

Within the International Federations

International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)



• At the very moment when two long jumpers—thousands of miles apart—are standing out well above the rest: Larry Miricks (USA), 8.37 m at Johnson City (USA) and Lutz Dombrowsky (GDR) in Berlin, the German magazine *“Leichtathletik”* has published an interesting article which concludes that the best long jumper of all time is not Bob Beamon (USA), who made the prodigious leap of 8.90 m at the 1968 Games in Mexico City, but another American, Ralph Boston. To back up this assertion, the averages of the ten best jumps of the top specialists were worked out. According to this method, Boston comes first with 8.344 m per jump ahead of Bob Beamon (8.338 m) followed in third place by another American, Arnie Robinson (8.325 m).

• Starting in 1981, marathon runners will have the opportunity to compete in a *Euro-pean Cup*. Another piece of good news, the marathon will be introduced into the women's programme at the 1982 European championships in Athens.

Fédération Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing (FIBT)



• With 64 points, the Federal Republic of Germany won the *Nations Cup* for the four-man bob event held in Innsbruck. The GDR came 2nd and Austria 3rd. Individually, the victory went to the double Olympic champion Meinrad Nehmer (GDR) ahead of Fritz Sperling (AUT) and Joschi Hoffmann (GER).

• How to build a better bobsleigh—this is the problem currently preoccupying the *American Bobsled Research Association Inc.* (ABRA), whose efforts are being guided by driver Christopher Cross and mechanical engineer Professor David Allman of Union College in Schenectady (New York). Innovations in construction include aerodynamic refinements, an aluminium chassis and independent suspension as well as a wheel and gearbox to replace traditional steering systems. To date, however, the new bobsleighs have not proven as effective as the well-established European models.

Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)



FIFA

• In his end of year report, the President of the FIFA, Dr. *Joao Havelange*, described the most important events marking the development of his federation in 1979: among them, “the return of the People's Republic of China as a member of the FIFA after an absence and unsuccessful negotiations lasting almost twenty years. We wish to mark with great pleasure the return of this great country, which has the largest population in the world and in which football plays such an important role.”

• *Helmut Schön*, the famous German coach, made a startling statement at a conference for officials held at Herzogenaurach (GER). He feels that football, not only in his country but throughout the world, is at present going through a dangerous ‘crisis. He advocated the “rediscovery of technique”. Schön sees money as the cause of the trouble. He is concerned by the fact that physical conditioning is placed first, at the expense of technique and tactics, in the winning of titles and the money that goes with them.

International Handball Federation (IHF)



- The association of the Federal Republic of Germany is to organise a *biennial super cup with entry restricted to world champions and Olympic winners*. The inaugural edition of this new competition will take place from 18th to 22nd December in Dortmund, Bochum and Duisburg. The list of invited teams reads as follows :

Pool A : GER (1978 world champion), SWE (1954 and 1958 world champion), ROM (World champion in 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1974).

Pool B : URS, (1976 Olympic champion), YUG (1972 Olympic champion) and TCH (1967 world champion).

- *The first men's and women's African junior championships* are to be held from 1st to 15th December 1980 in Lagos (NGR).

Fédération Internationale de Hockey (FIH)



- *Air Marshal Nur Khan* (PAK), who took a very active part in the creation of the hockey world cup and, more recently, of the champions' trophy, has been elected an honorary member of the FIH Council.

- *The 1981-1982 men's world cup* will be held in Bombay (IND) ; the 1981 Intercontinental Cup at Kuala Lumpur (MAL) will serve as a qualifying event. The 1981 women's world cup will be held in Buenos Aires.

- Twelve countries will take part in the next *women's world cup* to be organised in Argentina in 1981.

- *Brian Glencross* (AUS), an international player from 1964 to 1973 and captain of

the Australian team from 1968 to 1978, was recently elected national selector.

- At the meeting of the *FIH Council*, the following resolutions submitted by the Surfaces Commission were adopted :

- no new surface will be approved for top competitive hockey before the end of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow ;
- any artificial surface will have to enable the game to be played exactly as on grass.

1981 Intercontinental Cup

This event will now take place in Malaysia at the beginning of the second quarter of 1981, as the Japanese federation, originally designated to stage the Cup, has withdrawn its application. Those teams finishing in the first three positions qualify to compete in the 5th world cup scheduled from 29th December 1981 to 13th January 1982 in Bombay (IND).

International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)



- The President of the IIHF, Mr. Günther Sabetzki does not conceal the fact that one of the teams taking part in the Olympic tournament at Lake Placid will be slightly favoured. As he writes : *"The United States will have the advantage of playing at home. The fact that they are on home ground, generally speaking, will spur the Americans on to make special efforts to be well prepared for this tournament, where they will be playing to their own spectators, on their own ice, and in their own country, and to re-establish their excellent performance at Squaw Valley in 1960, where they were placed 1st, and two silver medals at Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956 and Sapporo in 1972. By doing so they could convince those Americans who are sceptical about the Olympic Games that the expense in terms of financing and in ideology will have been worthwhile."*

- Sweden will be the site of an *IIHF congress* in July 1980. Proposed alterations to the rules and regulations are to be studied at this meeting.

International Judo Federation (IJF)



- *Honours List of the 1979 world championships* organised in December in Paris :

Super lightweights (less than 60 kg) : Rey (FRA).

Middle lightweights (less than 65 kg) : Solo-douchine (URS).

Lightweights (less than 71 kg) : Katzuki (JPN).
Light middleweights (less than 78 kg) : Fujii (JPN).

Middleweights (less than 86 kg) : Ultsch (GDR).

Middle heavyweights (less than 95 kg) : Khou-boulouri (URS).

Heavyweights (over 95 kg) : Yamashita (JPN). (JPN).

Open : Endo (JPN).

- *There are 106 national federations* currently affiliated to the IJF.

Fédération Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA - wrestling)



- *Forthcoming world championships*

1980 — Olympic Games in Moscow (URS)

1981 — G.R. ¹ in Belgrade and F. ¹ in Skopje (YUG)

1982 — G.R. in Poland (city to be named) and F. in Edmonton (CAN)

1983 — G.R. and F. in Moscow (URS)

1984 — Olympic Games in Los Angeles (USA)

1985 — G.R. in Oslo (NOR) and F. in Spain (city to be named)

¹ G.R. : Greco-Roman - F. : Freestyle.

Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA - swimming)



- *Medical tests at the Olympic Games*

In accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Committee, it has been decided that 214 athletes will undergo FINA tests at

the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow and that they will be chosen by drawing lots and not according to performance. In each swimming and diving final, five competitors will be chosen, two from the first three and three from the fourth to eighth competitors. In water polo, the process will be the following, as was indicated in the communication from the Moscow Organising Committee.

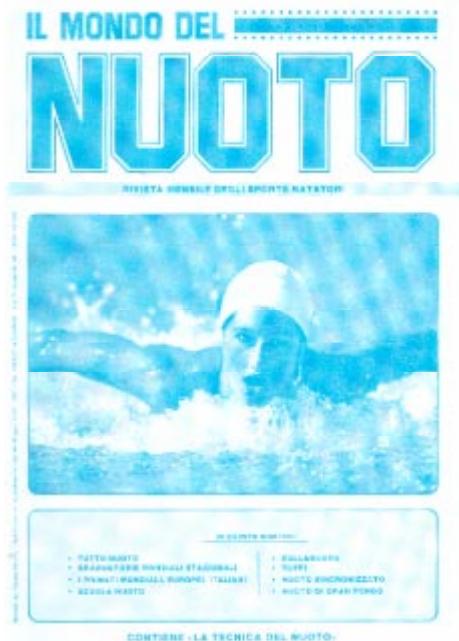
1. In the final round of the competitions, medical tests will be carried out following the conclusion of each match.
2. One competitor from each team will be tested. Competitors to be tested will be chosen by drawing lots 15 minutes before the end of each match.
3. The urine samples for analysis are to be obtained from competitors within an hour of the end of the match.
4. The total number of samples taken in water polo will be 60 ; 12 for each day—24th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th July.

A total of 130 samples will be taken for the swimming events, 24 for the diving competitions and 60 for water polo. In swimming and diving, the medical tests will be carried out for the finals of each event. The samples of urine for analysis will be taken from competitors within an hour of the end of the contests. In diving, six samples will be taken from women competitors on 21st July, six samples from male competitors on 23rd July, six samples from women competitors on 26th July, and six samples from male competitors on 28th July.

- An incident that occurred during the swimming events at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich is particularly significant of certain exaggerations. It will probably be remembered that Gunnar Larsson (SWE) won the gold medal in the 400 m individual medley, beating his most dangerous rival, American Tim MacKee, by 2 thousands of a second (4:31.981 compared with 4:31.983). It was realised afterwards that this difference of 2 thousandths of a second, expressed in terms of distance, came to a mere 2 mm. In the construction of Olympic swimming pools there is a tolerance of up to 3 cm between the first and the last lane. Admittedly, swimmers who have the best times in the heats race in the centre lanes in the finals so as in fact to avoid any appreciable difference in the length of their respective lanes. Even so there may be a difference of several millimetres between two adjoining lanes. In a 400 m

race, in which the swimmers cover eight lengths of the pool, this difference may add up to one or two cm or, expressed in time, several thousandths of a second. It is therefore quite pointless, and even unfair, to try to decide between two competitors thanks to a precision of one thousandth of a second, and the FINA has asked timekeepers to return to the system of one hundredths of a second even though, of course, the measuring instruments are quite capable of giving the results to a much greater degree of precision.

- The specialised Italian periodical *"Il mondo del Nuoto"* has published an interesting table based on the ten best times of the ten fastest swimmers in the world over 100 metres. In order, they are : Jim Montgomery (USA) 50.606 (average time) ahead of 2. Dave McCagg (USA), 50.966 ; 3. Jonty Skinner (South Africa), 51.033 ; 4. Jack Babashoff (USA), 51.050 ; 5. Rowdy Gaines (USA), 51.333 ; 6. Andy Coan (USA), 51.336; 7. Marcello Guarducci (ITA), 51.454, best European of all time with this type of placing ; 8. Klaus Steinbach (GER), 51.552 ; 9. Fernando Canales (PUR), 51.585 ; 10. Joe Bottom (USA), 51.600.



• FINA requirements concerning amateur status and certain administrators and officials

The FINA is frequently called upon to answer questions related to whether one must be an amateur in order to serve as an administrator, director, supervisor, judge, coach or member within a federation. The FINA rules pertaining to this question are as follows :

1. Member-federations

From the outset federations are reminded that to engage in sports contacts with other bodies all members of delegations taking part in sports exchanges must be members of the federation in question, in compliance with articles GR4 and GR5. These persons may or may not be amateurs, but, regardless, they are to be members of the federation concerned. This interpretation may even extend to non-amateur competitors involved in high-level competitions. Please refer to article GR11 amended in the January 1979 supplement to the FINA yearbook.

2. FINA delegates

The FINA rules require that certain administrators be amateurs, among them members of the Bureau, delegates to the FINA Congress (C 9 (b)) and members of the technical committees (C 16 (b)).

3. Administrators

There is no provision in the FINA rules governing the status of administrators within federations. Non-amateurs may therefore serve as officials and administrators for a federation. Naturally, federations are free to establish their own rules and may require of their administrators that they be amateurs. This decision, however, falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federations and is left to their discretion. The only restriction placed on federations is that they may not propose a non-amateur for a position on the FINA Bureau, or the technical committees or as a delegate to the congress.

4. Technical officials

The FINA imposes no general restrictions with regard to technical officials (judges, referees, timekeepers, etc.). The selection of amateurs or non-amateurs as technical officials is the responsibility of the individual federations or organising committees for particular events or championships. With respect to those competitions for which the FINA assumes direct responsibility (Olympic

Games, world championships, FINA cups), the FINA requires that technical officials be amateurs. (At the present time, however, the FINA is trying to determine, through its technical committees, whether in fact enough amateur technical officials exist to satisfy demand at this level. The requirement in question may be re-examined depending on the results of this study.) For all other competitions, however, the issue is a matter for the organising committee. In a number of continental championships, technical officials must be amateurs, whereas in others the use of both amateurs and non-amateurs is authorised by the organising committee. Once again, the federations and the other organising committees may draw up their own rules and adopt decisions concerning the use of amateurs and non-amateurs in their competitions, in accordance with their particular situation and with their inclinations.

5. What constitutes an amateur?

The FINA's rule on amateurism is contained in article GR 1. In order to assist organising committees and contribute to the study on the use of non-amateur technical officials, the technical committees of the FINA are currently in the process of establishing a list of all international officials, with distinctions being made between persons having amateur and non-amateur status.

- Tracy Caulkins (USA) celebrated her 16th birthday in an original way : on 6th January, five days before her birthday, she broke her own world record for the 200 metre individual medley in 2:13.69, 38 hundredths of a second faster than the record she set when she became world champion in Berlin in July 1978.

International Skating Union (ISU)



- Two new world records marked the opening of the international season. On the natural skating rink at Davos (SUI), the six time world champion Eric Heiden (USA) covered the 1000 metres in 1:13.60, beating his own previous record by 1.39. Furthermore, this veritable skating phenomenon totalled 150.255 points in the combined event for

sprinters, beating the record of Soviet Olympic champion Evgeni Kulikov by 0.935 points.

- While her brother was winning acclaim at Davos, Beth Heiden (USA) was relinquishing her title as world champion at Hamar (NOR). Natalia Petrusova (URS), with 179.046 points succeeded in beating her by 1.117 points ; 3rd came Bjoerg-Eva Jensen (NOR) 180.922.

Union Internationale de Tir (UIT - shooting)



- The UIT 1980 General Assembly will be held from 11th to 15th February in Mexico City (MEX).

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (FITA - archery)



- The FITA has fixed the *minimum performances* for participation in the XXIIInd Olympic Games in Moscow as follows : 1050 points for women and 1100 for men. This minimum must be obtained four times during the period between 1st February 1979 and the final deadline for entry to the Olympic Games, 15th July 1980.

It goes without saying that these qualification standards are deliberately set at a low level by the International Federation in order to permit the greatest number of member-countries to take part in the Olympic Games. It is up to each national federation to organise the selection meetings with its own levels of qualification.

- Mr. Bernard Boulens, former Secretary General of the FITA, has sent us the following letter :

“At the Berlin congress, I asked the President of the FITA, Francesco Gneccchi-Ruscione, to accept my resignation from the post of secretary general as from 1st November 1979. As my colleague Vittorio Rosenberg-Colorni was

stepping down from his post as treasurer, I felt it desirable to allow for a complete reorganisation of the structure of the Executive Committee and to regroup all our activities in the Milan office. In addition, it seemed to me that many small but time-consuming jobs normally done by the Secretary General could in fact be carried out by this office, thus freeing my successor for more important activities.

Upon turning over my post to Nino Oddo, I should like to thank all those who gave me their confidence and support, the President of the FITA, Francesco Gneccchi-Ruscione, our executive secretary Barbara Griletto and all those with whom I had frequent opportunities for profitable contacts. I should like to ask them here to give the same backing and the same enlightened advice to my successor Nino Oddo, and I hope that international circles will welcome him with the same warmth that was extended to me.

For my part, I am not abandoning active service with the FITA, since the President has asked me to undertake three tasks of vital importance for the future of the FITA : the promotion of archery in parts of the world where it is not yet developed, the operation of a public relations and information service, as well as the establishment of contacts with the press. In this connection, you will be able to call on me to settle all problems in which you think that the FITA can play a part, and we shall try to find the most suitable solutions.

In view of such activities, we shall probably have many more opportunities to see one another again at large international events and it is with pleasure that I extend my kind regards and best wishes for the successful continuation of your work."

**Fédération Internationale
de Volleyball
(FIVB)**



- The womens' team of the *Peoples Republic of China* has qualified for the Olympic tournament in Moscow.
- *The 1981 junior world championships* are to take place in Algeria (men's tournament) and in Mexico (women's tournament).

**International Weightlifting
Federation
(IWF)**



1979 IWF congress

*by Tamas Ajan,
Secretary General*

Fifty-one delegations participated in the world championships ; 47 countries sent delegates to the IWF congress.

At the world championships, 189 weightlifters competed in the ten weight categories.

The following world records were established in Thessalonica (GRE) :

52 kg. - Wu Shute (CHN), junior, snatch, 110.0 kg.

52 kg. - Wu Shute (CHN), junior, total, 237.5 kg.

56 kg. - Chen Weiquiang (CHN), clean and jerk, 153.5 kg.

67.5 kg. - Yanko Rusev (BUL), clean and jerk, 187.5 kg.

67.5 kg. - Yanko Rusev (BUL), total, 332.5 kg.

67.5 kg. - Joachim Kunz (GDR), junior, total 325.0 kg.

Forthcoming world championships were allocated to :

1980 Junior world championships - Montreal (CAN), 24th-31st May.

The IWF anniversary congress is to take place in Montreal on 23rd May.

1981 Junior world championships - Ankara (TUR), end of June-early July.

1981 Senior world championships - Lille (FRA), September.

1982 Junior world championships - Rio de Janeiro (BRA).

1982 Senior world championships - Ljubljana (YUG).

1983 Senior world championships - Yerevan (URS).

New affiliations to the IWF : Seychelles and Palestine.

The congress approved the list of selected referees and jury members for the Olympic competitions.

The following colleagues received the IWF's highest award, the IWF international gold honour medal : Mr. J. Marcos (ESP), Vice-President of the IWF ; Dr. M. Firsowicz

(POL), President of the Medical Committee ; Mr. A. Bergamaschi (ITA), member of the executive ; Mr. A. Medvedev (URS), member of the executive ; Mr. G. Karapetian (URS), Vice-President of the European federation ; Mr. V. Mihajlovic (YUG), Vice-President of the European federation ; Mr. L. Baroga, member of the IWF Technical Committee.

For the first time in the history of the weightlifting world championships, an "absolute award" for the best competitor in the world event was presented by Secretary General Tamas Ajan, the "Golden Kilos Trophy". On the basis of a mathematical system comparing body weight and performance, Yanko Rusev (BUL), world champion in the 67.5 category, was awarded the trophy.

The IWF congress decided that in Moscow, at the Olympic electoral congress, three committees would be elected in addition to the Executive Board, namely the Technical, Medical and Scientific Research Committees.

The Presidents of the continental federations, if they are not members of the Executive Board by election, would be co-opted by the Board, in order to ensure better co-ordination and co-operation with the continental federations.

T. A.

• Messrs. *Gottfried Schödl* and *Tamas Ajan*, President and Secretary General respectively of the IWF, pride themselves, in their year-end report, on the excellent contacts they have maintained with the IOC. Other causes for satisfaction : the fact that nearly 60 world records were broken in 1979, and the success of various world competitions held in Greece (seniors), Hungary (juniors) and Tokyo (super heavyweights).

**International Yacht
Racing Union
(IYRU)**



• *Three world championships* will be held during the month of February : the 5.50 m international category which will be held from 6th to 13th in Sydney (AUS), the 470 category from 6th to 15th at Porto Alegre (BRA) and the Star class from 23rd February

to 1st March in Rio de Janeiro (BRA). No rainbow event will be held in March.

• *The World Cup for Sailing*, initiated in 1975, is a world grading established for the Olympic classes : Finn, 470, Flying Dutchman, Star, Soling and Tornado. It takes into account some large classic races on the international calendar, world championships, and the Games, in Olympic years. This world classification allows for a harmonisation of the international calendar, and induces the best yachtsmen in the world to meet each other.

In 1980 the calendar has the Olympic Games as its main fixture and, thus, focuses on Europe, more precisely, northern Europe.

Here are the competitions to be included for the 1980 World Cup :

25.1 to 5.2 : World Championship Tornado (Auckland) ;

26.1 to 2.2 : Bacardi Cup (Miami) ;

1.2 to 9.2 : Skiyachting Cup (Cannes) ;

6.2 to 10.2 : Skisailing Cup (Antibes) ;

6.2 to 15.2 : World Championship 470 (Porto Alegre) ;

18.2 to 27.2 : Finn Gold Cup (Takapuna) ;

23.2 to 1.3 : World Championship Star (Rio de Janeiro) ;

3.3 to 8.3 : Genoa Week (Alassio) ;

11.4 to 20.4 : Hyères Week (Hyères) ;

11.5 to 18.5 : International Championship of Germany (Kiel) ;

4.6 to 13.6 : European Championship 470 (Helsinki) ;

4.6 to 13.6 : European Championship Soling (Helsinki) ;

5.6 to 15.6 : European Championship Flying Dutchman (Malmo) ;

7.6 to 15.6 : European Championship Finn (Helsinki) ;

7.6 to 14.6 : European Championship Star (La Rochelle) ;

21.6 to 29.6 : Kiel Week (Kiel) ;

19.7 to 31.7 : Olympic Games (Tallinn) ;

Dates to be determined : European Championship Tornado.

For classification purposes, the four best results of each boat are considered. Points are attributed according to two scales. Scale A (more than 30 participants and at least eight nations) : 9 points to the first, 7 to the second, 6 to the third, 5 to the fourth, etc. Scale B (less than thirty participants and less than eight nations) : 6 points to the first, 4 to the second, 3 to the third, etc.