

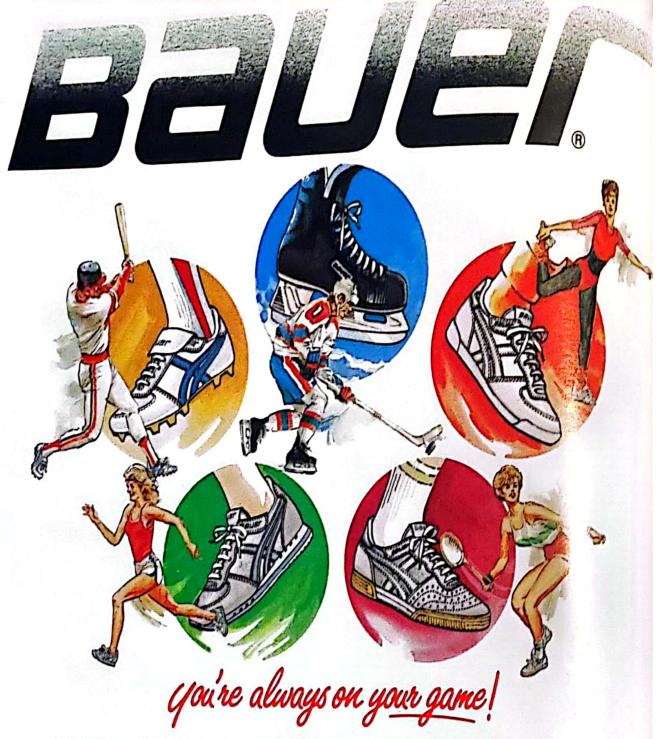


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SQUASHLIFE 5

AT WHAT PRICE EQUALITY?

During the '60s and '70s, one could not pick up a newspaper or listen to the radio without hearing that famous phrase, "Equal Opportunity". It was bandied about like a ping pong ball - its most outspoken proponents were highpowered newspaper and magazine columnists who carried the campaign banner and waved it high. No intelligent person disputed the fact that inequalities existed and had to be addressed and, in retrospect, a number of wrongs have now been righted. But in essence, the immediate crisis has passed - women have won many battles and, while acknowledging that there is still far to go, it is perhaps wise to stand back, take a deep breath and pause before treading into the unknown. But, the pause that refreshes is not for some of the feminists who have cast their eyes to new fields to conquer. One cannot help but wonder if that two-headed monster called 'equality' is not about to wreak havoc if allowed to stride unfettered through baseball diamonds, soccer fields, hockey rinks and yes, even squash courts!

Leagues and tournaments are an intricate part of the squash community. They are designed to encourage competition for those wishing to hone their skills and who thrive on the challenge. In most areas of Ontario, men's and women's leagues run and there are almost as many women's tournaments as there are men's. But lately, there has been some consternation that women are entering teams in men's league. These women cite the fact that they need the better competition and don't feel they are getting that by competing against other women. Therein lies the crux of the matter.

If one looks back to the early days of women's squash, one would find familiar names in tournament draws and league play. Names such as Penny Glover, Susan Swift, Eleanor O'Gorman and a number of others. In many cases, they were the draw for the Ontario Closed and knew as they entered each tournament, just who they would

be facing. They had little significant competition except amongst themselves but they were committed to seeing the game of squash grow for women and so, rather than play in men's tournaments or enter men's leagues, continued to play against other women. Time, as it always does, took its toll, and new and younger players began coming through the ranks, It would have been very easy for these veterans to retire from active competition but they didn't. If they had, these younger players would have had no yardstick by which to measure their game and consequently, growth of women's squash would have been

> ... a narrow, selfish and insulated view of things.

Perhaps the most significant difference between the new generation and the old is the respect with which the veterans treat the game. They recognize that they gained much from squash and quite willingly, gave something back. In fact, most of them continue to do so. In modern day terms, it's called "paying ones dues". Many of the better players in the game today have yet to learn this lesson. That attitude could be attributed to the inexperience of youth or possibly, to a narrow, selfish and insulated view of things. These women will argue that they should have equal

opportunity to compete and no one will that point. What they dispute that point. What they don't they also don't dispute that point acknowledge, is that they also owe acknowledge, something to the game and that is to the development and into the development and the de something to the development and infrast which, in many cases support the control in many cases, were tructure which, in many cases, were instrumental in getting them to where now. Is it heresy to ask they are now. Is it heresy to ask that wishing to play in men's that women wishing to play in men's tour. naments or league, also support the side? Is it tramnline women's side? Is it trampling the Human Rights Code to expect these Human Rights these players to act as leaders of their sport by those coming up the ladden by players to accoming up the ladder by helping those coming up the ladder by helping those to say to these players helping troops to say to these players is a travesty to say to these players, if you want to play men's league, you support the work you want the women's must also support the women's must also league?" Do these conditions seem too demanding or unfair? Certainly not

Even the government is getting into the act with both the Federal and Prothe act with the act with the act with the act with the sport policies And and sport policies And the sport policies are policies are policies and the sport policies are policies and the sport policies are policies are policies and the sport policies are policies ar equality in sport policies. And no one questions the fact that, in some spons, inequalities do exist, certainly in terms of facilities. Even in squash we have of facinities of the instances where university men's teams train on the international courts while the women are relegated to Nonh American courts. Unfair, yes, but not insolvable. The ministries should be putting dollars behind full scale education programmes aimed at architects and planners of facilities, ensuring that full facilities are available. That is where their dollars can do the most good and have the most dramatic effect.

Full equality may be nirvana for some but, with it. some very exacting the expense of the game then perhaps Women may have it behooves them noiter the ground fraught with dang

nes a price and alties. If it is at lopment of the cost is too high. a long way but arefully recon-- it could be

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GREAT BEGINNINGS FOR 1988 SQUASH RETURNS TO THE GRAND BALLROOM

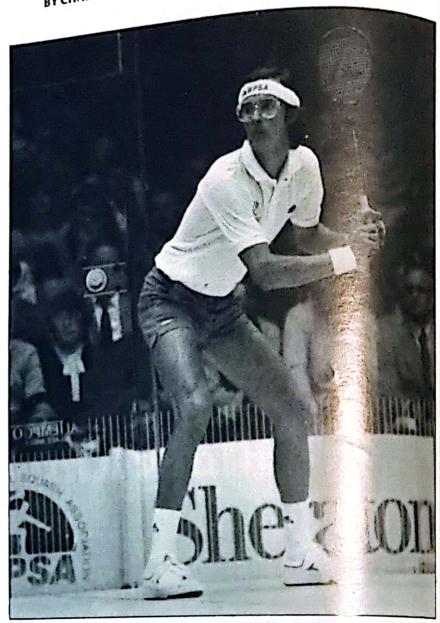
BY CHARLES D. McGREGOR

There is much that can be said about the month of January in Toronto most of it bad.

The Christmas and New Year's Eve festivities and celebrations are behind us. The bills are ahead, as is snow and sleet, cold winds and runny noses. Worse — for those of us whose overindulgence in holiday feasting produced excess poundage, the exercise treadmill beckons.

But forget that. Look instead to the World Professional Squash Association tour which swings back into action just one week into the month with the \$70,000 Royal Trust W.P.S.A. Championships. Royal Trust made its debut on the tour in 1987 and it would have been difficult to script a more exciting beginning to anything. Record crowds thronged to the Sheraton Centre to see some of the best competitive squash of the year.

The six world championships to be decided, January 6th through 11th men's and women's professional, teaching professionals, veterans and seniors professionals and junior men's promise more of the same. Pro Tour Director, Melissa Winstanley, was filled with enthusiasm early in the new season as she surveyed the results of the first three events. The start of the year featured two victories by number one ranked Mark Talbott, but five different players had reached the finals. "Mark won twice - in Philadelphia, where he beat Mario Sanchez in the final and in Cleveland where he beat Clive Caldwell," she said. "But the first tour event of the year, the Xerox Fall Classic, John Nimick beat him in the semifinals only to lose in the final to Ned Edwards.'



Mark Talbott is off to a fast start in maintaining his number on position.

What this says is, that while Mark is still the man to beat, given his ranking and the fact that he's been number one

for the past five years, there will be no free passes issued by other members of the professional squash elite he will

meet on court this year and next. Talbott, a native of Ohio who now makes his home in Barrington, Rhode Island, is everything a champion should be possessor of a powerful desire and instinct to win whilst on court; unfailingly polite and co-operative off court. In these characteristics he is typical of those who crowd the top of the rankings and who have done so much to aid the sport as it strives to steal space away from the hockey/baseball/football triumvirate which dominates the North American media.

Surely a tour which can offer prize money totalling over \$500,000 can make inroads in the media. A great deal of effort is going into this. It can be frustrating, but there is a dedication to succeed in this, every bit as much dedication as there is to win on court. Certainly among the top five or six players in the men's rankings there is enough charisma and competitive excitement to warrant regular exposure in the media.

New Yorker, Ned Edwards, ranked second, is probably the best bet to beat Talbott to the number one spot this year. Ned sustained a severe back injury last season but appears to have made a complete recovery.

Losing finalist in last January's Royal Trust W.P.S.A. Championship is number three, John Nimick. John is another strong threat at all times, but particularly so this season as he comes off his best year in the five he has been on the pro tour.

There are three Canadians in this group - Todd Binns and Clive Caldwell of Toronto and Alex Doucas of Montreal, none of whom can be counted out at any time. Binns in fact, playing the squash of his life, was an agonizing five game, tiebreak loser to Nimick in last year's Royal Trust Championships, after having eliminated second seeded Ned Edwards the previous day.

And when the elegant and courtly Mario Sanchez, Mexico's number one player, is included in the draw yet another potential winner's name goes on the board.

Talbott accepts all of this with the equanimity of a confident champion, but without making the mistake of underestimating any one of them - or any of a number of others whose position on the rankings belies their skill and potential ability to put the leader in his place on occasion.

The inaugural Royal Trust event last January provided a magnificent example of how a tournament of this stature should be staged. The W.P.S.A.'s three-glass-wall tour court was the jewel in the centrepiece of the be-



Will Nancy Gengler (right) be able to repeat her historic win over Alicia McConnell?

flagged and decorated Grand Ballroom at the Sheraton Centre. The performances of the players surrounded by tiers of spectators, numbering over a thousand for the final, were absolutely of cham-

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WREN AND COLEMAN CAPTURE ONTARIO CLOSED TITLES

BY LARRY CHRISTIANSEN

On the weekend of October 16th to 18th, Northfield-Doon Racquet Club in Kitchener had the pleasure of hosting the Ontario Closed Championships. Although a number of the province's top players were not available to play, the standard was very high. The draws consisted of 32 men and 8 ladies, very good quality if not quantity.

The first round of the men's draw saw many unexpectedly great matches with the highlight being Northfield's Danny Marsh extending top seed John Frederick for one hour and forty-five minutes and a 10-9 in the fifth score.



Despite a virus, Steve Wren (left) was able to produce a weekend of championship squash.

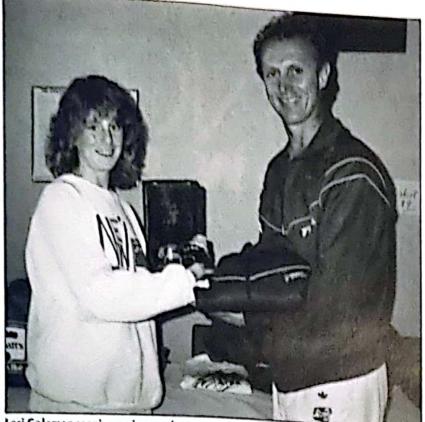
John was extended again for one hour and thirty minutes on Saturday morning by University of Waterloo's Jamie Allan. Frederick was subsequently defeated that afternoon by Grant Foy. On the other side of the draw, Duncan

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Lori Coleman receives prizes and congratulations from tournament director,

Stuart had a little easier time of it until meeting Keith Durling of Hamilton in the semis, losing in a tough five game

match.

Steve Wren (seeded fourth), coming off a big win at the Xerox Fall Classic two weeks previously, played great squash all weekend despite a virus. Steve knocked off Grant Foy in the semis. The hard weekend of squash took its toll on Durling and he was dispatched fairly quickly by a determined Wren.

The ladies provided us with some very entertaining squash and went pretty well according to the seeding. The surprise of the draw was Shelley Harvey getting by Ruth Castellino in five games and then defeating Wendy Wontner in three straight games in the semi-final. Lori Coleman showed why she deserved the top seeding and went through the entire weekend only losing one game to Shelley Harvey in the preliminary round and proving much too strong, winning 3-0 in the final.

The participants all seemed to enjoy the weekend as much on the court as off. Since it was the last weekend of Oktoberfest in Kitchener, many players took advantage of the theme meal at the club Saturday and then hit some of the many festival halls in the area. Although a few straggled in a few minutes late for the early morning matches, all went well thanks to the help of Norma Graham and Bill Warren and the rest of the club's volunteers. We look forward to hosting this type of event in the future.

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CEREBRAL SQUASH

PUTTING SOME THOUGHT INTO YOUR GAME

BY GERRY SHUGAR

There's the ball. Sitting up, fat, waiting for you to make that decisive shot. You step into it, swing boldly, and CRASH, you hit the ball solidly into the tin! Hashim Khan says, "A good squash player who hit tin like a carpenter who hit thumb with hammer." Yes, the unforced error is a self-inflicted injury. an unnecessarily lost point. But what else is it? It's also a rally you might have won. So it's really often two points lost. But it's more than that. It gives aid and comfort to the enemy. Instead of running your opponent, working him hard, keeping the fitness threat alive, making him feel just a little overanxious to finish the rally and therefore willing to take an excessive risk, it's you that has bailed out. You are sending him a reassuring message, "Just hang tough and I'm going to hand it to you on a platter." He is encouraged to play longer, harder rallies because you've told him that if he does, you may very well go on shooting yourself in the foot.

What about you? What does an unforced error do to you? That depends on your temperament. You may feel you have to shoot again, probably unwisely, to prove that the last mistake was just an accident, and so you begin to dig yourself a hole. Or you may feel the gnawing worm of self-doubt and desperation that robs you of your initiative and undermines your physical fluidity. And so your game becomes tentative and vulnerable.

What should you do? The good player has prepared himself in advance for anything that might happen in a crucial match. And you should be prepared for the time when your accuracy deserts you and the tin becomes a malignant magnet. As a young table tennis player, I was repeatedly taught, "No Unforced Errors." Much later, I tried to apply this to squash. Whether I was playing a friendly or a tournament, my limit was three unforced errors a

game. Once that quota was used up, I had to impose the discipline of playing risk-free squash, retrieving, hitting the ball hard, keeping the ball on the walls and trying to beat my opponent deep, rather than short, so as to avoid the tin. How can you develop your deep game? You should practice hitting the deep crosscourt into the sidewall nick. Work on the deep drive to perfect length. Try playing a whole match against a friend without ever going short. Almost no chance of an unforced error. (Notice how it puts pressure on his fitness, forcing him to shoot to get out of a rally.) This is not the only way to play squash, but it is an approach you should have tucked away for when you need it.

Maybe you've experienced it, maybe you've imposed it on others. I've seen it over and over again. When one player refuses to make unforced errors and retrieves determinedly, his opponent begins to feel a sense of mounting desperation. He starts hitting the ball tighter and tighter, flirting with the tin and disaster. He senses that a rally will end only if he can hit an outright winner. And he hits the tin. You can put an opponent under enormous pressure with very unspectacular squash by taking the unforced errors out of your game (which almost magically seems to introduce them into your opponent's

I've heard of some coaches who make a player do ten pushups whenever he makes an unforced error. I suppose that has the desired effect, but it breaks the rhythm of play and it obviously can't be applied in game situations. Better to impose discipling on yourself, and change your game as soon as you reach your quota. You soon will begin to feel pleased with every game and every match that you keep error free.

When I had been playing squash for about three years, I came under the tutelage of the coach at York University in Toronto, Bill Noyes. Bill taught me that there was another kind of unforced

error. And anyone who wanted to be an outstanding player had to be able to recognize and eliminate it from his game. He taught me that a loose ball was an unforced error. The boast you hit too hard that comes out fat and sets your opponent up in the front of the court where he can punish you. The crosscourt drive that's overhit and comes out wide off the back wall so your opponent can back you out of position and leave you flatfooted and embarrassed as he executes his choice of any number of masterful winning shots. This kind of unforced error should make the good player wince just as much as the more obvious one that he hits into the tin. It requires a great deal of discipline and an ability to observe the match while you are in the middle of the heavy going, to monitor these loose ball errors and to correct them. But the rewards are enormous. I can't begin to tell you how satisfying it is to walk off the court and have my opponent say, "Gerry, I don't know how you did it, but you didn't give me a single ball that I could hit all day long. I always felt stretched, I always felt under pressure. I just couldn't get my game going." No loose balls. Can I say it other ways? Sure. Keep the ball on the wall. Don't overhit. Good length. The walls are your friends. A ball with lots of air around it is a gift. Get the idea?

Now it's up to you. Start next time you play. The beginner and the novice should aim at limiting his unforced errors to three per game. If this means you have to get fitter, get fitter, it is means you need more racquet control, work on it. If it means you have to get player has to learn to keep his against under pressure with even the course of a garage repugnance and the same and the same sloppy, loose had a garage and the same sloppy, loose had a garage and the same sloppy.

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BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND

BY MICHAEL GEORGY



Ned Edwards (right) maintains his undefeated record against John Nimick.

The 1987-88 North American professional hardball season began on October 1-5 with the \$15,000 Xerox Fall Classic which was held at the popular Adelaide Club in downtown Toronto. The event attracted top W.P.S.A. players along with three hundred amateurs competing in eleven separate divisions. The amateur event, which has doubled in size since last year's tournament, was sponsored by Head. The tournaments also received sponsorship from the Sheraton Centre, Dunlop, Amdahl and Adelaide Printing. The Adelaide Club owner Clive Caldwell's attempt to create a squash smorgasbord was fruitful as squash enthusiasts gathered in good number at both tournaments. A weekend of quality squash was flavoured with a Saturday night party which was a haven for players, friends and party lovers alike.

On the upper half of the pro draw, #1 seed Mark Talbott's initial performances seemed to indicate that he was about to swallow up another field of competitors. In the first two rounds Talbott handily defeated John Lennard and Aziz Khan in straight games. His opponent in the quarter finals was the hard-hitting local south-paw, Todd Binns, who finished last season with a #7 ranking. Binns, fueled by his suppor-

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ters in the gallery, used his power to take a 14-10 lead in the first game. However, Talbott's undying retrieving and Binn's flirtation with the tin created a 15-14 victory for Talbott. Binns re-established some momentum in the beginning of the second game as he dazzled the crowd with a ferocious rail to put away a double boast and trail 7-9. Binn's offensive was short lived however, as Talbott counter-punched with brilliance to win the second 15-9. In the third game, Talbott neutralized his opponent's remaining zest and picked up the pace to win 15-11 and arrive, once again, in the semi-finals.

Mark Talbott, who has been the #1 ranked North American player for the past five years, was the odds-on favourite to win his semi-final match against John Nimick. Nimick had only beaten Talbott twice before, however, Nimick's much improved fitness level assisted him in applying substantial pressure on Talbott throughout the four game encounter. A close battle in the first game led to a decisive tie at two all, set three. Nimick's fatal tin off a backhand volley three wall gave Talbott a 17-16 conquest. Nimick's critical error did not affect his play as he mounted a quick offensive to jump to an 8-4 lead in the second. The lack of any substantial pressure from Talbott gave Nimick a chance to impose his style of play and take the second game 15-8. In game three, Nimick's aggressive shot making granted him another 8-4 lead. Nevertheless, Talbott's determination generated psychological weight on Nimick. Talbott advanced to a 2-1 lead, set three. Nimick evened the score at 16-all at which point Talbott hit an uncommon tin to lose the game. Nimick's lack of fatigue gave him the opportunity to take the stand once again, as he defeated the #1 seed 15-10 in the fourth game, and become the author of the upset of the weekend.

On the other end of the spectrum, #2 seed Ned Edwards pulled his way through three five game matches to reach the semi-finals. In round one, Edwards faced University of Western Ontario's Mark Barber who took the first two games 15-7, 15-13. Barber's inexperience with professional squash and Edward's cool-handed solution to a two game deficit turned the tides. Edwards took firm control of the situation as he swept the next three games 15-8, 15-10, 15-4. After eliminating Azam Khan 10-15, 15-6, 13-15, 15-9, 15-5, Edwards met Tom Page in the quarter-finals. Page's brilliant athleticism was undergoing a renaissance in one of the most exciting matches of the tournament. In the first game Page took advantage of his explosive abilities

and deadly roll corners to defeat Edwards 15-11. Edwards moved ahead to a 13-8 lead in the game with pinpoint accuracy and domination of the T. Page clawed his way back into the game to tie it at 13-all. Edwards then called noset and proceeded to hit a devastating volley which ended its flight by hitting Page off the front wall. Page made a crucial error the next point and Edwards tied the match at one all.

Edwards re-established his game to handily win the third game 15-7. Page counterattacked with brilliance to win the fourth game 15-8. The stage was set as the enthusiastic crowd awaited the fifth and final onslaught. Edwards resumed his attack with several three wall nicks which furnished him with a 10-5 lead. Page continued his struggle to keep up as he faced an 8-12 deficiency. Edwards' commanding position surfaced again, however, as he seized the fifth game 15-9.

In the semi-finals, Edwards squared off against Jose (Pepe) Martinez who's inclination to put competitiors in the hot seat by sizzling the ball around all four corners from every conceivable angle has made him the strong man of the Mexican contingency. Pepe had just defeated #4 seed Clive Caldwell whose coolness had consistently been a thorn in his side on many occasions.

Edwards took an 11-6 lead in the first game. Suddenly the Martinez machine caught fire with a ferocious arsenal of alien shots which took Edwards by surprise. Edwards lead was reduced to a smaller gap of 13-12. Edwards was then able to look beyond the shockwaves and carefully dissect his opponent's game to win the first game 15-12. In the third game Edwards detected signals of a disheartened Martinez to cruise to a 15-9 victory.

In the final, Edwards' aggressive style served to prolong his undefeated record against John Nimick. Game one began with a tentative posture on behalf of Edwards. Nimick capitalized on his assailant's errors to lead 5-1. Edwards then concentrated on keeping the ball deep in the corners to alleviate the pressure, and emerged with a 15-11 victory in the first.

In the second game, Edwards stayed out in front of Nimick. Although Nimick engineered a midgame incursion, Edwards protected his lead and allowed his competitor only nine points. In the final game of the high-paced thriller, Edwards moved with confidence and re-imposed his sharp shooting to end Nimick's hot streak with a 15-9 victory.

AMATEUR RESULTS

Men's Open Men's "B" Men's "C" Men's "D" Men's 35+ Men's 40+ Men's 40+ Hardball Women's Open Women's "B" Women's "C" Women's "D" Steve Wren over Scott Stoneburgh
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Bob Miller over Ewan Hamnett
Charles Park over Alan Frandsen
Victor Harding over John Power
Colin Syme over Brian Blakeley
Tony Swift over Peter Hatcher
Ann Dowhaniuk over Jill Samis
Louise Edwards over Christine Yorga
Karen Buss over Lolly Gillen
Robin Geller over Ellen Querengesser



Canadian Women's Team Maintains World Position Over Tough Competition

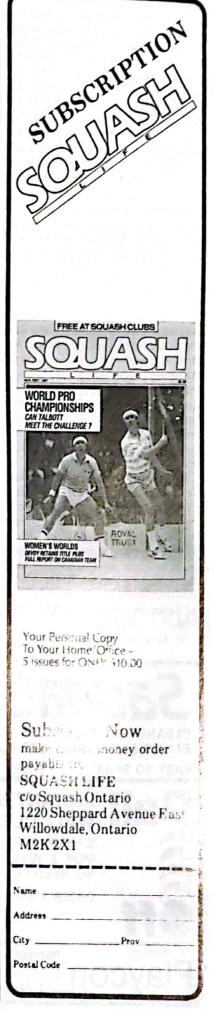
BY ALAN SMITH



Team Host Jim Benson, Andrie Levey, Gall Pimm, and coach Ian Paton (left to right). Seated, Joyce Maycock and Nancy Cranbury.

The Canadian Women's National Squash Team scored a convincing 3-0 victory over Scotland in its final match of the 1987 Women's World Championships in Auckland, New Zealand, to repeat its fifth place finish in the previous championships. Joyce Maycock (Vancouver), playing in the number three position, led off with a hard fought 3-2 win over Joan Sutherland. This was followed by Gail Pimm (Toronto) who scored a convincing 3-1 win over Scottish number one Alison Cruickshank. Nancy Cranbury (Ottawa), playing on a tender ankle, completed the sweep with a 3-0 shutout over Shirley Brown in the final match.

In preliminary round robin play, Canada had finished third in its seven team pool with a four and two record. The team faced powerful England in its opening match and was overwhelmed at all three positions. This was followed by easy straight set victories over France and Norway. In the key match against fourth seeded Ireland, the less experienced Canadians were no match for the well balanced Irish team of Mary Byrne, Rebecca Best and Marjorie Burke, with only Maycock able to stretch her opponent (Burke) before losing 4-9, 10-8, 9-7, 5-9, 4-9. Round five was a much appreciated bye for Canada which had to face an improved Nether-



lands team in the sixth round.

The Netherlands proved to be a formidable opponent as Gail Pimm suffered a surprise five game loss to Babette Hoogendoorn. However, Cranbury and Maycock came through with determination to win their respective matches both in four games. The final was less difficult against an inexperienced Welsh team with only Maycock pushed to an extra game. Unfortunately at match ball in her game, Cranbury twisted her ankle. Though she was able to wrap up the match, the prospects looked bleak for the playoffs commencing the next day against a greatly improved West German team. England easily won the pool, with Ireland, Canada, the Netherlands, France, Wales and Norway finishing second through seventh respectively.

Coach Ian Paton chose to rest Cranbury against the Germans in hopes that she would be sufficiently recovered for the final. The strategy worked thanks to the strong play of Pimm and Maycock who each won 3-1 over their opponents. Reserve Andrie Levey (Calgary) lost in four games against German number three in the final match. The Canadians thus moved into the fifth place playoff which they won as noted.

In the other pool, Australia shocked New Zealand with a 3-0 sweep including a decisive 9-6, 3-9, 9-7, 3-9, 9-1 victory by former World Champion Vickie Cardwell over reigning World Champion Sue Devoy in front of Devoy's supportive fans. Both teams easily won their remaining matches. Scotland took third over West Germany, with the United States, Sweden and Japan finishing behind.

In the main event semi-finals, Eng-

land edged New Zealand 2-1 and Australia overwhelmed Ireland 3-0. The final was a dramatic and fitting finish to an excellent, well-run Championships. Australian number two, Robyn Friday, surprised everyone with a five game win over Martine Le Moignan in the opening match to put the pressure on England. World number two, Lisa Opie of England, responded with what many observers claimed was the best exhibition of women's squash ever, by coming back from a first game loss with incredible determination to overcome veteran Vickie Cardwell. The stage was set for a battle between the 1985 Junior Women's World Champion, Lucy Soutter and her successor, Sarah Fitzgerald. Not surprisingly Soutter, ranked fourth in the world, came through with a 3-1 victory to clinch the Championship for England.

New Zealand edged Ireland 2-1 in a surprisingly close battle for third and West Germany climbed from its thirteenth place finish to seventh by defeat-

ing the Netherlands 2-1.

Canadian coach, Ian Paton, was impressed with the dramatic improvement of several European countries including West Germany, France and the Netherlands. He feels that the Canadians will have to make significant progress to just hold onto their current standing in the face of these developing young players at the next Championships in the Netherlands two years from now.

The C.S.R.A. appreciates the fine efforts of the Canadian team members and the support of Sport Canada which fully funded the expenses of the trip, as well as Black Knight Enterprises who provided uniforms for the team.

Susan Devoy Repeats as World Champion

New Zealand native, Susan Devoy successfully defended her Women's Individual World Squash title against top Australian and English challengers in front of an enthusiastic, partisan crowd at the 1987 Honda Women's World Squash Championships in Auckland. Devoy outclassed #2 seed Lisa Opie (England) 9-3, 10-8, 9-2 in an almost identical replay of the 1985 final.

Devoy reached the final with ease, losing only one game in a fourth round match against N.Z. teammate, Joanne Williams. Convincing victories against #7 seed Alison Cumings (England) 9-4, 9-4, 9-1 in the quarterfinals and, #6 seed Liz Irving (Australia) 9-3, 9-4, 9-2 in the semifinals foreshadowed the final result. Opie had a slightly more difficult trip to the final, but was not seriously pressed until the semifinals when she had to overcome 1983 world champion, Vickie Cardwell (Australia) 10-8, 9-6, 8-10, 4-9, 9-2. Irving took third 9-6, 10-8, 9-10, 9-6 over Cardwell.

Top #1 Canadian, Gail Pimm (Toronto), reached the third round before losing to Cumings in three straight, while Nancy Cranbury (Ottawa) and Joyce Maycock, #2 and #3 respectively on the Canadian team were eliminated in the second ron by #4 seed, Martine LeMoignan agland), and #8 seed, Robyn Friday. ustralia), respectively. Cranbur and Maycock reached the quarter of the forty-eight player plate e for first and second main roun sers before clashing head on. Cranb эгеvailed 9-3, 10-9, 3-9, 2-9, 9this match, but then lost to highly ked English player Alex Cowie 9 1-9. 9-7 in the semifinals.

Former Scottish Nation. am member, Heather Wallace, no siding in Ottawa, reached the round before having the mission e of meeting Cardwell and succuma 9-2, 9-1, 9-0. National Team member Andrie Levey (Calgary) lost in the first round to J. Webster (New Zealand) 8-10, 6-9, 1-9.



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Frontcourt Strategy

Exploiting the Short Ball

BY PROF. JOHN R. FAIRS

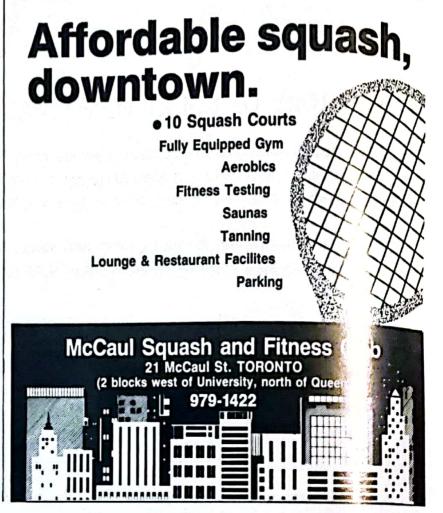
Offensive Prefer Strategy Risk GREEN-LIGHT FRONTCOURT CAUTION OF LIGHT ZON MIDCOURT TION STOP or RED-LIGHT ZONE BACKCOURT ZO Defensive Strategy Prefer Safety

Figure 1: The traffic light signal concept.

Anytime you are forced to return a ball from the STOP or red-light you are clearly limited in what you can do with the ball. This situation clearly calls for a defensive strategy which seeks to keep the ball in play and not give the point away through error. If you can play a ball in the midcourt or CAUTION zone you are in a very promising position to hit a forcing shot. This situation suggests an attackoriented strategy to take advantage of the loose ball in the centre. The key point here is not to go for an outright winner but to make sure your shot puts your opponent under enough pressure to force an error or a weak return that can be put away for a winner. On the other hand, when a ball comes to you in the green light or GO zone, you are often in an excellent competitive position to go for an outright winner. The focus of strategy in this situation is cut-and-dried; attack in order to exploit your point-winning opportunity. This principle is valid in all cases. Violation of it always constitutes a serious stategic error in frontcourt

Up to this point, we have looked at the strategy of play in two of the zones of play: backcourt (Sept/Oct. 1986) and midcourt (Jan/Feb. 1987). This article looks at strategic percentage play in the frontcourt or green-light zone.

In earlier articles, we elaborated in some detail on the influence of court position on strategic choice. Percentage strategic play boils down to knowing when and where to play safely, to hit forcing shots, and to go for winners. As you will recall, we introduced a traffic light model that could be used to guide your play in the backcourt, midcourt and frontcourt zones of play. The traffic light signal shown in Figure 1 provides a simple but useful model for relating court position to the type of shot you should play by dividing the court into STOP, CAUTION, and GO zones.



An Assessment of the Player's Competitive Situation

When the ball comes to you in your green-light zone you find yourself in one of two distinct strategic situations:

- you can do something with the ball.
- you can do little if anything with the ball.

Situation I results from a weak shot by your opponent. Whenever you are in this situation of advantage you should switch on the green light and go on the attack. Situation 2 occurs when you are stretched, cramped, or hurried by the strength of your opponent's shot as you arrive in the stroking position. Here you are clearly limited in what you can do with the ball. In such a situation of disadvantage you switch on the caution light and play a defensive shot. In almost every instance, two equations guide the play of the frontcourt player. They are:

- situation of advantage = strategy of attack = play an attacking shot.
- situation of disadvantage = strategy of defense = play a defensive shot.

A skilled frontcourt player is very effective at tailoring his strategic posture to his competitive position. Whenever he can play a shot with an acceptable risk involved (such as a drop from a setup), he should try to hit an offensive shot. Under such circumstances, attack is strategic percentage play. In contrast, when the frontcourt player has an unacceptable percentage chance of playing a winner or near winner, defense is strategic percentage play.

This article offers a brief overview of strategic percentage play in the greenlight zone. It describes the excellent strategic position enjoyed by the player when playing an attackable short ball. It also indicates the need to attack when opportunity knocks. Space does not permit discussion of the defensive dimension of frontcourt play.

The choice of attack or defense depends on the competitive situation on the court. Consequently, before you decide to attack or defend, you must assess or judge the situation you are in. As already noted, if your opponent commits the blunder of giving up a loose ball or setup, you are in an attackagainst-defense situation. You must hit a finesse shot if you expect to win in strong competition. It is strategic percentage play.

There are many reasons why this is so. Take as an example the play of A in Figure 2 in which B has given A a frontcourt setup. The important factor here is the space advantage now enjoyed by A. Here, of course, A is in excellent strategic position and the sole

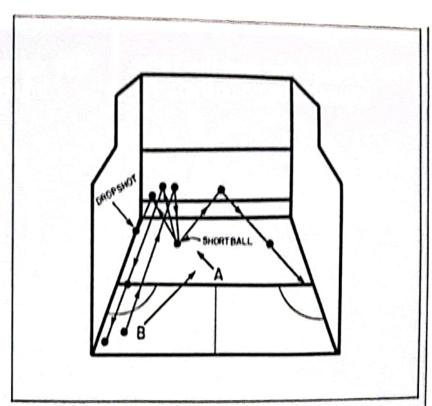
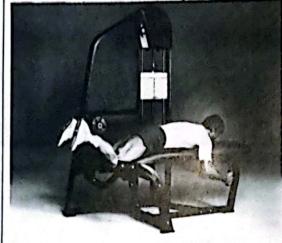


Figure 2: Illustration of delay tactic.

question is to find the best way of exploiting this. In this situation A uses his straight drop as the basis for decisive attack. Figure 2 below shows how a gain in space enables A to seize the initiative and go on attack. Since A is close to the front when he attempts the drop, the ball has a very short distance to travel. This means you can play the ball close to the tin with less risk of error. Also the shorter the distance the ball travels and less time B has to reach

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the ball. Seizing these chances and takthe ball. Standard of them is percentage ing advantage of them is percentage

lt should be understood that a setup play by A. It since a gives A more time than nearly always gives A more time than he needs to play his next shot. When he necessity when this happens A is in an excellent positive happens A is in a constant positive happens A is in a constan this mapped something with the ball. The pluses include:

• better preparation better thinking tactically and

strategically

• better targeting. Aiming takes

• better balance and footwork

· better accuracy

The benefits of these pluses make attacking play percentage squash.

Of course, A can use time in other ways to achieve a competitive advantage over B. There are four primary considerations here: delay, deception, power, and the double threat.

Delay. When presented with a setup A should get to the ball as soon as possible so he has the time to delay or hold his shot. If A hears or sees some forward movement by B he hits deep down the side wall or hard and low across court in the region of the opposite service box. If B "stays home" he plays the drop. See Figure 2. Delaying your choice of shot to the very last moment is very effective in preventing anticipation of the drop, in wrongpoting an opponent who has committed himself too soon, and so on. It is the true test of a skilled frontcourt player. Deception. Like delay, deception can play a key role in exploiting the advantage accorded by a short ball in the front If A, for example, fails to deceive B every now and then, he will find that his finesse shots are easily anticipated and returned. A's deception may not always result directly in a winning shot, but it will usually delay B's movement to the ball and force him into a hurried return. Like delay, the player that uses deception to good effect gains an important advantage over his opponent. Attacking shots must employ disguise and deception if they are not to be "read" and anticipated by your opponents.

Power. Whenever A has ample time to make a shot, he should prepare early, making it look as though he is going to play a drive. The goal here, of course, is to convince B, by his build-up prior to actually striking the ball, that a drive is about to be played. If successful, A's drop catches B unawares, beating him completely or forcing a weak response that can be volleyed deep for a winner. The effectiveness of this tactic is enhanced by occasionally hitting hard to a length when there is the opportunity to play short with a finesse shot.

The Double Threat

The Achilles' Heel of frontcourt tactics is the double threat. By this I simply mean the ability to hit short or deep whenever the ball is hit offensively in a green-light zone rally. It is a tactic used by the skilled player to tailor his shotmaking to what is happening in the game. If, for example, a defender is easily getting to a well-executed drop, it is time to prepare as if to hit short but hit deep instead to capitalize on the defender's anticipation of the drop. In order to help the reader understand the double threat consider the following example in which we can see the tactic applied.

A has a setup on his forehand and gets on the ball quickly, with knees well bent and strike-arm extended to the side, indicating his intention to play a feathery straight drop. B starts to move for it and in that instant A snaps the ball crosscourt pass B who is moving up to anticipate the drop. See Figure 3. A point-winning move, after which B soon learns that he better not expect a drop just because A shapes to play one. Fear of crosscourt and downwall drives, of course, keep B vulnerable to the drop. He has no defense against the double threat of the drop and a driveto-a-length. It would be easy to cite other examples to demonstrate the effectiveness of the double threat in forecourt play.

The setup gives A a strategic advantage: delay, deception, power and the double threat are effective ways for A to tactically exploit his excellent strategic positional superiority. They form the basis of competitive advantages



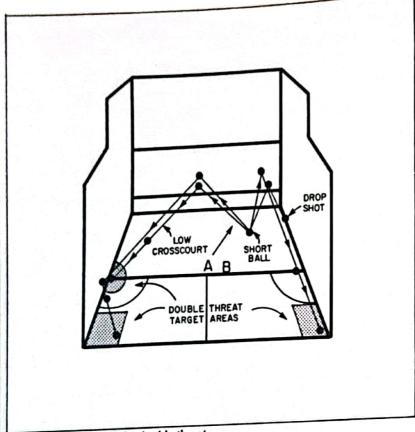


Figure 3: Illustration of the double threat.

that often determine why one player wins and another loses.

The Need to Attack

Our discussion has clearly demon-

strated - assuming, of course, you have the ability to execute and the confidence to go for the shot - that the odds favor attack if presented with an easy

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1268 Yonge St. Toronto, Ontario M4T 1W5 Tel: (416) 923-5128 ball in the green-light zone. Remember that you are in control of the rally, your opponent is under pressure, you have an advantage in space and time, you can use disguise, and so on. In such circumstances the percentage chance of winning the point is decidedly in your favour. While attack is the high-risk strategy with a low probability of success in the red-light zone, risk is low and payoff is high in the green-light zone. In essence, this means percentages favor winners when you have a setup in the frontcourt.

It is worth pointing out that the chance and need to attack must overrule other considerations in frontcourt play. Under normal conditions, the attacking player should win, and will unless losing by errors or opposed by an exceptionally skilled defender. The basic idea of squash is to make your opponent cover the maximum area of the court and force him to return short in the front so you can go for a winner. A short ball is your opportunity to take control of the point. To compete effectively, you must rely and capitalize upon such point-winning opportunities to win games. The better the player, the more he will make his opponent pay for giving him an attackable short ball.

Everything that a player does (such as playing the ball to length) is designed to produce a point-winning opportunity. It is surprising, therefore, to see so many players pass up opportunities to attack when they are in position to do so. How often do you hear after matches: "I played well - I had my chances but I didn't show enough." What is overlooked is making attacking shots is part of ing well. Whether or not a player to nis chances is often a question of e. More will be said later about the ortance of attitude but here let tress an aggressive attitude is ess o going for a winner when the she ere. You will find that if you d have an aggressive mind-set, yo fail to react physically to scori ots that comes your way. But onc. mind is geared to attack, you will t aggressively to scoring changes. lice it to say that attitude is an esse I part of the skill needed in the green ght zone. Conclusion

The decision to attack or defend boils down to a matter of judgement. One player, for example, may be an eager risk-taker. Whatever the situation (stretched, off-balance, deep in the court) he attempts to hit winners. He chooses to gamble or take chances in situations where he can't do much with the ball. In contrast, another player is a risk-averter inclined "to play it safe" regardless of the situation. Trying to

from going for shots when he is in posifrom going so. His squash is negative. whatever the situation this player Whatever the ball in play. In both simply her percentage chances of success are slim against a good opponent.

Between these extremes, the player who concerns himself with "playing the percentages" will attack whenever the percurian opportunity occurs. Unlike the right opposite attacker, however, he promiscuous attacker, however, he prompts winners only when he is balanced and has an easy ball in the greenanceu and In playing the ball, he light zone that the divide ball, he appreciates that the dividends for approximation winners in the front of the court are high, while the risk element is low. In the back however, the reverse is true. On this basis he takes risks in the front of the court and plays safe in the back. That attitude is a prerequisite for success at all levels of play.

Canadian Women's **Open Returns** To Belleville

The 1987-88 Canadian Women's Open is returning to The Harbour Club in Belleville after a one year absence. The club generously agreed to host the event on relatively short notice after original plans did not materialize.

Black Knight Enterprises Limited has provided generous sponsorship support, again on short notice, after the withdrawal of the previous sponsor. With their help, the support of Wintario and assistance from several minor sponsors, this important event will continue in the women's tournament schedule. The date has been moved to the end of November (26th to 29th) in order to act as the focal point of the fall season.

As usual, a number of international players are expected to enter this tournament, especially since it is important for women's world rankings as a W.I.S.P.A. "C" graded event. It is also very important for Canadian rankings since it is the last major women's event in the fall season.

With a 24 main draw, plus qualifying, there is ample opportunity for any nationally ranked player to compete in the event. Consolation events have been set up for losers of the first two rounds, including losing qualifiers, to give players maximum playing time.

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NOTHING VENTURED, NOTHING GAINED

One of the many responsibilities of an International Governing Body of Sport is to standardize the rules of the activity and to ensure a common interpretation by all those who play the game. Under the chairmanship of Tony Swift, the International Rules Committee takes its responsibilities seriously and by the end of 1987 they will have completed a most important project: the production of a series of films and a book which give an official and common interpretation to the Rules.

But what Rules? The I.S.R.F. has an overall responsibility for the rules of both hardball and softball squash. In fact, the work has been directed at softball because the overwhelming majority of the 12 to 15 million squash players in the world play the "International" game.

However, hardball has not been entirely neglected. George Morfitt of Vancouver chaired a team of experts who produced a report for the I.S.R.F. in 1985 suggesting ways of rationalizing the two games. For the moment the report has fallen on deaf ears but there are signs that the world is becoming a little restless with the present rules (softball) and the "Morfitt Report" has already had an impact on rules experimentation in 1987.

The eighty squash playing Nations of the world are broadly divided into three groups when it comes to any rules experimentation:

The Reactionaries - "The Rules are satisfactory; there is no need for change"

The Radicals - "We need to update the Rules; some are difficult to comprehend"

The Others - "We've only just started playing squash and lack the experience to consider change".

For the past four years the I.S.R.F. has managed to contain the conflicts between the Reactionaries and the Radicals by placing a moratorium on the Rules as they exist but at the same time encouraging the Radicals to run controlled experiments and report their findings to the Rules Committee.

But the real pressure for experimentation and change is coming from out-



Roger Eady, Executive Director of the I.S.R.F.

side the sport. Many of our Member Nations are only too aware that they are in open competition with a great many other sports for the attention of the youth of their country. Squash competes with soccer, athletics, tennis, badminton, etc. for the same customers. For squash to succeed it helps to have an attractive media image, have easily understood rules and give the beginner a very early chance of success. It is therefore essential for squash to keep a wary eye on its rivals while at the same time considering ways of becoming even more attractive to potential players. Our Radical members would argue strongly that to neglect any pressure for change will lead to an inevitable fall in interest in the sport.

Being an attractive media/spectator sport is of particular interest to the leading professional players. These young gladiators are extremely fit, fast and skillful and it is extremely difficult for winning shots to be made at the highest levels. The ensuing long rallies can be a potential bore to spectators. Strenuous efforts have been made by the leading manufacturers to develop slower and slower squash balls in the forlorn hope that this would lead to shorter rallies and more attractive winning shots. Certainly they have improved matters but there is still room for more experimentation.

How has the I.S.R.F. managed these pressures for change? The moratorium has prevented any hasty change to the rules and the controlled experimentation has partially satisfied the more radical I.S.R.F. elements

The experiments have taken place all over the world and it is far too early to speculate on the impact of these excursions into the unknown. Both the Radical Nations and the leading players have produced a common list of suggested changes which have formed the core of the experiments. They include:

• Increasing the rest interval from 60 to 90 seconds. The high temperatures and humidity of Singapore and Malaysia would indicate the need for such changes. Maybe 90 seconds is still not long enough!

• Lowering of the tin from 19 to 17 inches. A move suggested by certain leading men players who had been exposed to the hardball game and were hopeful that such a change would lead to more spectacular winning shots.

 American Scoring: Maybe spectators would appreciate the awarding of a point at the end of each rally. The players believe that such a scoring system may appeal to spectators but they are not yet convinced that it will lead to more offensive play.

• One Service: Why allow two services in the International game when you can lose the service anyway if you serve the first ball out of court. The Asia/Pacific region is keen to see this rule adopted and I'm sure that the Rules Committee share their enthusiasm because it will do avwhole page of Rules!

Not exactly the stuff that utions are made of, but these gested changes do add up to an a. nious and bitter exchange between me of our more extreme Member ons.

I suppose, for most of u o play our 2 or 3 friendly games a this is just a load of hot air - or great bard put it: "Much A About Nothing".

The whole business will e to a head on October 23rd in Lo 3 when Tony Swift presents a review Rules Experimentation. I hope to _ ve the encounter and to inform you of the outcome in a future article.

Whatever the outcome we should never lose sight of our need to grow and become a true World Sport. That involves competition with others and the encouragement of an active "Research and Development" depart-





A WELCOME ADDITION TO DOWNTOWN TORONTO

For several years, rumours of a new downtown squash club have been running rampant in the Toronto squash community. On September 28th, those rumours became a reality with the opening of Mayfair Lakeshore - the newest jewel in the crown of the suc-

cessful Mayfair Group.

The club is located on Lakeshore Boulevard, just east of the Don Valley Parkway. It offers a host of facilities to its members, not the least of which is that precious of all commodities in Toronto, downtown parking! Attention to detail and a sensitivity to members' needs have been the guiding principles in the planning of this multifaceted facility. Mayfair Lakeshore offers eight fully air-conditioned tennis courts for year-round playing comfort. All courts feature "Bross Slide", the newest and best synthetic tennis surface. Bross Slide produces a slow but true bounce and has excellent traction. Beginners and more advanced players will appreciate the difference. Certified tennis professionals conduct a full tennis programme of private lessons, clinics, round robins and social play. Future expansion plans include four additional tennis courts.

The Mayfair Group is known as much for squash as for tennis and so it is no surprise that the new Lakeshore club includes eight fully air-conditioned international courts. All have glass backwalls for spectator viewing and the feature courts have carpeted bleacher seating for exhibitions and tournaments. Squash activities will be in the very capable hands of Barbara Diggens, newly arrived from England. Barbara's credentials are truly impressive. having been coach, manager and captain of the World Champion English Women's Team, is current holder of the British Closed over 35 titles as well as an array of other victories won over the past few years. She has planned a wide range of programmes for squash members from the very beginner to the most advanced. Juniors and tots are included, so squash at the Lakeshore will be truly a family affair.



Spacious design adds to the comfortable atmosphere of Mayfair's flagship club

The fitness and aerobics area has been planned with care and great attention to detail. Carpeted flooring and mirrored walls surround the workout areas which feature variable resistance exercise apparatus, exercycles and rowing machines. The aerobics centre has been designed with a special cushioned floor to maximize aerobic fun while minimizing physical strain. It is under the very capable leadership of Mandy Tarder and a number of qualified

A 48' x 20' swimming pool which, in summer, opens onto the club's attractive outdoor patio, spacious locker room facilities, whirlpools and saunas round out a complete facility package. Day care and meeting facilities are also offered.

The club is a club for everyone. planned to provide amenities and services to the wide demographics of its membership.

A large, windowed lounge and restaurant area boasts a beautiful fireplace - a perfect focal point which exudes warmth and comfort on cold, winter nights and an outdoor patio offers an

inviting setting for wine coolers in the heat of the summer. Soft and warm beige tones complement the decor and give the entire area the reining and comfortable ambience of a l ngroom.

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The exterior of Mayfair reflects the latest in cor architecture. There is plen for expansion and that is pr the Mayfair Group have ir future holds four new tenn squash courts, one of which court. Without doubt, Ma shore is one of Canada's fin leading with the trends of desire to keep fit and exe enjoyable environment. Ma shore meets all of these reand, as the flagship of the Group, it has set a new st. racquet clubs.

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SQUASH TIPS **Organizing** Your Locker

BY GEORGE SPELVIN

More than just a simple metal cabinet, the place you keep your equipment may well be the determining factor in

your game.

"Hi there my ole tin buddy!" That's the voice of a top-notch squash player saying hello to his closest friend at the squash club — his confidant, the keeper of the deepest secrets of his game. If you love the game of squash, you already know that the numbers you dial on your lock are even more meaningful than the phone number of that escort service you've become so partial to.

Let's step inside your locker. My God - that's awfully cramped. Let's step back outside and have a look at how it should be organized. First of all, everything that is easily creased goes right at the bottom. This is particularly important if you're playing at lunch and want to get back to the office with that macho "1-just-played-a-couplagames" look. Make sure your white shirt gets correctly crumpled and sufficiently soiled by placing your street shoes on top of it, soles down.

Personal effects are a prime concern when you're leaving your valuables in a club locker. By wrapping your priceless Piaget in a club towel, you can be confident that after the game you can easily bounce it off the tile floor by simply snapping the towel out of the locker on your way to the whirlpool.

After the game is a great time to impart that heavenly athletic scent to

your street clothes by shoving your sweaty squash clothes in on top of them while you shower. Socks, tucked into the blazer pocket are especially useful. Conversely, leave your gym socks on, This works particularly well for ladies the pom-poms on your sockettes make it very clear to everyone at the office that you've been on the courts.

Locker location means a lot. Be near the shower so you spend less time running naked between the sauna and your clothes, Keep away from the used towel bin otherwise you'll be continuously pelted with wet ones while you're trying to dress. But be assured that one principle is invariable. It's known as Spelvin's Law and simply states "If only two people are heading toward their lockers in a completely empty locker room, those two lockers will be immediately adjacent." You'll notice that this law never falls and you spend the time getting dressed vying for bench space and putting the other player's equipment in your bag. Nothing is more fun than opening your equipment at home and finding someone else's damp shorts.

If you're lucky enough to have a permanent locker at your club, you have the joy of rushing to your locker before the game, knowing that your gear is aging to perfection inside. You open the door and are greeted by that exhilarating rush of masculine (or feminine) excitement that says "action" in a big

way.

The last word on lockers is a few simple hints. Don't keep kippers or other smoked fish in your locker for quick snacks. Don't leave a lit cigar in your locker while you play - smoke it during the game. And if you do do any of these things, please be kind enough not to select the locker next to mine. Mind you, there's probably no way to avoid it. That means you can look forward to unwrapping my shorts from your bag after the game!

HIGH **SCHOOLS CHALLENGE** CUP

BY JIM MASON

"Sowing the seeds for the future" has been so aptly described by Jan Atkinson in the May/June issue of Squash Life. As a matter of interest, 10 of our Ontario universities have squash as athletic activities. Isn't the next logical progression in the development of the sport in our high schools?

With the assistance of Anna Pandos, we have been interesting as many schools as possible to take the game of squash to their students. Now, thanks to "The Conqueror", we have the Jahangir Khan High Schools Squash Challenge Cup event. Much work has been done behind the scenes in meeting physical education teachers and club owners to provide facilities so that students can use their courts in off peak periods. Much help is required and I would ask all those in a position to assist, to kindly make every effort to contact Anna Pandos (416) 362-6162 or myself (519) 599-6565. We will be pleased to put on clinics in high school gyms or in clubs.

Progress of the Challenge Cup matches has been slow but we have had five challenge matches between April 1986 and June 1987. Schools involved were the Collingwood C.I. at the Oueens Squash Club, Eastview Secondary School and Barrie Racquets Club and the Georgetown District High School through the help of Chris Kogan, Neil and Wendy Courn and Murray Jans.

Nevertheless, the future lo quite promising. Through the efforts of Ellie Blake at R.H. Ifish Collegiate and Mary Drakich at othy Eaton, 14 high schools he been organized and playing league ches since 1982. Many, many ot have been involved and we thank al iem for their support. nge

The unsung hero of the (Cup is Compucopy, Office Aut Inc. This company has been in tal in funding various areas of gramme and we are much inde their assistance. We are all he turn the students of today into members of tomorrow.



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