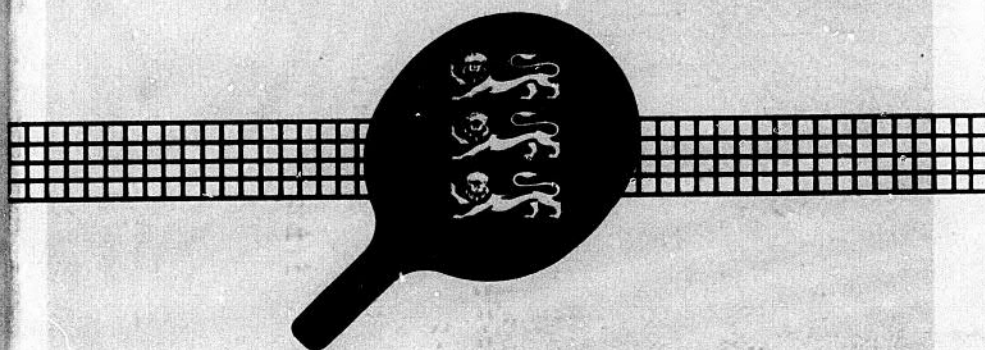


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INFORMATION AND ADVICE

In this section of the E.T.T.A. Handbook we have assembled information about some of the major activities organised nationally and hints on managing events from the Club level upwards. All these are frequently the subject of queries to E.T.T.A. Headquarters, so these pages are also being reproduced separately as a help to interested members.

HEADQUARTERS IN HASTINGS

The headquarters of the Association is a four-storey building quite near the sea front at Hastings. Here are the offices of the General Secretary, Administrative Secretary and Development Officer, supported by a secretarial and clerical staff of five.

A simple definition of the work of the office is the receipt and dissemination of information which often has to be checked, supplemented or refined before issue. Each day's mail brings a mixture of queries, ranging from requests for equipment from school boys in Ghana, to a set of minutes for duplication. Outgoing mail amounts to some 500 letters per month written by staff members. Interwoven into this pattern is that useful nuisance, the telephone, any ring of which can bring a task that requires the immediate transfer from one field or work to another.

Some of the more interesting tasks are very similar to the work of a league secretary but on a much larger scale. The collection and monitoring of affiliation fees of all kinds, the publication of handbooks and fixture lists and the arrangements for championship events are all familiar to the voluntary official. Furthermore, much of the work is ruled by the calendar and planning ahead is an integral part of every day's thinking because orders for goods and printing have to be placed, rooms, venues, and travel booked, each with its own deadline.

Although the sport itself is seasonal, the work-flow through the office is year-long. The summer months are busy with preparations for the new season following each A.G.M. and the National Council meeting which follows it closely. Many decisions have to be made at this time in order to be ready for the season's start in the autumn.

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what has been decided have to be written and sent out. Wherever necessary, appropriate sections of the membership must be informed of changes that will affect them specially. People appointed to committees or to serve in other ways must be given the formal go-ahead and provided with any details they may need, such as policy directions and terms of reference.

August sees the despatch of all affiliation forms along with a great deal of information that is of interest to league secretaries. Production of the Tournament Diary is put in hand and the season's address list and other publications begin to need a good deal of attention.

Once the playing season starts in September, the activity of committees produces more items to be progressed and at this time there is work to do on fund-raising schemes. Into their sequence come many administrative tasks connected with the staging of the four national championships in addition to the considerable number of matters connected with our national squad's participation in training camps and competitions abroad.

Not all the days are spent in handling paper, for senior staff may be involved in negotiations with sponsors and manufacturers, attending meetings of organisations such as the Sports Council and the Central Council for Physical Recreation, and visiting organisers of international matches and championship events.

The last couple of months of the playing season have their own pattern for national competitions reach their culmination; a start is made in compiling statistics for the Annual Report; the financial year ends on 31st March; and at the same time elections for the following season start the yearly cycle once again.

Such a bare outline cannot encompass the unexpected and the unusual, though these arise almost weekly. In addition, there are the foreseen but still rare occurrences such as the staging in England of the World or European Championships, or a 50th anniversary dinner.

Whatever the task, life at Hastings can scarcely be considered dull. No matter how busy the staff there may be, theirs is just part of the vast amount of effort that is put into the administration of our sport by officials, paid and unpaid.

Enquiries on all aspects of table tennis are welcomed by the E.T.T.A.'s staff in Hastings who will either know the answer to your query or know where it can be found.

READ

TABLE TENNIS NEWS

REGULARLY

HINTS ON PLAYING CONDITIONS

Floor

The floor must not be linoleum covered. It should be of hard non-slippery wood or thermo-plastic. It should not be white or brightly reflecting. Concrete or composition floors generally give fast playing conditions but are usually harder on the feet and legs.

Playing Space

See chart of dimensions and accompanying sketch at the end of this article.

Surrounds

Dark coloured surrounds, between 600mm (2ft.) and 750mm (2ft. 6ins.) in height may be used to enclose the playing space. The surrounds should be stable, but light enough to fall without injury to a player who may run into them. There should be no lettering on surrounds facing the ends of tables.

Background

The background should be of a uniform dark colour. A light or patchy background may tend to unsight players. Where there are spectators in the background, it is preferable for the light there to be subdued compared with that over the playing area. In no circumstances should naked lights at eye level or back-lighting by daylight through windows be present in the background.

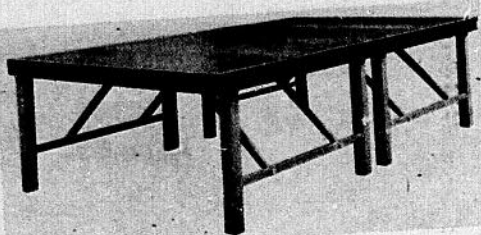
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Lighting

For international open championships, international matches, 3-star and 2-star tournaments, the intensity of lighting measured at table height must be a minimum of 400 lux (36 lumens per square foot) in strength uniformly over the table, and not less than half the actual strength over the table over any other part of the playing area. For international open championships, international matches and 3-star tournaments, the light source must not be less than 4m. (13ft. 2in.) from the ground. For all other levels of play, the minimum height of lighting should be 2.750m. (9ft.) from the ground.

While general lighting alone is permissible if it gives the prescribed strength, wherever practicable a system providing special lighting over the table and playing area, and a contrasting relative darkness or less light outside the playing area is preferable in the interests of both players and spectators. Fluorescent or mercury vapour lighting may cause stroboscopic (flickering) effects if not correctly phased electrically. Ordinary light bulbs should be suitably shaded; the shades should be about 500mm (20ins.) in diameter and painted dark on the outside and brightly reflecting on the inside.

The minimum for club and local league play is three 150 watt bulbs, 2.740m. (9ft.) from the floor, one over the centre of the table and one over each end of the table. The lampholders are often fixed to a beam suspended by two cords or chains from the ceiling. Four or five lights are an improvement, as these improve the runback lighting.

When the minimum height of lighting is 4m (13ft. 2in.), more powerful lights must be used to maintain the required intensity of lighting at table height, and it will be necessary to employ 300 or 500 watt ES (screw) bulbs. More powerful halogen lighting units can be used at even greater heights, whereby two such units (1,000 or 1,500 watts each) may cover the whole playing area.

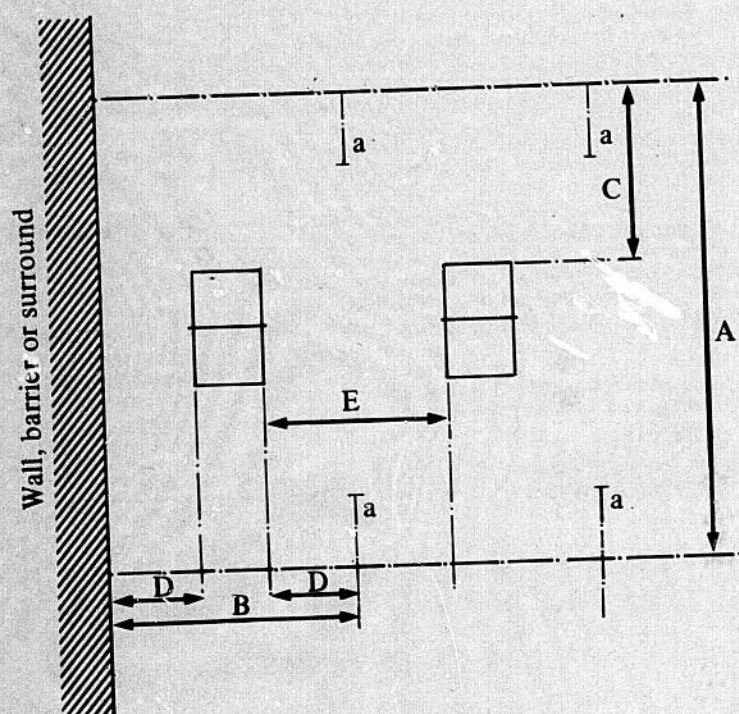
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— THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

Recommended Playing Space for different Competitions

The following chart should be used in conjunction with the accompanying sketch.

Table dimensions are 2740mm. (9ft.) long by 1525mm (5ft.) wide by 760mm (2ft. 6ins.) high.



Note: Corner surrounds (marked 'a') are mandatory for 3-Star Tournaments. For 2-Star Tournaments corner surrounds may be used without invalidating dimension E.

Dimension A : Court length
 " B : Court width
 " C : Run-back
 " D : Table side to wall, barrier or surround
 " E : Between tables side to side (no barrier between)

(Sketch shows 3-Star Tournament dimensions in correct proportion.)

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	Dimension				
	A	B	C	D	E
ITTF Regulations for World Championships, International Opens, International Matches	14m* 46' 0"	7m* 23' 0"	5.640m 18' 6"	2.740m 9' 0"	5.500m 18' 0"
ITTF Recommendations for other events, minimum	12m* 39' 4"	6m* 19' 8"	4.625m 15' 2"	2.235m 7' 4"	4.470m 14' 8"
3-Star Tournaments	12m 39' 4"	6m 19' 8"	4.625m 15' 2"	2.235m 7' 4"	4.470m 14' 8"
County Championships	11m 36' 0"	5.500m 18' 0"	4.115m 13' 6"	2m 6' 6"	4m 13' 0"
2-Star Tournaments, Finals and Other Staged Rounds	10m 33' 0"	5.180m 17' 0"	3.660m 12' 0"	1.830m 6' 0"	3.660m 12' 0"
2-Star Tournaments, except Finals and Staged Rounds	10m 33' 0"	n/a	3.660m 12' 0"	1.830m 6' 0"	2.740m 9' 0"
Recommended minimum for local league play, 1-Star Tournaments	7.620m 25' 0"	4.575m 15' 0"	2.440m 8' 0"	1.525m 5' 0"	2.440m 8' 0"

Requirements for inter-league competition vary between those for County Championships and the recommended minimum for local league play.

Note: Metric dimensions have been generally obtained by conversion of feet/inch dimensions to nearest 5mm, except for those marked with an asterisk, which are specified in I.T.T.F. Regulations.

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FIXTURE CHARTS FOR ARRANGING LEAGUE PROGRAMMES

If two teams from a club with only one table wish to play their home matches on the same day of the week, they need to be sure that they will not both be called upon to play at home in the same week. This can be ensured by the use of one of the following fixture charts, whether the two teams play in the same division or in separate divisions and no matter how many such pairs of teams enter the league. Indeed, a club with only one match table, open five nights a week, can safely enter ten league teams certain there will never be a programme clash.

These fixture charts cater for divisions of between eight and 16 teams and each provides a complete set of fixtures for the whole season. For example, referring to Chart No. 1, team No. 1 plays team No. 16 at home in the first week and then meets team No. 15 away in the second week, the letter 'a' indicating an away match for the team in the first column. Obviously, for the second half of the season, the homes and aways are reversed. Beneath each chart are combinations of numbers, entitled 'always opposite', which ensure that any two teams allotted those numbers will never play at home in the same week.

It will be noted that there are two series of fixture charts. The first series, numbered 1 to 5, enable a league programme to be completed in the shortest possible period, but give only two teams in each case alternate home and away matches throughout the season. The second series, numbered 6 to 10, provide alternate home and away matches for all teams, though not in alternate weeks, and only by the expedient of lengthening the playing programme by two weeks.

Before working out the fixture programme, it is necessary to decide the size and composition of the various divisions of the league. However, in doing so, it must be borne in mind that it is absolutely essential to use the same fixture chart for all divisions. Thus the length of the whole league programme will be determined by the number of teams in the largest division and it is therefore desirable, although not imperative, that all divisions should have, as far as possible, the same number of teams.

Having determined the composition of all the divisions, the appropriate fixture chart should be selected and each team in each division given a number from the chart, allocating 'always opposite' numbers (from the combinations shown beneath the selected chart) where two teams from the same club have the same home night. For example, if Wanderers T.T.C. enter two teams both wishing to play their home matches on Tuesdays, using Chart No. 1, Wanderers 'A' is designated No. 4 in the second division, Wanderers 'B' must be designated No. 12 in whatever division they play. It should be noted that, although only eight combinations are listed beneath Chart No. 1, these combinations can also be reversed, giving a total of 16 and thus covering every possibility. To continue the above example, if Rovers 'A' are designated No. 12 in the second division, Rovers 'B' must be designated No. 4, again in whatever division they play.

In cases in which a division has fewer teams than the selected fixture chart provides for, the unused numbers are designated 'byes'. In the case of

Charts No. 1 to 5, if a division is to contain two or more byes, it is recommended that the highest number in the fixture chart should not be used as one of the byes, as otherwise certain teams in the division will have byes in successive weeks. In any event, of course, it is advisable to spread the byes as widely as possible.

When publishing a league fixture list, it is recommended that, rather than print the fixtures in full (which takes a great deal of space and is expensive) or reproduce the fixture chart (which may be confusing to some players), all the teams in the league should be listed, division by division, together with their allocated divisional number and home night, and a composite fixture list, applicable to all divisions, be set out as follows (example for a division of 15 or 16 teams):

Week commencing 1st October	Week commencing 8th October
1 v 16	9 v 7
2 v 15	10 v 6
3 v 14	11 v 5
4 v 13	12 v 4
5 v 12	13 v 3
6 v 11	14 v 2
7 v 10	15 v 1
8 v 9	16 v 8

and so forth for all 30 weeks of the season.

(1) CHART FOR 16 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week	15th week
No. 1 plays...	16	15a	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 "	15	14a	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 "	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a
" 4 "	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a
" 5 "	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a
" 6 "	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a
" 7 "	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a
" 8 "	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a
" 9 "	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a
" 10 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a
" 11 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a
" 12 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a
" 13 "	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
" 14 "	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
" 15 "	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
" 16 "	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 9.
Always opposite: 1 & 9; 2 & 10; 3 & 11; 4 & 12; 5 & 13; 6 & 14; 7 & 15; 8 & 16.

(2) CHART FOR 14 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week
No. 1 plays...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 "	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 "	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a
" 4 "	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a
" 5 "	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a
" 6 "	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a
" 7 "	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a
" 8 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a
" 9 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a
" 10 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a
" 11 "	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
" 12 "	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
" 13 "	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
" 14 "	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 8.
Always opposite: 1 & 8; 2 & 9; 3 & 10; 4 & 11; 5 & 12; 6 & 13; 7 & 14.

(3) CHART FOR 12 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week
No. 1 plays...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 "	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 "	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a
" 4 "	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a
" 5 "	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a
" 6 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8a
" 7 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a
" 8 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a
" 9 "	4	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
" 10 "	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
" 11 "	2	1a	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
" 12 "	1	11a	10a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 7.
Always opposite: 1 & 7; 2 & 8; 3 & 9; 4 & 10; 5 & 11; 6 & 12.

(4) CHART FOR 10 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week
No.	1 plays ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
"	2 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
"	3 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a
"	4 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a
"	5 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	6 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	7 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	8 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	9 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	10 " ...	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 6.

Always opposite: 1 & 6; 2 & 7; 3 & 8; 4 & 9; 5 & 10.

(5) CHART FOR 8 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week
No.	1 plays ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
"	2 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
"	3 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a
"	4 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a
"	5 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	6 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	7 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	8 " ...	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 5.

Always opposite: 1 & 5; 2 & 6; 3 & 7; 4 & 8.

(6) CHART FOR 16 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week	15th week	16th week
No.	1 plays ...	16	15a	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a
"	2 " ...	15	14a	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a
"	3 " ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a
"	4 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a
"	5 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	6 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	7 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	8 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	9 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a
"	10 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a
"	11 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a
"	12 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a
"	13 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	14 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	15 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	16 " ...	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 9; 2 & 10; 3 & 11; 4 & 12; 5 & 13; 6 & 14; 7 & 15; 8 & 16.

(7) CHART FOR 14 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week
No.	1 plays ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a
"	2 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a
"	3 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a
"	4 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a
"	5 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	6 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	7 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	8 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	9 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a
"	10 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a
"	11 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a
"	12 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a
"	13 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	14 " ...	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 8; 2 & 9; 3 & 10; 4 & 11; 5 & 12; 6 & 13; 7 & 14.

(8) CHART FOR 12 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week
No.	1 plays	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	12
"	3	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12a	11
"	4	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11a	10
"	5	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12	11a	10a	9
"	6	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11	10a	9a	8
"	7	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12	11a	10	9a	8a	7
"	8	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7a	6
"	9	4	3a	2	1a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6a	5
"	10	3	2a	1	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5a	4
"	11	2	1a	12a	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4a	3
"	12	1	12a	11a	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3a	2

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 7; 2 & 8; 3 & 9; 4 & 10; 5 & 11; 6 & 12.

(9) CHART FOR 10 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week
No.	1 plays	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	10
"	3	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	10a	9
"	4	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	10a	9a	8
"	5	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	10	9a	8a	7
"	6	5	4a	3	2a	1	10a	9	8a	7a	6
"	7	4	3a	2	1a	10	9a	8	7a	6a	5
"	8	3	2a	1	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5a	4
"	9	2	1a	10a	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4a	3
"	10	1	10a	9a	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3a	2

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 6; 2 & 7; 3 & 8; 4 & 9; 5 & 10.

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(10) CHART FOR 8 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week
No.	1 plays	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a	8
"	3	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	8a	7
"	4	5	4a	3	2a	1	8a	7a	6
"	5	4	3a	2	1a	8	7a	6a	5
"	6	3	2a	1	8a	7	6a	5a	4
"	7	2	1a	8a	7a	6	5a	4a	3
"	8	1	8a	7a	6a	5	4a	3a	2

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 5; 2 & 6; 3 & 7; 4 & 8.

(11) CHART FOR 6 TEAMS

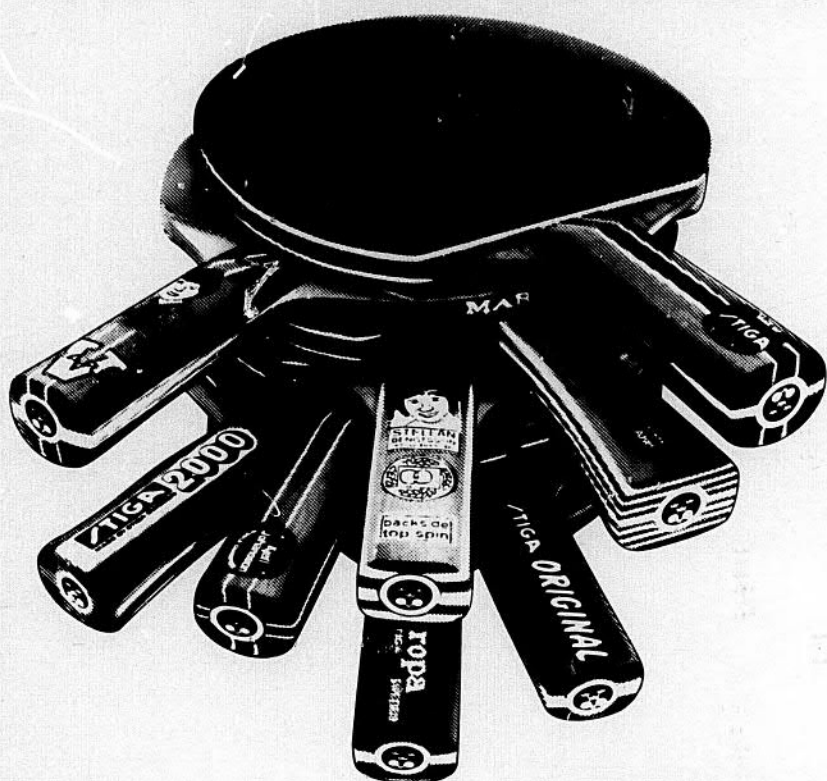
		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week
No.	1 plays	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2	5	4a	3	2a	1a	6
"	3	4	3a	2	1a	6a	5
"	4	3	2a	1	6a	5a	4
"	5	2	1a	6a	5a	4a	3
"	6	1	6a	5a	4a	3a	2

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 4; 2 & 5; 3 & 6.

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ORGANISATION OF TOURNAMENTS

There was a time when running a tournament was a casual affair, drifting along at walking pace and often ending in chaos in the small hours. That never happens now—or should not do so.

Open tournaments are in three categories—1, 2 and 3-Star—and are governed by regulations varying in stringency according to the star rating. The E.T.T.A. Open Tournament Regulations virtually provide a treatise on organising such events and, anyway, an open tournament must have a qualified referee who has gained his qualification by proving knowledge of tournament organising as well as of the laws of the game. A list of qualified referees is available from the E.T.T.A. office.

However these, although the top events, are only a fraction of England's table tennis tournaments. Every County and every League has its own 'Closed' Championships as do many clubs, and similar competitions are held by numerous other organisations, varying from Youth Club tournaments to University and Police Championships. All these can be, and sometimes are, run on the old-fashioned and good-natured unplanned basis, but with a little forethought and 'know how' they can be run smoothly and to the complete satisfaction of all—including the officials. The following notes, although apposite in many respects to open tournaments, are primarily for the guidance of those organising events which are not subject to the Open Tournament Regulations.

At the start, dates must be carefully selected even if they are not subject to Association approval and here the E.T.T.A. calendar should be studied. To find you have fixed your own junior closed event on the same date being used for, say, the English Schools Championships in the adjoining county can be disastrous, so do check carefully before committing yourselves to an event which could be ruined by the adjacent clash. If the event covers more than your own League members, County approval should certainly be obtained and if it covers more than one County's members, E.T.T.A. approval will almost certainly be required.

The next step is to form the tournament committee under the chairmanship of the Referee, who should have a competent knowledge of the laws of the game and experience of tournament organisation and, if it is an Open Tournament, must be on the appropriate approved list. This committee should be as small as possible and should consist of officials who are themselves chairmen of smaller sub-committees. There is normally a Playing Committee, which handles matters connected with the draw and the actual playing of the matches, and others such as Umpires, Stewards, Box Office, Programmes, Press and Hospitality Committees as required, with the appropriate responsibilities. This system generally ensures a fair division of the work and avoids important matters being overlooked.

The preparation of the entry form is best left to the Referee, who can get very useful guidance from Open Tournament regulations on what he will want players to know and, perhaps more important, on what they will expect to be told.

Entries are normally received by the Tournament Secretary, who, working under the Referee, arranges for their collation. The easiest way is to

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prepare a complete list of all competitors, as entries are received, on the following lines, immediately addressing for each entrant a notification card or form to be completed later by the Playing Committee:

No.	Name	Events entered	Partners	Fees paid	Owed to or by	Remarks
1	J. Smith	M/S, M/D	J. Brown	£1.00	-10p	Extension till Sunday
2	Miss J. Green	W/S, W/D, X/D	Miss L. Jones A. Robinson	£1.50	+5p	Extension till 2 pm Saturday

A disadvantage of this system is that, for the less than meticulous recorder, each time items are copied to the list the odd error creeps in. To avoid this, the entry forms themselves can become the master list. As each arrives it is carefully checked for contents, fees, etc., and any description or special requirements are noted in the margin of the form, the forms then being kept in alphabetical order. Here it is necessary to have a small supply of surplus forms because, even if you were able to send an advance form to every eligible competitor, a small number would still come in on plain paper and these few must be transferred to one of the spare forms.

At the same time, with either method, separate event lists of competitors are built up—one for each event—containing only the entrants' names.

After entries have been closed the basis of the time schedule is worked out according to the number of matches to be played, with particular reference to days or sessions during which competitors will be required to play in more than one event. Normally 15 minutes is the allowance for a three-game set and even with the most experienced organisation it is unwise to try to reduce this; in fact it is far safer to allow one free 15 minute period in each hour for one table in five, while the Open Tournament Regulations stipulate 17 minutes for each set.

You are now ready to go ahead with the draw. Here careful attention must be paid to the rules on seeding in Open Tournaments. These rules allow no discretion until all entrants named in the current World, European or English ranking lists have been seeded; organisers may then fill the remaining seeded places at their own discretion, with ranked players and current ranking lists being the sole criteria. Most organisers are able to make a draw but as the calculation of the number of byes, which should occur only in the first round, still causes some confusion, perhaps the following method may assist. For a knock-out competition the number of competitors must be a power of two in the first full round. If necessary, sufficient byes must be introduced in the first round to make the number in the second round a power of two, that is, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. This is done by subtracting the number of entrants from the next highest power of two. This figure is the number having byes into the second round.

Example:

With 99 entries the next highest power of two = 128
 $128 - 99 = 29$

In the first round there will be 29 players with byes and 70 with matches, giving 35 winners + 29 byes = 64 for the second round.

These byes are then inserted as evenly-spaced as possible throughout the draw and the E. T. T. A. recommended placings are shown in the table at the end of these notes.

It should be especially noted that all seeds, except numbers 1 and 2, must be DRAWN into their respective seeding positions. That is, seeds 3 and 4 are

drawn between the last place in the top half and the first place in the bottom half, and seeds 5, 6, 7, 8, into the remaining top and bottom places of the four quarters. It is not permitted to insert automatically seed 3 into the same half as seed 2 and seed 4 into the same half as seed 1. However, seed 1 is PLACED at the top of the draw and seed 2 on the last line. The table shows where the various seeds are placed.

The easiest way, then, of making the draw, after inserting the byes, if any, is to use numbered pieces of paper or 'Bingo' numbers—one for each competitor or pair—divide these into halves or quarters according to the permitted number of seeds, insert the seeds in their appropriate section and place, and make a straight draw for the remaining positions.

Having completed the draw the next stage is to schedule each match as outlined above. This is a fairly straightforward matter so long as care is taken to even out players' rest periods between each round.

A point to remember here is that, as the final will presumably not be played until all preliminary rounds of other events are completed, you can play one half of an event at a time; thus, if you have 64 first round matches you do not have to play more than 32 of them before beginning the second round. In this way, if you have, say, only six tables you can play the first half of the draw down to the third round before commencing the first round of the second half of the draw. Thus players' waiting time between rounds is evened out and all tables are kept in play for longer periods and are thus used more efficiently.

If more than one event is being played in the same session, it is best to select non-clashing events to follow each other, e.g. men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, junior singles, mixed doubles. Here you have only to arrange that your better juniors are excluded from any first round mixed doubles matches which are scheduled to be played at the same time as the last junior matches.

Now, notification cards or sheets have to be filled in giving players the times of their first matches in each event. This is really essential as it is pointless to insist on a large number of players being available at the start of each session when an examination of the schedule shows that many of them can be given but one match in two hours.

We come now to preparations for the actual operation of play. Draw sheets have already been completed and each match shown thereon should have its time and number stated beside it. Every match should, of course, be numbered, both for checking purposes and for easy reference when Umpires' scorecards are returned. These numbers should never be duplicated but should follow on from event to event, for example, if there are 127 matches in the men's singles and 62 in the women's singles, the former should be numbered 1 to 127 and the latter 128 to 191 and so on.

It is far simpler to work from a schedule and use the actual draw sheets only for entering up results. This does increase, slightly, the total volume of work but it spreads the load between two people each of whose tasks is much easier than that of one recorder. This schedule sheet should have sufficient columns of two-inch width to permit one for each table, while lines are ruled across to denote the 15-minute periods. Each oblong thus formed has the number and competitors for each match entered into it (later rounds will, of course, have only a number—the names being filled in as they become available). In this way matches are played as scheduled with no overlapping, so long as matches are announced for play only in their correct sequence. Naturally, unless there is almost unlimited time, there is no need to tie matches down to table numbers denoted by the column heading on the

schedule; they can be put on any available table but must be in their proper sequence.

At long last we have reached the commencement of play itself. Competitors should report to the Referee with their notification cards. From these their names are easily found on the schedule and play is ready to begin. If sufficient time can be found beforehand, it is advisable to have match cards already written out for the first round matches. The appropriate matches are then taken, crossed off the schedule and handed to the announcer who allocates them to tables, announces them, and hands the match cards to the Chief Umpire who immediately despatches Umpires to the tables with the cards and balls. The cards are returned by the Umpire as soon as each match ends.

During the tournament the usual problems of draw alterations will arise and in Open Tournaments there are very specific regulations covering such changes which should be studied carefully. Among their provisions it is important to note that no changes may be made once the event has been started, that late entries received after the draw has been made can be inserted only by being drawn into any byes which are not against seeded players and that any late entry which would have merited seeding if received before the draw may be accepted only if a seeded place is vacant by a scratching.

There are many circumstances in which pressure is put upon the Referee to alter the draw and it is impossible to legislate for every case. The guiding principle is that there must be an obvious, unacceptable imbalance before changes are considered. For example, the loss of the number 1 seed only does not justify alteration and similarly if numbers 1 and 2 of four seeds withdraw; the absence of numbers 1 and 4 in the same half would, however, merit consideration where there are only four seeds, but not where there are eight or 16 seeded entrants. Each case should be considered on its merits but the Referee and his committee should never allow themselves to be rushed into changes which, while often satisfying the complainant, may antagonise several other players.

So the tournament will continue until the final stages, which should normally be played on one table only, in some sort of staged manner. Nothing surely is more unfair both to players and to spectators than for a final to be put on with a junior quarter-final on one side of it and a consolation singles battle on the other. The finals are the greatest opportunity of drawing a 'gate' and thus could be the greatest source of revenue, as well as being a duty to the players who have patronised the tournament. They should at least be given the kudos of winning a title before an audience whose attention is not being diverted by play on other tables.

Some further points to watch at finals: never play consolation, minor or veteran singles finals with the major finals. They are seldom popular either with players or with spectators, they detract from public interest and they lengthen what may for many spectators be an already overlong finals session. Do not forget that junior events should always be completed before 10 p.m. Always present the prizes after each final. If presentations are left to the end they are but a source of embarrassment to the dignitary who has to dispense prizes amid a diminishing audience and to the accompaniment of the muffled conversation and clattering chairs of the departing.

In conclusion, keep the number of officials at the Committee table as small as possible—four is ample; pick your officials carefully—an Umpires' Committee which fails to get Umpires is just as useless as a Press Committee which does not obtain Press publicity; be prepared to work hard in advance. If these rules are followed there is no reason why the whole tournament should not run successfully and be a credit to the organisers.

BYE AND SEED PLACING

65-128 entries

1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter	
byes	seeds	byes	seeds	byes	seeds	byes	seeds
1	1	5	5-8	3	3-4	7	5-8
—	—	60	—	62	—	58	—
33	—	37	—	35	—	39	—
32	—	28	—	30	—	26	—
17	—	21	—	19	—	23	—
48	—	44	—	46	—	42	—
49	—	53	—	51	—	55	—
16	9-16	12	9-16	14	9-16	10	9-16
9	9-16	13	9-16	11	9-16	15	9-16
56	—	52	—	54	—	50	—
41	—	45	—	43	—	47	—
24	—	20	—	22	—	18	—
25	—	29	—	27	—	31	—
40	—	36	—	38	—	34	—
57	—	61	—	59	—	63	—
8	5-8	4	3-4	6	5-8	2	2

33-64 entries

1	1	5	5-8	3	3-4	7	5-8
—	—	28	—	30	—	26	—
17	—	21	—	19	—	23	—
16	—	12	—	14	—	10	—
9	—	13	—	11	—	15	—
24	—	20	—	22	—	18	—
25	—	29	—	27	—	31	—
8	5-8	4	3-4	6	5-8	2	2

17-32 entries

1	1	5	—	3	3-4	7	—
—	—	12	—	14	—	10	—
9	—	13	—	11	—	15	—
8	—	4	3-4	6	—	2	2

9-16 entries

1	1	5	—	3	3-4	7	—
—	—	4	3-4	6	—	2	2

The columns refer to the first round matches in each quarter, reading from top to bottom of the draw. The first number in each position indicates the order in which byes should be inserted, up to the required total. Thus the first bye is placed at the top of the first quarter, the second at the bottom of the fourth quarter, the third at the top of the third quarter, and so on. The second number in each position shows which seeds, if any, are to be placed or drawn into that position.

E.T.T.A. NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

The 'Scheme' is used to embrace a wide range of 'development' activities ranging from simple teaching to advanced research and from simple practice to advanced match psychology, plus forms of physical education appropriate to each level.

Our current Scheme has been continuously developed on the principle that an Association, in addition to providing all possible benefits for its existing members, should actively promote its own recruitment for the future.

Another principle which has always been maintained is that the scheme should not be set up for the purpose of glorifying individual Coaches, but to build up a large 'corps of Coaches' who accept the disciplines of 'Association' and of technical study, and give priority to the improvement of playing strength generally, both in *quality* and in numbers. This axiom allows coaches of varying levels to play their part in the 'E.T.T.A. Drive to Perfection'.

Bearing these points in mind, the formal Objects of the Scheme have been stated thus:

To spread as widely as possible a knowledge of sound principles and techniques of Table Tennis.

To interest and enthuse young people in the athletic possibilities of the game.

To set standards for instructional work and to promote and encourage the game by all possible means.

To raise the general standard of performance at all levels.

To assist and encourage the talented player to reach full potential.

The teaching and technical leadership is provided by the E.T.T.A.'s professional National Coaches, but much of the local and Regional work is carried out by our skilled senior honorary Coaches, themselves trained in the E.T.T.A. Scheme.

The activities include:

- Introductory sessions at school and club level.
- Study and practical sessions at League and County level.
- Advanced training and study seminars at Regional level.
- Personal performance Courses (mainly with support of the Sports Council or local authorities)
- Sifting of elite talent through Regional to National team squads.
- Schools Awards (skill tests for novice players).
- Proficiency Awards (Bronze, Silver and Gold)—open to all.

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In addition, training of Student-Coaches proceeds almost continuously for the following awards:

Teaching Certificate: To help the teacher, without committing his time to personal performance, to play his part in preparing young players for fuller involvement in the techniques, attitudes and the traditions of the adult sport.

Club Coach: To help the average experienced player to feel equipped to advise new players soundly.

After enrolling (on the official form NCS/693), the student will receive a 90-page Basic Manual and will be invited to participate in local coaching work with experienced Coaches. The theory element usually involves about two weekends or equivalent and the practical preparation before Assessment may occupy three to six months according to need. In general, the Student will be helped to apply his theoretical knowledge to the pupils *with insight*, to demonstrate his own skills in a lively way, and to project his personality as a leader.

The fact that many Students report that their own personal play has improved—and even that the study has helped them to advance in their career—this is just the bonus. For all there is the satisfaction of participation in a skilful operation and of seeing young talent blossom forth.

The higher coaching awards, for Diploma, are in three grades. A 1-Star requires one year's service as Club Coach with playing skills respected at Premium League level; a 2-Star requires two years' experience as a 1-Star, with practical Coaching skills respected at county level, and excellent presentation.

Whatever the level, all can play their part in developing either the 'quality' or the 'quantity' aspect of our sport.

Most local authorities now respect and assist E.T.T.A. coaches who know their subject. The way to acquire the necessary knowledge and the 'polish' is to *participate*. We offer a channel for the student to improve by working with E.T.T.A. Groups of young players and Coaches so that all can consciously develop in association.

With the recent emphasis on the setting up of Centres of Excellence there is room, too, for the experienced 'players' player who does not wish to be committed to formal study; some tough and interesting practice can be obtained by acting as sparring partner for the rising young champions.

Some 3,000 coaches have been qualified under the E.T.T.A. Scheme, of whom about half are still active in varying degrees. Current recruitment is around 500 Students per annum.

Over 22,000 pupils have attained either the Halex Proficiency Awards or the E.T.T.A./E.S.T.T.A. Schools Award.

Details regarding awards may be obtained from the

Coaching Scheme Administrator,
18 Cedar Manor, Poole Road,
BOURNEMOUTH, BH4 9DE.

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THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS' TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION

The English Schools' Table Tennis Association was formed in 1968 and since its formation has gradually extended in size, scope and standard of activities.

Its objects are:

- (a) To promote, encourage and improve the playing of table tennis in schools.
- (b) To encourage the formation of County and Local Schools' Table Tennis Associations.
- (c) To organise courses for teachers and players.
- (d) To arrange Schools' Table Tennis competitions at any level.
- (e) To co-operate with the English Table Tennis Association in policy and practice.

In the early days the main activity was the organisation of the National School Team Championships (four-a-side). These annual Championships have been gradually expanded and they now cater for boys and girls events ranging from Under 11 to Under 19. All schools which affiliate via Associations are eligible to take part. In some counties the competition begins shortly after the start of the Autumn Term and all counties determine their winners by Christmas. The qualifiers then participate in one of 12 Area Finals, three Regional Finals and then the Grand Finals themselves which are usually held in March.

In 1974 an Individual Championship was held for the first time. All competitors qualify via county competitions. These Individual Championships are usually held at the end of April or beginning of May.

A year later came the first Schools' International Championships, England v Scotland, which was held over a June weekend in Cleveland. Successive Internationals have been staged and the 1978 event involved over 150 players from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Northern France.

All these three major events are sponsored by Swedish table tennis equipment manufacturer, Stiga AB. Other income is gained from affiliation and entry fees and a grant from the Sports Council.

The E.S.T.T.A. is governed by an annually elected Executive Council which meets once per term. All its elected members are qualified school teachers teaching a wide range of subjects in schools of different types. The Executive Council includes representatives from the English Table Tennis Association and the Physical Education Association.

The Association publishes annually (in early October) an Official Handbook which is available at a cost of 20p plus postage. If you would like to know more about the Association then write (stamped addressed envelope, please) to the Honorary General Secretary:

Mike Vickers,
9 Grange View,
Coundon Gate,
Bishop Auckland,
County Durham,
DL14 8QJ

who will be pleased to put you in touch with your local Schools' Association and tell you how to join the E.S.T.T.A.

THE UMPIRE QUALIFYING SCHEME

The E.T.T.A. has always been one of the leading exponents of the art of umpiring, and English umpires are rightly respected by the players of other nations. It was in the 1950-51 season that the E.T.T.A. began formal qualification of umpires and set a pattern which has since been copied by many Associations throughout the table tennis world.

In England, the umpires organisation is supervised by the National Umpires and Referees Committee. This committee is responsible for establishing the qualifying standards for County and National Umpires and for advising the National Council and County Associations on all aspects of umpiring.

The qualification of County Umpires, using test papers and methods published by the N.U.R.C., is carried out by County Associations, the national body acting simply as the registry of successful candidates and issuing appropriate badges and handbooks. Thereafter, the administration and organisation of County Umpires within a county is entirely the province of the County Association, although the N.U.R.C. is always available for help and advice.

After a qualifying period of appropriate experience, normally three years, a County Umpire may be nominated by his County Association for the National Umpire examination. This consists of a written test and an interview, and takes account of the candidate's knowledge, experience and practical ability. The examination is conducted by the NURC once or twice each year, in various parts of the country according to the location of the majority of the candidates. The standard set is high and even to be accepted as a candidate an umpire must be among the best of County Umpires.

In 1973, the International Table Tennis Federation introduced the International Umpire qualification, for which an annual examination is held. The examination is open to experienced National Umpires of Associations affiliated to the I.T.T.F., and since the first examination the E.T.T.A. has had more successful candidates than any other national Association.

Umpiring is not an easy job and may often be a thankless one, but it has its rewards and opportunities. There is the satisfaction of attaining a recognised standard of technical knowledge and skill in applying it; there is the satisfaction of controlling matches in a way which enables players to give of their best and spectators to appreciate their efforts; there is the satisfaction of making an important contribution to the game at all levels without necessarily having either the ability or the inclination to be a star player.

With increasing experience and ability come the opportunities to participate in events of the highest importance, both at home and abroad. At International Matches and Championships, one could hardly be closer to the action than the umpire, who has unrivalled opportunity to see top-class table tennis at short range. The scope of this opportunity has been extended in recent years by the growing practice of umpire exchange visits to international events staged by national Associations. The E.T.T.A. normally

receives at least two or three such invitations each season and many umpires have been able to take advantage of 'working' holidays at greatly reduced cost.

If you wish to qualify as an umpire, you should apply to your County Association for a County Umpire Test Paper, which you answer in your own time, using any reference books you choose. When completed, the paper should be returned for marking. If you reach the required pass mark you will be appointed a Probationary County Umpire and the County Association will arrange a series of practical tests at staged events, such as County Championship matches. If you satisfy the examiners at these tests, you will become a full County Umpire and will be issued with a numbered lapel badge and registered by the N.U.R.C.; your further progress then depends on your interest and ability.

The first ever Umpires' Handbook was published by the E.T.T.A. Nowadays its place has been taken by an International Federation publication. The I.T.T.F. Umpires' Handbook can be purchased through the E.T.T.A. office.

QUALIFICATION OF REFEREES

There are two grades of qualification, known as Tournament Referee and National Referee. At present, Tournament Referees are eligible to officiate at 1 or 2-star Tournaments while National Referees are eligible for all grades or tournament and for international matches. (It is proposed eventually to extend the higher grade requirement to 2-star tournaments, but not until it is clear that this will not present unreasonable difficulties to tournament organisers.)

To qualify as a Tournament Referee a candidate is required:

- (a) to have experience of tournament organisation and management, as Referee or in an associated capacity (for example, as a member of a tournament Management Committee).
- (b) to have passed the County Umpire written test.
- (c) to pass a written test in his own time and with access to reference books.

To qualify as a National Referee a candidate is required:

- (a) to have qualified as a Tournament Referee.
- (b) to have experience of tournament organisation and management, as a referee.
- (c) to have passed the National Umpire written test.
- (d) to pass a written test under examination-room conditions, without access to reference books, followed by an interview.

Applications for either grade should be endorsed by the appropriate County Association and sent, with the examination fee of £2.00, to the Hon. Secretary, N.U.R.C. When the application has been accepted by the Committee, copies of the relevant I.T.T.F. and E.T.T.A. publications will be sent to the candidate.

The International Federation publishes a Handbook for Referees and Competition Organisers which can be purchased through the E.T.T.A. office.

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A GUIDE TO TABLE TENNIS PUBLICITY

There is no doubt about the immense value of publicity for table tennis, and today there are few leagues or counties without an official responsible for this aspect. Good publicity at a local level is the result of care and persistence—with a measure of good luck thrown in! Remember that publicity does not mean only press publicity. The media of local radio and television must not be ignored; in some cases they offer opportunities for publicity as yet unexplored.

Fortunately, most provincial and regional papers devote a good deal of space to local sports, and most editors accept that the depth and quality of their newspaper's sports coverage has a bearing on their circulation figures. The good local press officer is not merely concerned with publicity immediately before and after a local event, but tries to ensure that table tennis news is a regular feature of the papers—and radio stations—in his area. It is not enough merely to wait for news to happen! The good press officer creates news and is continually on the look-out for potential stories—perhaps a mere suggestion or hint which can be padded out and researched to make a good news story.

It is here that persistency and consistency will pay off. If a sports editor knows that his table tennis correspondent is reliable, he may even allocate regular space, or, better still, phone when he has space to fill at short notice.

How copy should be produced

Most provincial papers are weekly, and will prefer written work. Copy should be typed, double spaced and in short paragraphs. An idea worth considering is to submit all your work on a particular coloured paper. This will not only serve to distinguish your work from floods of white paper that a sports editor receives every day but, if a unique colour is maintained, will help him to appreciate your own reliability.

Make sure that every piece you send in bears your name, address and telephone number—also a general heading for easy allocation when it reaches the paper.

Punctuation is important, but remember that newspapers make their own rules. Look for their own style and keep to it.

Deadlines are to be beaten not broken and the earlier your copy arrives, the better its chances for inclusion. Try also to keep to the number of words or paragraphs that you have been allocated. If you exceed this, you will almost invariably be cut—and often given less space next time!

If you are telephoning copy in to a local paper or radio station, ensure that you have it all written out in advance. Ask for 'Sports Copy', then give your name, address, telephone number and sport. Dictate slowly in ten word segments, spelling difficult names and asking for capitals where you require them.

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What should be included

The golden rule which most sports editors will use is 'would I be interested in reading this?' Local newspapers are geared to local news, so always slant your stories towards the local angle.

An excellent idea is to study your local papers with great care and discover the type of story that they tend to prefer.

Remember that people are invariably more interesting than bare facts, so illustrate your stories with ages, occupations, hobbies, personal characteristics—anything in fact which will bring the player you are describing more to life in the minds of your readers.

Example: 'Janet Street beat Alison Smith in the final of the Chesterley Knock-Out.' 'Fifteen year old school-girl Janet Street, still recovering from the broken wrist which put her out of action last season, is the new Chesterley champion. In three straight sets, she easily defeated the defending champion, 26 year old Alison Smith, in the final of the Knock-Out.'

Table tennis has suffered chronically from the lack of newsworthy personalities. Bear in mind that from a newspaper's point of view, personalities are manufactured not born. If you have a 'black sheep' troublemaker type, he will often appeal to your readers far more than the saint. This is not to imply that you should specifically look for the troublemaker, but where he exists—and he will—try to use him as a positive piece of publicity rather than an anti-establishment figure. If you discover a player with potential—and personality is useless to you without talent—use your stories to promote his or her character. Your aim should be the establishment of several players well known to your readers, whose exploits, successes and failures they will follow with interest.

National news will frequently be of interest to the regional media, but it will usually be necessary to seek out the local angle once again. If, for example, a national ranking list is issued, look for the highest ranked local player. If there is really nothing else to be found, then the comments of a local official on a national issue might be enough.

Although it is often said that all publicity is good publicity, it is never in the interest of the sport to 'muck-rake'. Nonetheless, do not shy away from controversy, and remember that it is almost a duty to report facts—and make sure that they are facts.

Finally, remember that consistency is of vital importance. If a paper has carried the results of the first few rounds of a particular competition, you must ensure that every other round is also covered with about the same amount of copy. Keep track of your local stars and keep your readers aware of how they are progressing in their game and careers.

Photographs

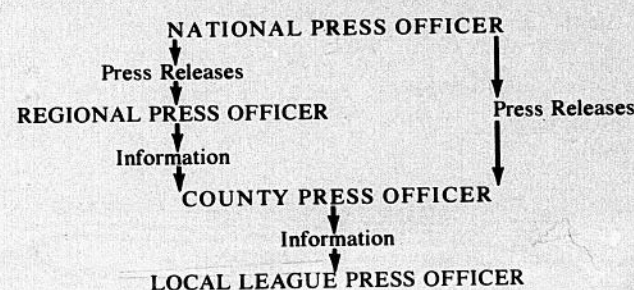
A single photograph is worth oceans of copy in terms of publicity. Where possible, try to persuade your papers to send their own photographers, since this will almost guarantee the inclusion of a picture. If this is not possible, occasionally send in one or two negatives or prints of your own.

The E.T.T.A. keeps a small stock of photographs of leading players and these are always available to you—particularly if you can return them! If you are forced to have your own pictures taken, always try to suit the photograph to the copy. When writing about a personality, a small 'head and shoulders' is usually adequate. If you are covering an event, then try for an action shot. Table tennis is a fast and spectacular game, and this should be shown where possible.

The Press Officer and the Association

Through your mail, you should be getting a fairly regular supply of press releases either from the Association or passed on by other Press officers. This, of course, is for you to use in your stories as you see fit.

The other side of the coin is that local information should regularly be passed back up the chain since many local stories have a definite relevance in a national context, not the least of which is its use in 'Table Tennis News'. At headquarters there is always interest in local newspaper cuttings. More complete information on the Association's press structure is contained in the Press Handbook, but briefly the system is as follows:



Finally

Never forget the immense value of getting to know your sports editors personally. Where it is possible, meet them socially, have a drink or a chat with them, invite them to your events and make sure they are well looked after. The value of this type of personal approach cannot be over-emphasised. Remember that it is your own hard work which will make or break your success as a publicity or press officer. Persistence, consistency and reliability are all of immense value, but it is your own unique knowledge and enthusiasm for table tennis which will ensure that the sport remains firmly in the public eye.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The E.T.T.A. acknowledges gratefully the support of the advertisers in this Handbook, and hopes members will patronise them for all their table tennis needs.

The E.T.T.A. is also grateful for the help given by a number of members in the compilation of this Handbook and, in particular, for the contribution or updating of articles by J.H. Carrington, C.J. Clemett, G. James, D.A. Lomas, D.N. Mitchell, Hon. Ivor Montagu, A.M. Ross and E.G. White.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Events

Abbreviations are commonly used to identify events in table tennis tournaments and matches; they are usually as follows. These abbreviations are used where appropriate in this Handbook.

MS	Men's Singles	JGS	Junior Girls' Singles
WS	Women's Singles	JBD	Junior Boys' Doubles
MD	Men's Doubles	JGD	Junior Girls' Doubles
WD	Women's Doubles	JXD	Junior Mixed Doubles
XD	Mixed Doubles	VS	Veteran Singles
JBS	Junior Boys' Singles	CS	Consolation Singles

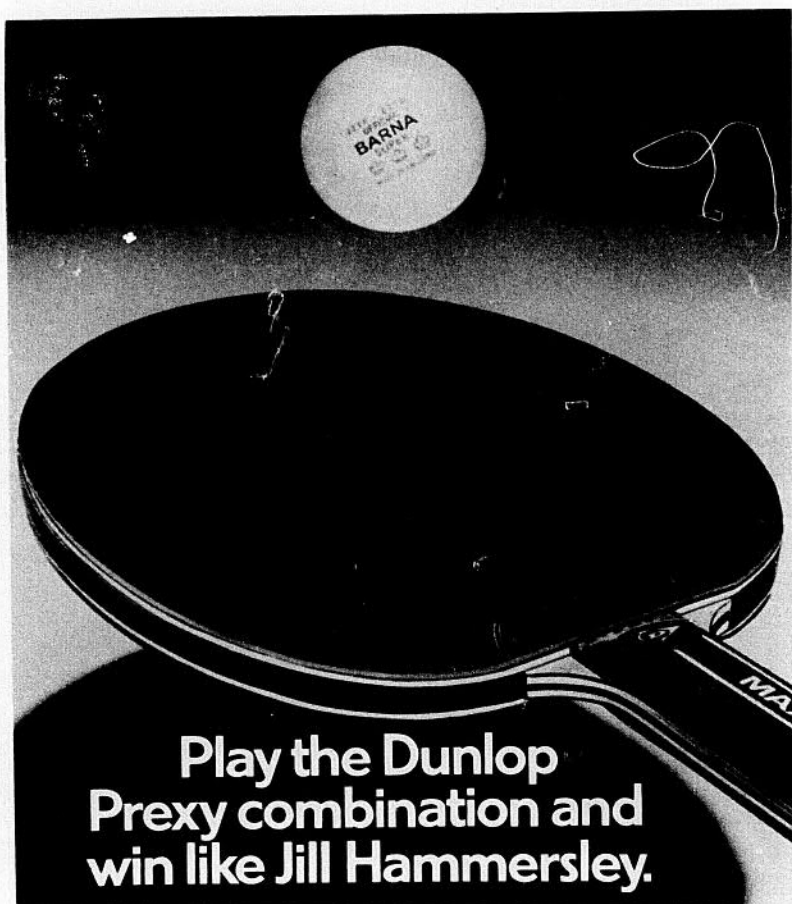
Scores

In many table tennis publications the recorded scores in individual matches are often shown thus:
15, -12, 17.

This indicates that the first named player or pair won the first game by 21-15, lost the second game 12-21, and won the third by 21-17.

Abbreviations for Counties

Av—Avon, Bd—Bedfordshire, Bk—Berkshire, Bu—Buckinghamshire, Ca—Cambridgeshire, Ch—Cheshire, Cv—Cleveland, Cw—Sir Clwyd, Co—Cornwall, Cu—Cumbria, Dy—Derbyshire, Dv—Devon, Do—Dorset, Du—Durham, E—Essex, Gn—Glamorgan, Gs—Gloucestershire, Gw—Gwent, Ha—Hampshire, Hr—Hereford, He—Hertfordshire, Hu—Huntingdonshire, K—Kent, La—Lancashire, Le—Leicestershire, Li—Lincolnshire, Mi—Middlesex, Nk—Norfolk, Np—Northamptonshire, Nd—Northumberland, Ng—Nottinghamshire, Ox—Oxfordshire, Sp—Shropshire, So—Somerset, St—Staffordshire, Sk—Suffolk, Sy—Surrey, Sx—Sussex, Wa—Warwickshire, Wi—Wiltshire, Wo—Worcestershire, Y—Yorkshire.



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LAWS OF TABLE TENNIS (1977-79)

1 THE TABLE

- 1.1 The upper surface of the table, termed the 'playing surface', shall be rectangular, 2.74m long and 1.525m wide, and shall lie in an horizontal plane 760mm above the floor.
- 1.2 The playing surface shall be made of any material and shall yield a uniform bounce of 220-250mm when a standard ball preferably of medium bounce, is dropped from a height of 305mm above it.
- 1.3 The playing surface shall be dark coloured, preferably dark green, and matt, with a white line 20mm wide along each edge.
 - 1.3.1 The lines along the 1.525m edges shall be termed 'end lines'.
 - 1.3.2 The lines along the 2.74m edges shall be termed 'side lines'.
- 1.4 For doubles, the playing surface shall be divided into halves by a white line 3mm wide, running parallel with the side lines, termed the 'centre line'; permanent marking of the centre line on the playing surface shall not invalidate the table for singles play.
- 1.5 The playing surface shall be considered to include the top edges of the table, but not the sides of the table top below the edges.

2 THE NET

- 2.1 The playing surface shall be divided into two 'courts' of equal size by a vertical net running parallel with the end lines.
- 2.2 The net shall be suspended by a cord attached at each end to an upright post 152.5mm high, the outside limits of the post being 152.5mm outside the side line.
- 2.3 The net, with its suspension, shall be 1.83m long and its top, along its whole length, shall be 152.5mm above the playing surface; the bottom of the net, along its whole length, shall be close to the playing surface and the ends of the net shall be close to the supporting posts.

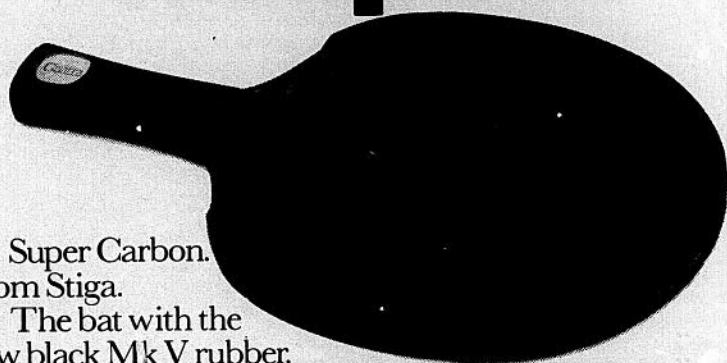
3 THE BALL

- 3.1 The ball shall be spherical, not less than 37.2mm nor more than 38.2mm in diameter.
- 3.2 The ball shall weigh not less than 2.40gm nor more than 2.53gm.
- 3.3 The ball shall be made of celluloid or similar plastics and shall be white or yellow, and matt.

4 THE RACKET

- 4.1 The racket may be of any size, shape or weight.
- 4.2 The blade shall be of wood, continuous, of even thickness, flat and rigid.
- 4.3 The visible surface of each side of the blade, whether used for striking the ball or not, shall be uniformly dark coloured and matt; any trimming or binding round the edge of the blade shall not be, either wholly or partly, white or brightly reflecting.
- 4.4 A side of the blade used for striking the ball may be completely uncovered or covered over the whole of the striking surface with one of the permitted covering materials, each layer of covering being of uniform thickness.
- 4.5 An uncovered side of the blade used for striking the ball shall be either naturally dark coloured or shall be darkened in such a way as not to alter the frictional characteristics of the surface—for example, by staining and not by painting.

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- 4.6 The covering material for a side of the blade used for striking the ball may be either ordinary 'pimpled rubber' with pimples outwards, having a total thickness including adhesive of not more than 2mm, or 'sandwich rubber', with pimples inwards or outwards, having a total thickness including adhesive of not more than 4mm.
- 4.6.1 'Pimpled rubber' is a layer of non-cellular rubber, natural or synthetic, with pimples evenly distributed over its surface at a density of not less than 10/sq cm and not more than 50/sq cm.
- 4.6.2 'Sandwich rubber' is a layer of cellular rubber surfaced with a layer of pimpled rubber, the total thickness of the pimpled rubber being not more than 2 mm.
- 4.6.3 The part of the blade nearest the handle and gripped by the fingers may be covered with cork or other material for convenience of grip and is to be regarded as part of the handle.
- 4.6.4 Slight deviations from uniformity of colour or continuity of covering due to fading, wear or accidental damage, may be ignored provided they do not significantly change the characteristics of the surface.
- 4.7 Subject to the requirements of 4.3, a side of the blade not intended for striking the ball may be painted or covered with any material, but if a player strikes the ball in play with a side of the blade whose surface does not comply with the requirements of 4.4-4.6 he shall lose a point.
- 4.8 Before using a racket for the first time in a match a player shall, if so requested, show both sides of the blade to his opponent.

5 DEFINITIONS

- 5.1 A 'rally' is the period during which the ball is in play.
- 5.2 A 'let' is a rally the result of which is not scored.
- 5.3 A 'point' is a rally the result of which is scored.
- 5.4 The 'racket hand' is the hand carrying the racket.
- 5.5 The 'free hand' is the hand not carrying the racket.
- 5.6 To 'strike' is to touch with the racket, carried in the racket hand, or the racket hand below the wrist.
- 5.7 To 'volley' is to strike the ball in play when it has not yet touched the playing surface on one side of the net since last being struck from the other side.
- 5.8 The 'server' is the player due to strike the ball first in a rally.
- 5.9 The 'receiver' is the player due to strike the ball second in a rally.

6 THE ORDER OF PLAY

- 6.1 In singles, the server shall first make a good service, the receiver shall then make a good return and, thereafter, server and receiver alternately shall each make a good return.
- 6.2 In doubles, the server shall first make a good service, the receiver shall then make a good return, the partner of the server shall then make a good return, the partner of the receiver shall then make a good return and, thereafter, each player alternately in that sequence shall make a good return.

7 A GOOD SERVICE

- 7.1 Service shall begin with the ball resting on the palm of the free hand, which shall be stationary, open and flat, with the fingers together and the thumb free.
- 7.2 The free hand, while in contact with the ball in service, shall at all times be above the level of the playing surface.

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The Official Magazine

Edited by G. R. Yates

Published monthly from October to May

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- 7.3 The server shall then project the ball upwards, by hand only and without imparting spin, so that it rises from the palm of the hand within 45 degrees of the vertical.
- 7.4 As the ball is then descending from the height of its trajectory, the server shall strike it so that it touches first his own court and then, passing directly over the net or around or under the projection of the net and its supports outside the table, touches the receiver's court.
- 7.4.1 In doubles, the points of contact of the ball with the playing surface shall be the server's right half-court or centre line and then the receiver's right half-court or centre line.
- 7.4.2 If, in attempting to serve, a player fails to strike the ball while it is in play, he shall lose a point.
- 7.5 At the moment of impact of the racket on the ball in service, the ball shall be behind the end line of the server's court or an imaginary extension thereof.
- 7.6 It is the responsibility of the player to serve so that the umpire can see that he complies with the requirements of a good service.
- 7.6.1 If the umpire, because his view is obstructed by the server or his partner or for any other reason, has an element of doubt about the correctness of a player's service he may, on the first occasion in a match, interrupt play and warn the player of the appropriate requirement without awarding a point; on any subsequent occasion in the match on which the player's service is of doubtful correctness he shall not be given the benefit of any doubt but shall lose a point.
- 7.6.2 Where, however, there is a clear failure to comply with the requirements for a good service no warning should be given and a point should be awarded against the server.
- 7.7 Exceptionally, strict observance of the prescribed method of service may be waived where the umpire is notified, before play begins, that compliance is prevented by physical disability.

8 A GOOD RETURN

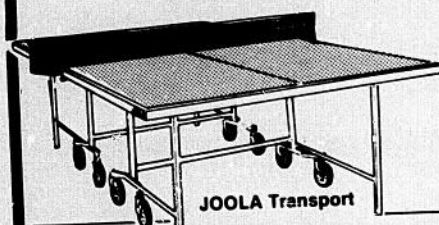
- 8.1 The ball, having been served or returned in play, shall be struck so that it passes directly over the net or around or under the projection of the net and its supports outside the table and touches the opponent's court, except that:
- 8.1.1 if the ball, having been served or returned in play, returns with its own impetus over the net it may be struck so that it touches directly the opponent's court;
- 8.1.2 if the ball, in passing over or around the net, touches the net or its supports, it shall be considered to have passed directly.

9 IN PLAY

- 9.1 The ball is in play from the last moment at which it is stationary on the palm of the server's free hand before being projected in service until:
- 9.1.1 it has, except in service, touched each court alternately without having been struck intermediately;
- 9.1.2 it has touched one court twice consecutively;
- 9.1.3 it has been volleyed;
- 9.1.4 it has been struck with a side of the racket blade having an illegal surface;
- 9.1.5 it has touched a player, or anything he wears or carries, other than his racket or his racket hand below the wrist;
- 9.1.6 it has touched any object other than the net, its supports or those referred to above;

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- 9.1.7 it has been struck by a player more than once consecutively;
- 9.1.8 it has, in a doubles service, touched the left half-court of the server or receiver;
- 9.1.9 it has, in doubles, been struck by a player out of sequence, except where there has been a genuine error in playing order;
- 9.1.10 It has, under the Expedite System, been returned by thirteen successive good returns of the receiving player or pair.

10 A LET

- 10.1 The rally shall be a let:
 - 10.1.1 if the ball served, in passing over or around the net, touches it or its supports, provided the service is otherwise good or is volleyed by the receiver or his partner;
 - 10.1.2 if a service is delivered when the receiver or his partner is not ready, except that a player may not be considered unready if he or his partner attempts to strike the ball;
 - 10.1.3 if, owing to an accident outside his control, a player fails to make a good service or a good return or otherwise infringes a Law;
 - 10.1.4 if it is interrupted for correction of an error in playing order or ends;
 - 10.1.5 if it is interrupted for introduction of the Expedite System;
 - 10.1.6 if it is interrupted for warning a player for a service of doubtful correctness.

11 A POINT

- 11.1 Unless the rally is a let, a player shall lose a point:
 - 11.1.1 if he fails to make a good service;
 - 11.1.2 if he fails to make a good return;
 - 11.1.3 if he volleys the ball;
 - 11.1.4 if he strikes the ball with a side of the racket blade having an illegal surface;
 - 11.1.5 if he, or anything he wears or carries, touches the ball in play before it has passed over the end line or side line not yet having touched the playing surface on his side of the net since being struck by his opponent;
 - 11.1.6 if he, or anything he wears or carries, moves the playing surface while the ball is in play;
 - 11.1.7 if his free hand touches the playing surface while the ball is in play;
 - 11.1.8 if he, or anything he wears or carries, touches the net or its supports while the ball is in play;
 - 11.1.9 if, in doubles, he strikes the ball out of proper sequence, except where there has been a genuine error in playing order;
 - 11.1.10 if, under the Expedite System, his service and twelve successive good returns of the serving player or pair are each followed by good returns of the receiving player or pair.

12 A GAME

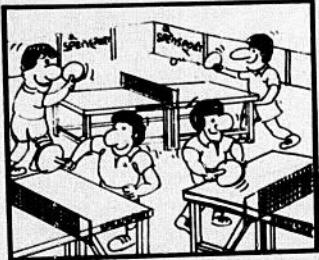
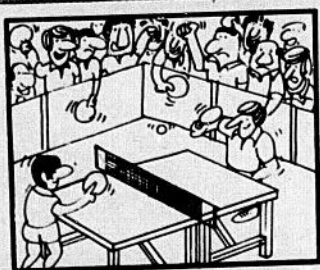
- 12.1 A game shall be won by the player or pair first scoring 21 points unless both players or pairs have scored 20 points, when the winner shall be the player or pair first scoring two points more than the opposing player or pair.

13 A MATCH

- 13.1 A match shall consist of one game, the best of three games or the best of five games.

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- 13.2 Play shall be continuous throughout, except that any player shall be entitled to claim an interval of not more than five minutes between the third and fourth games of a match and of not more than one minute between any other successive games of a match.

14 THE CHOICE OF ENDS AND SERVICE

- 14.1 The choice of ends and the right to serve or receive first in a match shall be decided by toss.
- 14.2 The winner of the toss may:
- 14.2.1 choose to serve or receive first, when the loser shall have the choice of ends;
- 14.2.2 choose an end, when the loser shall have the right to choose to serve or receive first;
- 14.2.3 require the loser to make the first choice.
- 14.3 In doubles, the pair who have the right to serve first in any game shall decide which partner shall do so.
- 14.3.1 In the first game of a match, the opposing pair shall then decide which partner will receive first.
- 14.3.2 In subsequent games of the match, the first receiver will be established automatically to correspond with the choice of server.

15 THE CHANGE OF ENDS

- 15.1 The player or pair who started at one end in a game shall start at the other end in the immediately subsequent game, and so on, until the end of the match.
- 15.2 In the last possible game of a match, the players or pairs shall change ends when first either player or pair reaches the score of 10.

16 THE CHANGE OF SERVICE

- 16.1 In singles, after five points the receiver shall become the server, and so on, until the end of the game, or the score 20-20, or the introduction of the Expedite System.
- 16.2 In doubles:
- 16.2.1 the first five services shall be delivered by the selected partner of the pair who have the right to serve and shall be received by the appropriate partner of the opposing pair;
- 16.2.2 the second five services shall be delivered by the receiver of the first five services and shall be received by the partner of the first server;
- 16.2.3 the third five services shall be delivered by the partner of the first server and shall be received by the partner of the first receiver;
- 16.2.4 the fourth five services shall be delivered by the partner of the first receiver and shall be received by the first server;
- 16.2.5 the fifth five services shall be delivered and received as the first five, and so on, until the end of the game, or the score 20-20, or the introduction of the Expedite System.
- 16.3 From the score 20-20, or under the Expedite System, the sequence of serving and receiving shall be the same, but each player shall deliver only one service in turn until the end of the game.
- 16.4 The player or pair who served first in a game shall receive first in the immediately subsequent game, and so on, until the end of the match.
- 16.5 In the last possible game of a doubles match the receiving pair shall change the order of receiving when first either pair reaches the score 10.
- 16.6 In each game of a doubles match, the initial order of receiving shall be opposite to that in the immediately preceding game.

17 OUT OF ORDER OF ENDS, SERVING OR RECEIVING

- 17.1 If, by mistake, the players have not changed ends when ends should have been changed, play shall be interrupted as soon as the error is discovered and the players shall change ends, except that
- 17.1.1 if a game has been completed since the error, the error shall be ignored.
- 17.2 If, by mistake, a player serves or receives out of his turn, play shall be interrupted and shall continue with that player serving or receiving who, according to the sequence established at the beginning of the match, should be server or receiver respectively at the score that has been reached.
- 17.3 In any circumstances, all points scored before the discovery of an error shall be reckoned.

18 THE EXPEDITE SYSTEM

- 18.1 If a game is unfinished after fifteen minutes of play, the game shall be interrupted and the rest of that game, and the remaining games of the match, shall be played under the Expedite System.
- 18.2 Under the Expedite System, if the service and twelve successive good returns of the serving player or pair are each followed by good returns of the receiving player or pair, the server shall lose a point.
- 18.2.1 If the ball is in play when the game is interrupted, play shall restart with service by the player who served in the rally that was interrupted.
- 18.2.2 If the ball was not in play when the game was interrupted, play shall restart with service by the player who received in the immediately preceding rally.
- 18.3 The Expedite System may be introduced at any earlier time, from the beginning of the match up to the end of fifteen minutes of play in any game, at the request of both players or pairs.

FOLLOW TABLE TENNIS FROM
OCTOBER TO MAY WITH
TABLE TENNIS NEWS
SEE PAGE 10

HIGHLIGHTS OF E.T.T.A. HISTORY

The original Ping Pong Association, formed in 1902 to organise championships and tournaments during the early century popularity of the game, seems to have collapsed in the 1905-6 season, despite a 'boom' year in 1904. But the game went on, mainly in provincial centres remote from London, and without any governing body or overall competitions. In 1921-2, the Ping Pong Association was resuscitated. National championships were organised that season, and entries came from many parts of the country. Difficulties soon arose, though, from the trade registration of the name Ping-Pong; from a lack of accepted standard rules; and from inadequate provincial representation on the original national body. The first of these was dealt with by re-formation in 1922 under the title 'The Table Tennis Association'.

Standard playing Laws were formulated and, indeed, so successfully established that they were in use in other countries by 1926. In that year, too, a new constitution was devised, to be accepted at a National Delegate Conference on 24 April 1927. Under this new set of rules, the title 'The English Table Tennis Association' came into use for the first time.

In these early days, government was through a General Council, comprising a representative from every league (there were but 19 in 1927-8). The Council members were the electors of the Executive Committee—four officers and eight others (who had to be members of the Council)—and election was conducted by postal ballot. Additionally, there were by rule 'two representatives of the Women's Committee' elected to the Executive, though the rules did not elsewhere mention (in 1934-5) how that Committee was appointed. Two members of the Association additionally could be co-opted to the Executive. In 1936-7, the provision for representation of women on the Executive became a power to co-opt not more than three.

In the field of play, the E.T.T.A. had undertaken the staging of the World Championships for the second time in 1935 (the original 1926 event is mentioned elsewhere). The Imperial Institute and London University were used till the finals, which were staged at the Empire Pool and Sports Arena at Wembley and attracted a full house. Seventeen teams contested the Swaythling Cup—12 had been the highest previous figure, and the 1935 number was not exceeded until 1947 (18, in Paris). It was the second contest only for the Corbillon Cup, and 11 teams played—another record that stood until 1947.

Membership shot up from 102 leagues comprised of 1,654 clubs in 1934-5 to 158 leagues (2,860 clubs) in 1936-7. Great efforts were made not only to see that everyone had a chance to see the world's best in competition—with coach parties from far afield coming to the world finals and to English Open finals in succeeding years (at the new Earls Court Empress Stadium in 1936, back at Wembley in February 1937)—but also by retaining the three Hungarian world masters, Barna, Szabados and Bellak, to make extended exhibition tours each season.

An official magazine, started as a single sheet folder in 1934-5, grew into a 16-page production in 1937-8 and the following season had a minimum print order of 8,000 and a peak of 12,000 for the English Championship number. At the 1939 Annual General Meeting (held on the then traditional Cup Final day)

OFFICERS OF THE ENGLISH TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION

(Founded 24th April 1927)

President

1927-31	Hon. I. Montagu
1931-53	H. Oldroyd
1953-58	The Dowager Lady Swaythling, O.B.E.
1958-66	Hon. I. Montagu
1966-70	T. Austin Harrison
1970-73	A. K. Vint, O.B.E.
1973-	M. Goldstein, O.B.E.

Chairman

1927-29	Hon. I. Montagu
1929-32	H. M. Bunbury
1932-33	Hon. I. Montagu
1933-36	C. Corti Woodcock
1936-58	Hon. I. Montagu
1958-62	A. K. Vint, O.B.E.
1962-68	I. C. Eyles
1968-70	C. Jaschke
1970-78	C. M. Wyles, O.B.E.
1978-	T. Blunn

Deputy Chairman

1958-62	I. C. Eyles
1962-65	G. James
1965-67	N. K. Reeve
1967-68	C. Jaschke
1968-69	W. Mitton
1969-70	C. M. Wyles, O.B.E.
1970-	G. R. Yates

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1927-29	W. J. Pope
1929-30	B. L. Hookins
1930-31	R. C. Dawson
1931-58	A. K. Vint, O.B.E.
1958-78	T. Blunn
1978-	M. S. Greatrex

Hon. Secretary

1927-29	W. J. Pope
1929-30	B. L. Hookins
1930-32	D. W. Poupard
1932-33	G. W. Decker
1933-35	J. Siddron
1935-50	W. J. Pope
1950-56	A. K. Vint, O.B.E.
1956-58	D. P. Lowen

At the start of the 1958-59 season, this office became a professional appointment

General Secretary

1958-66	D. P. Lowen
1966-74	D. R. Tremayne
1974-75	E. R. Taylor
1976-	A. W. Shipley

members thought that saturation might have been reached with that sale volume—but that threepence (pre-decimal) was perhaps rather expensive.

That 1939 A.G.M. was perhaps one of the most important ever. Membership had gone on rising rapidly, helped by the biggest staging of the World Championships yet attempted in England, in January 1938, when the Royal Albert Hall was used for a week and Wembley again filled for finals. Team events each had one less participant than in 1935, but everything else had increased—and especially the public support. The following season, leagues affiliated reached 214 and their clubs numbered 4,008.

With membership at this level, the delegate constitution appropriate with a mere score of leagues was becoming questioned. The General Council was now little more than an electoral college, meeting once annually for what was mainly a progress report by the officers. County Associations were beginning to be formed, and the 1939 A.G.M. gave them formal status and authority in the E.T.T.A.'s scheme of things. And the election of the Executive Committee members was changed; eight regions were created, London and the North West to elect two Executive members each and the remaining regions one each—with Councillors voting only in respect of their own region. Junior events were added to the English Open Championships calendar—and affiliation fees were raised. From a level of 3s. 6d. per club (regardless of club size) league fees went up to 4s. 6d. for a club with a single league team and for the first time there were additional charges for additional teams. There had already been an experiment with a paid Assistant Secretary, and serious consideration was given to the need for a paid full-time Secretary.

This might have been seen as an epoch-making day's work—but shortly there was war, reforms went into suspense, and a Special Meeting had to be called to approve limited continuation of activities during hostilities. A great deal of work was done, not only to help in the maintenance of organised recreational facilities for those who were still at home, but also in providing exhibitions for forces and civil defence organisations and in raising money for the Red Cross and other charities. All this despite the loss of the old Headquarters office in Featherstone Buildings, off High Holborn, by bombing which destroyed almost all the Association's records as well.

The normal constitution was resumed in 1945-6 and the first post-war championships were held in March 1946. Again, Wembley was filled; indeed, the demand for tickets was such in the early post-war boom years that the playing pattern was re-arranged to produce finals sessions on Friday as well as Saturday, with benefits in gate receipts. A great help to this was the development of the women's game, in which England stood in the forefront (taking the Corbillon Cup, for example, in both 1947 and 1948). This meant that women's doubles, pre-war relegated to a side court or a fill-in period, now became a prime crowd-puller.

Quick to follow up this boom, England staged the World Championships yet again in 1947-8, this time at the Wembley arena throughout. It was perhaps England's most successful year in the individual events, since she provided the winners in Men's Singles and Women's Doubles, the runner-up in Women's Singles, and one of the losing finalists in both the Women's and the Men's Doubles.

In 1947-8 there was also the first full season of the County Championships; before the war, there had been only a limited scale competition in the Midlands and North. Administration began to settle into its pre-war rhythm,

**TABLE ILLUSTRATING GROWTH OF
ENGLISH TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION**

Year	No. of leagues	No. of clubs attached to leagues	Estimated number of members
1927/28	19	—	—
1928/29	21	—	—
1929/30	23	—	—
1930/31	32	588	10,000
1931/32	38	714	15,000
1932/33	55	931	20,000
1933/34	71	1,253	24,000
1934/35	102	1,654	30,000
1935/36	121	1,800	35,000
1936/37	158	2,860	40,000
1937/38	206	3,700	65,000
1938/39	214	4,008	75,000
1939/45	Although the Association functioned during these years, no official records were kept.		
1945/46	110	2,200	35,000
1946/47	178	3,500	45,000
1947/48	236	5,000	75,000
1948/49	259	5,285	110,000
1949/50	298	6,294	115,000
1950/51	309	6,879	130,000
1951/52	328	7,183	145,000
1952/53	343	7,447	170,000
1953/54	342	7,197	170,000
1954/55	348	7,207	170,000
1955/56	347	7,142	170,000
1956/57	340	6,931	170,000
1957/58	325	6,888	170,000
1958/59	315	6,658	170,000
1959/60	318	6,821	170,000
1960/61	305	6,557	170,000
1961/62	305	6,589	170,000
1962/63	309	6,611	172,000
1963/64	302	6,917	175,000
1964/65	309	6,995	177,000
1965/66	315	7,413	182,000
1966/67	316	7,534	186,000
1967/68	317	7,790	190,000
1968/69	330	8,180	195,000
1969/70	336	8,357	198,000
1970/71	323	8,340	198,000
1971/72	334	8,496	200,000
1972/73	324	8,465	200,000
1973/74	329	8,390	200,000
1974/75	318	8,034	200,000
1975/76	311	7,904	200,000
1976/77	307	7,735	200,000
1977/78	313	8,119	200,000

in offices in Victoria Street rented from the Amateur Boxing Association, though the appointment of a paid organising secretary did not work well and ended early in 1948.

In 1949, a Committee was set up to establish standards and qualifying tests for umpires, and the County Umpire scheme was introduced in July 1950—a scheme that provided the model for at least a score of other Associations, and remains the foundation of the system in England today.

In the 1949-50 season, the official magazine, which had resumed post-war in an octavo size, was restored to its pre-war quarto format. Circulation was reported as 6,000 monthly. The A.B.A. needed all its rooms because of its own expansion, and new offices were taken in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square. The first discussions of possible government grant for training coaches took place and, in readiness for the 1950-51 season, one of the secretarial staff became the first Administrative Secretary. Her staff, then and for several seasons, amounted to one full-time and one part-time typist.

In April 1951, the first coaches' training course took place and in 1952, the National Coaching Scheme was launched, though still without the official financial help that had been hoped for. In April 1952, the Association's 25th anniversary had been celebrated. And in the jubilee season that followed, England won the Swaythling Cup.

In September 1953, the first Umpires' Handbook was issued, forerunner of the international booklet now used. And in the following spring, the World Championships made their fifth visit to London. Eight days had sufficed in 1948, but now Wembley was needed from 5 April (when Swaythling Cup preliminaries were played) until 14 April. Overall attendance reached 30,000.

The 1954 A.G.M. abolished the General Council, which had outlived its usefulness. The following season saw the first Basic Coaching Awards made. The dignity of Life Member was created in 1955, and the following year the grade of National Umpire was established. In 1957, the E.T.T.A. appointed its first Press Officer and its first Archive Librarian—both honorary—and in 1958-9 its first professional General Secretary. In 1959, the A.G.M. was moved from Cup Final day and has since normally clashed with the last day of Wimbledon.

The attendance at English Open Championships held at Wembley had been between 10,400 and 14,150 in the early post-war years, but was little more than 7,000 in 1955 and 1957, and only around 5,000 in 1958 and 1959. The decision to leave Wembley was inevitable. For the next two years, the event was held at the Royal Albert Hall, but with gates around 2,000 the financial results were far from good. In 1962, Brighton was the venue for the first time, and so has remained in most subsequent years.

In 1960, financial support from the Department of Education and Science at last became available for the training of coaches, and the honorary Director of Coaching took on the post on a professional basis. The same year, the first English Closed Championships were held, whilst in 1962-3 team events were added to the English Open programme.

In 1961, the Executive set up a small independent Commission to 'examine the factors affecting the development of table tennis in England, including play and players, organisation at all levels and public presentation, and to make recommendations as to practical measures for the betterment of the game.' The Commission's Report ('Table Tennis Today and Tomorrow'), presented in June 1963, made 78 recommendations of varying signifi-

cance. Not all proved acceptable—the proposal that more active players should pay personal affiliation fees, for example, was totally rejected.

Perhaps the most important change put forward, adopted at a January 1964 Special General Meeting, replaced the National Executive Committee (by then grown to 18, with three elected officers, 12 regionally elected members, and three nationally contested seats, one reserved for a woman). A new National Council was set up, comprised of three elected officers and one delegate from each county. The Council was to elect four of its number to serve with the officers as the Management Committee. This system, first followed for 1964-5, stood almost unchanged until 1978. An interesting detail, still standing, is that, at General Meetings, the county will normally cast the votes of all its member leagues, but any individual league may choose to attend in the person of its own representative and to cast its own votes if it wishes.

In 1963-4, government financial support was extended towards office and administrative costs for the first time. In 1964, the Headquarters office moved to the C.C.P.R.'s building at Park Crescent, W1. During the next two years, the focus of the Association's endeavour was the European Championships, held at Wembley in 1966, successfully in all but spectator attendance and financial out turn. The English Open Championships were not held in this season.

In 1967, the European League was launched, and England took its place in the premier division. The following year, there was the first official participation by ETTA umpires in an event abroad. Starts were made with plans for grading tournaments and for qualifying tournament referees.

In 1970 and 1971, the Crystal Palace Sports Centre was the English Open Championships venue, but the Brighton series was resumed in 1972 and has since continued with only one interruption—for a visit to Teesside in 1976.

In the summer of 1972, the office moved again—to Hastings. The Coaching Panel system was established, and qualifications for National Referees and Tournament Referees were awarded. In October 1973, a paid Development Officer was appointed; and by 1974 the staff complement included a General Secretary, Development Officer, Administrative Secretary, assistant to the Admin Secretary, and three fulltime secretaries, in addition to a National Trainer and three National Coaches. The work of this staff—as well as the Association's many volunteer helpers—became from then on more and more dominated by preparation for the 1977 World Championships, held in the new National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

FOLLOW TABLE TENNIS FROM
OCTOBER TO MAY WITH
TABLE TENNIS NEWS
SEE PAGE 10

THE ITTF STORY

The foundation of the International Table Tennis Federation took place in 1926. It was started in Berlin, by the initiative of Dr. Georg Lehmann, then President of the Deutscher Tisch-Tennis Bund (the D.T.T.B.), and completed at the first Congress in London the following December.

At the time I was both President and Chairman of the Table Tennis Association in England and all of 22 years old. I had held this office since we had been founded on the afternoon we dissolved the Ping Pong Association, and I had been stuck in the chair as fall-guy, at the age of 17. We were just in the throes of re-organising our constitution under the influence of Hon. Gen. Sec. W. J. (Bill) Pope and renaming ourselves the *English (E.) T.T.A.*

Up to then there had been matches between neighbours, as England and Wales, but nothing else we were aware of on the international field, except that the previous summer an invitation had come from Berlin to our then English champion, P. N. Nanda (we thought of him in those days as an Indian but he came from what is now Pakistan) to take part in a tournament where, by lawn tennis scoring, he had wiped out the opposition—or so we heard—in love sets.

Well, at the E.T.T.A. we now got a further invitation from Dr. Lehmann, an official welcome to send players to an event in January. Most of the committee were against accepting because the date coincided with our annual match v. Wales—which was deemed in that period to be much more important—and our best players would all be expected there, but Bill Pope and I considered it a chance of progress not to be missed. So we got E.C. approval to assemble a scratch party. Bill, who had been chosen for the Wales match (to come with us he passed up his only chance, as it turned out, of an international cap) and the veteran G. J. Ross were our stars; three lads came from Unity House (the National Union of Railwaymen HQ), Bill's team in the London League; and I brought up the rear. Remember that in those bygone days there were no 'expenses paid' adventures. All the heroes had to pay their own whack.

The less said about our performance the better. When we got to Berlin we found not only good German players but a good Austrian and some very good Hungarians. Nevertheless, our rubber rackets, Bill Pope's penholder forehand bash, George Ross's backhand flick and the underspin sidespin of Haddon, one of the N.U.R. lads, impressed the Hungarian Masters, so that they—who had hitherto thought rubber only a fad of their home youngsters—adopted rubber rackets at once afterwards and carried all before them with these when they got to London. So our sacrificial-lamb role probably did forward Table Tennis history a bit anyway.

However, unexpectedly to us, it turned out that far-sighted Dr. Lehmann had had what was to prove a much more important plan in mind than just the tournament. This was nothing less than a get-together to start an International Federation.

I take details to help my memory from the account in the D.T.T.B. official paper *Tennis und Golf*, No. 3, p 48, headed 'Preparations toward the Founding of an International Federation'. The meeting took place on January 15 at the Clubhouse of the Tennis Club 1900 Berlin *Gelb-Weiss*. Present were Bill Pope, George Ross and yours truly for England; Dr. Jacobi and Mechlovits for Hungary; young Freudenheim for Austria; Dr. Lehmann, Fritz Gruber (General Secretary of the D.T.T.B.), Fritz Zinn, H. G. Lindenstaedt and K.

Wilhelm for Germany. I rather fancy, though, that Dr. Carl Linde of Sweden turned up also before the end and that we had a letter from Czechoslovakia too, but I am not sure. The position was a little dicey. Few, if any, of us had authority to commit our respective associations to anything, but we were all of one mind that the chance must not be missed and we must go as far as we possibly could without being repudiated when we got home. So we quieted our consciences by making our discussions 'provisional' and then went full steam ahead.

We decided to form a provisional I.T.T.F. and include as founder-members all who applied before June. Gruber was to be the Hon. Secretary pro tem. Hungary to draft a constitution. A (provisional) invitation issued by the English representatives to a tournament in London for what was then thought of as being a European Championships at the end of that year was accepted, and it was agreed to hold the full foundation meeting (the *konstituierende Versammlung*) the Sunday following these. (In extending this invitation the English representatives were animated by a spirit of mortification at their losses and pride in what they expected to achieve at home! They hoped that with their best players and on their home ground they would show 'em when December came but this didn't quite happen. However, that is quite another story.) Playing plans for the Championships were discussed; the rules were to be those drafted in England which everybody was using already, having somehow received their own copies of them (although, to our shame, they were not yet fully implemented at that time throughout the length and breadth of England itself); a men's team event and men's and women's individual events were to be included. To our (English) surprise inclusion of doubles was insisted on. (At that time, although doubles stood in the English rules, and the other Associations had taken them from us and liked them, we English didn't!) In addition, Utopian schemes were discussed—as they always are at such gatherings—for avoiding future date clashes and a greetings telegram was sent to Wales.

So ends chapter one of the foundation. Chapter two duly took place in December at the 'London Congress'. The provisional invitation to this for which Bill and I had stuck our necks out was, eventually, confirmed. But not until after several rows in our committee in England when we got home, various prudent and sagacious members of our E.C. being, no doubt quite rightly, appalled at the magnitude of the enterprise and the risks being taken. It was touch and go, and in the end the majority agreed only on condition the President (this author) pledged himself to cover losses. (When these were counted up later, it took his entire inheritance from his grandfather to cover them—exactly £300—it seemed to him then like the National Debt.)

Incidentally, the (provisional) Federation acquired its first trophy before we started—my mother (Lady Swaythling—a keen if elementary player) presented the since famous 'Swaythling Cup' for the team championship. I remember my father taking me into his bank's bullion vaults to choose it, and the rows of gleaming silver. We did the tournament pretty well in style, with the play held in the old Memorial Hall at Farringdon Street, first floor; special stands put in by Beck & Pollitzer to hold several hundreds of spectators; a posh champagne party for diplomats to do the draw beforehand; and the general press at last paying some attention to our sport, even *The Times* sending its correspondent to the finals.

Excitements extended beyond the week of play, because of an unforeseen tie between Austria and Hungary in the team championship. The play-off

had to be held over to Monday (which added to the cost of course). Nevertheless, it was in a relaxed mood that we met in my father's library at the family house at 28 Kensington Court, London W8, on Sunday 12 December 1926, the pre-arranged date. (Who could not be relaxed in those leather-bound soft-upholstered armchairs?) Participating in the Championships had been Hungary, Austria, England, India (represented by temporary residents in England, mostly from the Indian Students Hostel but also the two Fyzee brothers, Davis Cup playing medical men), Wales, Czechoslovakia, Germany and one player each from Sweden and Denmark. All except the last-named were represented, I think, at the Congress. However, the time for confirming original membership was extended again to the following June (1927) so that in the end all nine ranked as founder-members. Ivor Montagu presided, partly as a compliment to the hosts, partly because he could speak both the then-used languages (English and German) and partly, no doubt, because of the dreamy effect of those comfortable chairs. All went swimmingly. The delegates this time mostly had instructions and could take decisions. Constitution was adopted. Laws. (Only one strange thing here: the Hungarians—who included Davis Cup player Kehrling as a delegate—pressed for, and obtained, leave to retain lawn tennis scoring as a method experimentally alternative to 21-up; at the Congress following all unanimously agreed to drop it—L.T. sets, as equivalent to games of 21 up, took far too long, the average winning total becomes 30 to 35 points). The 'European Championships', just nearly completed, were retrospectively designated 'World Championships'. (We were obviously growing bolder and, anyway, with India in, it was more appropriate.) Women's doubles (not played that year) were to be added in future. (A Women's team event—on the fully justified demand of Marcel Corbillon of France—was eventually added only in 1934.) Yours truly was elected chairman of the Advisory Committee (the office has since become President and the Committee a Council) and joint English and German secretaries for the next year were appointed from Wales and Czechoslovakia. The Far East, represented by Japan, was eventually brought in by a visit by my mother with up-to-date rule books, equipment and rackets (including one of sponge I was already using) only two years later.

My own stint, so lightly embarked on, turned out to spread over the subsequent 40 years, and no-one—I am sure least of all I—will sing, in the famous words of the English music hall coster's song, 'It ain't been a day too much'.

However, at least we now have more associations affiliated than any other racket sport.

This success story perhaps owes something to the special approach with which Table Tennis, unburdened by old attitudes, has been able to tackle freshly some of the more intractable organisational problems besetting international sport.

One: for a long time at international level all participants were defined as 'players'—there was no mention of professional or amateur status in the international rules; all our own competitions open to players of all associations, and international matches, must still accept without such distinctions all qualified nominations by the respective associations. For domestic play, and for visiting players when not so nominated, the disciplinary regulations of the home association have to be observed. This removed, throughout all our building-up period, the temptation to pretence or hypocrisy in such matters and ground for dispute between associations with different social

customs or preferences. (Now that Table Tennis has been accepted for Olympic status, if any qualified Association wishes particular players to be eligible for eventual entry to Olympic competition it will have to ensure that their careers and activities conform to the applicable I.O.C. amateur definitions, of course, but that is another matter and by now the Federation should have experience enough to cope with any complication successfully.)

Two: a qualification for Federation membership by associations is that they must conduct 'the sport in their territory in such a way as to enable participation in it of all their inhabitants without distinction of colour, race or creed'. This is only logical, since how otherwise can they claim to be fully representative of the inhabitants of the territory concerned? With slight modifications of wording this rule has been enforced without challenge for over 40 years.

Three: the member associations are not called 'national' but defined as de facto Table Tennis 'organisations . . . of any area generally regarded as constituting a national, cultural, historical or other unity'. This removes from the sports organisers a responsibility with which they should never be faced, that of deciding in particular instances precisely what is a nation or state, a question more appropriate to disputation of diplomats. Together with prohibition of the use of flags and anthems at World Championships, this makes insistence on friendship between sportsmen rather than public ritual tribute to political entities the requirement for participation in world events.

Of course such measures have not, and cannot be expected to, isolate the game entirely from the storms and turmoils current in the world but they have helped to reduce their impact.

Ivor Montagu

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL SUCCESSES

This list records English winners of World and European Championships. Runners-up are included in respect of senior team and singles championships only.

World Championships

1928/29	F. J. Perry	Winner, Men's Singles
1937/38	Miss W. Woodhead	Winner Mixed Doubles (with L. Bellak of Hungary)
1938-39	R. Bergmann	Winner Men's Singles
1938/39	G. V. Barna/R. Bergmann	Winners Men's Doubles
1946/47	England Women's Team (M. Knott*, E. Blackburn, V. Dace, M. Franks)	Winners Corbillon Cup
1946/47	Miss E. Blackburn	Runner-up Women's Singles
1947/48	England Women's Team (M. Knott†, D. Beregi, M. Franks, E. Steventon, V. S. Thomas)	Winners Corbillon Cup
1947/48	R. Bergmann	Winner Men's Singles
1947/48	Mrs. V. S. Thomas	Runner-up Women's Singles
1947/48	Miss M. Franks/Mrs. V. S. Thomas	Winners Women's Doubles

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World Championships—continued

1948/49	J. A. Leach	Winner Men's Singles
1949/50	R. Bergmann	Winner Men's Singles
1949/50	Miss D. Beregi	Winner Women's Doubles (with H. Elliott of Scotland)
1950/51	J. A. Leach	Winner Men's Singles
1950/51	Miss D. Rowe/Miss R. Rowe	Winners Women's Doubles
1952/53	England Men's Team (A. Haydon*, R. Bergmann, B. Kennedy, J. Leach, A. Simons)	Winners Swaythling Cup
1953/54	Miss D. Rowe/Miss R. Rowe	Winners Women's Doubles
1956/57	Miss A. Haydon	Runner-up Women's Singles

European Championships

1958	England Women's Team (V. Barna†, A. Haydon, D. Rowe)	Winners Rumania Cup
1958	Miss A. Haydon	Runner-up Women's Singles
1960	England Women's Team (V. Barna†, D. Rowe, K. Best)	Runners-up Rumania Cup
1962	England Women's Team (L. Adams†, D. Rowe, M. Shannon, L. Bell)	Runners-up Rumania Cup
1962	Miss D. Rowe	Runner-up Women's Singles
1962	Miss M. Shannon/ Miss D. Rowe	Winners Women's Doubles
1964	England Women's Team (R. Crayden†, D. Rowe, M. Shannon, I. Ogus, L. Bell)	Winners Rumania Cup
1964	Miss M. Shannon/ Miss D. Rowe	Winners Women's Doubles
1976	England Women's Team (B. Merrett†, J. Hammersley, L. Howard, C. Knight)	Runners-up Rumania Cup
1976	Mrs. J. Hammersley	Winner Women's Singles
1976	Mrs. J. Hammersley/Miss L. Howard	Winners Women's Doubles
1978	England Men's Team (P. Simpson†, D. Douglas, P. Day, N. Jarvis, J. Hilton, M. Crimmins)	Runners-up Hungary Cup
1978	Mrs. J. Hammersley	Runner-up Women's Singles

European Youth Championships

1955	Miss W. Bates/Miss J. Fielder	Winners Girls' Doubles
1973	D. Douglas	Runner-up Boys' Singles
1973	D. Douglas/Miss L. Howard	Winners Mixed Doubles
1976	P. Day	Runner-up Boys' Singles
1976	P. Day/A. Barden	Winners Boys' Doubles

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ENGLAND INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

This list includes players who have represented England in at least one senior international match up to and including the season 1977/78. As some names occur more than once, the following notes on relationships may be of interest:

Those named Baker, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Cohen, Jones, Martin, Merrett, Seaman and Wright are not related. J. Rogers is unrelated to C. and Miss K. Rogers

P. and Miss V. L. Bromfield, G. R. and Miss J. Harrower, A. A. and Miss A. S. Haydon are father and daughter in each case.

A. A. and Miss M. E. Haydon, C. and Miss K. Rogers and P. and Miss Y. J. Williams are brother and sister in each case. E. W. and J. K. Hyde, and E. J., P. U. and R. M. Rumjahn are brothers. Misses D. L. and D. M. Emdin, Miss L. and S. Howard and Misses D. and R. Rowe are sisters in each case, the last named being twins.

Women players who first gained international selection before marriage but continued as internationals after marriage are listed in their unmarried names; their married names are shown in brackets.

† indicates that the player is reported as deceased

Adams, L. G.
Allcock, R.
†Allwright, C. W.
Amies, Mrs. H.
Armstrong, M.
Astill, Miss P.
Atkinson, W.
Attree, Miss C.
Baddeley, D.
Baker, R.
†Baker, Miss Y. J.
Barden, A.
†Barna, V.
Barnes, G. C.
Barnes, Miss L. R. M.
Bartholomew, Miss J.
Beazley, Miss G. M.
Bell, Miss L. (Radford)
Belsten, G.
Bennett, H. A.
Beregi, Miss D.
Bergl, H. B. W.
†Bergmann, R.
†Bernstein, B.
Berry, Miss M. S.
Berry, R. H.
Best, Miss C. K.
Blackbourn, Miss E. F.
Blatchford, V. H.
Booker, Mrs. F.
†Bowyer, L.
†Bromfield, P.
Bromfield, Miss V. L.
Brook, A. D.

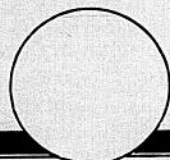
Brown, A. C.
Brown A. R. F.
Brumwell, B. F.
Bubley, E.
†Bull, C. H.
Buris, F. J.
Burn, B.
Burton, Miss M.
Burridge, D. C.
Carrington, J. H.
†Carrington, Mrs. M. A.
†Carris, A. F.
Casofsky, B.
Clayton, A.
Cohen, L.
†Cohen, M.
Collett, Miss M.
Collier, Mrs. H.
Cooke, H. C.
Corn, L.
Cowan, M. J.
Craigie, K. R.
Craggs, S. T.
Crayden, R. J.
Creamer, D. O.
Crimmins, M.
†Cromwell, F.
Crosby, Mrs. J.
†Crouch, B. E.
Cumberbatch, Mrs. M.
Dace, Miss V. S. (Thomas)
Davies, C.
Dawes, C. W.
Dawn, T. S.

Dawson, R. C.
Day, P.
†Decker, G. W.
Densham, J. T.
Devereux, L. N.
†Donaldson, A.
Doolan, Miss R.
Douglas, D.
Eckersley, N.
Emdin, Miss D. L.
†Emdin, Miss D. M.
Emery, E.
Ewbank, T.
Farris, L. S. E.
Fielder, Miss J. E.
Filby, E. J.
†Findon, E.
Foulis, D.
Franks, Miss M. E. J.
Fry, Miss M. G.
Gibbs, S.
Goodman, E. G.
Griffin, R. E.
Gunnion, R. E.
Hales, H. J.
†Hardman, E.
Harrison, I. O.
†Harrower, G. R.
Harrower, Miss J.
Haslam, O.
†Haydon, A. A.
Haydon, Miss A. S.
Haydon, Miss M. E.
Head, J. E.
Heaps, Miss J.
Hemmings, Miss P. (Piddock)
Heppell, Miss M.
Hession, Miss S.
Hewitt, W.
Hilton, J.
Hinchliff, R.
Hindmarsh, C.
Hodgkinson, Miss P. M.
Hodson, E. R.
Hollingsworth, T.
Holt, Mrs. L. M.
†Hooking, B. L.
House, D. A.
Howard, Miss L.
Howard, Miss S.
Hurlock, K. I.
Hutchings, Mrs. L.
Hyde, E. W.
Hyde, J. K.
Hydes, A.
Ingber, J.
Ingram, Miss J.

Isaacs, Miss B.
Jacobson, S.
Jarvis, N.
Johns, M.
Jones, Miss H. M.
Jones, R. D.
Jordan, Miss D.
Joyce, J.
Kaffell, D.
Kennedy, B. H.
Knight, Miss C.
Lawrence, K.
Land, Miss W. H.
Landry, L. F.
†Lawes, F. S. B.
Leach, J. A.
Lentle, Mrs. I.
Lewis, J. W.
Lindsay, A. G. St. C.
Lisle, Miss S.
Litten, R. F.
Liverton, E. M.
Lowe, J. W.
Ludi, Miss M.
Lurie, H.
McCree, Mrs. J.
Malley, Miss E.
Marshall, G. W.
Martin, Mrs. H.
Martin, Miss P. (Meisel)
Mase, C. G.
Melnick, A.
Merrett, B. R.
Merrett, K. A.
Millbank, Miss B. E.
Miles, Mrs. C.
Millar, A. G.
Miller, D. A.
Moreton, R.
Mortimer, Miss P.
Moser, Miss P.
Neale, D.
Newey, Miss D.
Norris, Miss N.
Nye, E. G.
Ogus, Miss I.
Osborne, Miss M.
Patterson, Miss V. M.
Perry, F. J.
Piddock, A. R.
Piper, Miss M.
Pollitt, Miss A.
Poole, W.
Price, Miss F. E.
Proffitt, S.
Ransome, A.
Raybould, R. F.

Reay, E.
Rhodes, A.
Rich, G.
Rimer, R. S.
Roberts, Miss J.
Rogers, C.
Rogers, J.
Rogers, Miss K.
Rook, Miss J.
Rosen, H.
†Ross, G. J.
Rowe, Miss D.
Rowe, Miss R. (Cornett)
Rumjahn, E. J.
Rumjahn, P. U.
Rumjahn, R. M.
Scott-Hall, Mrs. M. R.
Seaman, C. A.
Seaman, Miss Y. J.
†Sears, T. E.
Sewell, C.
Shalson, H.
Shannon, Miss M. (Wright)
Sharman, R. L.
Shead, P. J.
Shepherd, A. M.
Shirley, Miss J. (Hammersley)
Shuttle, M.
Silto, J.
Simons, A. W. C.
Smith, Miss K. (Mathews)
Somerville, Miss A. B.
Stanley, K.

Stead, Mrs. D. A.
Stevenson, Miss A.
Steventon, Miss E.
†Stilwell, A. E.
Scott, Miss W. I.
Stevens, R. J.
†Swann, J. W.
Symonds, M.
Taft, Miss A.
Tanner, C.
Tapper, E.
Taylor, T.
†Thompson, J.
Thornhill, M. H.
Todd, L. J.
Tucker, W.
Venner, H. T.
Waite, A.
Walker, J.
Warren, C.
Wheaton, Miss C.
Wilde, F. H. D.
Williams, P.
Williams, Miss Y. J.
†Wilmott, A. J.
Winn, Miss J.
Witt, Miss K.
Wood, Miss A.
Woodcock, G.
Woodhead, Miss W.
Woods, E.
Wright, B. D.
Wright, Miss E. E.



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RULES

(as at 9th July 1978)

1 NAME

The Association shall be called the English Table Tennis Association.

2 INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

The Association shall be affiliated to the International Table Tennis Federation.

3 OBJECTS

The objects of the Association shall be as follows:

- 3.1 To lay down and secure the adoption of uniform laws of the game of Table Tennis in England and to act as the legislative authority.
- 3.2 To decide all doubtful or disputed questions as to the laws and all matters relating to the game in England.
- 3.3 To act as the sole controlling and governing body and generally to promote and encourage the playing, development and organisation of the game of Table Tennis in England.
- 3.4 To apply solely to the promotion of the foregoing objects all income and property of the Association from whatever source derived.

4 DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 The following words and phrases shall throughout the Rules and Regulations of the Association have the meaning assigned to them by this Rule.
 - 4.1.1 affiliated club: a club in membership of a Local League.
 - 4.1.2 affiliated player: any player who is either a Directly Affiliated Individual or in membership of an affiliated body.
 - 4.1.3 Cadet: a person under 14 years of age on the preceding 30th June.
 - 4.1.4 casual vacancy: any vacancy which exists at a time when the normal procedure prescribed by the Rules for filling it cannot operate.
 - 4.1.5 Directly Affiliated Club: a club which pays an affiliation fee direct to the E.T.T.A., whether or not also in membership of a Local League.
 - 4.1.6 Directly Affiliated Individual: an individual who pays an affiliation fee direct to the E.T.T.A., whether or not also a member of a Directly Affiliated Club or of a club in membership of a Local League.
 - 4.1.7 division: a unit of a league which contains a number of teams competing against each other.
 - 4.1.8 General Secretary: for the purposes of these Rules this shall include any person designated by the National Council to fulfil the functions of General Secretary.
 - 4.1.9 Good Standing, Organisation in: an organisation which has been given official recognition by the E.T.T.A. under Rule 5.2, being EITHER an organisation which is not a Table Tennis organisation, but under whose auspices Table Tennis is played, OR a Table Tennis organisation or competition which is not of a type mentioned in Rule 5.1.
 - 4.1.10 Junior: a person under 17 years of age on the preceding 30th June.
 - 4.1.11 Local League: any organisation or association which runs a competition between teams from clubs in a particular locality. Except where specifically excluded Local League includes Youth League.

- 4.1.12 Member: any person mentioned in Rule 5.1 or any official, player or other member of a body mentioned in Rule 5.1, or of a club in membership of or affiliated to such a body.
- 4.1.13 Permit Member: a member of the Association duly registered under the provisions of Rule 30.3 and the Permit Members Regulations in Appendix A.
- 4.1.14 School Club: a club the membership of which is restricted to school children.
- 4.1.15 Season: the period commencing the day after completion of an Annual General Meeting and ending on the day when the next Annual General Meeting is completed.
- 4.1.16 Summer League: a Local League which does not run any league competition during any part of the period October to March.
- 4.1.17 Veteran: a person 40 years of age or over on the preceding 30th June.
- 4.1.18 Youth Club: a club which is certified by a Local Education Authority Youth Committee to be a youth club or accepted by the National Council as a youth club.
- 4.1.19 Youth League: a league the membership of which is restricted to persons under 21 years of age and consisting entirely of Youth Clubs or of Youth Clubs and School Clubs.
- 4.2.1 Where the context so permits the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine.
- 4.2.2 Where the context so permits the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

5 CONSTITUTION

- 5.1 The Association shall consist of:
 - 5.1.1 President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Life Members and duly elected and appointed officers.
 - 5.1.2 County Associations.
 - 5.1.3 Affiliated Local Leagues, Directly Affiliated Clubs and Directly Affiliated Individuals.
- 5.2 Other organisations may be accepted into Good Standing at the discretion of the National Council.

6 AFFILIATION

- 6.1 Eligibility: The normal unit of affiliation shall be the Local League but a club or individual may also be accepted into affiliation.
- 6.2 Application for First Affiliation or Affiliation after lapse.
 - 6.2.1 Every applicant for affiliation to the Association for the first time or after a lapse shall complete the current application form and shall sign it on behalf of himself or of the league or club for which the application is being made.
 - 6.2.2 The completed application form shall be sent to the E.T.T.A. General Secretary.
 - 6.2.3 County Association consultation.
 - 6.2.3.1 The General Secretary shall forthwith send a copy of the application form to the appropriate County Association (if any) which shall send its observations to the E.T.T.A. within 28 days.
 - 6.2.4 Determination of Application.
 - 6.2.4.1 After the expiration of the period of 28 days mentioned in Rule 6.2.3.1 every application for affiliation shall be granted or refused by the Management Committee which shall have the power to refuse without giving reasons.

- 6.2.4.2 An applicant may appeal to the National Council against refusal by the Management Committee, refusal being deemed if the Management Committee has not granted the application within 56 days of its submission.

- 6.3 Renewal of affiliation.
 - Unless the National Council resolve that the procedure laid down by Rules 6.2 to 6.2.4.2 shall apply in a particular case, renewal of affiliation shall be effected by sending the appropriate renewal form direct to the E.T.T.A. General Secretary, and payment of the appropriate Affiliation Fees in due course.

- 6.4 Cessation of Affiliation.

- 6.4.1 Every Local League, Directly Affiliated Club and Directly Affiliated Individual shall be deemed to remain affiliated until—

- 6.4.1.1 Affiliation Fees due to the E.T.T.A. are unpaid on the 30th April in any season, or

- 6.4.1.2 Affiliation is terminated by the Local League, Directly Affiliated Club or Directly Affiliated Individual, or

- 6.4.1.3 Renewal of Affiliation is refused by the National Council.

- 6.4.2 A Member by virtue of being an official, player or other member of a body mentioned in Rule 5.1, or of a club in membership of or affiliated to such a body shall be deemed to remain a Member until the earlier of—

- 6.4.2.1 31st December following the end of the season for which fees or subscription due were last paid by or in respect of him, or during which he was acknowledged by such body to be a member thereof, or

- 6.4.2.2 the date on which his membership of that body is terminated by specific decision or operation of the Rules of that body.

7 AFFILIATION FEES

- 7.1 A Local League shall pay affiliation fees on the basis of the number of teams it has in membership, and the number of players required to make up a team in that league and to provide one reserve player per team.

- 7.2 The annual affiliation fees shall be as follows:

- 7.2.1 Local Leagues:

- 7.2.1.1 21p per team place, plus 21p for one reserve place, for each team in a league other than a Youth League (i.e. 63p for each team playing in a two-a-side division, 84p for each team playing in a three-a-side division and so on pro rata) except as provided in Rule 7.2.1.3.

- 7.2.1.2 10½p per team place, plus 10½p for one reserve place, for each team in a Youth League.

- 7.2.1.3 10½p per team place, plus 10½p for one reserve place, for each team which plays in a Local League division, membership of which division is restricted to persons under 21 years of age.

- 7.2.1.4 For each club not participating in the league competition 21p per playing member.

- 7.2.1.5 Any Local League not affiliated to a County Association shall pay an additional fee of 2p per team place, plus 2p for one reserve place per team.

Calculation. The number of team places in a league shall be calculated by adding together the number of team places in each division of that league: the number of team places in a division shall be calculated by multiplying the number of teams in the division by the lowest number of players required by the rules to constitute a full team.

- 7.2.2 Directly Affiliated Clubs:

- 4.1.12 Member: any person mentioned in Rule 5.1 or any official, player or other member of a body mentioned in Rule 5.1, or of a club in membership of or affiliated to such a body.
- 4.1.13 Permit Member: a member of the Association duly registered under the provisions of Rule 30.3 and the Permit Members Regulations in Appendix A.
- 4.1.14 School Club: a club the membership of which is restricted to school children.
- 4.1.15 Season: the period commencing the day after completion of an Annual General Meeting and ending on the day when the next Annual General Meeting is completed.
- 4.1.16 Summer League: a Local League which does not run any league competition during any part of the period October to March.
- 4.1.17 Veteran: a person 40 years of age or over on the preceding 30th June.
- 4.1.18 Youth Club: a club which is certified by a Local Education Authority Youth Committee to be a youth club or accepted by the National Council as a youth club.
- 4.1.19 Youth League: a league the membership of which is restricted to persons under 21 years of age and consisting entirely of Youth Clubs or of Youth Clubs and School Clubs.
- 4.2.1 Where the context so permits the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine.
- 4.2.2 Where the context so permits the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

5 CONSTITUTION

- 5.1 The Association shall consist of:
 - 5.1.1 President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Life Members and duly elected and appointed officers.
 - 5.1.2 County Associations.
 - 5.1.3 Affiliated Local Leagues, Directly Affiliated Clubs and Directly Affiliated Individuals.
- 5.2 Other organisations may be accepted into Good Standing at the discretion of the National Council.

6 AFFILIATION

- 6.1 Eligibility: The normal unit of affiliation shall be the Local League but a club or individual may also be accepted into affiliation.
- 6.2 Application for First Affiliation or Affiliation after lapse.
 - 6.2.1 Every applicant for affiliation to the Association for the first time or after a lapse shall complete the current application form and shall sign it on behalf of himself or of the league or club for which the application is being made.
 - 6.2.2 The completed application form shall be sent to the E.T.T.A. General Secretary.
 - 6.2.3 County Association consultation.
 - 6.2.3.1 The General Secretary shall forthwith send a copy of the application form to the appropriate County Association (if any) which shall send its observations to the E.T.T.A. within 28 days.
 - 6.2.4 Determination of Application.
 - 6.2.4.1 After the expiration of the period of 28 days mentioned in Rule 6.2.3.1 every application for affiliation shall be granted or refused by the Management Committee which shall have the power to refuse without giving reasons.

- 6.2.4.2 An applicant may appeal to the National Council against refusal by the Management Committee, refusal being deemed if the Management Committee has not granted the application within 56 days of its submission.
- 6.3 Renewal of affiliation.
 - Unless the National Council resolve that the procedure laid down by Rules 6.2 to 6.2.4.2 shall apply in a particular case, renewal of affiliation shall be effected by sending the appropriate renewal form direct to the E.T.T.A. General Secretary, and payment of the appropriate Affiliation Fees in due course.
- 6.4 Cessation of Affiliation.
 - 6.4.1 Every Local League, Directly Affiliated Club and Directly Affiliated Individual shall be deemed to remain affiliated until—
 - 6.4.1.1 Affiliation Fees due to the E.T.T.A. are unpaid on the 30th April in any season, or
 - 6.4.1.2 Affiliation is terminated by the Local League, Directly Affiliated Club or Directly Affiliated Individual, or
 - 6.4.1.3 Renewal of Affiliation is refused by the National Council.
 - 6.4.2 A Member by virtue of being an official, player or other member of a body mentioned in Rule 5.1, or of a club in membership of or affiliated to such a body shall be deemed to remain a Member until the earlier of—
 - 6.4.2.1 31st December following the end of the season for which fees or subscription due were last paid by or in respect of him, or during which he was acknowledged by such body to be a member thereof, or
 - 6.4.2.2 the date on which his membership of that body is terminated by specific decision or operation of the Rules of that body.

7 AFFILIATION FEES

- 7.1 A Local League shall pay affiliation fees on the basis of the number of teams it has in membership, and the number of players required to make up a team in that league and to provide one reserve player per team.
- 7.2 The annual affiliation fees shall be as follows:
 - 7.2.1 Local Leagues:
 - 7.2.1.1 21p per team place, plus 21p for one reserve place, for each team in a league other than a Youth League (i.e. 63p for each team playing in a two-a-side division, 84p for each team playing in a three-a-side division and so on pro rata) except as provided in Rule 7.2.1.3.
 - 7.2.1.2 10½p per team place, plus 10½p for one reserve place, for each team in a Youth League.
 - 7.2.1.3 10½p per team place, plus 10½p for one reserve place, for each team which plays in a Local League division, membership of which division is restricted to persons under 21 years of age.
 - 7.2.1.4 For each club not participating in the league competition 21p per playing member.
 - 7.2.1.5 Any Local League not affiliated to a County Association shall pay an additional fee of 2p per team place, plus 2p for one reserve place per team.
 - Calculation. The number of team places in a league shall be calculated by adding together the number of team places in each division of that league; the number of team places in a division shall be calculated by multiplying the number of teams in the division by the lowest number of players required by the rules to constitute a full team.
 - 7.2.2 Directly Affiliated Clubs:

- 7.2.2.1 £1.50 for each club affiliating directly, which is not a Youth Club.
- 7.2.2.2 50p for each Youth Club affiliating directly.
- 7.2.3 Directly Affiliated Individuals (except Honorary Life Members), £1.50 each.
- 7.2.4 Organisations accepted into Good Standing under Rule 5.2 may be required by the National Council to pay such fees as the National Council may determine.
- 7.3 All Affiliation Fees shall be paid to the General Secretary of the Association not later than 15th November each season, except fees from Summer Leagues which shall be paid by 15th April of the season preceding that to which the fees relate.
- 7.4 Value Added Tax: Every person or body liable to pay affiliation fees to the Association shall in addition pay to the Association Value Added Tax on such fees at the rate in force on the first day of the season in respect of which the fees are payable (such rate being shown on the current Affiliation Form).

8 UNPAID AFFILIATION FEES

- 8.1 No Local League which is under suspension by the E.T.T.A. or from or in respect of which any Affiliation Fees are due but unpaid shall be entitled to participate in any election of Officers or Councillors, nor to exercise any votes at a General Meeting, nor shall a County Association be entitled to exercise any votes in respect of such Local League, nor shall any member of such Local League be entitled to attend any General Meeting or take any part in the business of the Association.
- 8.2 No Local League from or in respect of which any Affiliation Fees are due to the E.T.T.A. but unpaid on 1st January, shall be entitled to nominate or vote in any election of Officers held between 1st January and the end of that season.

9 HANDBOOK

Copies of the Association's current Handbook when published shall be supplied free of charge to every County Association, Local League, Directly Affiliated Club, Directly Affiliated Individual and Permit Member.

10 PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

- 10.1.1 The Association shall have a President and Vice-Presidents who shall be elected by the Annual General Meeting.
- 10.1.2 The President or a Vice-President shall be elected for a term of three years, but shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such term.
- 10.1.3 Nominations for President and Vice-Presidents shall be submitted only by the National Council.
- 10.1.4 The President and Vice-Presidents shall hold office from the day following the A.G.M. at which they are elected.
- 10.1.5 The President shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Association including meetings of the National Council and of the Management Committee.
- 10.2 Honorary Life Vice-President.
- 10.2.1 The Association may elect a Life Vice-President, but only past Presidents of the Association shall be eligible.
- 10.2.2 The distinction shall be conferred only at an Annual General Meeting.
- 10.2.3 Candidates shall be nominated only by the National Council.

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- 10.2.4 The distinction shall carry with it the right to attend all General Meetings of the Association and the right to the Official Pass.

11 HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

- 11.1 The distinction of Honorary Life Member may be conferred for special or long service in connection with the game nationally.
- 11.2 The distinction shall be conferred only at an Annual General Meeting.
- 11.3 Candidates shall be nominated only by the National Council.
- 11.4 The distinction shall carry with it the right to attend all General Meetings of the Association; the right to the Official Pass; and the status of Directly Affiliated Individual.

12 OFFICERS

- 12.1 The honorary Officers of the Association shall be Chairman, Deputy Chairman, General Secretary (if the post be not suspended in the manner mentioned in Rule 12.5), Treasurer and Vice Chairmen appointed under Rule 19.
- 12.2 All Officers shall retire annually at the end of the Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.
- 12.3 Unless Rule 15.7 be applied, any casual vacancy in an office shall be filled, the procedure appropriate for that office (either Rule 14 or Rule 16) being followed as far as practicable. Where Rule 14 applies, nomination forms shall be sent out not later than 21 days after the vacancy occurs.
- 12.4 Notice of intention not to seek re-election to the office of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Treasurer or General Secretary should be sent to reach the General Secretary not later than January 31st in any year.
- 12.5 Should the National Council under the provisions of Rule 21 appoint a paid General Secretary, the office of honorary General Secretary shall be suspended whilst such appointment is in effect.
- 12.6 Except as provided by Rule 16.3 no person may hold more than one office at the same time.

13 ELECTORAL REGISTER

- 13.1 For the purpose of elections the General Secretary shall not later than 10th January send to the Secretary of every County Association and Local League a list, to be referred to as the Electoral Register, of all Local Leagues whose Affiliation Fees were paid on 1st January. Any challenge to the accuracy of the Electoral Register must be made in writing and received by the General Secretary not later than 20th January or within seven days of notification of any addition, transfer or deletion.
- 13.2 The Electoral Register shall be divided into sections, one for each County Association.
- 13.3 The name of any Local League suspended by the E.T.T.A. shall be removed from the Electoral Register forthwith, but shall be restored as soon as the suspension ends.
- 13.4 The name of any Local League which ceases to be affiliated shall be removed from the Electoral Register forthwith.
- 13.5 Between the end of a season and 31st December following the General Secretary shall add to the Electoral Register the name of any newly Affiliated Local League.
- 13.6 No Local League shall without the authority of the National Council be transferred from one County section to another in, nor, except as provided by Rule 13.5, added to, nor, except as provided by Rules 13.3 and 13.4 removed from the Electoral Register.

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14 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, TREASURER AND GENERAL SECRETARY

- 14.1 By a date to be decided by the National Council (not being later than 15th February nor earlier than 1st February) the General Secretary shall send a Nomination Paper to the Secretary of every County Association and to the Secretary of every Local League listed in the Electoral Register under Rule 13.
- 14.2 Each County or Local League shall be entitled to nominate one person for each office to be filled by election.
- 14.3 To be valid a nomination paper must:
 - 14.3.1 be signed by the Secretary and by another responsible officer of such County Association or Local League and
 - 14.3.2 be received by the Nominations Officer (being the General Secretary of the Association or such other person as may be designated for the purpose by the Management Committee) not later than 14 days after the issue of the nomination papers.
- 14.4 No person will be effectively nominated unless he is named in at least two valid nomination papers.
- 14.5 If there be more than one effective nomination for any of these offices voting shall be by postal ballot conducted in such manner as the National Council shall from time to time decide.
- 14.6 The vote of each County shall count as one unit, the vote of each Local League with 30 or less teams in membership one unit, 31-100 teams in membership two units and 101 or more teams in membership three units. For the purpose of this Rule a Local League shall be deemed to have in membership the number of teams it had in membership at the previous 1st January or at the beginning of the current season whichever is the later. No Local League shall be entitled to vote which is not in the Electoral Register.
- 14.7 Every voting paper shall be signed by the Secretary and another responsible officer of the organisation voting.
- 14.8 Scrutineers shall be appointed by the National Council to determine any questions as to the validity of nomination and voting papers, and ascertain the result of any postal vote held under the provisions of this Rule.
- 14.9 The results of the elections shall be circulated as in Rule 14.1 by a date to be decided by the National Council (not being later than 31st March nor earlier than 23rd March).

15 MANAGEMENT

- 15.1 There shall be a Management Committee to manage the affairs of the Association in accordance with the policy and directions of the National Council.
- 15.2 Such committee shall consist of the officers.
- 15.3 Any casual vacancy occurring in the Committee shall be filled in the manner laid down by Rule 16 as far as applicable.
- 15.4 Four members present including at least one from the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Treasurer, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- 15.5 Except as herein otherwise provided, every question at a meeting of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of members present and voting, every member having one vote, and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. The President shall not be entitled to vote unless a member under the provisions of Rule 15.2.

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- 15.6 The Standing Orders for the Management Committee shall be as approved by the National Council under Rule 17.9.
- 15.7 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 12.3 when a casual vacancy occurs amongst the Officers the Management Committee may decide to leave that vacancy unfilled until the end of the season. In reaching such a decision the Management Committee shall take into account the functions of the position vacant, the period remaining before the end of the season and the activities foreseen during that period.
- 15.8 The activities of the Association shall be divided among six Departments one of which shall be 'Finance'. Any change in the areas of responsibility of each department shall be decided by the National Council on the recommendation of the Chairman elect or the Chairman as appropriate.
- 15.9 The Finance Department shall be managed by the Treasurer who shall be entitled to the style 'Vice-Chairman (Finance)'.
- 15.10 Each of the other five Departments shall be managed by a Vice-Chairman appointed under Rule 16. One Vice-Chairman may be the Deputy Chairman as permitted by Rule 16.3.

16 APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIRMEN

- 16.1 Appointment of the Vice-Chairmen other than Vice-Chairman (Finance) shall be dealt with by the National Council at a meeting during April.
- 16.2 It shall be the prerogative of the Chairman-elect before his year of office (and of the Chairman in the event of any casual vacancy being filled during his year of office) to nominate each of the five Vice-Chairmen referred to in Rule 15.10. He may nominate anyone except an employee of the Association, or an officer other than the Deputy Chairman.
- 16.3 The Deputy Chairman may concurrently hold office as a Vice-Chairman.
- 16.4 Not later than 14 days before that meeting each National Councillor shall be informed in writing of the person whom the Chairman-elect intends to nominate to manage each Department (except Finance) for the following season. This list shall be accompanied by such explanatory statement as the Chairman-elect may provide; if the Deputy Chairman is nominated to manage a department, the list shall contain a sixth nomination for appointment as a Vice-Chairman without departmental responsibility.
- 16.5 Each of the nominations under Rule 16 shall be considered separately. An appointment shall remain unfilled until the Chairman-elect shall have secured the Council's approval to a nomination.
- 16.6 A Chairman-elect shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the National Council at which any person is to be appointed to manage a Department during that Chairman-elect's term of office as Chairman.

17 NATIONAL COUNCIL

- 17.1 The Association shall, subject to the control of the Annual General Meeting, be governed by a National Council which shall consist of the Officers of the Association (as defined by Rule 12.1), together with one person representing each County Association elected annually in the manner laid down by Rule 18.
- 17.2 No Councillor may represent more than one County.

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- 17.3 The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Treasurer or General Secretary may not represent a County as its Councillor.
- 17.4 Every Councillor shall retire annually at the end of the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.
- 17.5 In the event of a Council seat becoming vacant, or a new seat being created, it shall be filled by election in the manner laid down by Rule 18 so far as applicable.
- 17.6 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business by the Council shall be 15 members with the right to vote.
- 17.7 Except as herein otherwise provided, every question at a meeting of the Council shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting, every member having one vote, and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. Unless also an elected member the President shall not be entitled to vote.
- 17.8 The Council may delegate any of its duties and powers to the Management Committee or any Sub-Committee.
- 17.9 Standing Orders for the Management Committee shall be subject to approval by the Council.
- 17.10 The administration of the Rules and Regulations of the Association shall be vested in the Council who shall (subject to Rule 17.8):
 - 17.10.1 decide questions of laws and other matters relating to the game but cannot alter the Rules of the Association.
 - 17.10.2 decide matters relating to international and representative matches, teams, conferences, etc., as affecting the Association.
 - 17.10.3 sanction Open Tournaments, Invitation Tournaments or general competitions.
- 17.11 The Council shall have the power to make regulations to cover international contacts, regulation dress and badges and such other matters not specifically dealt with in these Rules as the Council shall think fit. Such regulations shall be published as appendices to these Rules.
- 17.12 The Council shall hold a meeting within 15 days after the Annual General Meeting.
- 17.13 At its first meeting after the A.G.M. the Council shall
 - 17.13.1 agree its Standing Orders for the coming period of office;
 - 17.13.2 appoint the Chairman and members of the Disciplinary Committee under Rule 31;
 - 17.13.3 review the Organisations in Good Standing, the conditions appropriate in each case and the fees to be charged.
- 17.14 The Council shall hold a minimum of three meetings every season.
- 17.15 The National Council shall hold a meeting during the month of April.

18 ELECTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

- 18.1 Between 1st May and 15th June each year the Management Council/Committee of each County Association shall elect the National Councillor to represent the county for the following season, after considering all nominations submitted to them by members of that Association.
- 18.2 The County Association shall send a copy of the Management Council/Committee Minute recording the election certified by the General Secretary of the County Association and one other responsible officer to reach the E.T.T.A. General Secretary or such other person as may be designated for the purpose by the Management Committee, by 22nd June.

19 SUB-COMMITTEES

- 19.1 Each Vice-Chairman in charge of a Department shall have power to appoint sub-committees as he may consider necessary, provided that—
 - 19.1.1 the Terms of Reference, Chairman and members of each sub-committee are approved and recorded by the Management Committee.
 - 19.1.2 no sub-committee shall be appointed to serve for a period extending more than one month after the date of the next Annual General Meeting without prior approval of the National Council.

20 OFFICIALS

The National Council shall have power to appoint additional honorary officials for up to one year and to invite such persons to attend meetings of the National Council, but, unless they already be members of the Council, without right to speak (unless invited to do so) and without vote.

21 PAID APPOINTMENTS

- 21.1 The National Council shall have power to create and fill any paid appointment which in its opinion is necessary.
- 21.2 The National Council shall approve any contract necessary in connection with such paid appointments and shall authorise Officers to sign it on behalf of the Association. The contract shall thereupon be binding upon the Association.
- 21.3 No person holding a paid appointment with the Association may be an honorary Officer of the Association or a National Councillor.
- 21.4 The holding of a paid appointment with the Association shall not oblige a Member to register as a Permit Member.

22 FINANCE

- 22.1 The financial year of the Association shall end on 31st March, and an audited statement of accounts up to and including this date shall be published annually.
- 22.2 The Auditors shall be elected by the Annual General Meeting and shall take office from the day following that meeting.
- 22.3 Except as provided in Rule 22.4, the funds of the Association shall be lodged at a bank, and all cheques, drafts, etc., drawn on the account shall be signed by any two of four authorised signatories, the Chairman, the General Secretary, the Treasurer and one other person designated by name by resolution of the National Council.
- 22.4 Funds not immediately required may be invested subject to the place of investment or type of securities purchased having previously been approved by the National Council.
- 22.5 Subject to the following conditions, the Management Committee may authorise loans to employees of the Association:
 - 22.5.1 The total amount on loan to any employee shall not exceed 25% of his annual salary.
 - 22.5.2 The Management Committee shall decide whether interest shall be payable, and if so, at what rate.
 - 22.5.3 Loans granted and repayments made, total loans outstanding at year end and any sum written off as irrecoverable shall all be shown in the annual accounts.

- 22.6 The Treasurer shall be authorised to borrow in the name of and on behalf of the Association sums up to a maximum at any one time of 50% of the previous season's Affiliation Fees. Any borrowing in excess of this limit shall require specific National Council approval.

23 INCORPORATION

If at any time the National Council shall procure the registration under the Companies Act, 1948, of a company limited by guarantee having among its objects, objects similar to those of the Association, the National Council shall have the power to transfer and pay over to such company without consideration the whole of the property and assets of the Association (after payment of or provision for the liabilities of the Association) and after such transfer and payment over to declare by resolution that the Association is dissolved. Any such transfer and payment shall be valid and binding upon all parties interested and such declaration shall be effective.

24 DISSOLUTION

If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Association and if effect cannot be given to such provision then to some other purposes approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

25 TRUSTEES

- 25.1 There shall be not more than four trustees of the Association.
25.2 The first trustees shall be appointed by the National Council.
25.3 All freehold and leasehold property of the Association shall be vested in them to be dealt with by them as the Council shall from time to time by resolution direct.
25.4 The trustees shall be indemnified against risk and expense out of the property of the Association.
25.5 The trustees shall hold office until death or resignation or until removed from office by a resolution of the Council which may, for any reason which may seem sufficient to a majority of members present and voting, remove any trustee or trustees from the office of trustee.
25.6.1 Where by reason of any such death, resignation or removal it shall appear necessary to the Council that a new trustee or trustees shall be appointed or if the Council shall deem it expedient that an additional trustee or additional trustees shall be appointed, the Council shall by resolution nominate the person or persons to be appointed as the new trustee or trustees.
25.6.2 For the purpose of giving effect to such nomination the Chairman is hereby designated as the person to appoint new trustees of the Association within the meaning of section 36 of the Trustee Act 1925 and he shall by deed duly appoint the person or persons nominated by the Council as the new trustee or trustees of the Association and the provisions of the Trustee Act 1925 shall apply to any such appointment.
25.7.1 Any statement of fact in any such deed of appointment shall in favour of a person dealing bona fide and for value with the Association or the Council be conclusive evidence of the fact as stated.

- 25.7.2 A minute signed by the Chairman and General Secretary shall be conclusive evidence of a resolution of the Council.

26 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- 26.1 The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held in the first or second week in July.
26.2 Notice specifying the place, date and hour together with the Agenda, shall be given to the Secretary of every County Association, Local League and Directly Affiliated Club and to every Directly Affiliated Individual not later than 1st June.
26.3 Attendance at the A.G.M. shall be open to all Members (except as mentioned in Rule 8.1).
26.4 Each County Association, and each Local League which has exercised the option under Rule 28.1, shall be entitled to appoint an Accredited Representative who shall hold the official voting card issued by the E.T.T.A. signed by the Secretary of his County Association or Local League.
26.5 The Agenda for the Annual General Meeting shall include the following items:
26.5.1 To adopt Standing Orders for the meeting;
26.5.2 To read the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting;
26.5.3 To consider any matters arising therefrom;
26.5.4 To read the minutes of any Special General Meeting held since the previous Annual General Meeting;
26.5.5 To consider any matters arising from 26.5.4;
26.5.6 To receive and consider the Annual Report of the National Council;
26.5.7 To receive and consider the Report of the Treasurer, the Report of the Auditors and the Statement of Accounts made up to March 31st or a subsequent date;
26.5.8 To consider and determine any alterations to Rules;
26.5.9 To consider any other Motions;
26.5.10 To elect the President and Vice-Presidents if appropriate;
26.5.11 To elect Honorary Life Members of the Association;
26.5.12 To elect Scrutineers for the next Management Committee election;
26.5.13 To elect Auditors for the ensuing year;
26.5.14 To receive the Reports of the Election and appointment of officers;
26.5.15 To receive the Report of the election of National Councillors;
26.5.16 To consider any other competent business;
26.6 Before transacting any business the A.G.M. shall adopt Standing Orders which shall govern procedure at the meeting.
26.7 Voting
26.7.1 Motions relating to the Rules of the Association or the Laws of Table Tennis as approved by the Association may be proposed only by the National Council or by a County Association or a local league.
26.7.2 On every motion the chairman shall test the feeling of the meeting by a show of hands of Accredited Representatives and shall declare the number of hands shown for and against. Unless a Block Vote is demanded under Rule 26.7.3 or the chairman himself decide to proceed to a Block Vote, he shall declare the motion carried or lost according to the show of hands, each Accredited Representative having one vote.

- 26.7.3 The chairman shall accept a demand for a Block Vote (i) in the case of a motion as specified in Rule 26.7.1 from any Accredited Representative or (ii) in the case of any other motion from not less than six Accredited Representatives, or may himself decide to proceed to a Block Vote on any motion.
- 26.7.4 Block Vote: In Block Voting each County Association's Accredited Representative shall exercise the votes of every Local League in his county except any Local League which has exercised the option given by Rule 28.1, or any Local League as mentioned in Rule 8.1. The Accredited Representative of a Local League which has exercised the option given by Rule 28.1 shall exercise the votes of his Local League. Each Local League shall be entitled to one vote for each team in membership.
- 26.8 A majority in excess of opposition of one third of the votes cast shall be necessary to carry any resolution in respect of the Rules of the Association and the Laws of Table Tennis. Other resolutions shall be decided by simple majority, and, in the event of a tie, except on financial questions, the meeting shall proceed to the next business. In the matter of finance the chairman shall have a casting vote.

27 SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

- 27.1 A Special General Meeting shall be convened on a resolution of the National Council, or to take place within 49 days of receipt by the General Secretary of a requisition signed by the authorised representatives of at least one third of the Local Leagues, specifying the business to be placed on the Agenda for such meeting.
- 27.2 Rule 26 shall apply as for an Annual General Meeting so far as applicable.
- 27.3 Not less than 28 days' notice shall be given.
- 27.4 A Special General Meeting shall transact only business which is contained in the Agenda sent out in accordance with Rule 26.2.

28 VOTING BY LOCAL LEAGUES AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 28.1 Any Local League wishing to exercise its own votes at a General Meeting shall give notice in writing to the General Secretary of the Association of its desire to do so not later than 14 days before the date of the General Meeting, such notice being signed by the Secretary and by another responsible officer of the Local League. The General Secretary shall issue an official Voting Card to the Secretary of such Local League not later than seven days before the date of the meeting.
- 28.2 The votes of every Local League which does not exercise the option granted by Rule 28.1, shall be exercised by the Accredited Representative of the County Association to which such Local League belongs.

29 COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

- 29.1 County boundaries.
- 29.1.1 For the purposes of this Rule the word 'County' shall mean a county area shown as such on the Association's official map.
- 29.1.2 A boundary on the official map may be altered, including the creation or abolition of a County, but only by resolution of the National Council.
- 29.1.3 There shall be no County of London.

- 29.1.4 There shall be a County of Middlesex consisting of the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Camden, Ealing, Enfield, Hackney, Hammersmith, Haringey, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets and Westminster and the City of London.
- 29.1.5 The London Boroughs of Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham shall be part of Kent.
The London Boroughs of Barking, Havering, Newham, Redbridge and Waltham Forest shall be part of Essex.
The London Boroughs of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Merton, Richmond-upon-Thames, Southwark, Sutton and Wandsworth shall be part of Surrey.
- 29.2 Formation of County Association.
Where a majority of Local Leagues in any County agree a County Association shall be set up for that County.
- 29.3 Local League Affiliation
- 29.3.1 A Local League shall affiliate to one County Association only, and shall not transfer or be required to transfer its affiliation from one County Association to another at any time, except as provided in Rule 29.3.3.
- 29.3.2.1 A Local League affiliating newly or afresh shall affiliate to the County Association in whose area all or the largest number of its member clubs is situated at the time of application except as provided in Rules 29.3.2.2 and 29.3.2.3.
- 29.3.2.2 Where a Local League affiliating newly or afresh has member clubs situated in the areas of two or more County Associations *EITHER* it wishes to affiliate to one of those County Associations other than that determined by Rule 29.3.2.1 *OR* at the time of the application there is no one County Association in the area of which a larger number of its member clubs is situated than in any other county *THEN* such a Local League may apply to the National Council for permission to affiliate to a County Association of its choice in whose area some of its member clubs are situated. The National Council shall decide such application taking into consideration the views of the Local League and of every County Association in whose area any of the Local League's member clubs is situated.
- 29.3.2.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 29.3.2.1 a Local League may with the consent of the County Association (if any) to which it would be required to affiliate under Rule 29.3.2.1 apply to the National Council for permission to affiliate to some other County Association.
- 29.3.3 Transfer
- 29.3.3.1 Where changes in the membership of a Local League having member clubs situated in the area of two or more County Associations result in an alteration of the distribution of its member clubs among the areas of such County Associations either the Local League or any of such County Associations may apply to the National Council to approve a transfer of the affiliation of the Local League to some other County Association. The National Council shall decide such application taking into consideration the views of the Local League, the County Association to which it is presently affiliated and of every County Association in whose area any of the Local League's member clubs is situated.
- 29.3.3.2 Where a Local League has, by the provisions of Rules 29.3.2.2 or 29.3.2.3, or because there have been county boundary changes since it first affiliated, affiliated to a County Association other than

- that to which it would be required to affiliate under Rule 29.3.2.1, it may apply to the National Council to transfer to the County Association to which it would have affiliated under Rule 29.3.2.1. The National Council shall, in deciding such application, take into consideration the views of the Local League, the County Association to which it is presently affiliated and any County Association in whose area any of the Local League's member clubs is situated.
- 29.3.4 A Local League affiliated on 31st March 1974 to a County Association other than that defined by Rule 29.3.2.1 shall have the right to continue to affiliate to that Association.
- 29.4 Constitution of County Association
- 29.4.1 Membership of or affiliation to such County Association shall be compulsory for all local leagues, directly affiliated clubs, directly affiliated individuals, in the county, except as provided under Rule 29.
- 29.4.2 All organisations in the County in Good Standing with the E.T.T.A. shall be accepted into Good Standing by the County Association.
- 29.4.3 A County Association shall accept into Good Standing every county or regional association or organisation covering the area of jurisdiction of that County T.T.A. which is part of or affiliated to a National Association which is in Good Standing with the E.T.T.A.
- 29.5 Not later than 30th November each season every County Association shall send to the E.T.T.A. (i) a list of all Local Leagues affiliated to the County Association at the date of the list and (ii) a list of Local Leagues which were so affiliated the previous season but have not renewed their affiliation by the date of the list.
- 29.6.1 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 29.4.1 the National Council may decide that a Local League shall not be obliged to affiliate to a County Association, either (i) because no County Association exists in the county concerned or (ii) because membership of the Local League concerned is spread over more than one county.
- 29.6.2 In a case where Rule 29.6.1 has been applied the Local League shall pay to the E.T.T.A. additional fees as provided by Rule 7.2.1.5 which shall, in case (i) of Rule 29.6.1 if a County Association be formed during the season, be passed to that Association, and otherwise or in case (ii) of Rule 29.6.1 be treated as ordinary E.T.T.A. income.
- 29.7 No person or body may affiliate to a County Association unless affiliated to the E.T.T.A., but a club or individual may affiliate direct to the County Association without affiliating direct to the E.T.T.A. provided that it or he is affiliated to the E.T.T.A. through a Local League or Directly Affiliated Club.
- 29.8 County Association Rules
- 29.8.1 The Rules and Regulations of each County Association and any amendments thereto shall not be valid unless approved by the National Council. Such approval shall be retrospective to the date on which application for approval was made.
- 29.8.2 The Rules of a County Association shall contain such matters as the Council shall from time to time decide as specified in Appendix J to these rules.
- 29.9 County Association Powers
- 29.9.1 A County Association shall have autonomy in organising and administering the game in the county but shall have no power to alter the laws of the game or the rules and regulations of the Association or to over-ride the decisions of the National Council.

- 29.9.2 A County Association shall have power to organise Open and Invitation Tournaments (subject to the sanction of the National Council), Closed Tournaments, County Leagues, County Championships, Inter-League Matches and Inter-County Championships. They shall also have power, in conjunction with other County Associations to run representative matches, leagues, etc.
- 29.10 Discipline.
- 29.10.1 A County Association shall have power to suspend any Local League, club, player or official within its jurisdiction, and such suspension shall be enforced by all bodies in that County and shall be notified to the General Secretary of the E.T.T.A.
- 29.10.2 On the application of the County Association, the National Council may make the suspension national.
- 29.10.3 Any such suspension shall be subject to a right of appeal to the Board of Appeal.

30 GENERAL AND DISCIPLINARY

- 30.1 No affiliated player or club may take part in competition with any player or club, or in exhibition at any club, or under any auspices, not registered or affiliated to the English Table Tennis Association or other national association affiliated to the International Table Tennis Federation without the sanction of the County Secretary concerned, except as provided by specific concession to an Organisation in Good Standing.
- 30.2 No Member or affiliated organisation shall play Table Tennis with or against or take part in any Table Tennis function in conjunction with any suspended organisation or Member.
- 30.3 Permit Members.
- 30.3.1 Except as provided by Rule 21.4, no payment other than expenses shall be made to or received by any Member for playing, coaching, umpiring, writing, filming, broadcasting, televising, or for exhibitions or in relation to equipment unless he has been duly registered as a Permit Member, or has received specific exemption from registration from the National Council.
- 30.3.2 Any affiliated association or club making a payment in excess of expenses must, if required by the E.T.T.A. General Secretary, or by the General Secretary of the appropriate County Association, report the payment, specifying the amount and the services rendered, within 14 days of such a requisition being received.
- 30.3.3 The National Council shall have power to make regulations governing the registration and conduct of Permit Members which regulations shall be included in Appendix A to these Rules.
- 30.4 Payments to players.
- 30.4.1 Except as provided by Rules 30.4.2, 30.4.5 and 30.5, no affiliated player shall be paid or receive any remuneration other than expenses (return fare, hotel accommodation and meals), or reward (other than permitted prizes) for playing in any competitive Table Tennis event, that is, an event in which the player is playing for his Club, League, County or Country, against another Club, League, County or Country, or in Open, Invitation, Closed or other Tournament. Trial matches organised by Club, League, County or the Association for the purpose of selecting representative teams shall be deemed competitive events.
- 30.4.2 Prizes.
- 30.4.2.1 Prizes not exceeding £60 in value may be awarded and accepted.

- 30.4.2.2 In competitions other than Open Tournaments prizes exceeding £60 in value may be awarded and accepted only with specific permission of the National Council.
- 30.4.2.3 In Open Tournaments no prize may exceed £250 in value or such smaller amount as may be specified in Appendix B to these Rules for a particular class of Tournament.
(Note: the limit in Rule 30.4.2.3 will be reviewed annually.)
- 30.4.2.4 For the purpose of this Rule 'prize' means the total of all awards won by a player in one event.
- 30.4.3 Play abroad: A player or team competing as E.T.T.A. Members in an event under the jurisdiction of another National Association shall observe the provisions of Rule 30.4.1 in addition to relevant rules of the host Association.
- 30.4.4 The restrictions imposed by Rules 30.4.1 to 30.4.3 shall not however apply to Members in respect of competitive play under contract within the jurisdiction of another National Association provided that the contract has been authorised under Rule 30.6.2.
- 30.4.5 The National Council shall have power to licence a specified competition to operate on the basis of players being paid, subject to such conditions as the Council may deem appropriate.
- 30.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 30.4 badges colours and uniform may be awarded and accepted for participation in representative matches.
- 30.6 Restricted activities.
- 30.6.1 No affiliated player may permit a cinematographic record of himself or herself to be taken in connection with Table Tennis for public exhibition unless sanction has first been obtained from the General Secretary of the Association.
- 30.6.2 No affiliated player may enter into a contract in return for capitalising his skill at table tennis without the sanction of the National Council.
- 30.6.3 No affiliated player may enter into a contract providing for his exclusive use of certain materials or exclusive play on certain premises controlled by a firm, in any circumstances.
- 30.6.4 No affiliated player, organiser or official may take part in a televised event in connection with table tennis unless sanction has first been obtained from the General Secretary of the Association or the event is one authorised by the Association.
- 30.7 At any meeting of the National Council the Management Committee or a sub-committee approved by the Management Committee, a member having a financial interest in a subject under discussion, shall forthwith declare his interest and withdraw from the meeting. He shall not return during that discussion unless unanimously invited by the remaining members present.
- 30.8 Betting in any shape or form on players or matches is strictly prohibited.
- 30.9 In all tournaments and matches sanctioned by the National Council players are prohibited from wearing white or light coloured clothes that might, in the opinion of the duly appointed referee, tend to unsight an opponent.
[Recommendation adopted at AGM April, 1952: All competitors are strongly recommended to wear a sports shirt or other top of single colour (except for the badge, of reasonable size), trousers, skirts, or shorts of single colour and rubber shoes. All counties, leagues, local associations and clubs are requested to use their best endeavours to secure compliance with this recommendation. Players representing the Association in an International or other

representative match must wear the regulation dress as instructed by the National Council.]

- 30.10 Only a brand and grade of ball licensed by the National Council may be used in play within, between or organised by any organisations which are affiliated or in Good Standing.
- 30.11 Misconduct.
- 30.11.1 Any player having accepted selection by the Association to attend any international match or other event and without good and sufficient cause either refusing to comply with the arrangements of the National Council or any authorised sub-committee for playing the match or event, or failing to attend the same, may be adjudged by the Disciplinary Committee to have been guilty of misconduct, and any Member adjudged to have encouraged such player to commit a breach of instruction or rule shall be deemed guilty of a like offence.
- 30.11.2.1 A Member who accepts an invitation made on behalf of the Association to be a member of a team or squad or to participate in organised training coaching or trials may be required to enter into a form of contract or give a written undertaking but shall in any case be deemed to have accepted the duty of obedience to such officials as the Association may appoint.
- 30.11.2.2 No such Member shall make adverse comment in public or to the press without permission from the authorised official until after completion of the whole event or events.
- 30.11.3 In the event of any act, statement, writing, conduct or matter not provided for elsewhere, which, in the opinion of the Disciplinary Committee is likely to bring the game of Table Tennis into disrepute, the Disciplinary Committee may request the Member responsible for such act, statement, writing, conduct or matter (hereinafter called 'the offender') to give a written undertaking not to repeat such act, statement, writing, conduct or matter, nor to do or commit any similar act, statement, writing, conduct or matter. In default of such undertaking being given within seven days from the sending of a written request to the offender, or if such undertaking is given and there is any breach thereof, then such default or breach shall be misconduct.
- 30.11.4 The National Council shall have the power to resolve that any such act, statement, writing, conduct or matter as is mentioned in Rule 30.11.3 is in itself misconduct and shall be dealt with as such.
- 30.11.5 The National Council shall have the power to resolve that any breach of a Regulation of an Open Tournament duly approved by the E.T.T.A. shall constitute misconduct.
- 30.11.6 Failure of any Member without good and sufficient cause to attend the Hearing of any allegation or appeal after having been requested with reasonable notice so to do, or failure without good and sufficient cause to answer any question put to him in connection with such allegation or appeal shall be deemed misconduct.
- 30.11.7 Upon any breach of these Rules or of the Regulations made thereunder or on any misconduct as defined in these Rules being proved to the satisfaction of the Disciplinary Committee, the Committee shall have power to order the Member or organisation guilty of such a breach or misconduct (the offender):
- 30.11.7.1 to be suspended either indefinitely or for a stated period;
- 30.11.7.2 to be fined (either in addition to suspension or not);
- 30.11.7.3 to be censured;
- 30.11.7.4 to be dealt with in such other manner as the Disciplinary Committee may think fit.
- There shall be no appeal against such decision.

- 30.11.8 Any member or organisation charged with any breach or misconduct shall be furnished with details in writing of such charge and shall have the right to a personal Hearing or to make written representations.

31 DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

- 31.1 Allegations of breach of Rule or of any Regulation made thereunder or of any misconduct shall be dealt with by the Disciplinary Committee.
- 31.2 The Disciplinary Committee shall consist of five persons appointed by the Council as provided in Rule 17.13.2, one of whom shall be designated Disciplinary Committee Chairman by the Council.
- 31.3 Members of the Disciplinary Committee shall (unless they resign) serve until the end of the season in which they are appointed and thereafter until their successors are appointed.
- 31.4 Casual vacancies shall be filled by the Council.
- 31.5 Any member having an interest in the matter under discussion may be required to withdraw.
- 31.6 In the event of disqualifications under Rule 31.5 leaving less than three members as required by Rule 31.8, the Management Committee shall appoint sufficient temporary members to make up such number, such members serving only for the particular matter for which they are appointed.
- 31.7 The decisions of the Disciplinary Committee shall be published forthwith.
- 31.8 A decision may be taken by not less than three members, all of whom must have been present throughout the hearing (if any).
- 31.9 The Disciplinary Committee shall follow the procedure laid down by the National Council as included in Appendix E to these Rules.
- 31.10 The Disciplinary Committee Chairman shall have the power to impose suspension covering the period from the alleged breach or misconduct until the procedure under Appendix E shall have been carried through.

32 APPEALS

- 32.1 Any individual or club aggrieved by a decision or action of a Local League, or a Committee, Officer or official of such League, may appeal against any such decision or action to the County Association to which such Local League is affiliated, or if there be no such County Association, to the National Council of the E.T.T.A. and the decision of the body to which the appeal is made shall be final and binding on all parties.
- 32.2 Any individual, club or Local League aggrieved by a decision or action of a County Association or a Committee, Officer or official of such Association (except the determination of an Appeal) may appeal against any such decision or action to the E.T.T.A. Board of Appeal.
- 32.3 Any individual, club or Local League aggrieved by a decision or action of the E.T.T.A., or the National Council, or a Committee, Officer, or official of the E.T.T.A. (except a decision under Rule 30.11.7 or as provided by Rule 32.4) may appeal against any such decision or action to the E.T.T.A. Board of Appeal.

- 32.4 A member may not appeal in respect of selection or non-selection by the E.T.T.A. or in respect of inclusion in or removal from any team or squad, training, coaching or trials whether as player or otherwise.
- 32.5 Any such appeal (as provided for by Rules 32.1, 32.2 and 32.3) shall be made in writing to the General Secretary of the County Association or E.T.T.A. as appropriate within 21 days of the decision or action appealed against, and shall be accompanied by a fee of 50p in the case of an individual or £2 in the case of an organisation which shall be returned if the adjudicating body consider the making of an appeal to have been justified (whatever the result).
- 32.6 Either party to the appeal shall be entitled to be heard by the adjudicating body, both in person and, if so desired, additionally by a representative who shall have been nominated in writing.
- 32.7 Whilst any appeal is pending the decision against which the appeal has been made shall not have effect. An appeal shall be deemed to be pending from the time notice of appeal is received by the appropriate person.
- 32.8 The Rules of the Association being sufficient to enable the National Council, as the governing body of the game of Table Tennis in England, or the Board of Appeal to deal with all cases of dispute, legal proceedings shall be taken only as a last resort, after the full procedure laid down by these Rules and any Regulations made thereunder shall have been followed through.
- 32.9 The Association shall be entitled to publish in the public press, or in any other manner it shall think fit, reports of its proceedings, acts and resolutions, whether the same shall or shall not, reflect upon the character or conduct of any league, club or Member, and every such league, club or Member shall be deemed to have assented to such publication.

33 BOARD OF APPEAL

- 33.1 There shall be a Board of Appeal consisting of not fewer than eight nor more than 25 persons appointed by the National Council, but not being members of the Council.
- 33.2 The procedure for matters being dealt with by the Board of Appeal shall be determined by the Board and a copy of the Regulations governing such procedure shall be supplied to any organisation or member making any appeal under these Rules and to any respondent to any such appeal.
- 33.3 Each appeal shall be adjudicated by three members of the Board of Appeal selected by the Management Committee, who shall also designate one of the three as Chairman.
- 33.4 The Board shall decide the appeal, except that, where the appeal would be upheld on a technicality only, or due to a procedural irregularity by the body appealed against, then the Board may remit the matter to be dealt with afresh by the body appealed against, with a direction regarding the technicality or procedural irregularity.
- 33.5 Where the appeal is against disciplinary action the Board shall have the power to vary the punishment imposed.
- 33.6 The decision of the Board shall be final and binding on all parties.
- 33.7 The decision of the Board shall be published forthwith, and a written minute of the decision shall be sent to the appellant and all other parties to the appeal.

34 AGE LIMITS

In all competitions run by or approved by any affiliated body the terms 'Cadet', 'Junior' and 'Veteran', shall have the meanings assigned to them by Rule 4.1.

35 TOURNAMENTS

- 35.1 The National Council shall have power to make regulations defining categories of tournaments, and governing the conduct and organisation of such tournaments as may be specified. Such Regulations shall be included in Appendix B to these Rules.
- 35.2 Every tournament shall come within one of the categories defined by the National Council in Appendix B, and the National Council shall have power to decide in which category any particular tournament shall be placed.
- 35.3 No Open or Invitation Tournament shall be held without the sanction of the National Council. Application to run an Open or Invitation Tournament shall be submitted to the County Association (if any) to which the organising body is affiliated, which shall forward the application to the National Council with its recommendation. If the venue is situated in the area of jurisdiction of another County Association, the organising body shall, at the same time as sending the Application to its own County Association, notify that other County Association, which shall indicate to the National Council whether or not it approves the use of that venue and the date.

36 ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 36.1 The English Open Championships may be held once every season and when so held:
- 36.1.1 The date and venue shall be fixed and notice of same circulated as in Rule 26.2 not later than December 31st.
- 36.1.2 Seven Championships shall be held as follows: Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles, Men's Veterans' Singles, Women's Veterans' Singles.
- 36.1.3 In addition to the Championships, Men's and Women's Consolation Singles events may be held for competitors eliminated in the first two played rounds of the Men's Singles and Women's Singles Championships. A walk-over but not a bye shall count as a played round.
- 36.1.4 All matches shall be best of five games with the exception of Veterans' and Consolation events, which shall be best of three games.
- 36.2 The English Junior Open Championships may be held once every season and when so held:
- 36.2.1 The date and venue shall be fixed and notice of same circulated as in Rule 26.2 not later than December 31st.
- 36.2.2 Five Championships shall be held as follows: Junior Singles (Boys), Junior Doubles (Boys), Junior Singles (Girls), Junior Doubles (Girls), Junior Mixed Doubles.
- 36.2.3 In addition to the Championships, Junior Boys' and Junior Girls' Consolation Singles events may be held for competitors eliminated in the first two played rounds of the Boys' Singles and Girls' Singles Championships. A walk-over but not a bye shall count as a played round.
- 36.2.4 All matches shall be best of three games.

37 ENGLISH CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIPS

The English Closed Championships may be held once every year and when so held:

- 37.1 Ten Championships shall be held as follows: Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles, Junior Singles (Boys), Junior Singles (Girls), Junior Doubles (Boys), Junior Doubles (Girls) and Junior Mixed Doubles, Men's and Women's Veterans Singles may be held. In addition, Men's and Women's Consolation Singles may be held for competitors eliminated in the first two played rounds of the Men's Singles and Women's Singles Championships. A walk-over but not a bye shall rank as a played round.
- 37.2 It shall be in the power of the National Council to hold Junior Championships separately from the Senior Championships.
- 37.3 All matches in the Championships shall be best of five games with the exception of the Junior Singles (Boys), Junior Singles (Girls), Junior Doubles (Boys), Junior Doubles (Girls), Junior Mixed Doubles and Veterans and Consolation events, which shall be best of three games.

38 COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 38.1 The Association shall each season run a competition for teams representing County Associations which shall be known as 'The County Table Tennis Championships', or such other name including the words County Table Tennis Championships as the National Council may approve.
- 38.2 The competition shall be conducted on a league basis.
- 38.3 The Championships shall be administered by a sub-committee (to be known as 'The County Championships Committee').
- 38.4 Regulations: The Championships shall be conducted in accordance with Regulations made by the National Council, which Regulations shall be contained in Appendix K to these Rules. The Regulations and the numbers of which are listed in Schedule A to Appendix K, and that Schedule itself, may be altered by National Council only in pursuance of a request contained in a resolution of the Annual County Championships Conference.
- 38.5 Annual County Championships Conference.
- 38.5.1 An Annual Conference shall be held in the first or second week of June each season.
- 38.5.2 Each County Association which participated during the current season shall be entitled to send one delegate with power to vote. For the purpose of this sub-rule 'County Association' shall include a County Association in membership of another National Association.
- 38.5.3 Additionally every E.T.T.A. County Association shall be entitled to send one observer with right to speak but not to vote.
- 38.5.4 Members of the Management Committee and of the County Championships Committee shall be entitled to attend with right to speak but not to vote unless also a delegate under Rule 38.5.2.
- 38.5.5 Minutes of the Annual Conference shall be submitted to the National Council at its first meeting after the Annual General Meeting.

39 APPROVED LAWS OF TABLE TENNIS

- 39.1 All competitive play under the jurisdiction of the Association shall be under the Laws of Table Tennis as approved by the Association (hereinafter referred to as 'the approved Laws') unless the National Council allow otherwise.
- 39.2 The approved Laws may be changed only by decision of a General Meeting.
- 39.3 Proposals for such changes to be considered by the next Annual General Meeting shall be submitted in writing to reach the General Secretary not later than the last day of February. All proposals so received shall be circulated to all County Associations and Local Leagues during March and amendments or alternative proposals dealing with the same subject matter shall be accepted for consideration by the Annual General Meeting if submitted in writing and received by the General Secretary not later than the last day of April.
- 39.4 Proposals for such changes to be considered by a Special General Meeting shall be submitted to the General Secretary in writing with the demand for that Special General Meeting.
- 39.5 Any changes in the Laws of Table Tennis passed by I.T.T.F. Congress after the last day of February which the National Council wish to propose at the A.G.M. following as changes in the approved Laws shall be circulated as part of the A.G.M. Agenda; and, if carried, shall remain in force for one season (the procedure under Rule 39.3 being followed for such changes in time for the A.G.M. in the following season).
- 39.6 In the event of the exact wording of a Law amended by I.T.T.F. Congress not being available at the A.G.M., it shall be competent for that meeting to adopt the principle of the amended Law, which shall be published in such form of words as the National Council may decide until the official I.T.T.F. wording is available.

40 SERVICE OF NOTICES

- 40.1 Any communication to be sent by the Association to any person or organisation shall be properly sent if addressed to such person or to the General Secretary of such organisation at his last known address.
- 40.2 A County Association, Local League or club shall on demand supply to the General Secretary or other Officer of the Association the last known address of any Member who is a member of such County Association, Local League or club.

41 MATTERS NOT COVERED BY RULES

In the event of any question or matter arising which is not provided for in the Rules, such question or matter shall be dealt with by the National Council whose decision shall be final.

42 ALTERATION OF RULES

- 42.1 These Rules may be changed (whether by addition, alteration or deletion) only by decision of an Annual General Meeting or of a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose.
- 42.2 Proposals for such changes to be considered by the next Annual General Meeting shall be submitted in writing to reach the General Secretary not later than the last day in February. All proposals so

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received shall be circulated to all County Associations and Local Leagues during March and amendments or alternative proposals dealing with the same substance shall be accepted for consideration by the Annual General Meeting if submitted in writing and received by the General Secretary not later than the last day in April.

- 42.3 Proposals for such changes to be considered by a Special General Meeting shall be submitted to the General Secretary in writing together with the demand for that Special General Meeting.
- 42.4 Unless resolved otherwise by the meeting, any alteration to a Rule dealing with Affiliation Fees or other revenue, shall take effect on the first day of the season next but one after that in which was held the meeting at which it was passed.
- 42.5 Except as provided by Rule 42.4 any alteration to a Rule shall take effect on the first day of the season following that in which was held the meeting at which it was passed, unless resolved otherwise by such meeting.

APPENDICES TO RULES

The following Appendices to the Rules contain Regulations made by the National Council by virtue of powers conferred by Rule.

Appendix K is included in this Handbook. Current copies of other Appendices may be obtained by application to the E.T.T.A. Office.

- Appendix A Permit Member Regulations (under Rule 30.3.3)
- Appendix B Tournament Regulations (under Rule 35.1)
- Appendix C Regulation Dress and Badges (under Rule 17.11)
- Appendix D Regulations to cover International Contacts (under Rule 17.11)
- Appendix E Regulations governing the procedure for dealing with allegations of Breach of Rule or Regulations or of Misconduct (under Rule 31.9).
- Appendix F Regulations for the National Inter-League Competitions (*Wilmott Cup for Men; J. M. Rose Bowl for Women; Carter Cup for Boys; Bromfield Trophy for Girls*).
- Appendix G Regulations for National Club Knock-Out Championships (Men and Women).
- Appendix H Regulations for National Under-14 Singles Competitions
- Appendix I Regulations for National Elections (under Rules 14, 16 and 18).
- Appendix J Specimen Rules for a County Association (under Rule 29.8.2).
- Appendix K County Championships Regulations (under Rule 38.4).

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LESLIE FORREST MEMORIAL TROPHY

The Leslie Forrest Memorial Trophy is held for one year and is awarded annually to the person who, in the view of the Award Committee, has rendered the greatest contribution to table tennis in the County field. Those considered must be active in an administrative capacity in a County participating in the County Table Tennis Championships.

1961-62	C. F. Joyce (Sy)
1962-63	E. Reay (Du)
1963-64	H. T. Edwards (Mi)
1964-65	M. E. Scott (St)
1965-66	N. Cook (La)
1966-67	F. Betts (K)
1967-68	K. Watts (Sx)
1968-69	M. Goldstein (Wa)
1969-70	C. J. Clemett (Sy)
1970-71	F. Moody (Dy)
1971-72	P. C. Lawes (Sy)
1972-73	D. J. Moss (Wo)
1973-74	L. Thompson (Bu)
1974-75	I. R. Crickmer (Hr)
1975-76	J. M. Wright (Mi)
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COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS

(Appendix 'K' to Rules)

* Regulations indicated by an asterisk are contained in Rules of the E.T.T.A.

1 MAKING OF REGULATIONS

- 1.1 These Regulations may be altered only by the National Council or a body to which such power has been delegated by the National Council.
- 1.2* This Regulation (1.2), the Regulations the numbers of which are set out in Schedule 'A' to these Regulations and Schedule 'A' to these Regulations may be altered only in pursuance of a recommendation contained in a resolution of the Annual County Championships Conference supported by at least two thirds of the counties present and voting.
- 1.3 The National Council hereby delegates to the Annual County Championships Conference the power to alter by amending, deleting or making new Regulations on the same subject matter as the Regulations the numbers of which are set out in Schedule 'B' to these Regulations.

2 INTERPRETATION

Throughout these Regulations (except 12 and 15) 'Premier Division' shall mean 'Premier Senior Division'.

3 NAME

The competition shall be known as the County Table Tennis Championships, or in the event of a sponsor so requiring by such other name including the words 'County Table Tennis Championships' as the National Council may approve.

4 PARTICIPATION

- 4.1 Entries will be accepted from any County Association which is part of the English Table Tennis Association.
- 4.2 Entries may also be accepted from any County Association in membership of another National Association affiliated to the International Table Tennis Federation.

5 CLOSING DATE

The closing date for entries shall be 31st May.

6 ENTRY FEES

- 6.1 The Entry Fee per team shall be as follows:

6.1.1 Premier Division	£7.50
6.1.2 Second Division	£6.00
6.1.3 Third Division	£6.00
6.1.4 Veteran Division	£6.00
6.1.5 Junior Premier Division	£3.00
6.1.6 Junior Division (other than Premier)	£3.00
- 6.2 All entry fees shall be paid by 1st October.

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7 MATCH EXPENSES

- 7.1 Except as provided by Regulation 7.3, each County is responsible for the expenses (travel, hotel, meals) of away matches.
- 7.2 If a Visiting County uses transport other than public transport and is prevented for any reason from reaching the venue within half an hour after the agreed starting time, any loss sustained by the Home County as a result shall be reimbursed by the Visiting County.
- 7.3 If Premier Division matches are all played at a common venue or venues decided by the Administrator expenses of teams in the Premier Division shall be dealt with in the manner provided by Regulation 16.5, each County being entitled to claim for five representatives.

8 HANDBOOKS

Each County shall be entitled to one dozen County Championships Handbooks for each team entered.

9 ADMINISTRATION

- 9.1 The Championships shall be administered by a Committee (to be known as the County Championships Committee) appointed by the National Council.
- 9.2 An Administrator, who shall be ex-officio a voting member of the Committee, shall be appointed by the National Council on the nomination of the Annual Conference. In the event of a vacancy requiring to be filled before the next Annual Conference the Committee shall have power to appoint the Administrator subject to ratification by National Council.
- 9.3 The Championships Committee shall have power to appoint such other officials as it shall think fit.
- 9.4 The Referee of the Championships shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Championships Committee with the right to speak but not vote.

10 ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS CONFERENCE

- 10.1* An Annual Conference shall be held in the first or second week of June in each season.
- 10.2 Notice specifying the place, date, hour and Agenda shall be given to the Secretary of every participating County Association and to the Secretary of every E.T.T.A. County Association not later than 10th May.
- 10.3* Each County Association which participated during the current season shall be entitled to send one delegate with power to vote.
- 10.4* Additionally every E.T.T.A. County Association shall be entitled to send one observer with right to speak but not to vote.
- 10.5* Members of the Management Committee and of the County Championships Committee shall be entitled to attend with right to speak but not to vote unless also a delegate under Regulation 10.3.
- 10.6 The Referee of the Championships shall be entitled to attend with right to speak but not to vote unless also a delegate under Regulation 10.3.
- 10.7 The Conference shall elect its own chairman.
- 10.8 The minutes of the Annual Conference shall be submitted to the National Council at its first meeting after the Annual General Meeting.
- 10.9 The Agenda shall include the following:

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- 10.9.1 To elect a Chairman
- 10.9.2 To read the minutes of the previous Annual Conference
- 10.9.3 To consider any matters arising from 10.9.2
- 10.9.4 To receive and consider the County Championships section of the Annual Report of the National Council
- 10.9.5 To consider any alterations to Regulations
- 10.9.6 To nominate an Administrator
- 10.9.7 To appoint a Referee
- 10.9.8 To elect Leslie Forrest Memorial Trophy Committee (three persons)
- 10.9.9 To form the Divisions for the following season
- 10.9.10 To consider any other business of which written notice has been given to the Administrator not later than 1st May.
- 10.10 Voting
- 10.10.1 Every matter except a resolution under Regulation 1.2 shall be determined by a majority of the votes of delegates under Regulation 10.3 present and voting.
- 10.10.2 No resolution under Regulation 1.2 shall be declared carried unless supported by at least two thirds of the delegates under Regulation 10.3 present and voting.
- 10.10.3 In the case of equality of votes the chairman of the Conference shall have a casting vote (being a second vote if the chairman is a delegate under Regulation 10.3).

11 SENIOR DIVISIONS

- 11.1 There shall be one Premier Division consisting of eight teams, as determined by the Regulations governing relegation and promotion.
- 11.2 Second Divisions shall be formed at the discretion of the Annual Conference and shall consist of teams as determined by the Regulations governing relegation and promotion.
- 11.3 Third and Veteran divisions shall be formed and constituted at the discretion of the Annual Conference but Counties may apply to be allocated to any particular Division.
- 11.4 Except in the case of the Veteran Divisions there shall not be more than one team from any one County in the same Division. For the purpose of this Regulation, the Second Divisions shall be classed as one Division.
- 11.5 The Championships Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies in the Premier or Second Divisions caused by resignation or any other reason.
- 11.6* Players participating in the Veteran Divisions must have attained the age of 40 on the preceding 30th June.

12 JUNIOR DIVISIONS

- 12.1 Junior Divisions shall be formed and constituted each year at the discretion of the Annual Conference and shall consist of a Junior Premier Division of eight teams, three second Divisions and as many Third Divisions as the Annual Conference shall from time to time consider to be necessary.
- 12.2* The age for players participating in the Junior Divisions shall be under 17 years of age on the preceding 30th June.

13 AWARD OF POINTS AND DIVISION ORDER

- 13.1 Two points shall be awarded for a win and one for a draw.

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- 13.2 The positions in a Division shall be determined by the number of points obtained, awarded in accordance with Regulation 13.1
- 13.3 If two Counties are level on points then the ratio of sets won to sets lost shall determine the position; if level on sets then the ratio of games won to games lost shall determine the position; if level on games the matter shall be left to the discretion of the Championships Committee.

14 RELEGATION AND PROMOTION (SENIOR DIVISIONS)

- 14.1 The two bottom Counties in the Premier Division shall be relegated to the Second Division in accordance with their geographical positions.
- 14.2 The County finishing nearest the top of each Second Division, having no team in the Premier Division, or whose first team is due for relegation from the Premier Division in the ensuing season, shall provided it finishes not lower than third, have the right to apply for its first team to be promoted to or not to be relegated from the Premier Division subject to the following:
- 14.2.1 If two or fewer Counties apply, they shall be promoted or not relegated, as the case may be;
- 14.2.2 If more than two Counties apply, Challenge Matches shall be arranged in accordance with Regulation 16;
- 14.2.3 If a County does not exercise the right, the next eligible County in that Division may apply;
- 14.2.4 A County taking part in Challenge Matches may include any of its registered players in it teams (including Premier Division players).
- 14.3 The County finishing nearest the top of each Third Division having no team in a Second Division, or whose next highest team is due for relegation from the Second Division in the ensuing season shall be eligible for promotion to the Second Division in accordance with its geographical position subject to the following:
- 14.3.1 If more Counties earn the right to promotion than there are places available in the Second Division, then such Counties shall play Challenge Matches in accordance with Regulation 16.
- 14.3.2 If a County waives its right to promotion then the next County in that Division subject to Regulation 14.3 shall be eligible.
- 14.3.3 If the Counties finishing first and second in a Third Division are not eligible for promotion under Regulation 14.3 above, then the County finishing third shall be eligible for promotion provided there are more than six teams in the Division, but in no circumstances shall a team finishing fourth or lower be eligible for promotion.
- 14.4 The bottom County in each Second Division shall be relegated to the Third Division in accordance with its geographical position, subject to the following:
- 14.4.1 If there are fewer Counties to be promoted than there are vacancies in the Second Divisions then the Annual Conference shall have power to reinstate a County in the Second Division.
- 14.5 The winners of the Veteran Divisions may challenge each other for the Championship. If only one County challenges then it shall be declared the Veteran Champion. No County shall challenge unless it undertakes to play the challenge irrespective of draw and in compliance with all instructions issued by the Championships Committee.

15 RELEGATION AND PROMOTION (JUNIOR DIVISIONS)

- 15.1 Subject to Regulation 12.1 the two bottom Counties in the Premier Division shall be relegated to such of the Second Divisions as their geographical positions indicate.
- 15.2 Regulation 14.2 shall apply, but substituting 'The two Counties' for 'The County'.
- 15.3 Regulation 14.3 shall apply.
- 15.4 Regulation 14.4 shall apply, but substituting 'The bottom two Counties' for 'The bottom County'.
- 15.5 Only players under 17 years of age on the ensuing 30th June may take part in Junior Promotion Challenge Matches.

16 CHALLENGE MATCHES

- 16.1 The draw for challenge matches shall be carried out on the instructions of the Championships Committee.
- 16.2 Each Challenge shall be played on a group basis at a suitable central venue arranged by the Administrator.
- 16.3 In the senior Second to Premier Challenge the order of play shall be as laid down in Regulation 29.1; in the Veteran Challenge the order of play shall be as laid down in Regulation 29.4; in any other Challenge the order of play shall be as laid down in Regulation 29.2.
- 16.4 The positions in a group shall be determined as laid down in Regulations 13.2 and 13.3.
- 16.5 The Counties concerned in a Challenge shall pool travel and accommodation expenses as follows:
- 16.5.1 Where all representatives travel by car a cost of 5p per mile per vehicle for a maximum of two cars may be stated. Where one or more representative uses public transport, second class rail fare for these may be stated plus one car at 5p per mile if any representative travels by car.
- 16.5.2 If overnight accommodation is necessary, this may be stated at £5.00 for each representative concerned.
- 16.5.3 A County competing in the Second to Premier Division or Veteran Challenge shall be entitled to claim for five representatives; in any Junior challenge for seven representatives; in any other Challenge for six representatives.
- 16.5.4 The total stated expenses for the Counties concerned in a Challenge shall be shared equally by them.

17 CHAMPION COUNTY CHALLENGE MATCH

- 17.1 The County winning the Premier Division shall be given the option of staging the annual Champion County versus the Rest of England match to be arranged either immediately after that season or prior to the commencement of the following season.
- 17.2 If the County winning the Premier Division exercises this option it shall be the responsibility of that Champion County to arrange a convenient date and venue with the Administrator and the Champion County will be responsible for all expenditure appertaining to the hiring of the venue.
- 17.3 It shall be the responsibility of the Administrator to arrange for the Rest of England team to be selected and transported to the venue and the E.T.T.A. shall be directly responsible for all such expenses.
- 17.4 In the event of a profit being made, the Champion County and the E.T.T.A. shall divide this profit equally. Likewise, in the event of a loss being made, both bodies shall divide this loss equally.

- 17.5 The 'profit' on the match shall be calculated by subtracting the total of (i) match printing, (ii) match advertising, (iii) players' refreshments and (iv) players' overnight accommodation (if any) from the total (v) gate money, (vi) programme receipts (sales and advertising) and (vii) catering profit.
- 17.6 If the County winning the Premier Division does not exercise the option of staging the match, such match, if played, shall be at the entire responsibility and risk of the E.T.T.A.

18 FIXTURES

- 18.1 A team shall play one match against each other team in the same Division, except as provided by Regulation 18.3.
- 18.2 A team shall, as far as possible, play home and away against another team in alternate seasons.
- 18.3 Where there are five or less teams in a Division, the Counties in that Division present at the Annual Conference may decide by simple majority to play home and away in the same season instead of only one match against each other.

19 DATE OF MATCHES

- 19.1 All dates shall be fixed provisionally by the Administrator by 30th June.
- 19.2 Any amendment must be notified in writing to the Administrator by both Counties by 10th August.
- 19.3 No amendment shall be made to a date which is that of a Three Star Open Tournament.
- 19.4 The Junior Premier Division shall be played on a group basis over two weekends during the season on dates and at venues arranged by the Administrator. Expenses and receipts shall be determined as laid down in Regulation 16.5.
- 19.5 In any division, the counties concerned can, by mutual agreement, play off their fixtures over two or three weekends at a mutually agreed venue and sharing all expenses equally.

20 ALTERATION OF DATES

- 20.1 Dates may be brought forward by mutual agreement of both Counties. The Administrator must be advised at least six weeks before the revised date. No match shall be brought forward to the date of a Three Star Open Tournament.
- 20.2 Any alteration of the date of a match shall be subject to the consent of the Administrator and the match played within the time limit laid down by him. An alteration fee of 50p will be charged, payable by the County requesting the alteration, or as agreed by the Counties concerned.
- 20.3 In the event of a disagreement over dates the Administrator shall fix a date on which the match shall be played.
- 20.4 A County shall be entitled to claim a postponement of a match because of players being on International Duty, but only if not less than two of their players are required by the E.T.T.A.

21 QUALIFICATION OF PLAYERS

- 21.1 To be eligible to represent a County a player must be a member of a League or Club affiliated to that County and have at least one of the qualifications listed in Regulation 21.2.
- 21.2.1 County of birth.

- 21.2.2 County of residence.
- 21.2.3 County of temporary residence: subject to written approval by the Administrator and of the Counties for whom the player would have qualified under 21.2.1, 21.2.2 or 21.2.5.
- 21.2.4 County of choice: subject to written approval of the Administrator and the Counties for whom the player would have qualified under 21.2.1, 21.2.2 or 21.2.5 and satisfying the condition that any such player is and has for the whole of the preceding playing season been a member of a League affiliated to the County of choice.
- 21.2.5 County represented on six or more occasions (under Regulation 21.3).
- 21.3 A player who has played on six or more occasions for one County retains a qualification for that County until notice of cancellation of qualification is given and registration of the new qualification is made.
- 21.4 No player may play for more than one County in any one season.

22 REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

- 22.1 At least ten days before playing its first match each County shall register all players by supplying the Administrator with separate lists, in order of merit, of Men, Women, Junior Boys, Junior Girls, Veteran Men and Veteran Women. The qualification of each player under Regulation 21 shall be indicated and the date of birth of every Junior and Veteran player given. No two players shall be ranked equally on any list.
- 22.2 Additional players may be registered or the order of merit altered by notifying the Administrator in writing, but any such registration will not take effect until the first of the month following.
- 22.3.1 In the case of a Premier Division County, the top three men and top woman shall be eligible to play only for the first team, and the top six men and top three women shall not be eligible to play below the second team.
- 22.3.2 In the case of a County not having a team in the Premier Division, the top three men and top two women shall be eligible to play only for the first team, and the top six men and top four women shall not be eligible to play below the second team.
- 22.4 In the Junior Competition, the top three boys and top two girls shall be eligible to play only for the first team, and the top six boys and top four girls shall not be eligible to play below the second team.
- 22.5 In the Veteran Competition the top three men and top woman shall be eligible to play only for the first team.
- 22.6 A player shall not be eligible to play for a team if he has played on three or more occasions in that season for a higher team or teams.
- 22.7 Players must play in order of merit in accordance with their county's current registration list. A player playing out of order shall be deemed ineligible for the purpose of Regulation 22.8.
- 22.8 In the event of an unregistered or ineligible player taking part in a match the sets affected will be awarded to the opposing County, each County being notified of such infringement.

23 VENUE AND TIME OF START

- At least 14 days prior to the match the home County must notify the visiting County and the C.T.T.C. of the venue, giving the time at which it is proposed the fixture shall commence. In the absence of prior agreement between the counties concerned, obtained in writ-

ing at least 21 days before the relevant fixture, a match shall not commence before 2.30 p.m.

Note. Consideration should be given to a start early enough to enable visiting teams to arrive back at a reasonable time on the same evening as the match.

24 PLAYING CONDITIONS

For all matches the venue shall be up to the standard prescribed in Schedule C hereto.

25 NOTIFICATION OF TEAMS

For each match each County shall supply to the opposing County details of the players and up to four reserves, indicating doubles pairings, stating the order of merit and the name of the team captain, such information being sent so as to reach the opposing County not less than nine days before the match.

26 SUBSTITUTION

Substitution of any player other than those nominated under Regulation 25 will only be allowed for good reason; such reason to be indicated to and accepted by the Administrator.

27 DRESS

Players taking part in a match in these Championships shall comply with the dress regulations set out in Schedule D hereto.

28 MATCH PROCEDURE

28.1 In the Premier Division and Veteran Divisions a match shall consist of nine sets; six Men's Singles, one Men's Doubles, one Women's Singles, and one Mixed Doubles. In all other senior divisions and in all Junior Divisions a match shall consist of ten sets.

28.2 Each set shall consist of the best of three games.

28.3 For every match the home County shall appoint an Honorary Match Referee.

28.4 Any set not commenced within five minutes of the time fixed for the commencement of the match, or from the end of the previous set, owing to the absence of one player, shall be awarded to the opposing County or if both players are absent then the set shall not be counted in the result.

28.5 Where a County fails to fulfil a fixture the Championships Committee shall have power to order that County to pay the opposing County all expenses incurred by the latter in notifying the cancellation and any other expenses in conjunction with the match which cannot be avoided.

28.6 Where a County has an incomplete team, all sets involving players nominated under Regulation 25 but absent, and for whom no reserves are present, shall be forfeited to the opposing County. A County fielding an incomplete team shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £3.00.

28.7 The home County shall be responsible for completing the score sheet and copy and for forwarding these to the Administrator by First Class mail within 48 hours of the completion of the match; both score sheet and copy shall be signed by both captains and by the match Referee to signify their acceptance of the score sheet as a correct record.

29. ORDER OF PLAY

29.1 Premier Division—9 set match.

1 Men's Singles	No 2 v No 1
2 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 3
3 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 2
4 Mixed Doubles	
5 Men's Doubles	
6 Women's Singles	No 2 v No 3
7 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 1
8 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 2
9 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 2

No man shall play in more than three sets.

29.2 Senior Divisions other than premier—10 set match

1 Men's Singles	No 2 v No 1
2 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 3
3 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 2
4 Women's Doubles	
5 Men's Doubles	
6 Men's Singles	No 2 v No 3
7 Women's Singles	No 2 v No 2
8 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 1
9 Women's Singles	No 1 v No 1
10 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 2

No man shall play in more than three sets, and no woman shall play in more than two sets.

29.3 Junior Divisions

1 Boys' Singles	No 2 v No 1
2 Boys' Singles	No 3 v No 3
3 Boys' Singles	No 1 v No 2
4 Girls' Doubles	
5 Boys' Doubles	
6 Boys' Singles	No 2 v No 3
7 Girls' Singles	No 2 v No 2
8 Boys' Singles	No 1 v No 1
9 Girls' Singles	No 1 v No 1
10 Boys' Singles	No 3 v No 2

No boy shall play in more than three sets and no girl shall play in more than two sets.

29.4 Veteran Division—9 set match

1 Men's Singles	No 2 v No 1
2 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 2
3 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 3
4 Women's Singles	
5 Men's Doubles	
6 Mixed Doubles	
7 Men's Singles	No 1 v No 1
8 Men's Singles	No 3 v No 2
9 Men's Singles	No 2 v No 3

No man shall play in more than three sets.

29.5 The order of play may be altered by mutual consent.

30 COMPLAINTS

30.1 In the event of a County failing to comply with these Regulations or the Rules or any other Regulations of the ETTA the opposing County shall have grounds for lodging a complaint.

- 30.2 No complaint in respect of the playing conditions shall be entertained unless it was made to the Match Referee before the commencement of the set following the first doubles set of the match except that if the conditions change subsequently the complaint may be made to the Match Referee as soon as practicable.
- 30.3 A County shall have grounds for lodging a complaint if the level of noise or movement outside the arena is sufficient to interfere with play. Such complaints shall be made to the Match Referee as soon as practicable.
- 30.4 A County intending to lodge a complaint relating to the arrangements for a match or the conditions of play or the playing of the match shall have notice of its intention recorded on the score sheet by the Match Referee. The notice of intent must be signed by the team captain of the complainant County and by the Match Referee.
- 30.5 Full details of any complaint under Regulation 30.1 (stating whether the match is claimed under 31.1) shall be sent in triplicate to reach the Administrator not later than three days after the date agreed for the playing of the match.
- 30.6 The Administrator shall immediately send a copy of the complaint to the opposing County.
- 30.7 If the opposing County wishes to refute the complaint an answer in triplicate must be sent to reach the Administrator not more than four days after the copy of the complaint was sent (or the postmark, if later).
- 30.8 The Administrator shall immediately send a copy of the answer to the complaining County.
- 30.9 Copies of complaint and answer shall be sent to the Referee with a statement by the Administrator.
- 30.10 No amendment of or addition to a complaint or answer shall be allowed, but a County receiving a copy of an answer may inform the Administrator by return of post if any statement therein is considered to be incorrect.
- 30.11 A complaint or answer which is not in proper form or which is out of time shall be ignored.
- 30.12 The decision of the Championships Referee shall be final.

31 CLAIMS

- 31.1 If a breach of Regulation or Rule relating to the arrangements for a match or the playing of a match puts a County at a disadvantage in the match, that County may lodge with the complaint under Regulation 30.1 a claim for the match to be forfeited by the opposing County.
- 31.2 Any County making a claim under 31.1 shall notify the Administrator at the time of making the complaint under Regulation 30.1.
- 31.3 The decision of the Championships Referee shall be final.
- 31.4 If no answer is received within eight days of the sending of the copy of a complaint containing a claim for forfeiture to a County (or the postmark if later), the Administrator shall notify that County that the match has been forfeited.

32 FORFEITURE FOR NON RECEIPT OF SCORE SHEET

If the result has not been received by the Administrator within three days after the date on which the match was due to be played, the Administrator shall notify the home County that if the result is not received within three days of the postmark on that letter, the match will be forfeited to the opposing County.

33 FINES

- 33.1 Fines of 50p each as distinct from penalties or postponement fees may be imposed by the Administrator for breach of the Championship Regulations.
- 33.2 All fines must be paid within 14 days of receipt of notification or of appeal being dismissed whichever is the later.

34 APPEAL AGAINST FORFEITURE UNDER 31.4 OR 32 OR AGAINST FINE

- 34.1 A County may appeal against the forfeiture of a match under Regulation 31.4 or 32 or a fine under Regulation 33.
- 34.2 Such appeal must be sent in triplicate accompanied by a fee of 50p to reach the Administrator within three days of the notification of forfeiture or fine having been dispatched (or the postmark if later).
- 34.3 The appeal shall be adjudicated by the Championships Committee there being excluded from the Committee whilst adjudicating the Administrator and any member of the Committee who is also a member of the appellant County.
- 34.4 The 50p fee shall be refunded if the Championships Committee upholds the appeal.

35 PENALTIES.

- 35.1 All matters arising under Regulations 30, 31 and 32 shall be reported by the Administrator to the Championships Committee.
- 35.2 The Championships Committee shall have power to impose penalties not exceeding £5.00 and/or suspension on any delinquent person or County or may refer the matter to the Disciplinary Committee.
- 35.3 Any penalty imposed shall be paid within seven days; if it is not, unless it is the subject of an appeal, the person or County concerned shall automatically be suspended from taking part in the County Championships until the penalty has been paid.
- 35.4 The Championships Committee shall have power to award any part of the penalty imposed to any other party concerned.

36 ALTERATION OR REGULATIONS

- 36.1 Propositions for recommendations to the National Council for changes in Regulations, or propositions for changes in any Regulations the numbers of which are set out in Schedule B hereto for consideration by Annual Conference may be submitted only by a participating County or by a member of the E.T.T.A. Management Committee on behalf of that Committee or by the Administrator on behalf of the Championships Committee.
- 36.2 Any such proposition for consideration by Annual Conference must be sent in writing to reach the Administrator by the last day in February and shall be acknowledged by the Administrator within seven days.
- 36.3 All propositions so received shall be circulated to all participating Counties during March, and amendments, or alternative propositions dealing with the same subject matter, shall be accepted for consideration by Annual Conference if submitted in writing and received by the Administrator not later than the last day of April.
- 36.4 No such proposition shall be declared carried unless supported by not less than two thirds of the Counties present and voting at Annual Conference.

37 MATTERS NOT COVERED BY REGULATIONS

In the event of any matter arising relating to the Championships which is not covered by the foregoing Regulations it shall be dealt with by the Championships Committee whose decision shall be final.

38 LESLIE FORREST MEMORIAL TROPHY

- 38.1 This trophy shall be awarded each season at the discretion of the Leslie Forrest Memorial Trophy Committee to the person who, in an Administrative capacity in a participating County, has made the greatest contribution to table tennis in the County field other than a previous holder of the trophy.
- 38.2 A nomination for the Award may be made only by a County Association and must reach the Administrator not later than 31st December.

Schedule A to Regulation 1.2

Regulations which may be changed only after recommendation by the Annual County Championships Conference.

Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9.2, 9.3, 10.7, 10.9.8, 10.10.2, 10.10.3, 11 to 29 inclusive, 30 to 35 inclusive, 36, 38.1, 38.2, Schedule A.

Schedule B to Regulation 1.3

Regulations which may be changed by the Annual County Championships Conference under powers delegated by the National Council.

Regulations 5, 11 to 20 inclusive, 22 to 29 inclusive, 30 to 35 inclusive, Schedule C and Schedule D.

Schedule C to Regulation 24—Playing Conditions

- 1 **Table**
The table shall be of dark wood and either sprayed (for preference) or painted, but not freshly painted, with a dull green solution of cellulose or paint. The table shall be rigidly constructed.
- 2 **Net**
The net shall be of mesh and of dark shade of green (Law 2 of the game should be noted).
- 3 **Floor**
The floor shall not be of stone or linoleum but of hard, non-slippery wood or thermo-plastic, not white or brightly reflecting unless by mutual agreement of the two Counties concerned, the agreement of the visiting county to be obtained in writing prior to the commencement of the match.
- 4 **Background**
The background should for preference be of a uniform dark green or other uniform dark colour, not light (or patchy) as this tends to unsight the players.
- 5 **Playing Space**
The playing area shall be at least 36 feet in length and at least 18 feet wide, unless by mutual agreement of the two Counties concerned, the agreement of the visiting county to be obtained in writing prior to the commencement of the match.
- 6 **Lighting**
6.1 Fluorescent lighting shall only be used as primary lighting with agreement of the visiting County, such agreement to be obtained in writing not less than 21 days prior to the match.

- 6.2 The lighting shall be adequate to illuminate the entire playing area, without strain on the player's eyesight, but it should not be too bright, causing glare.
- 6.3 An ideal arrangement is to have ten \times 150 watt bulbs suitably shaded, in two rows of five, each row running approximately down the sides of the table (approximately 5 feet apart) with each bulb approximately 5ft 6in. apart from one another, in the straight line. The socket of the bulb should not be lower than 9 feet from the floor, nor too high, causing the player to view the naked bulb.
- 6.4 Another arrangement which gives suitable lighting is to have three lights over the table (each 150 watt), one in the centre, and one each side at the centre of each end of the table, with two more rows of three lights, each one about 5 to 6 feet behind the table, and the other two alongside approximately 5 feet either side.
- 6.5 The minimum lighting consistent with standard conditions is to have five \times 150 watt bulbs hanging suitably shaded in a straight line down the centre of the table between 5 and 6 feet apart.
- 6.6 There are, of course, many other arrangements of lighting which will produce similar results, but no match shall be played with less than 5 \times 150 watt bulbs unless by mutual arrangement. Pearl bulbs are preferable, reducing glare.
- 7 The away team shall be entitled to practise on the match table for at least 15 minutes immediately before the official starting time of the match.
- 8 For every match the host County shall ensure that the venue is ready for play at least half an hour before the time arranged for the match to start.

Schedule D to Regulation 27—Dress Regulations

- 1 Shoes to be rubber soled or sports type.
- 2 Socks to be clean, white or registered colours and ankle length.
- 3 Trousers, slacks, shorts or skirt to be self coloured but not white or light coloured.
- 4 Shirt, blouse, jersey or dress to be self coloured but not white or light coloured.
- 5 Pullovers, cardigans or slipovers, if worn, to be same colour as shirt, etc., and must not be removed during any one game.
- 6 All players in a team shall wear matching dress of a colour to be chosen by the County concerned and registered with the Administrator, a list of the registered colours being published in the handbook. A County wishing to change its registered colours must notify the Administrator not later than 10th August.
- 7 In the event of an official presentation of the players to the public, the players shall observe paragraphs 3 and 4.
- 8 If a player representing his or her County fails to adhere to the above Regulations the matter shall be reported to the Administrator by the opposing County Match Secretary.

2 South 2 North 2 Mid 2 West 2 East

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	South	North	Midland	East	West
1973-74	Sy II	Y II	Dy	E II	Bk
1974-75	Mi II	Cv	Dy	Ca II	Do
	Junior				
	South-East				
1974-75	E II				
	Junior	Junior	Junior		
	2 South	2 North	2 Midland		
1975-76	Mi II	Y II	Wa		
1976-77	Dv	Y II	St		
1977-78	Sx	St	Wa		
	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior
	3 South	3 North	3 Midland	3 East	3 West
1975-76	Bk II	Cw	St	Sk	Dv
1976-77	E III	Ch	Sp	Bu	Wi
1977-78	Do	Ng	Gs	Ca	Gn

* overall champions after play-off
† unchallenged champions

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Senior			Junior			Veteran		
	C'ties	Divs	Teams	C'ties	Divs	Teams	C'ties	Divs	Teams
1947-48	15	3	19						
1948-49	22	5	27						
1949-50	24	6	29	6	1	6			
1950-51	17	7	34	9	2	9			
1951-52	29	7	41	8	1	8			
1952-53	29	7	41	9	2	9			
1953-54	29	6	33	8	1	8			
1954-55	32	7	40	8	1	8			
1955-56	32	8	41	9	2	9			
1956-57	31	6	38	13	3	13			
1957-58	31	6	36	14	3	14			
1958-59	32	6	37	11	2	11			
1959-60	33	7	39	15	3	15			
1960-61	33	7	38	14	3	14			
1961-62	31	7	37	17	4	17			
1962-63	34	7	41	19	4	19			
1963-64	34	7	42	24	5	24			
1964-65	34	7	45	27	5	27			
1965-66	35	7	46	28	5	28			
1966-67	37	8	50	29	5	29			
1967-68	38	8	53	30	5	30			
1968-69	39	8	53	33	5	33			
1969-70	39	8	53	32	5	32			
1970-71	38	9	54	33	6	36	8	2	8
1971-72	39	9	59	36	6	42	12	2	12
1972-73	38	10	60	36	6	43	13	2	13
1973-74	39	10	63	36	6	46	13	2	15
1974-75	40	11	64	39	7	51	14	2	14
1975-76	42	11	67	40	9	54	13	2	17
1976-77	41	11	68	41	9	60	15	3	20
1977-78	42	11	69	42	9	61	17	4	22
1978-79	42	12	75	42	10	65	17	4	22

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RECORDS

Where a team captain is included in a list, his or her name is followed by:
*to indicate a playing captain of a team: or
†to indicate a non-playing team captain.

ENGLISH OPEN/NORWICH UNION INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Commencing from the 1973-74 season, the English Open Championships were re-titled the Norwich Union International Championships.

Men's Singles

1921/22	A. Donaldson (Durham)
1922/23	M. Cohen (London)
1923/24	P. Bromfield (K)
1924/25	P. N. Nanda (India)
1925/26	R. G. Suppiah (India)
1926/27	R. G. Suppiah (India)
1927/28	Dr. D. Pecs (Hungary)
1928/29	A. Malecek (Czechoslovakia)
1929/30	S. Glancz (Hungary)
1930/31	M. Szabados (Hungary)
1931/32	M. Szabados (Hungary)
1932/33	V. Barna (Hungary)
1933/34	V. Barna (Hungary)
1934/35	V. Barna (Hungary)
1935/36	A. Ehrlich (Poland)

1936/37	V. Barna (Hungary)
1937/38	V. Barna (Hungary)
1938/39	R. Bergmann (London)
1939/40	R. Bergmann (London)
1940/45	No competition
1945/46	B. Vana (Czechoslovakia)
1946/47	V. Tereba (Czechoslovakia)
1947/48	R. Bergmann (London)
1948/49	M. Reisman (U.S.A.)
1949/50	R. Bergmann (London)
1950/51	A. Ehrlich (France)
1951/52	R. Bergmann (London)
1952/53	M. Haguenaer (France)
1953/54	R. Bergmann (London)
1954/55	Z. Dolinar (Yugoslavia)
1955/56	E. Gyetvai (Hungary)
1956/57	Z. Berczik (Hungary)
1957/58	F. Sido (Hungary)
1958/59	I. Ogimura (Japan)
1959/60	I. Harrison (England)
1960/61	V. Markovic (Yugoslavia)
1961/62	Z. Berczik (Hungary)
1962/63	Z. Berczik (Hungary)
1963/64	D. Giurgiuca (Rumania)
1964/65	E. Scholer (W. Germany)
1965/66	No competition
1966/67	J. Stanek (Czechoslovakia)

Women's Singles

Mrs. Scott (London)
Miss K. M. Berry (Sy)
Miss K. M. Berry (Sy)
Miss K. M. Berry (Sy)
Miss G. Vasey (Whitby)
Miss D. Gubbins (Wales)
Miss Erika Metzger (Germany)
Miss M. Smidova (Czechoslovakia)
Miss D. Gubbins (Wales)
Miss V. Bromfield (London)
Mrs. M. Mednyanszky (Hungary)
Miss D. M. Emdin (St. Albans)
Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
Miss M. Kettnerova (Czechoslovakia)
Miss R. H. Aarons (U.S.A.)
Miss D. Beregi (Hungary)
Miss J. Nicoll (Wembley)
Miss V. Dace (London)
No competition
Miss D. Beregi (Exeter)
Miss G. Farkas (Hungary)
Miss G. Farkas (Hungary)
Miss P. McLean (U.S.A.)
Miss M. Shahian (U.S.A.)
Miss T. Pritzi (Austria)
Miss L. Werth (Austria)
Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
Miss L. Werth (Austria)
Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
Miss G. Farkas (Hungary)
Miss F. Eguchi (Japan)
Mrs. A. Simon (Netherlands)
Miss F. Eguchi (Japan)
Mrs. A. Simon (Netherlands)
Mrs. E. Foldi (Hungary)
Miss D. Rowe (England)
Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
Miss M. Luzova (Czechoslovakia)
Mrs. M. Wright (England)

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1967/68	S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.)	Miss E. Mihalca (Rumania)
1968/69	S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.)	Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.)
1969/70	S. Kollarovits (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
1970/71	T. Klampar (Hungary)	Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
1971/72	S. Bengtsson (Sweden)	Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
1972/73	S. Bengtsson (Sweden)	Mrs. B. Radberg (Sweden)
1973/74	K. Johansson (Sweden)	Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
1974/75	A. Stokatov (U.S.S.R.)	Miss E. Antonian (U.S.S.R.)
1975/76	S. Bengtsson (Sweden)	Mrs. J. Hammersley (England)
1976/77	S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.)	Miss C. Knight (England)
1977/78	Li Chen-Shih (China)	Chu Hsiang-yun (China)

Men's Doubles

1926/27 P. Bromfield (K) and L. S. E. Farris (London)
 1927/28 C. H. Bull (K) and F. J. Perry (Ealing)
 1928/29 C. H. Bull (K) and F. J. Perry (Ealing)
 1929/30 C. H. Bull (K) and F. J. Perry (Ealing)
 1930/31 M. Szabados and V. Barna (Hungary)
 1931/32 H. Kolar and A. Malacek (Czechoslovakia)
 1932/33 V. Barna and S. Glancz (Hungary)
 1933/34 V. Barna (Hungary) and T. E. Sears (London)
 1934/35 V. Barna (Hungary) and T. E. Sears (London)
 1935/36 L. Bellak and M. Szabados (Hungary)
 1936/37 S. Schiff and A. Berenbaum (U.S.A.)
 1937/38 V. Barna and L. Bellak (Hungary)
 1938/39 V. Barna and L. Bellak (Hungary)
 1939/40 R. Bergmann (London) and A. Liebster (London)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 B. Vana and A. Slar (Czechoslovakia)
 1946/47 B. Vana and A. Slar (Czechoslovakia)
 1947/48 R. Bergmann (London) and T. Flisberg (Sweden)
 1948/49 R. Bergmann (London) and V. Barna (Mi)
 1949/50 Z. Dolinar and V. Harangozo (Yugoslavia)
 1950/51 J. Leach (E) and J. Carrington (Sy)
 1951/52 Z. Dolinar and V. Harangozo (Yugoslavia)
 1952/53 R. Bergmann (London) and J. Leach (E)
 1953/54 B. Kennedy (Y) and A. Simons (Gs)
 1954/55 I. Andreadis and L. Stipek (Czechoslovakia)
 1955/56 K. Szepesi and E. Gyetvai (Hungary)
 1956/57 I. Ogimura and T. Tanaka (Japan)
 1957/58 Z. Berczik and F. Sido (Hungary)
 1958/59 T. Murakami and I. Ogimura (Japan)
 1959/60 J. A. Leach and M. H. Thornhill (England)
 1960/61 H. Alser and T. Larsson (Sweden)
 1961/62 I. Andreadis and V. Miko (Czechoslovakia)
 1962/63 I. Andreadis and V. Miko (Czechoslovakia)
 1963/64 J. Fahazi and P. Rozsas (Hungary)
 1964/65 V. Miko and J. Stanek (Czechoslovakia)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 V. Miko and J. Stanek (Czechoslovakia)
 1967/68 I. Korpa and D. Surbek (Yugoslavia)
 1968/69 A. Amelin and S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.)
 1969/70 I. Jonyer and T. Klampar (Hungary)
 1970/71 S. Bengtsson and B. Persson (Sweden)
 1971/72 D. Surbek and A. Stipanec (Yugoslavia)

1972/73 S. Bengtsson and K. Johansson (Sweden)
 1973/74 S. Bengtsson and K. Johansson (Sweden)
 1974/75 S. Gomozkov and S. Sarkhojan (U.S.S.R.)
 1975/76 D. Douglas and D. Neale (England)
 1976/77 S. Gomozkov and A. Stokatov (U.S.S.R.)
 1977/78 Li Chen-shih and Wang Hui-yuan (China)

Women's Doubles

1926/27 Miss D. Gubbins (Wales) and Miss J. Ingram (London)
 1927/28 Miss W. H. Land and Miss B. Somerville (London)
 1928/29 Miss M. Smidova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss P. Moser (London)
 1929/30 Miss W. H. Land (London) and Miss M. Gal (Hungary)
 1930/31 Mrs. L. M. Holt (London) and Miss N. Wood (St. Albans)
 1931/32 Mrs. M. Mednyanszky (Hungary) and Mrs. Martin (London)
 1932/33 Miss N. Wood (St. Albans) and Miss W. Woodhead (Amersham)
 1933/34 Miss D. M. Emdin (St. Albans) and Miss P. Moser (London)
 1934/35 Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham) and Miss W. Woodhead (Amersham)
 1935/36 Miss Krebsbach (Germany) and Miss D. M. Emdin (St. Albans)
 1936/37 Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham) and Miss W. Woodhead (Amersham)
 1937/38 Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham) and Miss W. Woodhead (Amersham)
 1938/39 Miss V. Depetrisova and Miss V. Votrbcova (Czechoslovakia)
 1939/40 Miss J. Nicoll (Wembley) and Miss D. Beregi (Hungary)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 Miss D. Beregi (Exeter) and Miss V. Dace (London)
 1946/47 Miss V. Dace (London) and Miss E. Blackburn (E)
 1947/48 Miss G. Farkas (Hungary) and Miss L. R. Barnes (Sy)
 1948/49 Miss P. McLean and Miss T. Thall (U.S.A.)
 1949/50 Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1950/51 Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1951/52 Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1952/53 Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1953/54 Miss D. Rowe and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1954/55 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 1955/56 Miss T. Okawa and Miss T. Namba (Japan)
 1956/57 Miss A. Haydon and Miss P. Mortimer (England)
 1957/58 Miss F. Eguchi and Miss K. Matsuzaki (Japan)
 1958/59 Miss D. Rowe and Miss C. K. Best (England)
 1959/60 Miss C. K. Best (England) and Mrs. A. Simon (Germany)
 1960/61 D.T.T.B.)
 1961/62 Miss D. Rowe and Miss M. Shannon (England)
 1962/63 Miss D. Rowe and Miss M. Shannon (England)
 1963/64 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1964/65 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 Mrs. M. Alexandru and Miss E. Mihalca (Rumania)
 1967/68 Miss S. Grinberg and Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.)
 1968/69 Miss S. Grinberg and Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.)
 1969/70 Mrs. K. Mathews and Mrs. M. Wright (England)
 1970/71 Mrs. M. Alexandru and Miss E. Mihalca (Rumania)
 1971/72 Mrs. M. Alexandru and Mrs. E. Vlaicov (Rumania)
 1972/73 Miss M. Polackova and Miss I. Vostova (Czechoslovakia)
 1973/74 Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania) and Miss A. Grofova (Czechoslovakia)

1974/75 Yen Kui-li and Yu Ching-chia (China)
 1975/76 Miss B. Silhanova and Miss I. Uhlikova (Czechoslovakia)
 1976/77 Mrs. J. Hammersley and Miss L. Howard (England)
 1977/78 Chu Hsiang-yun and Wei Li-Chieh (China)

Mixed Doubles

1926/27 L. S. E. Farris and Miss J. Ingram (London)
 1927/28 Dr. D. Pecs (Hungary) and Miss Mietzger (Germany)
 1928/29 F. J. Perry (Ealing) and Miss W. H. Land (London)
 1929/30 S. Glancz (Hungary) and Miss M. Gal (Hungary)
 1930/31 S. Glancz (Hungary) and Miss V. Bromfield (London)
 1931/32 M. Szabados and Mrs. M. Mednyanszky (Hungary)
 1932/33 V. Barna (Hungary) and Mrs. D. M. Emdin (St. Albans)
 1933/34 V. Barna (Hungary) and Miss D. M. Emdin (St. Albans)
 1934/35 V. Barna (Hungary) and Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
 1935/36 V. Barna (Hungary) and Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
 1936/37 R. G. Blattner and Miss R. H. Aarons (U.S.A.)
 1937/38 V. Barna (Hungary) and Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
 1939/39 B. Vana and Miss V. Votrubcova (Czechoslovakia)
 1939/40 V. Barna (Hungary) and Miss M. Osborne (Birmingham)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 E. J. Filby (Plymouth) and Miss D. Beregi (Exeter)
 1946/47 B. Vana and Miss V. Votrubcova (Czechoslovakia)
 1947/48 F. Sido and Miss G. Farkas (Hungary)
 1948/49 R. Miles and Miss T. Thall (U.S.A.)
 1949/50 J. Leach and Miss M. Franks (E)
 1950/51 V. Barna (Mi) and Miss H. Elliott (Scotland)
 1951/52 J. Leach (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1952/53 V. Barna and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1953/54 J. Leach (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1954/55 A. W. C. Simons (Gs) and Miss H. Elliot (Scotland)
 1955/56 J. Leach (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1956/57 K. Tsunoda and Miss T. Namba (Japan)
 1957/58 F. Sido and Miss E. Koczian (Hungary)
 1958/59 T. Murakami and Miss K. Matsuzaki (Japan)
 1959/60 I. Harrison and Miss D. Rowe (England)
 1960/61 Z. Berczik and Mrs. E. Foldi (Hungary)
 1961/62 Z. Berczik and Mrs. S. Lukacs (Hungary)
 1962/63 J. Fahazi and Mrs. E. Foldi (Hungary)
 1963/64 P. Rozsas and Mrs. S. Lukacs (Hungary)
 1964/65 V. Miko and Miss M. Luzova (Czechoslovakia)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 V. Miko and Miss M. Luzova (Czechoslovakia)
 1967/68 S. Gomoskov and Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.)
 1968/69 E. Scholer and Mrs. D. Scholer (Federal Germany)
 1969/70 D. Neale and Mrs. M. Wright (England)
 1970/71 A. Stipancic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
 1971/72 A. Stipancic (Yugoslavia) and Mrs. M. Alexandru (Rumania)
 1972/73 M. Orlowski and Miss I. Vostova (Czechoslovakia)
 1973/74 B. Persson and Mrs. B. Radberg (Sweden)
 1974/75 Li Ching-kuang and Yen Kui-li (China)
 1975/76 S. Bengtsson and Miss A. C. Hellman (Sweden)
 1976/77 B. Burnazian and Miss T. Ferdman (U.S.S.R.)
 1977/78 D. Douglas and Miss L. Howard (England)

Men's Veteran Singles

1932/33 Z. Mechlovits (Hungary)
 1933/34 J. Thompson (Bristol)
 1934/35 A. J. Wilmott (London)
 1935/36 E. C. Gunn (Plymouth)
 1936/37 A. Melnick (London)
 1937/38 H. Knibbs (Liverpool)
 1938/39 Z. Mechlovits (Hungary)
 1939/40 A. J. Wilmott (London)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 R. V. Bryant (Salisbury)
 1946/47 J. Taylor (London)
 1947/48 E. Reay (Du)
 1948/49 S. Sugarhood (E)
 1949/50 S. Sugarhood (E)
 1950/51 L. Thompson (Bu)
 1951/52 A. D. Brook (Sx)
 1952/53 L. C. Kerslake (Dv)
 1953/54 L. C. Kerslake (Dv)
 1954/55 A. D. Brook (Sx)
 1955/56 H. G. Spiers (Wa)
 1956/57 L. C. Kerslake (Dv)
 1957/58 R. L. Sharman (Mi)
 1958/59 R. L. Sharman (Mi)
 1959/60 R. L. Sharman (Mi)
 1960/61 R. J. Crayden (Sy)
 1961/62 R. J. Crayden (Sy)
 1962/63 G. Delabarre (Belgium)
 1963/64 H. Venner (E)
 1964/65 H. Venner (E)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 H. Venner (E)
 1967/68 L. Hoffman (Mi)
 1968/69 S. Norton (E)
 1969/70 J. Clayton (La)
 1970/71 G. Chapman (Sy)
 1971/72 R. Etheridge (K)
 1972/73 D. Schofield (Ch)
 1973/74 K. Beamish (E)
 1974/75 P. D'Arcy (Ch)
 1975/76 H. S. Buist (K)
 1976/77 D. Schofield (Ch)
 1977/78 D. Schofield (Ch)

Men's Consolation Singles

1932/33 F. J. Perry (Ealing)
 1933/34 M. A. Symons/S. Shah (joint)
 1934/35 W. Bedford (Huddersfield)
 1935/36 E. Bubley (London)
 1936/37 M. B. W. Bergr (Harrow)
 1937/38 E. Hardman (Sheffield)
 1938/39 G. Marshall (London)
 1939/40 H. F. Walton (Birmingham)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 M. Bordrez (France)
 1946/47 F. Tokar (Czechoslovakia)

Women's Veteran Singles

Mrs. H. Roy Evans (Wales)
 Mrs. S. Betling (France)
 Mrs. S. Betling (France)
 Mrs. I. B. Bell (E)
 Mrs. C. Cook (Y)
 Mrs. I. B. Hunter (Dv)
 Mrs. G. Davies (La)
 Mrs. I. B. Bell (E)
 Mrs. V. Cherriman (Mi)
 Mrs. I. B. Bell (E)
 Mrs. I. B. Bell (E)
 Mrs. C. H. N. Whitehouse (Mi)
 Mrs. C. H. N. Whitehouse (Mi)
 Mrs. D. Crosby (Dv)
 Mrs. D. Crosby (Dv)
 Mrs. A. Horn (K)

Mrs. M. Cumberbatch (St)
 Mrs. M. Cumberbatch (St)
 Miss J. Williams (Bu)
 Miss J. Williams (Bu)
 Miss M. Prowen (Mi)
 Mrs. D. Gray (Ha)
 Mrs. D. Gray (Ha)
 Mrs. D. Gray (Ha)
 Mrs. D. Gray (Ha)
 Mrs. D. Gray (Ha)
 No competition
 No competition

Women's Consolation Singles

Mlle Soulage (France)
 Miss R. Doolan (Liverpool)
 Mrs. H. Collier (London)
 Miss J. Brock (Dv)
 Miss E. McBryde (Ha)
 Mrs. R. E. Bromfield (Mi)

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1947/48	E. Marsh (Mi)	Miss J. Mackay (Wa)
1948/49	R. Crayden (Sy)	Miss E. Steventon (Ng)
1949/50	V. Harangozo (Yugoslavia)	Miss S. Gray (Wales)
1950/51	B. Crouch (Mi)	Miss M. Fry (Gs)
1951/52	L. G. Adams (Mi)	Miss J. Roberts (Sy)
1952/53	D. Burridge (Mi)	Miss J. Seaman (Mi)
1953/54	K. Freundorfer (Germany)	Miss S. Jones (Wales)
1954/55	M. Haguenauer (France)	Miss P. Robinson (U.S.A.)
1955/56	R. Allcock (La)	Miss A. Bates (Wales)
1956/57	L. G. Adams (Mi)	Mrs. J. Head (Sy)
1957/58	Z. Dolinar (Yugoslavia)	Miss L. Mosoczy (Hungary)
1958/59	N. van de Walle (U.S.A.)	Mrs. L. Neuberger (U.S.A.)
1959/60	M. Creamer (Mi)	Miss S. M. Hession (E)
1960/61	H. Gomolla (Germany D.T.T.B.)	Miss I. Muser (Germany D.T.T.B.)
1961/62	M. Creamer (Mi)	Miss M. Fry (Mi)
1962/63	F. Kovacs (Hungary)	Mrs. C. Moore (La)
1963/64	D. Surbek (Yugoslavia)	Miss I. Ogus (Mi)
1964/65	S. Harangi (Hungary)	Mrs. L. Banhegyi (Mi)
1965/66	No competition	
1966/67	Z. Cordas (Yugoslavia)	Miss M. Resler (Yugoslavia)
1967/68	M. Johns (Ch)	Miss J. Shirley (Bu)
1968/69	T. Taylor (He)	Miss B. Kishazi (Hungary)
1969/70	B. Schoofs (Netherlands)	Miss S. Beckwith (E)
1970/71	B. Jansen (Federal Germany)	Miss C. Bergeret (France)
1971/72	J. Walker (Y)	Miss L. Howard (Sy)
1972/73	Z. Cordas (Hungary)	Miss M. Kneip (Federal Germany)
1973/74	M. Owen (Wales)	Miss K. Senior (Ireland)
1974/75		
1975/76	N. v. Slobbe (Netherlands)	Miss Pryzgoda (Poland)
1976/77		
1977/78	B. v. d. Helm (Netherlands)	Miss K. Senior (Ireland)

ENGLISH OPEN/NORWICH UNION INTERNATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men	Women
1962/63 Czechoslovakia	Hungary
1963/64 Yugoslavia	Hungary
1964/65 Rumania	England
1965/66 No competition	
1966/67 Czechoslovakia	Hungary
1967/68 Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia
1968/69 Sweden	U.S.S.R.
1969/70 England	Rumania
1970/71 Eng'land	Federal Germany
1971/72 Sweden	Czechoslovakia
1972/73 Sweden I	Sweden
1973/74 Sweden I	Sweden
1974/75 England	China
1975/76 England	Sweden
1976/77 England	England
1977/78 China I	China II

ENGLISH JUNIOR OPEN/WORTHING JUNIOR INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

For 1973/74 this event was known as the Halex Junior International Championships; since 1975/76 it has been titled the Worthing Junior International Championships.

Junior Singles (Boys)

1932/33 C. W. Davies (Manchester)
 1933/34 M. B. W. Bergl (Harrow)
 1934/35 H. Lurie (Manchester)
 1935/36 G. B. Sellman (Ealing)
 1936/37 K. Stanley (Manchester)
 1937/38 K. Stanley (Manchester)
 1938/39 K. Stanley (Manchester)
 1939/40 J. P. Bermingham (Wembley)
 1940/45 No competition
 1945/46 D. A. Miller (London)
 1946/47 W. Rowe (Torquay)
 1947/48 M. Thornhill (Mi)
 1948/49 D. G. Ellison (La)
 1949/50 J. Lowe (Mi)
 1950/51 B. Malmquist (Sweden)
 1951/52 K. Freundorfer (Germany)
 1952/53 K. Freundorfer (Germany)
 1953/54 K. Freundorfer (Germany)
 1954/55 B. Onnes (Netherlands)
 1955/56 I. Harrison (Gs)
 1956/57 P. Czichowski (Germany)
 1957/58 C. Gosling (Mi)
 1958/59 M. Ness (West Germany)
 1959/60 G. Livesey (La)
 1960/61 B. D. Wright (Mi)
 1961/62 B. Hill (Li)
 1962/63 W. Dahlman (W. Germany)
 1963/64 K. Johansson (Sweden)
 1964/65 J. Langan (Ireland)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 K. Lawrence (E)
 1967/68 G. Turai (Czechoslovakia)
 1968/69 Y. Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia)
 1969/70 No competition
 1970/71 M. Baum (Federal Germany)
 1971/72 B. Isaksson (Sweden)
 1972/73 U. Thorsell (Sweden)
 1973/74 P. Sandstrom (Sweden)
 1974/75 No competition
 1975/76 H. J. Nolten (Federal Germany)
 1976/77 M. Shuttle (England)
 1977/78 Kim Wan (Korea Republic)

Junior Singles (Girls)

Miss E. Blackburn (E)
 No competition
 Miss J. Mackay (Birmingham)
 No competition
 Miss A. Wood (La)
 Miss A. Wood (La)
 Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 Miss D. Munnings (Li)
 Miss J. Rook (Sy)
 Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 Miss J. Rook (Sy)
 Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 Miss H. Dauphin (Germany)
 Miss J. Harrower (Mi)
 Miss Y. J. Hwang (S. Korea)
 Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 Miss L. Guntch (Sweden)
 Miss L. Bell (E)
 Miss L. Bell (E)
 Miss L. Bell (E)
 Miss J. Kruger (W. Germany)
 No competition
 Miss M. Resler (Yugoslavia)
 Miss A. Grofova (Czechoslovakia)
 Miss J. Shirley (England)
 No competition
 Miss A.-C. Hellman (Sweden)
 Miss A.-C. Hellman (Sweden)
 Miss A.-C. Hellman (Sweden)
 Miss C. Knight (England)
 No competition
 Miss B. Vreiskoop (Netherlands)
 Miss K. Witt (England)
 Miss M. Stork (Federal Germany)

Junior Doubles (Boys)

1949/50 J. Lowe (Mi) and P. Smith (E)
 1950/51 B. Malmquist and L. Pettersson (Sweden)
 1951/52 A. Danton and D. M. Eagles (K)
 1952/53 A. Danton (K) and R. Dorking (E)
 1953/54 R. Dorking (E) and M. G. MacLaren (Sy)
 1954/55 E. Kellin (U.S.A.) and B. Onnes (Netherlands)
 1955/56 K. D. Edwards and I. Harrison (Gs)
 1956/57 P. Czichowski and W. Prandke (Germany)
 1957/58 I. Barclay (Scotland) and H. Fromm (East Germany)
 1958/59 M. Ness and P. Russ (West Germany)
 1959/60 T. Caffrey (Ireland) and C. Thomas (Wales)
 1960/61 T. Caffrey (Ireland) and C. Thomas (Wales)
 1961/62 D. Stanley (Y) and M. Symonds (La)
 1962/63 W. Dahlman and W. Grose (West Germany)
 1963/64 A. Stipancic and D. Surbek (Yugoslavia)
 1964/65 S. Gibbs (E) and J. Langan (Ireland)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 P. Judd and D. Munt (Wa)
 1967/68 H. J. Hackenberg and K. Schmittinger (W. Germany)
 1968/69 S. Bengtsson and H. Olofsson (Sweden)
 1969/70 No competition
 1970/71 K. Hellstrom and I. Wikstrom (Sweden)
 1971/72 S. Bosi and R. Giontella (Italy)
 1972/73 D. Douglas and S. Heaps (England)
 1973/74 P. Sandstrom and R. Lagerfeldt (Sweden)
 1974/75 No competition
 1975/76 P. Day and A. Jarden (England)
 1977/77 D. Reeves and C. Rogers (England)
 1977/78 Kim Wan and Yu Si Hung (Korea Republic)

Junior Doubles (Girls)

1949/50 Miss R. Rowe and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1950/51 Miss D. Munnings (Li) and Miss J. Titterton (La)
 1951/52 Miss U. Paulsen and Miss H. Walz (Germany)
 1952/53 Miss A. Haydon (Wa) and Miss J. Rook (Sy)
 1953/54 Miss A. Haydon (Wa) and Miss J. Rook (Sy)
 1954/55 Miss J. Fielder (K) and Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 1955/56 Miss A. Haydon (Wa) and Miss D. Worrall (St)
 1956/57 Miss H. Dauphin and Miss L. Muser (Germany)
 1957/58 Miss C. Bannah and Miss I. Woschee (East Germany)
 1958/59 Miss J. Fischer and Miss H. Scheithe (West Germany)
 1959/60 Miss J. Harrower (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1961/61 Miss M. Shannon (Sy) and Miss J. Y. Williams (He)
 1961/62 Miss C. Holes and Miss P. Holes (Ha)
 1962/63 Miss C. Holes and Miss P. Holes (Ha)
 1963/64 Miss P. E. Dainty (Y) and Miss J. Kruger (W. Germany)
 1964/65 Miss D. Simpson and Miss K. Smith (E)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 Miss M. Resler (Yugoslavia) and Miss M. Walker (Mi)
 1967/68 Miss C. Crisan and Miss M. Corodi (Rumania)
 1968/69 Miss J. Shirley and Miss S. Howard (England)
 1969/70 No competition
 1970/71 Miss A.-C. Hellman and Miss B. Olsson (Sweden)
 1971/72 Miss A.-C. Hellman and Miss B. Olsson (Sweden)
 1972/73 Miss L. Howard and Miss A. Stevenson (England)

1973/74 Miss G. Lindstrom and Miss E. Stromvall (Sweden)
 1974/75 No competition
 1975/76 Miss M. Ludi and Miss A. Mitchell (England)
 1976/77 Miss A. Olschewski and Miss R. Seidler (Federal Germany)
 1977/78 Cho Wol Youn and Lee Yu Kyoung (Korea Republic)

Junior Mixed Doubles

1949/50 P. Smith (E) and Miss R. Rowe (Mi)
 1950/51 L. Pettersson (Sweden) and Miss D. Spooner (Mi)
 1951/52 K. Freundorfer and Miss U. Paulsen (Germany)
 1952/53 D. Phillips (Wales) and Miss F. Lauber (Austria)
 1953/54 R. Dorking (E) and Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 1954/55 E. Klein (U.S.A.) and Miss W. Bates (Sx)
 1955/56 L. F. Landry (Mi) and Miss A. Haydon (Wa)
 1956/57 P. Czichowski and Miss H. Dauphin (Germany)
 1957/58 D. Grant (Ha) and Miss S. M. Hession (E)
 1958/59 P. M. Racey (Bd) and Miss Y. J. Hwang (S. Korea)
 1959/60 B. H. K. Midgley (Ha) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1960/61 T. Caffrey (Ireland) and Miss M. Carlsson (Sweden)
 1961/62 M. Mordecai (Gs) and Miss L. Bell (E)
 1962/63 W. Dahlman and Miss J. Kruger (W. Germany)
 1963/64 S. Gibbs and Miss B. Sayer (E)
 1964/65 G. Kocher and Miss J. Kruger (W. Germany)
 1965/66 No competition
 1966/67 K. Lawrence and Miss L. Henwood (E)
 1967/68 G. Turai and Miss A. Grofova (Czechoslovakia)
 1968/69 B. Suchopar and Miss M. Polackova (Czechoslovakia)
 1969/70 No competition
 1970/71 I. Wikstrom and Miss A.-C. Hellman (Sweden)
 1971/72 I. Horsham and Miss L. Howard (England)
 1972/73 U. Thorsell and Miss A.-C. Hellman (Sweden)
 1973/74 A. Barden and Miss A. Stevenson (England)
 1974/75 No competition
 1975/76 P. Day and Miss M. Ludi (England)
 1976/77 M. Shuttle and Miss A. Mitchell (England)
 1977/78 Yu Si Hung and Cho Wol Youn (Korea Republic)

ENGLISH JUNIOR OPEN/WORTHING JUNIOR INTERNATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Boys

1967/68 England
 1968/69 Sweden
 1969/70 No competition
 1970/71 Sweden
 1971/72 Sweden
 1972/73 Sweden
 1973/74 Sweden I
 1974/75 No competition
 1975/76 England

Girls

Czechoslovakia
 England
 Sweden
 England
 Sweden
 England I
 Belgium

ENGLISH CLOSED/NORWICH UNION ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Commencing from the 1973/74 season the English Closed Championships were re-titled The Norwich Union English Championships.

Men's Singles

1959/60 B. Merrett (Gs)
 1960/61 I. Harrison (Gs)
 1961/62 R. J. Stevens (E)
 1962/63 C. Barnes (E)
 1963/64 C. Barnes (E)
 1964/65 C. Barnes (E)
 1965/66 D. Neale (Y)
 1966/67 I. Harrison (Gs)
 1967/68 D. Neale (Y)
 1968/69 D. Neale (Y)
 1969/70 D. Neale (Y)
 1970/71 C. Barnes (E)
 1971/72 T. Taylor (E)
 1972/73 T. Taylor (He)
 1973/74 C. Barnes (E)
 1974/75 D. Neale (Cv)
 1975/76 D. Douglas (Wa)
 1976/77 D. Neale (Cv)
 1977/78 P. Day (Ca)

Women's Singles

Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 Miss J. Williams (Sx)
 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
 Miss C. Knight (Cv)
 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)

Men's Doubles

1959/60 J. A. Leach (E) and M. H. Thornhill (Mi)
 1960/61 I. Harrison (Gs) and B. Merrett (Gs)
 1961/62 R. F. Raybould and R. J. Stevens (E)
 1962/63 R. F. Raybould and R. J. Stevens (E)
 1963/64 D. O. Creamer (Mi) and J. A. Leach (E)
 1964/65 C. Barnes (E) and I. Harrison (Gs)
 1965/66 C. Barnes (E) and I. Harrison (Gs)
 1966/67 C. Barnes (E) and I. Harrison (Gs)
 1967/68 C. Barnes (E) and I. Harrison (Gs)
 1968/69 D. Neale and A. Hydes (Y)
 1969/70 D. Neale and A. Hydes (Y)
 1970/71 C. Barnes and T. Taylor (E)
 1971/72 A. Hydes and D. Neale (Y)
 1972/73 D. Neale (Y) and T. Taylor (He)
 1973/74 A. Hydes and D. Neale (Y)
 1974/75 A. Barden (Mi) and P. Day (Ca)
 1975/76 D. Douglas (Wa) and D. Neale (Cv)
 1976/77 D. Douglas (Wa) and D. Neale (Cv)
 1977/78 A. Barden (Mi) and P. Day (Ca)

Women's Doubles

1959/60 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss J. Rook (Sy)
 1960/61 Mrs. E. Carrington (E) and Mrs. J. McCree (E)
 1961/62 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Mrs. A. R. Mills (Mi)
 1962/63 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1963/64 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1964/65 Miss D. Rowe (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1965/66 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy) and Miss K. Smith (Mi)

1966/67 Mrs. M. Wright (Sy) and Miss K. Smith (Mi)
 1967/68 Mrs. J. Billington (E) and Mrs. E. Carrington (E)
 1968/69 Miss J. Heaps (Ch) and Mrs. P. Piddock (K)
 1969/70 Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi) and Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 1970/71 Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi) and Miss J. Shirley (Bu)
 1971/72 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1972/73 Miss L. Howard (Sy) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1973/74 Miss L. Howard (Sy) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1974/75 Miss C. Knight (Cv) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1975/76 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1976/77 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1977/78 Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)

Mixed Doubles

1959/60 J. A. Leach (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1960/61 M. Maclaren (Sy) and Miss P. Pipe (Sy)
 1961/62 J. A. Leach (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1962/63 B. Wright (Mi) and Miss M. Shannon (Sy)
 1963/64 I. O. Harrison (Gs) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1964/65 C. Barnes (E) and Miss D. Rowe (Mi)
 1965/66 B. Wright and Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 1966/67 S. Gibbs (E) and Miss B. Sayer (E)
 1967/68 D. Neale (Y) and Miss K. Smith (Mi)
 1968/69 D. Neale (Y) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1969/70 D. Neale (Y) and Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
 1970/71 C. Barnes (E) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1971/72 D. Neale (Y) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1972/73 A. Hydes (Y) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1973/74 D. Neale (Y) and Mrs. K. Mathews (Mi)
 1974/75 N. Jarvis (Cv) and Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
 1975/76 D. Douglas (Wa) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1976/77 P. Day (Ca) and Miss M. Ludi (Y)
 1977/78 N. Eckersley (Ch) and Miss K. Witt (Bk)

Men's Consolation Singles

1959/60 A. R. Piddock (K)
 1960/61 B. H. K. Midgley (Ha)
 1961/62 M. G. Maclaren (Sy)
 1962/63 B. D. Wright (Mi)
 1963/64 A. R. Piddock (K)
 1964/65 O. B. Haslam (Mi)
 1965/66 E. B. Hall (He)
 1966/67 R. Chandler (Sx)
 1967/68 P. Williams (Sx)
 1968/69 B. Burn (Nd)
 1969/70 A. Chilvers (Nd)
 1970/71 P. Taylor (Bd)
 1971/72 J. Krier (Y)
 1972/73 D. Schofield (Ch)
 1973/74 R. Philps (Mi)
 1974/75 P. Randell (Le)
 1975/76
 1976/77
 1977/78 A. Fletcher (Y)

Women's Consolation Singles

Miss H. Angel (Mi)
 Miss G. M. Robinson (He)
 Miss J. Collier (Gs)
 Miss M. I. Hicks (Mi)
 Miss P. Holes (Ha)
 Miss J. Abraham (Mi)
 Miss J. Canham (He)
 Mrs. B. Bird (Sy)
 Miss J. Shirley (Bu)
 Miss J. Williams (Bu)
 Miss S. Howard (Sy)
 Mrs. A. Jones (Wa)
 Mrs. J. Ellis (K)
 Miss S. Lisle (La)
 Mrs. J. Ellis (K)
 Miss J. Williams (Bu)
 Miss L. Holmes (Dy)

ENGLISH JUNIOR CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIPS

From 1973/74 to 1977/78 seasons: Wayfarers English Junior Closed Championships.

Boys Singles

1969/70 N. Jarvis (Y)
 1970/71 J. Walker (Y)
 1971/72 S. Heaps (Ch)
 1972/73 D. Douglas (Wa)
 1973/74 P. Day (Ca)
 1974/75 A. Barden (Mi)
 1975/76 P. Day (Ca)
 1976/77 D. Reeves (Bk)
 1977/78 K. Beadsley (Y)

Girls Singles

Miss S. Howard (Sy)
 Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 Miss J. Hellaby (E)
 Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 Miss A. Stevenson (Le)
 Miss S. Hunt (Li)
 Miss M. Ludi (Y)
 Miss J. New (Do)
 Miss K. Witt (Bk)

Boys Doubles

1969/70 T. Boasman (La) and A. Fletcher (Y)
 1970/71 N. Jarvis and J. Walker (Y)
 1971/72 S. Heaps (Ch) and P. Taylor (Bd)
 1972/73 P. Day (Ca) and A. Barden (Mi)
 1973/74 P. Day (Ca) and A. Barden (Mi)
 1974/75 P. Day (Ca) and A. Barden (Mi)
 1975/76 P. Day (Ca) and A. Barden (Mi)
 1976/77 C. Rogers (Le) and M. Shuttle (Sy)
 1977/78 K. Beadsley (Y) and M. Green (Sp)

Girls Doubles

1969/70 Miss S. Howard and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1970/71 Miss L. Howard (Sy) and Miss J. Hellaby (E)
 1971/72 Miss L. Howard (Sy) and Miss J. Hellaby (E)
 1972/73 Miss E. Tarten and Miss G. Taylor (E)
 1973/74 Miss A. Stevenson (Le) and Miss C. Knight (Y)
 1974/75 Miss M. Ludi and Miss J. McLean (Y)
 1975/76 Miss M. Ludi (Y) and Miss A. Tierney (Cv)
 1976/77 Miss S. Jones (St) and Miss J. New (Do)
 1977/78 Miss A. Tierney (Cv) and Miss K. Witt (Be)

Mixed Doubles

1969/70 T. Boasman and Miss S. Lisle (La)
 1970/71
 1971/72 I. Horsham (E) and Miss L. Howard (Sy)
 1972/73 P. Day (Ca) and Miss E. Tarten (E)
 1973/74 P. Day (Ca) and Miss E. Tarten (E)
 1974/75 P. Day (Ca) and Miss M. Ludi (Y)
 1975/76 P. Day (Ca) and Miss M. Ludi (Y)
 1976/77 G. Sandley (Mi) and Miss A. Gordon (Bk)
 1977/78 K. Jackson (E) and Miss K. Witt (Bk)

NATIONAL CLUB COMPETITIONS

1974/75: Stiga National Club Championships

Men	Women
1969/70 Ormesby	Gainsford
1970/71 Ormesby	Gainsford
1971/72 Ormesby	Gainsford
1972/73 Ormesby	Gainsford
1973/74 Ormesby	Gainsford
1974/75 Ormesby	Ormesby
1975/76 Ormesby	Ormesby
1976/77 Ormesby	Ormesby
1977/78 Soham	Ormesby

NATIONAL TEAM COMPETITIONS

Wilmott Cup

(for Men's teams)

1934/35	Manchester
1935/36	No competition
1936/37	South London
1937/38	Manchester
1938/39	Manchester
1939/40	No competition
1940/41	London
1941/42	Manchester
1942/43	Manchester
1943/44	South London
1944/45	South London
1945/46	South London
1946/47	South London
1947/48	Staines
1948/49	Manchester
1949/50	London Civil Service
1950/51	Manchester
1951/52	Manchester
1952/53	Manchester
1953/54	Manchester
1954/55	Staines
1955/56	Manchester
1956/57	London Civil Service
1957/58	Manchester
1958/59	Manchester
1959/60	Manchester
1960/61	Manchester
1961/62	Manchester
1962/63	East London
1963/64	Gloucester
1964/65	Gloucester
1965/66	Gloucester
1966/67	Gloucester
1967/68	Willesden
1968/69	Willesden
1969/70	North Yorkshire
1970/71	North Yorkshire
1971/72	North Yorkshire
1972/73	North Yorkshire
1973/74	North Yorkshire
1974/75	Ormesby
1975/76	Ormesby

J. M. Rose Bowl

(for Women's teams)

Exeter
North Middlesex
Northumberland
Manchester
West London
West London
West London
Birmingham
South London
Birmingham
Birmingham
Birmingham
Birmingham
London Business Houses
Birmingham
Sutton
London Business Houses
Sutton
Wembley
Romford
Sutton
Sutton
Central London
Central London
Central London
Central London
Central London
Ormesby
Ormesby

Wilmott Cup

1976/77	Manchester
1977/78	Birmingham

Carter Cup

(for Boys' teams)

1965/66	East London
1966/67	Birmingham
1967/68	Bromley
1968/69	North Herts
1969/70	Bromley
1970/71	North Yorkshire
1971/72	North Yorkshire
1972/73	North Middlesex
1973/74	North Yorkshire
1974/75	North Middlesex
1975/76	Leeds
1976/77	Leatherhead
1977/78	North Middlesex

J. M. Rose Bowl

Ormesby
Ormesby

Bromfield Trophy

(for Girls' teams)

East London
East London
Slough
Slough
Sittingbourne
Barking
Guildford
Guildford
Dagenham
North Acton
Ormesby
Ormesby
North Middlesex

VICTOR BARNA AWARD

This Trophy purchased from the Victor Barna Testimonial Fund (raised in 1950) is intended to mark each season the most notable performance by an English table tennis player.

1952/53	A. W. C. Simons (Gs)	1964/65	England Women's European Championship team
1953/54	Misses D. & R. Rowe (Mi)	1965/66	No award made
1954/55	Miss D. Rowe (Mi)	1966/67	Mrs. M. Wright (Sy)
1955/56	Miss A. Haydon (Wa)	1967/68	D. Neale (Y)
1956/57	Miss A. Haydon (Wa)	1968/69	A. Hydes (Y)
1957/58	Miss A. Haydon (Wa)	1969/70	No award made
1958/59	Miss D. Rowe (Mi)	1970/71	T. Taylor (E)
1959/60	J. A. Leach (Essex)	1971/72	Ormesby Table Tennis Club
1960/61	I. Harrison (Gs)	1972/73	Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
1961/62	B. Merrett (Gs)	1973/74	Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
1962/63	R. J. Stevens (Essex)	1974/75	Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
1963/64	Miss D. Rowe (Mi)	1975/76	Mrs. J. Hammersley (Bu)
	Miss M. Shannon (Sy)	1976/77	Miss C. Knight (Cv)
	Miss D. Rowe (Mi)	1977/78	D. Douglas (Wa)
	Miss M. Shannon (Sy)		

IVCR MONTAGU AWARD

Donated in 1972 to be awarded to a person who had contributed considerably each season to the administration of the Association.

1971/72	K. T. O. Ponting
1972/73	I. Crickmer
1973/74	M. S. Greatrex
1974/75	G. M. Daniels
1975/76	A. Ransome
1976/77	M. D. Watts
1977/78	Mrs. D. Stannard

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ETT

INFORMATION AND ADVICE

In this section of the E.T.T.A. Handbook we have assembled information about some of the major activities organised nationally and hints on managing events from the Club level upwards. All these are frequently the subject of queries to E.T.T.A. Headquarters, so these pages are also being reproduced separately as a help to interested members.

HEADQUARTERS IN HASTINGS

The headquarters of the Association is a four-storey building quite near the sea front at Hastings. Here are the offices of the General Secretary, Administrative Secretary and Development Officer, supported by a secretarial and clerical staff of five.

A simple definition of the work of the office is the receipt and dissemination of information which often has to be checked, supplemented or refined before issue. Each day's mail brings a mixture of queries, ranging from requests for equipment from school boys in Ghana, to a set of minutes for duplication. Outgoing mail amounts to some 500 letters per month written by staff members. Interwoven into this pattern is that useful nuisance, the telephone, any ring of which can bring a task that requires the immediate transfer from one field or work to another.

Some of the more interesting tasks are very similar to the work of a league secretary but on a much larger scale. The collection and monitoring of affiliation fees of all kinds, the publication of handbooks and fixture lists and the arrangements for championship events are all familiar to the voluntary official. Furthermore, much of the work is ruled by the calendar and planning ahead is an integral part of every day's thinking because orders for goods and printing have to be placed, rooms, venues, and travel booked, each with its own deadline.

Although the sport itself is seasonal, the work-flow through the office is year-long. The summer months are busy with preparations for the new season following each A.G.M. and the National Council meeting which follows it closely. Many decisions have to be made at this time in order to be ready for the season's start in the autumn.

The Hastings office is the instrument for initiating most of the follow-up action that must flow from these decisions. As a start, minutes recording

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what has been decided have to be written and sent out. Wherever necessary, appropriate sections of the membership must be informed of changes that will affect them specially. People appointed to committees or to serve in other ways must be given the formal go-ahead and provided with any details they may need, such as policy directions and terms of reference.

August sees the despatch of all affiliation forms along with a great deal of information that is of interest to league secretaries. Production of the Tournament Diary is put in hand and the season's address list and other publications begin to need a good deal of attention.

Once the playing season starts in September, the activity of committees produces more items to be progressed and at this time there is work to do on fund-raising schemes. Into their sequence come many administrative tasks connected with the staging of the four national championships in addition to the considerable number of matters connected with our national squad's participation in training camps and competitions abroad.

Not all the days are spent in handling paper, for senior staff may be involved in negotiations with sponsors and manufacturers, attending meetings of organisations such as the Sports Council and the Central Council Physical Recreation, and visiting organisers of international matches championship events.

The last couple of months of the playing season have their own pattern. National competitions reach their culmination; a start is made in compiling statistics for the Annual Report; the financial year ends on 31st March at the same time elections for the following season start the yearly cycle again.

Such a bare outline cannot encompass the unexpected and the still rare occurrences such as the staging in England of the World or European Championships, or a 50th anniversary dinner.

Whatever the task, life at Hastings can scarcely be considered a dull one. No matter how busy the staff there may be, theirs is just part of the effort that is put into the administration of our sport by off-duty staff.

Enquiries on all aspects of table tennis are welcomed by E.T.T.A.'s staff in Hastings who will either know the answer to your query or know where it can be found.

READ

TABLE TENNIS NEWS

REGULARLY

HINTS ON PLAYING CONDITIONS

Floor

The floor must not be linoleum covered. It should be of hard non-slippery wood or thermo-plastic. It should not be white or brightly reflecting. Concrete or composition floors generally give fast playing conditions but are usually harder on the feet and legs.

Playing Space

See chart of dimensions and accompanying sketch at the end of this article.

Surrounds

Dark coloured surrounds, between 600mm (2ft.) and 750mm (2ft. 6ins.) in height may be used to enclose the playing space. The surrounds should be stable, but light enough to fall without injury to a player who may run into them. There should be no lettering on surrounds facing the ends of tables.

Background

The background should be of a uniform dark colour. A light or patchy background may tend to unsight players. Where there are spectators in the background, it is preferable for the light there to be subdued compared with that over the playing area. In no circumstances should naked lights at eye level or back-lighting by daylight through windows be present in the background.

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Lighting

For international open championships, international matches, 3-star and 2-star tournaments, the intensity of lighting measured at table height must be a minimum of 400 lux (36 lumens per square foot) in strength uniformly over the table, and not less than half the actual strength over the table over any other part of the playing area. For international open championships, international matches and 3-star tournaments, the light source must not be less than 4m. (13ft. 2in.) from the ground. For all other levels of play, the minimum height of lighting should be 2.750m. (9ft.) from the ground.

While general lighting alone is permissible if it gives the prescribed strength, wherever practicable a system providing special lighting over the table and playing area, and a contrasting relative darkness or less light outside the playing area is preferable in the interests of both players and spectators. Fluorescent or mercury vapour lighting may cause stroboscopic (flickering) effects if not correctly phased electrically. Ordinary light bulbs should be suitably shaded; the shades should be about 500mm (20ins.) in diameter and painted dark on the outside and brightly reflecting on the inside.

The minimum for club and local league play is three 150 watt bulbs, 2.740m. (9ft.) from the floor, one over the centre of the table and one over each end of the table. The lampholders are often fixed to a beam suspended by two cords or chains from the ceiling. Four or five lights are an improvement, as these improve the runback lighting.

When the minimum height of lighting is 4m (13ft. 2in.), more powerful lights must be used to maintain the required intensity of lighting at table height, and it will be necessary to employ 300 or 500 watt ES (screw) bulbs. More powerful halogen lighting units can be used at even greater heights, whereby two such units (1,000 or 1,500 watts each) may cover the whole playing area.

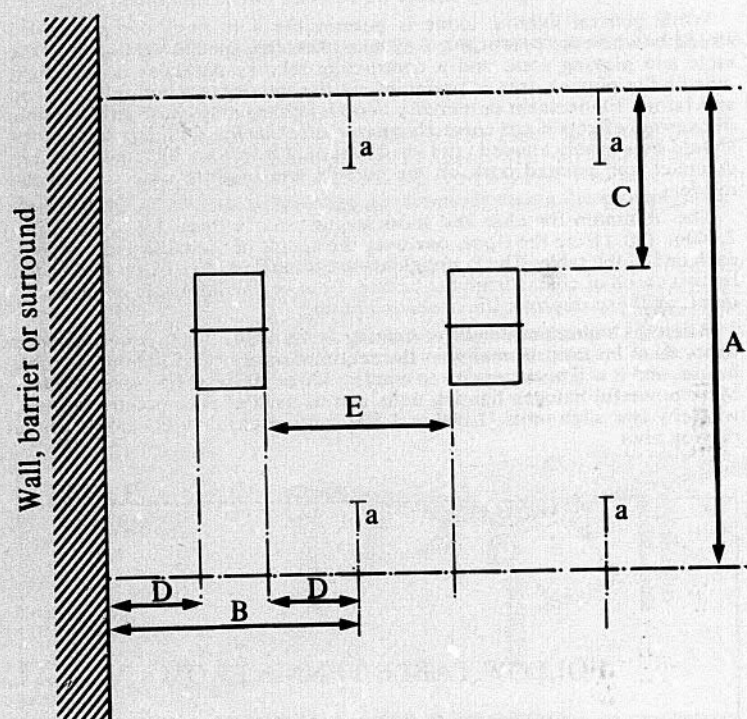
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Recommended Playing Space for different Competitions

The following chart should be used in conjunction with the accompanying sketch.

Table dimensions are 2740mm. (9ft.) long by 1525mm (5ft.) wide by 760mm (2ft. 6ins.) high.



Note: Corner surrounds (marked 'a') are mandatory for 3-Star Tournaments. For 2-Star Tournaments corner surrounds may be used without invalidating dimension E.

Dimension A : Court length
 " B : Court width
 " C : Run-back
 " D : Table side to wall, barrier or surround
 " E : Between tables side to side (no barrier between)

(Sketch shows 3-Star Tournament dimensions in correct proportion.)

	Dimension				
	A	B	C	D	E
ITTF Regulations for World Championships, International Opens, International Matches	14m* 46' 0"	7m* 23' 0"	5.640m 18' 6"	2.740m 9' 0"	5.500m 18' 0"
ITTF Recommendations for other events, minimum	12m* 39' 4"	6m* 19' 8"	4.625m 15' 2"	2.235m 7' 4"	4.470m 14' 8"
3-Star Tournaments	12m 39' 4"	6m 19' 8"	4.625m 15' 2"	2.235m 7' 4"	4.470m 14' 8"
County Championships	11m 36' 0"	5.500m 18' 0"	4.115m 13' 6"	2m 6' 6"	4m 13' 0"
2-Star Tournaments, Finals and Other Staged Rounds	10m 33' 0"	5.180m 17' 0"	3.660m 12' 0"	1.830m 6' 0"	3.660m 12' 0"
2-Star Tournaments, except Finals and Staged Rounds	10m 33' 0"	n/a	3.660m 12' 0"	1.830m 6' 0"	2.740m 9' 0"
Recommended minimum for local league play, 1-Star Tournaments	7.620m 25' 0"	4.575m 15' 0"	2.440m 8' 0"	1.525m 5' 0"	2.440m 8' 0"

Requirements for inter-league competition vary between those for County Championships and the recommended minimum for local league play.

Note: Metric dimensions have been generally obtained by conversion of feet/inch dimensions to nearest 5mm, except for those marked with an asterisk, which are specified in I.T.T.F. Regulations.



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FIXTURE CHARTS FOR ARRANGING LEAGUE PROGRAMMES

If two teams from a club with only one table wish to play their home matches on the same day of the week, they need to be sure that they will not both be called upon to play at home in the same week. This can be ensured by the use of one of the following fixture charts, whether the two teams play in the same division or in separate divisions and no matter how many such pairs of teams enter the league. Indeed, a club with only one match table, open five nights a week, can safely enter ten league teams certain there will never be a programme clash.

These fixture charts cater for divisions of between eight and 16 teams and each provides a complete set of fixtures for the whole season. For example, referring to Chart No. 1, team No. 1 plays team No. 16 at home in the first week and then meets team No. 15 away in the second week, the letter 'a' indicating an away match for the team in the first column. Obviously, for the second half of the season, the homes and aways are reversed. Beneath each chart are combinations of numbers, entitled 'always opposite', which ensure that any two teams allotted those numbers will never play at home in the same week.

It will be noted that there are two series of fixture charts. The first series, numbered 1 to 5, enable a league programme to be completed in the shortest possible period, but give only two teams in each case alternate home and away matches throughout the season. The second series, numbered 6 to 10, provide alternate home and away matches for all teams, though not in alternate weeks, and only by the expedient of lengthening the playing programme by two weeks.

Before working out the fixture programme, it is necessary to decide the size and composition of the various divisions of the league. However, in doing so, it must be borne in mind that it is absolutely essential to use the same fixture chart for all divisions. Thus the length of the whole league programme will be determined by the number of teams in the largest division and it is therefore desirable, although not imperative, that all divisions should have, as far as possible, the same number of teams.

Having determined the composition of all the divisions, the appropriate fixture chart should be selected and each team in each division given a number from the chart, allocating 'always opposite' numbers (from the combinations shown beneath the selected chart) where two teams from the same club have the same home night. For example, if Wanderers T.T.C. enter two teams both wishing to play their home matches on Tuesdays, and using Chart No. 1, Wanderers 'A' is designated No. 4 in the second division, Wanderers 'B' must be designated No. 12 in whatever division they play. It should be noted that, although only eight combinations are listed beneath Chart No. 1, these combinations can also be reversed, giving a total of 16 and thus covering every possibility. To continue the above example, if Rovers 'A' are designated No. 12 in the second division, Rovers 'B' must be designated No. 4, again in whatever division they play.

In cases in which a division has fewer teams than the selected fixture chart provides for, the unused numbers are designated 'byes'. In the case of

Charts No. 1 to 5, if a division is to contain two or more byes, it is recommended that the highest number in the fixture chart should not be used as one of the byes, as otherwise certain teams in the division will have byes in successive weeks. In any event, of course, it is advisable to spread the byes as widely as possible.

When publishing a league fixture list, it is recommended that, rather than print the fixtures in full (which takes a great deal of space and is expensive) or reproduce the fixture chart (which may be confusing to some players), all the teams in the league should be listed, division by division, together with their allocated divisional number and home night, and a composite fixture list, applicable to all divisions, be set out as follows (example for a division of 15 or 16 teams):

Week commencing 1st October	Week commencing 8th October
1 v 16	9 v 7
2 v 15	10 v 6
3 v 14	11 v 5
4 v 13	12 v 4
5 v 12	13 v 3
6 v 11	14 v 2
7 v 10	15 v 1
8 v 9	16 v 8

and so forth for all 30 weeks of the season.

(1) CHART FOR 16 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week	15th week
No. 1 plays ...	16	15a	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 " ...	15	14a	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 " ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a
" 4 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a
" 5 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a
" 6 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a
" 7 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a
" 8 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a
" 9 " ...	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a
" 10 " ...	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8
" 11 " ...	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7
" 12 " ...	5a	4	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6
" 13 " ...	4a	3	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5
" 14 " ...	3a	2	1a	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5	4
" 15 " ...	2a	1	15a	14a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5	4	3
" 16 " ...	1a	8	15	7a	14	6a	13	5a	12	4a	11	3a	10	2a	9

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 9.
Always opposite: 1 & 9; 2 & 10; 3 & 11; 4 & 12; 5 & 13; 6 & 14; 7 & 15; 8 & 16.

(2) CHART FOR 14 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week
No. 1 plays ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a
" 4 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a
" 5 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a
" 6 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a
" 7 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a
" 8 " ...	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8
" 9 " ...	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7
" 10 " ...	5a	4	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6
" 11 " ...	4a	3	2a	1	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5
" 12 " ...	3a	2	1a	13a	12a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5	4
" 13 " ...	2a	1	14a	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3
" 14 " ...	1a	7	13	6a	12	5a	11	4a	10	3a	9	2a	8

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 8.
Always opposite: 1 & 8; 2 & 9; 3 & 10; 4 & 11; 5 & 12; 6 & 13; 7 & 14.

(3) CHART FOR 12 TEAMS

	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week
No. 1 plays ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
" 2 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
" 3 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a
" 4 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a
" 5 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a
" 6 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8
" 7 " ...	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8	7
" 8 " ...	5a	4	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6
" 9 " ...	4a	3	2a	1	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5
" 10 " ...	3a	2	1a	11a	10a	9a	8	7	6	5	4
" 11 " ...	2a	1	12a	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3
" 12 " ...	1a	6	11	5a	10	4a	9	3a	8	2a	7

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 7.
Always opposite: 1 & 7; 2 & 8; 3 & 9; 4 & 10; 5 & 11; 6 & 12.

(4) CHART FOR 10 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week
No.	1 plays ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
"	2 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
"	3 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a
"	4 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a
"	5 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	6 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	7 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	8 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	9 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	10 " ...	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 6.

Always opposite: 1 & 6; 2 & 7; 3 & 8; 4 & 9; 5 & 10.

(5) CHART FOR 8 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week
No.	1 plays ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2
"	2 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a
"	3 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a
"	4 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a
"	5 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	6 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	7 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	8 " ...	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a

Always alternately home and away: 1 & 5.

Always opposite: 1 & 5; 2 & 6; 3 & 7; 4 & 8.

(6) CHART FOR 16 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week	15th week	16th week
No.	1 plays ...	16	15a	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a
"	2 " ...	15	14a	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a
"	3 " ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a
"	4 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a
"	5 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	6 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	7 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	8 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	9 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a
"	10 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a
"	11 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a
"	12 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a
"	13 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	14 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	15 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	16 " ...	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 9; 2 & 10; 3 & 11; 4 & 12; 5 & 13; 6 & 14; 7 & 15; 8 & 16.

(7) CHART FOR 14 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week	13th week	14th week
No.	1 plays ...	14	13a	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a
"	2 " ...	13	12a	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a
"	3 " ...	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a
"	4 " ...	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a
"	5 " ...	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a
"	6 " ...	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a
"	7 " ...	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a
"	8 " ...	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a
"	9 " ...	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a
"	10 " ...	5	4a	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a
"	11 " ...	4	3a	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a
"	12 " ...	3	2a	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a
"	13 " ...	2	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a
"	14 " ...	1	9a	8a	7a	6a	5a	4a	3a	2a	1a	9a	8a	7a	6a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 8; 2 & 9; 3 & 10; 4 & 11; 5 & 12; 6 & 13; 7 & 14.

(8)

CHART FOR 12 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week	11th week	12th week
No.	1 plays	12	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2 "	11	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a	12
"	3 "	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12a	11
"	4 "	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11a	10
"	5 "	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12	11	10a	9
"	6 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11a	10	9a	8
"	7 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	12	11a	10a	9	8a	7
"	8 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	12a	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6
"	9 "	4	3a	2	1a	12	11a	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5
"	10 "	3	2a	1	12a	11a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4
"	11 "	2	1a	12	11a	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3
"	12 "	1	12a	11a	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3a	2a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 7; 2 & 8; 3 & 9; 4 & 10; 5 & 11; 6 & 12.

(9)

CHART FOR 10 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week	9th week	10th week
No.	1 plays	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2 "	9	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a	10
"	3 "	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	10a	9
"	4 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1	10a	9a	8
"	5 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	10	9	8a	7
"	6 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	10a	9	8a	7a	6
"	7 "	4	3a	2	1a	10	9a	8	7a	6a	5
"	8 "	3	2a	1	10a	9	8a	7	6a	5a	4
"	9 "	2	1a	10	9a	8	7a	6	5a	4a	3
"	10 "	1	10a	9a	8a	7	6a	5	4a	3a	2a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 6; 2 & 7; 3 & 8; 4 & 9; 5 & 10.

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(10)

CHART FOR 8 TEAMS

		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week	7th week	8th week
No.	1 plays	8	7a	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2 "	7	6a	5	4a	3	2a	1a	8
"	3 "	6	5a	4	3a	2	1a	8a	7
"	4 "	5	4a	3	2a	1	8a	7a	6
"	5 "	4	3a	2	1a	8	7a	6a	5
"	6 "	3	2a	1	8a	7	6a	5a	4
"	7 "	2	1a	8	7a	6	5a	4a	3
"	8 "	1	8a	7a	6a	5	4a	3a	2a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 5; 2 & 6; 3 & 7; 4 & 8.

(11)

CHART FOR 6 TEAMS

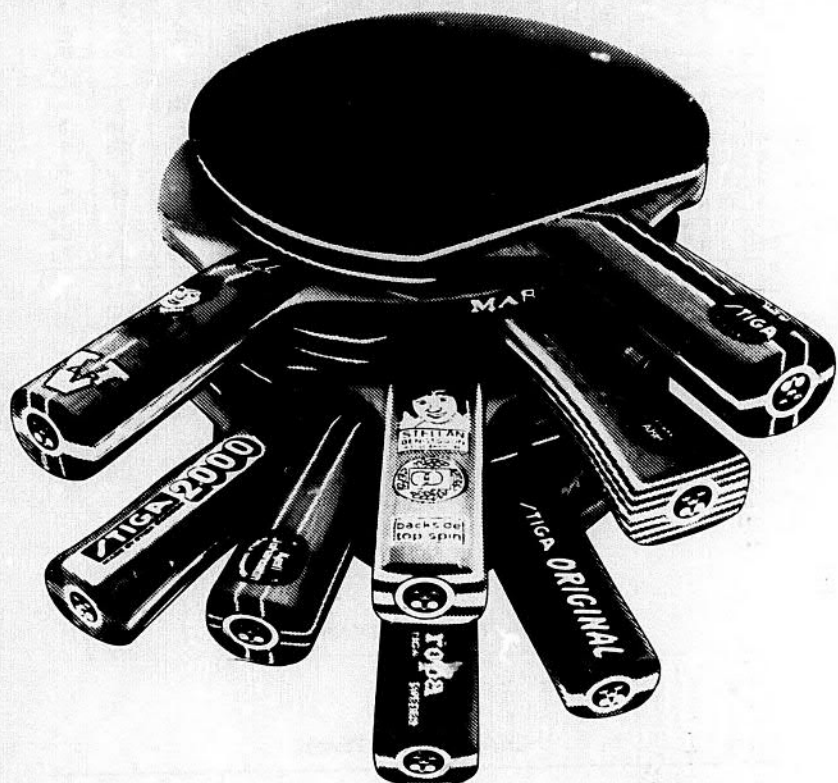
		1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week	6th week
No.	1 plays	6	5a	4	3a	2	1
"	2 "	5	4a	3	2a	1a	6
"	3 "	4	3a	2	1a	6a	5
"	4 "	3	2a	1	6a	5a	4
"	5 "	2	1a	6	5a	4a	3
"	6 "	1	6a	5	4a	3a	2a

All teams alternately home and away.

Always opposite: 1 & 4; 2 & 5; 3 & 6.

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ORGANISATION OF TOURNAMENTS

There was a time when running a tournament was a casual affair, drifting along at walking pace and often ending in chaos in the small hours. That never happens now—or should not do so.

Open tournaments are in three categories—1, 2 and 3-Star—and are governed by regulations varying in stringency according to the star rating. The E.T.T.A. Open Tournament Regulations virtually provide a treatise on organising such events and, anyway, an open tournament must have a qualified referee who has gained his qualification by proving knowledge of tournament organising as well as of the laws of the game. A list of qualified referees is available from the E.T.T.A. office.

However these, although the top events, are only a fraction of England's table tennis tournaments. Every County and every League has its own 'Closed' Championships as do many clubs, and similar competitions are held by numerous other organisations, varying from Youth Club tournaments to University and Police Championships. All these can be, and sometimes are, run on the old-fashioned and good-natured unplanned basis, but with a little forethought and 'know how' they can be run smoothly and to the complete satisfaction of all—including the officials. The following notes, although apposite in many respects to open tournaments, are primarily for the guidance of those organising events which are not subject to the Open Tournament Regulations.

At the start, dates must be carefully selected even if they are not subject to Association approval and here the E.T.T.A. calendar should be studied. To find you have fixed your own junior closed event on the same date being used for, say, the English Schools Championships in the adjoining county can be disastrous, so do check carefully before committing yourselves to an event which could be ruined by the adjacent clash. If the event covers more than your own League members, County approval should certainly be obtained and if it covers more than one County's members, E.T.T.A. approval will almost certainly be required.

The next step is to form the tournament committee under the chairmanship of the Referee, who should have a competent knowledge of the laws of the game and experience of tournament organisation and, if it is an Open Tournament, must be on the appropriate approved list. This committee should be as small as possible and should consist of officials who are themselves chairmen of smaller sub-committees. There is normally a Playing Committee, which handles matters connected with the draw and the actual playing of the matches, and others such as Umpires, Stewards, Box Office, Programmes, Press and Hospitality Committees as required, with the appropriate responsibilities. This system generally ensures a fair division of the work and avoids important matters being overlooked.

The preparation of the entry form is best left to the Referee, who can get very useful guidance from Open Tournament regulations on what he will want players to know and, perhaps more important, on what they will expect to be told.

Entries are normally received by the Tournament Secretary, who, working under the Referee, arranges for their collation. The easiest way is to

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prepare a complete list of all competitors, as entries are received, on the following lines, immediately addressing for each entrant a notification card or form to be completed later by the Playing Committee:

No.	Name	Events entered	Partners	Fees paid	Owed to or to be refunded	Remarks
1	J. Smith	M/S, M/D	J. Brown	£1.00	-10p	Extension till Sunday
2	Miss J. Green	W/S, W/D, X/D	Miss L. Jones A. Robinson	£1.50	+5p	Extension till 2 pm Saturday

A disadvantage of this system is that, for the less than meticulous recorder, each time items are copied to the list the odd error creeps in. To avoid this, the entry forms themselves can become the master list. As each arrives it is carefully checked for contents, fees, etc., and any description or special requirements are noted in the margin of the form, the forms then being kept in alphabetical order. Here it is necessary to have a small supply of surplus forms because, even if you were able to send an advance form to every eligible competitor, a small number would still come in on plain paper and these few must be transferred to one of the spare forms.

At the same time, with either method, separate event lists of competitors are built up—one for each event—containing only the entrants' names.

After entries have been closed the basis of the time schedule is worked out according to the number of matches to be played, with particular reference to days or sessions during which competitors will be required to play in more than one event. Normally 15 minutes is the allowance for a three-game set and even with the most experienced organisation it is unwise to try to reduce this; in fact it is far safer to allow one free 15 minute period in each hour for one table in five, while the Open Tournament Regulations stipulate 17 minutes for each set.

You are now ready to go ahead with the draw. Here careful attention must be paid to the rules on seeding in Open Tournaments. These rules allow no discretion until all entrants named in the current World, European or English ranking lists have been seeded; organisers may then fill the remaining seeded places at their own discretion, with ranked players and current ranking lists being the sole criteria. Most organisers are able to make a draw but as the calculation of the number of byes, which should occur only in the first round, still causes some confusion, perhaps the following method may assist. For a knock-out competition the number of competitors must be a power of two in the first full round. If necessary, sufficient byes must be introduced in the first round to make the number in the second round a power of two, that is, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc. This is done by subtracting the number of entrants from the next highest power of two. This figure is the number having byes into the second round.

Example:

With 99 entries the next highest power of two = 128
 $128 - 99 = 29$

In the first round there will be 29 players with byes and 70 with matches, giving 35 winners + 29 byes = 64 for the second round.

These byes are then inserted as evenly-spaced as possible throughout the draw and the E.T.T.A. recommended placings are shown in the table at the end of these notes.

It should be especially noted that all seeds, except numbers 1 and 2, must be DRAWN into their respective seeding positions. That is, seeds 3 and 4 are

drawn between the last place in the top half and the first place in the bottom half, and seeds 5, 6, 7, 8, into the remaining top and bottom places of the four quarters. It is not permitted to insert automatically seed 3 into the same half as seed 2 and seed 4 into the same half as seed 1. However, seed 1 is PLACED at the top of the draw and seed 2 on the last line. The table shows where the various seeds are placed.

The easiest way, then, of making the draw, after inserting the byes, if any, is to use numbered pieces of paper or 'Bingo' numbers—one for each competitor or pair—divide these into halves or quarters according to the permitted number of seeds, insert the seeds in their appropriate section and place, and make a straight draw for the remaining positions.

Having completed the draw the next stage is to schedule each match as outlined above. This is a fairly straightforward matter so long as care is taken to even out players' rest periods between each round.

A point to remember here is that, as the final will presumably not be played until all preliminary rounds of other events are completed, you can play one half of an event at a time; thus, if you have 64 first round matches you do not have to play more than 32 of them before beginning the second round. In this way, if you have, say, only six tables you can play the first half of the draw down to the third round before commencing the first round of the second half of the draw. Thus players' waiting time between rounds is evened out and all tables are kept in play for longer periods and are thus used more efficiently.

If more than one event is being played in the same session, it is best to select non-clashing events to follow each other, e.g. men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, junior singles, mixed doubles. Here you have only to arrange that your better juniors are excluded from any first round mixed doubles matches which are scheduled to be played at the same time as the last junior matches.

Now, notification cards or sheets have to be filled in giving players the times of their first matches in each event. This is really essential as it is pointless to insist on a large number of players being available at the start of each session when an examination of the schedule shows that many of them can be given but one match in two hours.

We come now to preparations for the actual operation of play. Draw sheets have already been completed and each match shown thereon should have its time and number stated beside it. Every match should, of course, be numbered, both for checking purposes and for easy reference when Umpires' scorecards are returned. These numbers should never be duplicated but should follow on from event to event, for example, if there are 127 matches in the men's singles and 62 in the women's singles, the former should be numbered 1 to 127 and the latter 128 to 191 and so on.

It is far simpler to work from a schedule and use the actual draw sheets only for entering up results. This does increase, slightly, the total volume of work but it spreads the load between two people each of whose tasks is much easier than that of one recorder. This schedule sheet should have sufficient columns of two-inch width to permit one for each table, while lines are ruled across to denote the 15-minute periods. Each oblong thus formed has the number and competitors for each match entered into it (later rounds will, of course, have only a number—the names being filled in as they become available). In this way matches are played as scheduled with no overlapping, so long as matches are announced for play only in their correct sequence. Naturally, unless there is almost unlimited time, there is no need to tie matches down to table numbers denoted by the column heading on the

schedule; they can be put on any available table but must be in their proper sequence.

At long last we have reached the commencement of play itself. Competitors should report to the Referee with their notification cards. From these their names are easily found on the schedule and play is ready to begin. If sufficient time can be found beforehand, it is advisable to have match cards already written out for the first round matches. The appropriate matches are then taken, crossed off the schedule and handed to the announcer who allocates them to tables, announces them, and hands the match cards to the Chief Umpire who immediately despatches Umpires to the tables with the cards and balls. The cards are returned by the Umpire as soon as each match ends.

During the tournament the usual problems of draw alterations will arise and in Open Tournaments there are very specific regulations covering such changes which should be studied carefully. Among their provisions it is important to note that no changes may be made once the event has been started, that late entries received after the draw has been made can be inserted only by being **drawn** into any byes which are **not** against seeded players and that any late entry which would have merited seeding if received before the draw may be accepted only if a seeded place is vacant by a scratching.

There are many circumstances in which pressure is put upon the Referee to alter the draw and it is impossible to legislate for every case. The guiding principle is that there must be an obvious, unacceptable imbalance before changes are considered. For example, the loss of the number 1 seed only does not justify alteration and similarly if numbers 1 and 2 of four seeds withdraw; the absence of numbers 1 and 4 in the same half would, however, merit consideration where there are only four seeds, but not where there are eight or 16 seeded entrants. Each case should be considered on its merits but the Referee and his committee should never allow themselves to be rushed into changes which, while often satisfying the complainant, may antagonise several other players.

So the tournament will continue until the final stages, which should normally be played on one table only, in some sort of staged manner. Nothing surely is more unfair both to players and to spectators than for a final to be put on with a junior quarter-final on one side of it and a consolation singles battle on the other. The finals are the greatest opportunity of drawing a 'gate' and thus could be the greatest source of revenue, as well as being a duty to the players who have patronised the tournament. They should at least be given the kudos of winning a title before an audience whose attention is not being diverted by play on other tables.

Some further points to watch at finals: never play consolation, minor or veteran singles finals with the major finals. They are seldom popular either with players or with spectators, they detract from public interest and they lengthen what may for many spectators be an already overlong finals session. Do not forget that **junior events should always be completed before 10 p.m.** Always present the prizes after each final. If presentations are left to the end they are but a source of embarrassment to the dignitary who has to dispense prizes amid a diminishing audience and to the accompaniment of the muffled conversation and clattering chairs of the departing.

In conclusion, keep the number of officials at the Committee table as small as possible—four is ample; pick your officials carefully—an Umpires' Committee which fails to get Umpires is just as useless as a Press Committee which does not obtain Press publicity; be prepared to work hard in advance. If these rules are followed there is no reason why the whole tournament should not run successfully and be a credit to the organisers.

BYE AND SEED PLACING

65-128 entries

1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter	
byes	seeds	byes	seeds	byes	seeds	byes	seeds
1	1	5	5-8	3	3-4	7	5-8
-		60		62		58	
33		37		35		39	
32		28		30		26	
17		21		19		23	
48		44		46		42	
49		53		51		55	
16	9-16	12	9-16	14	9-16	10	9-16
9	9-16	13	9-16	11	9-16	15	9-16
56		52		54		50	
41		45		43		47	
24		20		22		18	
25		29		27		31	
40		36		38		34	
57		61		59		63	
8	5-8	4	3-4	6	5-8	2	2

33-64 entries

1	1	5	5-8	3	3-4	7	5-8
-		28		30		26	
17		21		19		23	
16		12		14		10	
9		13		11		15	
24		20		22		18	
25		29		27		31	
8	5-8	4	3-4	6	5-8	2	2

17-32 entries

1	1	5		3	3-4	7	
-		12		14		10	
9		13		11		15	
8		4	3-4	6		2	2

9-16 entries

1	1	5		3	3-4	7	
-		4	3-4	6		2	2

The columns refer to the first round matches in each quarter, reading from top to bottom of the draw. The first number in each position indicates the order in which byes should be inserted, up to the required total. Thus the first bye is placed at the top of the first quarter, the second at the bottom of the fourth quarter, the third at the top of the third quarter, and so on. The second number in each position shows which seeds, if any, are to be placed or drawn into that position.

E.T.T.A. NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

The term 'Scheme' is used to embrace a wide range of 'development' activities ranging from simple teaching to advanced research and from simple practice to advanced match psychology, plus forms of physical education appropriate to each level.

Our current Scheme has been continuously developed on the principle that an Association, in addition to providing all possible benefits for its existing members, should actively promote its own recruitment for the future.

Another principle which has always been maintained is that the scheme should not be set up for the purpose of glorifying individual Coaches, but to build up a large 'corps of Coaches' who accept the disciplines of 'Association' and of technical study, and give priority to the improvement of playing strength generally, both in quality and in numbers. This axiom allows coaches of varying levels to play their part in the 'E.T.T.A. Drive to Perfection'.

Bearing these points in mind, the formal Objects of the Scheme have been stated thus:

To spread as widely as possible a knowledge of sound principles and techniques of Table Tennis.

To interest and enthuse young people in the athletic possibilities of the game.

To set standards for instructional work and to promote and encourage the game by all possible means.

To raise the general standard of performance at all levels.

To assist and encourage the talented player to reach full potential.

The teaching and technical leadership is provided by the E.T.T.A.'s professional National Coaches, but much of the local and Regional work is carried out by our skilled senior honorary Coaches, themselves trained in the E.T.T.A. Scheme.

The activities include:

Introductory sessions at school and club level.

Study and practical sessions at League and County level.

Advanced training and study seminars at Regional level.

Personal performance Courses (mainly with support of the Sports Council or local authorities)

Sifting of elite talent through Regional to National team squads.

Schools Awards (skill tests for novice players).

Proficiency Awards (Bronze, Silver and Gold)—open to all.

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In addition, training of Student-Coaches proceeds almost continuously for the following awards:

Teaching Certificate: To help the teacher, without committing his time to personal performance, to play his part in preparing young players for fuller involvement in the techniques, attitudes and the traditions of the adult sport.

Club Coach: To help the average experienced player to feel equipped to advise new players soundly.

After enrolling (on the official form NCS/693), the student will receive a 90-page Basic Manual and will be invited to participate in local coaching work with experienced Coaches. The theory element usually involves about two weekends or equivalent and the practical preparation before Assessment may occupy three to six months according to need. In general, the Student will be helped to apply his theoretical knowledge to the pupils *with insight*, to demonstrate his own skills in a lively way, and to project his personality as a leader.

The fact that many Students report that their own personal play has improved—and even that the study has helped them to advance in their career—this is just the bonus. For all there is the satisfaction of participation in a skilful operation and of seeing young talent blossom forth.

The higher coaching awards, for Diploma, are in three grades. A 1-Star requires one year's service as Club Coach with playing skills respected at Premium League level; a 2-Star requires two years' experience as a 1-Star, with practical Coaching skills respected at county level, and excellent presentation.

Whatever the level, all can play their part in developing either the 'quality' or the 'quantity' aspect of our sport.

Most local authorities now respect and assist E.T.T.A. coaches who know their subject. The way to acquire the necessary knowledge and the 'polish' is to *participate*. We offer a channel for the student to improve by working with E.T.T.A. Groups of young players and Coaches so that all can consciously develop in association.

With the recent emphasis on the setting up of Centres of Excellence there is room, too, for the experienced 'players' player who does not wish to be committed to formal study; some tough and interesting practice can be obtained by acting as sparring partner for the rising young champions.

Some 3,000 coaches have been qualified under the E.T.T.A. Scheme, of whom about half are still active in varying degrees. Current recruitment is around 500 Students per annum.

Over 22,000 pupils have attained either the Halex Proficiency Awards or the E.T.T.A./E.S.T.T.A. Schools Award.

Details regarding awards may be obtained from the

Coaching Scheme Administrator,
18 Cedar Manor, Poole Road,
BOURNEMOUTH, BH4 9DE.

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THE ENGLISH SCHOOLS' TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION

The English Schools' Table Tennis Association was formed in 1968 and since its formation has gradually extended in size, scope and standard of activities.

Its objects are:

- (a) To promote, encourage and improve the playing of table tennis in schools.
- (b) To encourage the formation of County and Local Schools' Table Tennis Associations.
- (c) To organise courses for teachers and players.
- (d) To arrange Schools' Table Tennis competitions at any level.
- (e) To co-operate with the English Table Tennis Association in policy and practice.

In the early days the main activity was the organisation of the National School Team Championships (four-a-side). These annual Championships have been gradually expanded and they now cater for boys and girls events ranging from Under 11 to Under 19. All schools which affiliate via Associations are eligible to take part. In some counties the competition begins shortly after the start of the Autumn Term and all counties determine their winners by Christmas. The qualifiers then participate in one of 12 Area Finals, three Regional Finals and then the Grand Finals themselves which are usually held in March.

In 1974 an Individual Championship was held for the first time. All competitors qualify via county competitions. These Individual Championships are usually held at the end of April or beginning of May.

A year later came the first Schools' International Championships, England v Scotland, which was held over a June weekend in Cleveland. Successive Internationals have been staged and the 1978 event involved over 150 players from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Northern France.

All these three major events are sponsored by Swedish table tennis equipment manufacturer, Stiga AB. Other income is gained from affiliation and entry fees and a grant from the Sports Council.

The E.S.T.T.A. is governed by an annually elected Executive Council which meets once per term. All its elected members are qualified school teachers teaching a wide range of subjects in schools of different types. The Executive Council includes representatives from the English Table Tennis Association and the Physical Education Association.

The Association publishes annually (in early October) an Official Handbook which is available at a cost of 20p plus postage. If you would like to know more about the Association then write (stamped addressed envelope, please) to the Honorary General Secretary:

Mike Vickers,
9 Grange View,
Coundon Gate,
Bishop Auckland,
County Durham,
DL14 8QJ

who will be pleased to put you in touch with your local Schools' Association and tell you how to join the E.S.T.T.A.

THE UMPIRE QUALIFYING SCHEME

The E.T.T.A. has always been one of the leading exponents of the art of umpiring, and English umpires are rightly respected by the players of other nations. It was in the 1950-51 season that the E.T.T.A. began formal qualification of umpires and set a pattern which has since been copied by many Associations throughout the table tennis world.

In England, the umpires organisation is supervised by the National Umpires and Referees Committee. This committee is responsible for establishing the qualifying standards for County and National Umpires and for advising the National Council and County Associations on all aspects of umpiring.

The qualification of County Umpires, using test papers and methods published by the N.U.R.C., is carried out by County Associations, the national body acting simply as the registry of successful candidates and issuing appropriate badges and handbooks. Thereafter, the administration and organisation of County Umpires within a county is entirely the province of the County Association, although the N.U.R.C. is always available for help and advice.

After a qualifying period of appropriate experience, normally three years, a County Umpire may be nominated by his County Association for the National Umpire examination. This consists of a written test and an interview, and takes account of the candidate's knowledge, experience and practical ability. The examination is conducted by the NURC once or twice each year, in various parts of the country according to the location of the majority of the candidates. The standard set is high and even to be accepted as a candidate an umpire must be among the best of County Umpires.

In 1973, the International Table Tennis Federation introduced the International Umpire qualification, for which an annual examination is held. The examination is open to experienced National Umpires of Associations affiliated to the I.T.T.F., and since the first examination the E.T.T.A. has had more successful candidates than any other national Association.

Umpiring is not an easy job and may often be a thankless one, but it has its rewards and opportunities. There is the satisfaction of attaining a recognised standard of technical knowledge and skill in applying it; there is the satisfaction of controlling matches in a way which enables players to give of their best and spectators to appreciate their efforts; there is the satisfaction of making an important contribution to the game at all levels without necessarily having either the ability or the inclination to be a star player.

With increasing experience and ability come the opportunities to participate in events of the highest importance, both at home and abroad. At International Matches and Championships, one could hardly be closer to the action than the umpire, who has unrivalled opportunity to see top-class table tennis at short range. The scope of this opportunity has been extended in recent years by the growing practice of umpire exchange visits to international events staged by national Associations. The E.T.T.A. normally

receives at least two or three such invitations each season and many umpires have been able to take advantage of 'working' holidays at greatly reduced cost.

If you wish to qualify as an umpire, you should apply to your County Association for a County Umpire Test Paper, which you answer in your own time, using any reference books you choose. When completed, the paper should be returned for marking. If you reach the required pass mark you will be appointed a Probationary County Umpire and the County Association will arrange a series of practical tests at staged events, such as County Championship matches. If you satisfy the examiners at these tests, you will become a full County Umpire and will be issued with a numbered lapel badge and registered by the N.U.R.C.; your further progress then depends on your interest and ability.

The first ever Umpires' Handbook was published by the E.T.T.A. Nowadays its place has been taken by an International Federation publication. The I.T.T.F. Umpires' Handbook can be purchased through the E.T.T.A. office.

QUALIFICATION OF REFEREES

There are two grades of qualification, known as Tournament Referee and National Referee. At present, Tournament Referees are eligible to officiate at 1 or 2-star Tournaments while National Referees are eligible for all grades of tournament and for international matches. (It is proposed eventually to extend the higher grade requirement to 2-star tournaments, but not until it is clear that this will not present unreasonable difficulties to tournament organisers.)

To qualify as a Tournament Referee a candidate is required:

- (a) to have experience of tournament organisation and management, as Referee or in an associated capacity (for example, as a member of a tournament Management Committee).
- (b) to have passed the County Umpire written test.
- (c) to pass a written test in his own time and with access to reference books.


To qualify as a National Referee a candidate is required:

- (a) to have qualified as a Tournament Referee.
- (b) to have experience of tournament organisation and management, as a referee.
- (c) to have passed the National Umpire written test.
- (d) to pass a written test under examination-room conditions, without access to reference books, followed by an interview.

Applications for either grade should be endorsed by the appropriate County Association and sent, with the examination fee of £2.00, to the Hon. Secretary, N.U.R.C. When the application has been accepted by the Committee, copies of the relevant I.T.T.F. and E.T.T.A. publications will be sent to the candidate.

The International Federation publishes a Handbook for Referees and Competition Organisers which can be purchased through the E.T.T.A. office.

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A GUIDE TO TABLE TENNIS PUBLICITY

There is no doubt about the immense value of publicity for table tennis, and today there are few leagues or counties without an official responsible for this aspect. Good publicity at a local level is the result of care and persistence—with a measure of good luck thrown in! Remember that publicity does not mean only press publicity. The media of local radio and television must not be ignored; in some cases they offer opportunities for publicity as yet unexplored.

Fortunately, most provincial and regional papers devote a good deal of space to local sports, and most editors accept that the depth and quality of their newspaper's sports coverage has a bearing on their circulation figures. The good local press officer is not merely concerned with publicity immediately before and after a local event, but tries to ensure that table tennis news is a regular feature of the papers—and radio stations—in his area. It is not enough merely to wait for news to happen! The good press officer creates news and is continually on the look-out for potential stories—perhaps a mere suggestion or hint which can be padded out and researched to make a good news story.

It is here that persistency and consistency will pay off. If a sports editor knows that his table tennis correspondent is reliable, he may even allocate regular space, or, better still, phone when he has space to fill at short notice.

How copy should be produced

Most provincial papers are weekly, and will prefer written work. Copy should be typed, double spaced and in short paragraphs. An idea worth considering is to submit all your work on a particular coloured paper. This will not only serve to distinguish your work from floods of white paper that a sports editor receives every day but, if a unique colour is maintained, will help him to appreciate your own reliability.

Make sure that every piece you send in bears your name, address and telephone number—also a general heading for easy allocation when it reaches the paper.

Punctuation is important, but remember that newspapers make their own rules. Look for their own style and keep to it.

Deadlines are to be beaten not broken and the earlier your copy arrives, the better its chances for inclusion. Try also to keep to the number of words or paragraphs that you have been allocated. If you exceed this, you will almost invariably be cut—and often given less space next time!

If you are telephoning copy in to a local paper or radio station, ensure that you have it all written out in advance. Ask for 'Sports Copy', then give your name, address, telephone number and sport. Dictate slowly in ten word segments, spelling difficult names and asking for capitals where you require them.

What should be included

The golden rule which most sports editors will use is 'would I be interested in reading this?' Local newspapers are geared to local news, so always slant your stories towards the local angle.

An excellent idea is to study your local papers with great care and discover the type of story that they tend to prefer.

Remember that people are invariably more interesting than bare facts, so illustrate your stories with ages, occupations, hobbies, personal characteristics—anything in fact which will bring the player you are describing more to life in the minds of your readers.

Example: 'Janet Street beat Alison Smith in the final of the Chesterley Knock-Out.' 'Fifteen year old school-girl Janet Street, still recovering from the broken wrist which put her out of action last season, is the new Chesterley champion. In three straight sets, she easily defeated the defending champion, 26 year old Alison Smith, in the final of the Knock-Out.'

Table tennis has suffered chronically from the lack of newsworthy personalities. Bear in mind that from a newspaper's point of view, personalities are manufactured not born. If you have a 'black sheep' troublemaker type, he will often appeal to your readers far more than the saint. This is not to imply that you should specifically look for the troublemaker, but where he exists—and he will—try to use him as a positive piece of publicity rather than an anti-establishment figure. If you discover a player with potential—and personality is useless to you without talent—use your stories to promote his or her character. Your aim should be the establishment of several players well known to your readers, whose exploits, successes and failures they will follow with interest.

National news will frequently be of interest to the regional media, but it will usually be necessary to seek out the local angle once again. If, for example, a national ranking list is issued, look for the highest ranked local player. If there is really nothing else to be found, then the comments of a local official on a national issue might be enough.

Although it is often said that all publicity is good publicity, it is never in the interest of the sport to 'muck-rake'. Nonetheless, do not shy away from controversy, and remember that it is almost a duty to report facts—and make sure that they are facts.

Finally, remember that consistency is of vital importance. If a paper has carried the results of the first few rounds of a particular competition, you must ensure that every other round is also covered with about the same amount of copy. Keep track of your local stars and keep your readers aware of how they are progressing in their game and careers.

Photographs

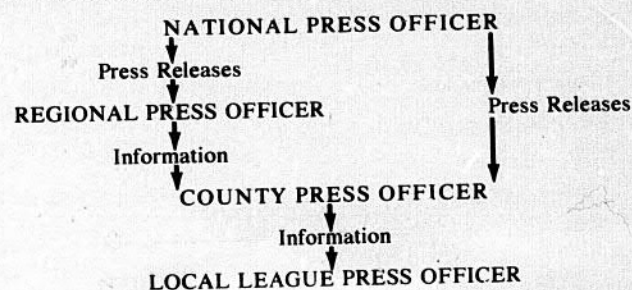
A single photograph is worth oceans of copy in terms of publicity. Where possible, try to persuade your papers to send their own photographers, since this will almost guarantee the inclusion of a picture. If this is not possible, occasionally send in one or two negatives or prints of your own.

The E.T.T.A. keeps a small stock of photographs of leading players and these are always available to you—particularly if you can return them! If you are forced to have your own pictures taken, always try to suit the photograph to the copy. When writing about a personality, a small 'head and shoulders' is usually adequate. If you are covering an event, then try for an action shot. Table tennis is a fast and spectacular game, and this should be shown where possible.

The Press Officer and the Association

Through your mail, you should be getting a fairly regular supply of press releases either from the Association or passed on by other Press officers. This, of course, is for you to use in your stories as you see fit.

The other side of the coin is that local information should regularly be passed back up the chain since many local stories have a definite relevance in a national context, not the least of which is its use in 'Table Tennis News'. At headquarters there is always interest in local newspaper cuttings. More complete information on the Association's press structure is contained in the Press Handbook, but briefly the system is as follows:



Finally

Never forget the immense value of getting to know your sports editors personally. Where it is possible, meet them socially, have a drink or a chat with them, invite them to your events and make sure they are well looked after. The value of this type of personal approach cannot be over-emphasised. Remember that it is your own hard work which will make or break your success as a publicity or press officer. Persistence, consistency and reliability are all of immense value, but it is your own unique knowledge and enthusiasm for table tennis which will ensure that the sport remains firmly in the public eye.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The E.T.T.A. acknowledges gratefully the support of the advertisers in this Handbook, and hopes members will patronise them for all their table tennis needs.

The E.T.T.A. is also grateful for the help given by a number of members in the compilation of this Handbook and, in particular, for the contribution or updating of articles by J.H. Carrington, C.J. Clemett, G. James, D.A. Lomas, D.N. Mitcheil, Hon. Ivor Montagu, A.M. Ross and E.G. White.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Events

Abbreviations are commonly used to identify events in table tennis tournaments and matches; they are usually as follows. These abbreviations are used where appropriate in this Handbook.

MS Men's Singles	JGS Junior Girls' Singles
WS Women's Singles	JBD Junior Boys' Doubles
MD Men's Doubles	JGD Junior Girls' Doubles
WD Women's Doubles	JXD Junior Mixed Doubles
XD Mixed Doubles	VS Veteran Singles
JBS Junior Boys' Singles	CS Consolation Singles

Scores

In many table tennis publications the recorded scores in individual matches are often shown thus:
15, -12, 17.

This indicates that the first named player or pair won the first game by 21-15, lost the second game 12-21, and won the third by 21-17.

Abbreviations for Counties

Av—Avon, Bd—Bedfordshire, Bk—Berkshire, Bu—Buckinghamshire, Ca—Cambridgeshire, Ch—Cheshire, Cv—Cleveland, Cw—Sir Clwyd, Co—Cornwall, Cu—Cumbria, Dy—Derbyshire, Dv—Devon, Do—Dorset, Du—Durham, E—Essex, Gn—Glamorgan, Gs—Gloucestershire, Gw—Gwent, Ha—Hampshire, Hr—Hereford, He—Hertfordshire, Hu—Huntingdonshire, K—Kent, La—Lancashire, Le—Leicestershire, Li—Lincolnshire, Mi—Middlesex, Nk—Norfolk, Np—Northamptonshire, Nd—Northumberland, Ng—Nottinghamshire, Ox—Oxfordshire, Sp—Shropshire, So—Somerset, St—Staffordshire, Sk—Suffolk, Sy—Surrey, Sx—Sussex, Wa—Warwickshire, Wi—Wiltshire, Wo—Worcestershire, Y—Yorkshire.

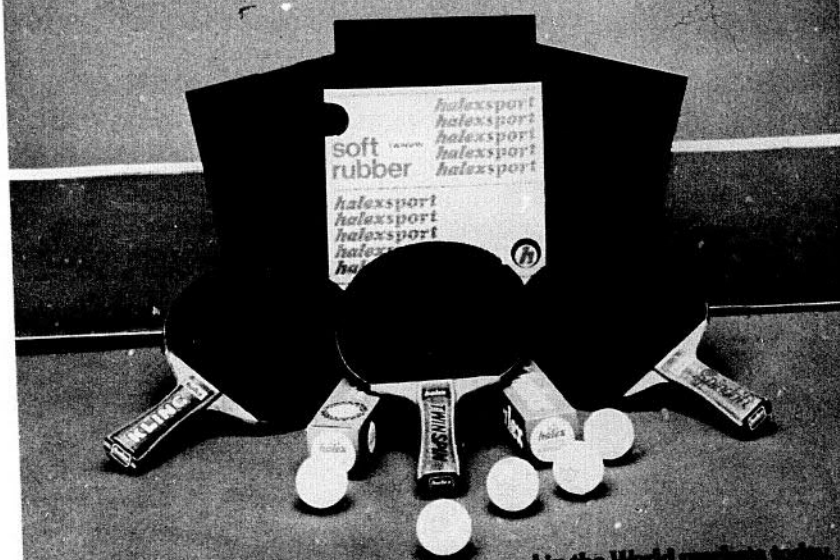
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