinalist in 1926, the year she won her last U.S. title. Mallory played on winning Wightman Cup teams in 1923 and 1927. Her remarkable career had her ranked in the world's Top 10 three times (1925-27) and the U.S. No. 1 player seven times (1915-16, 1918, 1920-22, 1926, 1929).

During World War I, Mallory played in successful exhibition matches to raise money for the war effort.

Molla Bjurstedt Mallory Objects on Display in the Museum:



Championships of Florida Women's Singles Challenge Cup, 1919-1925

Greenleaf & Crosby (British)

Played on the clay courts of the Royal Poinciana Hotel under the auspices of the Palm Beach Golf and Tennis Club, Molla Bjurstedt Mallory retired this ornate trophy that had been presented by Mrs. Henry Flagler after winning the tournament for a third time in 1925. She previously had won in 1919 and 1924.

Gift of Mrs. A.C. Storen, 1960

60.1.45a&b

Location: Grand Staircase, Case 5

Commemorative Medal from the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden

(designed by) Erik Lindberg (Swedish)

(minted by) Vaughton (British)

This medal was presented to every participant at the Games. Anthony Wilding and Molla Bjurstedt Mallory medaled at the Games, both taking bronze in their respective singles categories.

ITHF&M Collection

99.62.1 (FIC)

Location: Area 1: Early International Tennis Case



Photo from 1915 U.S. Nationals

Molla Bjurstedt won the 1915 U.S. National Women's Singles Championship by defeating Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman in three sets, the first of four (1915-1918) consecutive titles.

Photo Credit: ITHF&M Collection

Location: Area 1: Early Tennis in America, Main Panel



Molla Bjurstedt Mallory

Christian Schiott (Norwegian, 1882-1960)

bronze

1922

A dominant player both before and after World War I, Norwegian-born Molla Bjurstedt Mallory was admired by many. Schiott, an internationally renowned pianist, composer, and sculptor, created this bust of Mallory for the 6th Annual Exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists.

Gift of the Norwegian Organization, through the efforts of Mr. Henry Benisch of The West Side Tennis Club, 1969

69.1

Location: Area 2: West Wall



"Longwood/ Les Stoefen" Tennis Racquet used by Molla Mallory, ca. 1920

A.G. Spalding & Bros. (American)

Norwegian-born Molla Bjurstedt Mallory collected an astonishing eight U.S. National Women's Singles Championships between 1915 and 1926 (1915-1918, 1920-1922, 1926).

Gift of Mrs. A.C. Storen, 1960

60.1.1

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, 1920s Case



Autographed Tennis Ball from the U.S. National Women's Championships, 1927

Wright & Ditson (American)

Several top women players of the 1927 U.S. National Women's Championships autographed this tennis ball, including Kea Bouman, Eileen Bennett, Joan Fry, Penelope Anderson, Molla Mallory, Betty Nuthall, Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, and Helen Wills.

Donated in memory of Edwin J. Mihan who served as a ball boy in the 1927 U.S. National Championships at Forest Hills, 2002

2002.8.2

Location: Area 2: Tennis & Tours, 1920s Case

Possible Sources:

- Copy of the ITHF exhibit *Tennis and War*, which was developed for the US Open in 2011

Materials Needed:

- Knowledge Rating Chart
- Davis Cup history/clips from Davis Cup matches
- World War I summary (https://www.ducksters.com/history/world_war_i/)
- Trench warfare video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8HmPNgOC2Q>)
- Bios of Anthony Wilding, Norman Brookes, and Molla Mallory
- WWI pages from ITHF exhibit *Tennis and War*
- Patriotic Tournament description
- Sequencing timeline
- Tell Me the Details chart

*Literacy In History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects and English
Language Arts Writing*

Common Core State Standards Addressed:

Craft and Structure:

Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects:

- **Key ideas and details**
 - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
 - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
 - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.3 Identify key steps in a text's description of a process related to history/social studies (e.g., how a bill becomes law, how interest rates are raised or lowered).
- **Craft and Structure**
 - CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.5 Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.6 Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose (e.g., loaded language, inclusion or avoidance of particular facts).
- **Integration of Knowledge and Ideas:**
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.7 Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.8 Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.9 Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
- **Research to Build and Present Knowledge**
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.7 Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
 - CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.8 Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Lesson & Activity

Teaching/Model

1. Teacher will present students with a Knowledge Rating Chart to assess their knowledge of three people and four events (Davis Cup, World War I, Trench Warfare, Anthony Wilding, Norman Brookes, Molla Mallory, and Patriotic Tournaments).
2. Students will be directed towards a lending library created by the Tennis Hall of Fame or by the classroom teacher/media specialist with books and articles about the items presented on Knowledge Rating Chart.
3. Students will go over the history of the Davis Cup with the teacher, watching clips from past Davis Cup matches.
4. Students will be given a summary of World War I and watch the video on Trench Warfare. Working in small groups, students will create a timeline of important historic dates related to the conflict by using the Sequencing Timeline provided by the teacher. Timelines should be displayed so that students have a chance to look at other students' timelines and solidify their background knowledge regarding the war.
5. Students will go over the bios of the Hall of Famers presented.
6. Students will go over the pages from the exhibit *Tennis and War*
7. Students will read over the Patriotic Tournament rules established by the United States Lawn Tennis Association in 1917.
8. Students will be presented with a short research project to complete. In groups of 2 or 3 they will choose either to make one of two posters. One option is to make a poster for cheering Anthony Wilding and Norman Brookes on at the Davis Cup matches between Australasia (Australia and New Zealand) and Germany right before the start of the war. The poster must also have details of the significance of this event and the two players, including their role in WWI for their countries. The other option is to make a poster for cheering Molla Bjurstedt Mallory on at the 1917 Patriotic Tournament with information on Mallory and the Patriotic Tournaments, and the role both played in WWI for their country.
9. Students will then present their posters to the rest of the class.

Knowledge Rating Chart

How much do you know about these people or events?

Person/ Event	I know about the person/event and can tell you something about them/it.	I have heard of the person/event but I can't tell you anything about them/it.	I have never heard of the person/event.
Davis Cup			
World War I			
Trench Warfare			
Anthony Wilding			
Sir Norman Brookes			
Molla Bjurstedt Mallory			
Patriotic Tournaments			

Davis Cup

Davis Cup began in 1900 as a competition between USA and Great Britain. It's now the world's largest annual international team competition in sport, with 132 nations entered in 2018.

The first Davis Cup took place in 1900 and saw USA take on Great Britain, then playing under the name of the British Isles. It was held at the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston and the Americans surprised their opponents by racing into an unassailable 3-0 lead.

The idea of Davis Cup was conceived a year earlier by four members of the Harvard University tennis team, who wished to set up a match between USA and Great Britain. Once the two respective national associations had agreed, one of the four players, Dwight Davis, designed a tournament format and ordered a trophy, buying it with his own money.

The tournament was originally known as the International Lawn Tennis Challenge, but soon became known as Davis Cup after Dwight Davis's trophy, which was designed by William Durgin and crafted by Rowland Rhodes.

Early years

In 1905, Davis Cup expanded to include France, Austria, Belgium and Australasia, a combined team of players from Australia and New Zealand. Then by the 1920s, there were over 20 nations regularly playing in the competition.

World War I

World War I was a major conflict fought between 1914 and 1918. Other names for World War I include the First World War, WWI, the War to End All Wars, and the Great War.

Who fought in World War I?

World War I was fought between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. The main members of the Allied Powers were France, Russia, and Britain. The United States also fought on the side of the Allies after 1917. The main members of the Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

Where was most of the fighting?

The majority of the fighting took place in Europe along two fronts: the western front and the eastern front. The western front was a long line of trenches that ran from the coast of Belgium to Switzerland. A lot of the fighting along this front took place in France and Belgium. The eastern front was between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria on one side and Russia and Romania on the other.

How did it start?

Although there were a number of causes for the war, the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the main catalyst for starting the war. After the assassination, Austria declared war on Serbia. Then Russia prepared to defend its ally Serbia. Next, Germany declared war on Russia to protect Austria. This caused France to declare war on Germany to protect its ally Russia. Germany invaded Belgium to get to France which caused Britain to declare war on Germany. This all happened in just a few days.

Major Battles

A lot of the war was fought using trench warfare along the western front. The armies hardly moved at all. They just bombed and shot at each other from across the trenches. Some of the major battles during the war included the First Battle of the Marne, Battle of the Somme, Battle of Tannenberg, Battle of Gallipoli, and the Battle of Verdun.

How did it end?

The fighting ended on November 11, 1918 when a general armistice was agreed to by both sides. The war officially ended between Germany and the Allies with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Interesting Facts about World War I

- More than 65 million men fought in the war.

- Dogs were used in the trenches to carry messages. A well-trained messenger dog was considered a very fast and reliable way to carry messages.
- It was the first major war where airplanes and tanks were used.
- Ninety percent of the 7.8 million soldiers from Austria-Hungary who fought in the war were either injured or killed.
- When the British first invented tanks they called them "landships."
- The terrorist group responsible for assassinating Archduke Ferdinand was called the Black Hand.
- Famed scientist Marie Curie helped to equip vans with x-ray machines that enabled French doctors to see bullets in wounded men. These vans were called "petites Curies", meaning "little Curies."

Trench Warfare Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8HmPNgOC2Q>

Anthony Wilding

New Zealand's Anthony Wilding made his Wimbledon debut in 1904, but it wasn't until six years later that he was able to hoist the trophy, becoming the first and only New Zealander to win a Wimbledon championship. He defended his title for the next four years. Wilding's bid to win a fifth straight Wimbledon was stymied by doubles partner Norman Brookes in 1915.

In the midst of his Wimbledon dominance in 1913, Wilding won world titles on clay, grass, and wood.

When Wilding focused on doubles, he and Brookes in particular were a superb team. They captured Wimbledon Gentleman doubles titles in 1907 and 1914, while Wilding won the 1908 and 1910 titles with Brit Josiah Ritchie. Wilding and Brookes were teammates on the Australasia (Australia and New Zealand) Davis Cup team, leading to victories in the 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1914 championships over the United States each time.

In 1906 and 1909, Wilding impressively won the Australian Championships in singles action. Wilding competed at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, winning a Bronze Medal in the men's indoor singles.

At the start of World War I, Wilding joined the Royal Marines and served as a Captain with the Royal Naval Armoured Car Division in the battlefields of France. On May 9, 1915, during the Battle of Aubers Ridge at Neuve-Chapelle, France, he was killed in action. He was 31. He was soon to marry Broadway star Maxine Elliot.

Sir Norman Brookes

In 1907, Australian Norman Brookes became the first non-British player to win the Gentlemen's Wimbledon championship. With that victory came another first at Wimbledon: the left-handed playing Brookes became the first southpaw to win a Wimbledon title.

It took seven years, but Brookes captured another Wimbledon title in 1914, this time ending the four-year reign of New Zealander Anthony Wilding. World War I suspended play at Wimbledon from 1915-18 and when play resumed in 1919 Brookes was in the final, losing a tough match to Aussie Gerald Patterson in straight sets.

Outside of his success at Wimbledon, Brookes played for the Australian Nationals Singles Championship only once in 1911, but throttled compatriot Horace Rice, making him perfect in his major championship wins - nine sets played, nine sets won.

Brookes won four major doubles championships - two at Wimbledon, one each at the U.S. Nationals and Australian Championships. His two Wimbledon titles came alongside Wilding in 1907 and 1914, providing him with championships in both singles and doubles in both years. He and Patterson needed five long sets to defeat Americans Vincent Richards and Bill Tilden at the 1919 U.S. National Championships. His last doubles crown came as a 46-year-old elder statesman at Australia in 1924, a

routine straight sets victory alongside James Anderson over Pat O'Hara Wood and Patterson.

Brookes spent virtually his entire amateur career playing on the Australasian (Australia and New Zealand) Davis Cup Team. He compiled a 28-11 record. That mark included leading Australasia to five championships in 1907, 1908, 1909, 1914, and 1920.

Brookes was knighted in 1939 "in recognition of service to public service" and Sir Norman served as President of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia for 29 years (1926-1955).

During World War I in 1914, Brookes served as commissioner of the Australian branch of the British Red Cross in Egypt.

The Norman Brookes Challenge Cup is presented each year to the winner of the Australian Open Men's Championship.

Molla Bjurstedt Mallory

Despite winning the Bronze Medal in singles at the 1912 Summer Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden, the Norwegian-born Anna Margarethe Molla Bjurstedt Mallory arrived in the United States in 1915 at age 31 with little fanfare. She would ultimately become one of the biggest names the sport has ever seen, winning a record eight U.S. National Women's Singles Championships against eight different opponents.

The first of Mallory's eight U.S. National Championships came as a 31-year-old against Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman in 1915, coming back from dropping the first set to ease into victory. Her last was achieved as a 42-year old in 1926, making her the oldest champion in history. She clawed back from a 0-4 final set deficit to capture her eighth title against American Elizabeth Ryan.

Mallory's game was founded on fitness, strength, and size. She could play longer, hit harder, and move around the court better than her opponents. She played with supreme confidence and focus and attacked every rally as if it were match point.

Mallory won five of her eight U.S. Championships before gaining true celebrity. In her 1921 second round match against the flamboyant Suzanne Lenglen - the Frenchwomen's only appearance at the U.S. Nationals - Mallory ran her opponent rampant, pushing her to exhaustion and cracking what had been an invincible player. Adding to her record titles were two additional finalist appearances (1923, 1924) and three trips to the semifinals. Tack on two U.S. National Women's Doubles Championship titles (1916, 1917) and three in mixed doubles (1917, 1922, 1923) and the

breadth of her career becomes crystallized. Two of those titles came with partner Bill Tilden, a formidable mixed doubles team as the sport has ever seen. On seven other combined occasions Mallory was a doubles and mixed doubles finalist.

In 1922, she made her lone Wimbledon Ladies Singles Championship final, falling to Lenglen in 26 minutes, reportedly the shortest major final in history. She was a Wimbledon semifinalist in 1926, the year she won her last U.S. title. Mallory played on winning Wightman Cup teams in 1923 and 1927. Her remarkable career had her ranked in the world's Top 10 three times (1925-27) and the U.S. No. 1 player seven times (1915-16, 1918, 1920-22, 1926, 1929).

During World War I, Mallory played in successful exhibition matches to raise money for the war effort.

..from *United States Lawn Tennis Association and the World War* (1921)

Patriotic Tournaments of 1917

1. Prizes shall not be given for any tournament nor shall wins on challenge cups be awarded.
2. Championship tournaments shall not be played as such. In all championship tournaments the word "Patriotic" shall be used in place of "Championship" and no championship of any kind shall be awarded in 1917. Example: The National Singles Championship shall not be played but the National Singles Patriotic Tournament will be held at the West Side Tennis Club beginning August 30.
3. Clubs are urged to charge entrance fees and gate receipts for all tournaments and to turn over the net profits to the American Red Cross; [75%] to the local chapter and [25%] to a general fund, to which all branches of sport and country will be asked to contribute, all of this fund to be given to the national organization of the American Red Cross in Washington, or to be used to furnish athletic facilities training at military camps, or both.
4. Clubs are asked not to make special effort to get players from other sections of the country to enter their tournaments, but to strive rather for a large entry from their immediate locality in order to encourage as many men as possible to take outdoor exercise and keep in good condition; to play all matches if possible after 3:30 p.m., thus permitting men to play in tournaments without interfering with their day's work.
5. Clubs are urged to make their tournaments patriotic gatherings; to have formal patriotic ceremonies and ask the local chapters of the American Red Cross to cooperate with them.
6. The Association will not make any ranking of players in 1917.

Tell Me the Details

Use the graphic organizer below to record major details about

_____.

Detail 1 _____

Detail 2 _____

Detail 3 _____

Detail 4 _____

Detail 5 _____

Use the back of this paper to record more details if needed.

