

Within the International Federations

Fédération Internationale de Football Association



- The FIFA fairplay trophy, awarded on the occasion of the Olympic Games in Munich, was presented to the Burma football federation for its excellent behaviour during the Olympic tournament (See picture).

- FIFA is worried about problems raised by refereeing, hard playing and by the defensive games played by some teams. Issue no. 119 of "FIFA News" is almost completely devoted to this problem which unfortunately, exists in every continent.

- The Scottish football association is celebrating its centenary year. On May 13th, 1873, the representatives of eight clubs signed, in a small Glasgow hotel, the bill creating the *Scottish Football Association*.

- FIFA intends to reconsider its rules regarding the technical standards of shoes. There would be, in particular, a distinction made between shoes with

mobile studs and those with moulded soles. Contacts have been made with manufacturers, to establish new rules.

- The European Football Association Union (UEFA) will hold its next ordinary congress in 1974 in Scotland. The precise date of the meeting is not yet known. The agenda will include the new statutory elections.

- For the first time, a woman will occupy a seat in a UEFA commission. Miss Kerstin Rosén (Sweden) has been appointed a member of the women's football commission.

International Skating Union

- Communication No. 452 of the ISU gives the detailed programme of the 35th ordinary Congress, which will take place in Copenhagen (Denmark) from 12th to 15th June 1973. The main items on the agenda for the Congress will be the election of the board and the study of the proposal for changes in rules, presented by the national federations. This will be an important task, as no less than 188 proposals will be studied.

The delegates will also consider the question of professional speed skating, which arose last winter, the problems of South Africa and several technical items.

Rumania has requested the creation of official world champion titles in every event of speed and figure skating. It also proposes limiting the entries to the Olympic Games to two skaters (or pairs) per event and country. The German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic have asked that figure skating, the free programme should account for 50% and the compulsory figures for 30%.

● Programme for the World Figure Skating Championships as drawn in Bratislava (1973).

Short programme: *pair skating* – group A; *ladies* – group 1; *men* – group 3.

Ice dancing: the tango has been drawn as the rhythm for 1973/74.

Fédération internationale de gymnastique



Mss. Tourescheva and Karin Janz.

For the last four years, outstanding talent has been brought to light in gymnastics. Everyone will remember Vera Caslavka, Natalia Koutchinskaia, Zinaida Drougini-na, stars who have since disappeared from competition.

It is now the turn of Karin Janz, the champion from Berlin, who decided at the age of 21, to give up the apparatus and take up the lancet. As a matter of fact, she is studying medicine and, in particular, surgery.

A competitor at the age of 11, she won the silver medal at the uneven parallel bars in Mexico, when she was 16 (placed behind Vera Caslavka) and in 1969, four of the five European titles in Sweden. In Munich, she was the most gifted: gold in vaulting and bars, silver in the general concourse, bronze in the beam event. But Ludmilla Turischeva beat her for the general title.

We hope she succeeds as well in surgery as she has done in gymnastics.

International Amateur Athletic Federation



*Mr. Holder,
Secretary
general.*

Issue No. 10 of the IAAF Bulletin publishes a long declaration from its President, the Marquess of Exeter, IOC Member for Great Britain, on the definition of amateurism. We reproduce it here:

“During all the forty years that I have been engaged in the administration of amateur sport, the definition of amateurism has been an active and contentious subject, and today is no exception. I feel that at times it is valuable to refresh one’s mind on its actual basis and its “raison d’être.”

First one should look in depth at professional sport. Although highly publicised, there are of course relatively few professionals in the world, for it is only the best that the public will pay in sufficient numbers and adequately to watch. It has nothing to do with sportsmanship; you find good sportsmen in professional and in amateur sport.

A professional is one who decides to earn his livelihood by the vehicle of sport, in exactly the same way as others may become workers on production lines, foundrymen, bankers, shop assistants, etc. Like any of these other jobs, the professional in sport is chiefly motivated by earning as good a livelihood as he can. To achieve this, spectator appeal is of overwhelming importance, for if he cannot attract the public he will not get his wages cheque for long, nor will he be invited to advertise commodities and develop other similar sources of income. To get the best

value from his daily work, he must also plan carefully when and where it is most profitable to appear, and will probably also have a professional manager similarly motivated. In fact, he is in the entertainment business and the people who are “paying” are entitled to call the tune.

On the other hand, to those who have chosen other methods of making their livelihood, their sport is basically recreational. There are tens of millions of them throughout the world, for whom the thought of making material gain does not enter into their calculations. They do it, for the most part, for the internal satisfaction of mastering themselves which they must do to become really fit, for the challenge and thrill of competition, although they may not even get a third place in a club handicap, and for the happy good fellowship that they find in their club and with other devotees of their sport, where all share the same great interest. It is to these that our sport belongs.

In addition to the enormous pleasure and satisfaction they derive from their sport, to those who delve more deeply, it is apparent that the facets of character, which they develop in the course of it, are those very ones which, as the founder of the Olympic Games, Baron de Coubertin, insisted, play a large part in creating fine and balanced citizens. This is, of course, of great importance to Governments and is also a reason why a large number of industries and businesses sponsor amateur sport although they know that they will not get a full advertisement cash return on their outlay.

There is, however, a small number of competitors at the top whose capabilities make them leading news to the media, and to them, alone, the question of material advantage becomes a live issue. In those sports which also have a professional side there is no problem, for they can step over the dividing line into the other camp. However, in some sports, the public will not support a professional side and this is where the trouble tends to arise of individuals posing as amateurs, yet trying to get the financial advantages of professionalism. It is on this front that the battle is always going on, as outside interests for their own advantage try to tempt the young people.

Another threat is that of excessive nationalism from outside the sport, whether from those spectators who only know its value as a spectacle, or from Governments and others who for national prestige are prepared to see rules ignored to ensure their competitor winning, even at such cost as destroying his amateurism and giving him an unfair advantage by making his sport virtually a full-time job.

This wonderful world movement of amateur sport in which millions are engaged, and into which at present large numbers of retired athletes freely and happily put something back, giving up much of their time by helping to organise on a club, district or national basis, will lose its special meaning if once materialism takes over. It is right that all genuine expenses of team members should be paid and where the finance is available that athletes should be helped as far as possible with their training, transport, equipment and

facilities. Never however must an amateur athlete get into the frame of mind of "What can I make out of my sport?"

The success of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement is the outward proof of this inner meaning. On the scoreboard at the Opening Ceremony there is always written.

"The important thing in the` Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, for the essential thing in life is to hight well and not to conquer.

The Olympic Games are not just a conglomeration of world championships; indeed in most sports these take place anyhow in the years between the Games. To all competitors there is a special mystique about taking part in the Olympic Games, which no other competition can approach.

The rightness of the underlying philosophy which achieves this is surely proved by the immense popularity of the Games and of amateur sport in the world today, which has been achieved by the successes of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations in many bitter battles to hold the position against the material attacks of commercial interests and of political aims. Amateur sport delights that the world should be able to watch the Olympic Games and its thrilling competitions and welcomes the spectators, but they must never lose sight of the fact that it is not just an entertainment show for them. It is organised for the competitors, the tip of the pyramid, and

for the supporting millions who are the base of it, who are all finding joy and satisfaction in *this* type of sport.»

- During its VIth Congress held in Madrid in January 1973, the International Track and Field Coach Association (ITFCA) published a joint declaration with the IAAF representatives at the Congress. It reveals a new will to co-operate between the two organisations, with, in particular, the setting up of regular meetings and contacts at every level, especially for questions regarding training and the precise organisation of athletic competitions.

- The African Athletic Confederation was created during the 2nd African Games in Lagos, Lamine Diack (Senegal) is its President, while Thiam Papa Gallo acts as the Secretary-General. Both these former athletes were French champions in the long jump and high jump respectively. The statutes of the new federation will be submitted to the IAAF during its Congress in Rome.

- The IAAF handbook is now available in French and English from the following address:

IAAF, 169 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 2SL. Price 50 p.

The European athletic association has just issued its 1973 handbook. It is available on writing to the EAA Secretary General, Mr. Pierre Dasriaux, FFA, 10 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010 Paris, Price 5 Fr. F.

Fédération internationale de hockey

During its meetings in Brussels, the FIH adopted important decisions:

- In particular, the suspension passed by its President, René G. Franck, against the Pakistan federation after the Olympic tournament in Munich, was removed. Pakistan will thus be able to defend their World Cup title, won in Barcelona in 1971. The FIH took into account the fact that maintaining the suspension would harm world hockey. But the Pakistan officials and players involved in the incidents have been sentenced to from six months to "life" suspensions. None of the players who took part in the Munich final will be able to compete in the 2nd World Cup.

- Twelve countries will take part in the final tournament of the 2nd World Cup, which will be held in Amsterdam from 24th August to 2nd September 1973. They are:

Pool A: Germany, Spain, India, Japan, New Zealand, Kenya.

Pool B: Netherlands, Great-Britain, Belgium, Pakistan, Malaysia and Argentina.

- Three new federations entered the FIH, which raises their total number to 66. They are the federations of Cyprus, Iran and Zaire. Bangladesh also asked to be affiliated.

- The 3rd World Cup will be organised in 1975 in India, which will then be celebrating the centenary of Indian hockey and the 50th birthday of the FIH.

Fédération internationale de handball



*Mr. Max Rinkenburger,
Secretary
general.*

On February 3rd and 4th, the Executive Committee met for the first time since the reorganisation adopted at the Nuremberg Congress. The meeting was held in the new offices in Basle.

The Executive Committee defined the functions and procedure of the different commissions, and drew up yearly budget for their meetings.

- Mr. Friedhelm Peppmeir, whose nomination was published here; will work as head of the general secretariat. Mr. Max Rinkenburger was elected Secretary General.

- On the occasion of the 2nd African Games in Lagos, (Nigeria) an African handball federation was created, with the approval of the FIH. It includes 21 countries. Mr. Bataun Fall (Senegal) is its first President.

- The Indian handball federation requested its provisional admittance to the FIH.

- On 18th November 1972, the Khmer amateur handball federation was created and immediately enquired about entry conditions to the FIH.

- The Executive Committee re-admitted the federations of Mali and Syria which had settled their financial situation with the FIH. However, the Senegal federation is still suspended.

- The following countries have expressed their interest in entering the FIH: Popular Republic of Korea, Albania, Greece, Iraq, Tanzania, Malaysia, Cyprus.

- The 8th World Championship for men in covered stadium will be held from 18th February to 18th March in the GDRI. On 28th February, the eliminatorys and the groups of the preliminary tournament were drawn in Berlin. 34 Federations had registered. The results were as follows:

<i>Europe 1</i>	<i>Europe 2</i>	<i>Europe 3</i>
Denmark	Iceland	Norway
Luxembourg	France	Bulgaria
Belgium	Italy	Finland

<i>Europe 4</i>	<i>Europe 5</i>	<i>Asia</i>
Poland	Spain	Japan
Switzerland	Austria	Israel
Netherlands	Portugal	

<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
United States	Tunisia
Canada	Egypt
Argentina	Algeria
Mexico	Guinea
Brazil	

- New address of the FIH: Fédération Internationale de Handball, Lange Gasse 10, CH-4052 Basel.
Cable: Interhandball,
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