

## The IOC in Court

On 1st August 1979, Maître Wurzburger, a Lausanne lawyer, informed the International Olympic Committee that he had been appointed by the "ROCOC" to defend its interests.

On 25th October, at Nagoya, a resolution by the Executive Board was submitted by the President to the IOC members as a postal ballot.

On 16th November 1979, the Lausanne Tribunal notified the IOC that the "ROCOC" had requested the annulment of the decision made in Nagoya.

On 20th November 1979, the IOC was informed by the Lausanne Tribunal of a second request for annulment drawn up by Mr. Henry Hsu in his capacity as an IOC member. (According to the laws of the Canton of Vaud, only a member of an association may take legal action against that association).

On 21st November 1979, the IOC appointed Maître François Carrard, a Lausanne lawyer, to defend its interests in the Canton of Vaud.

On 25th November 1979, the postal votes were examined and the results were as follows : votes received 81, yes 62, no 17, spoiled papers 2.

A further 3 members subsequently indicated that they were in favour of the resolution.

On 7th December 1979, the Lausanne Tribunal informed the IOC that a trial by Summary order, as requested by the "ROCOC" and Mr. Hsu would take place in Lausanne on 8th January 1980.

The hearing, presided over by the President of the Lausanne District Tribunal, Judge Pierre Bucher, lasted four hours and thirty minutes.

On 15th January 1980, Judge Bucher informed the IOC's lawyer, Maître François Carrard, of the following decisions :

1. Mr. Hsu's suit was admissible. He had not however provided evidence of possible damages which might prove irreparable, and his provisional conclusions were therefore dismissed.
2. The "Republic of China Olympic Committee" was in no way entitled to take legal action. Its suit for provisional measures was rejected.