

Ice Hockey and Olympism



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Foreword



Ice Hockey became an Olympic sport more than 60 years ago. Since that time it has developed by leaps and bounds and now represents a major item at the Olympic Winter Games, drawing an ever greater number of spectators.

Ice Hockey is an artistic sport composed of two essential elements : on the one hand the player must execute perfectly all the figures on the ice and on the other hand he must handle the hockey stick skilfully while moving rapidly. The two call for a perfect mastery both of the body and of subconscious movements under all circumstances so that all these movements become instinctive.

The player must therefore concentrate on the game itself, on his understanding of it and on the different stick movements. This is the beauty of this extremely rapid sport where the action is continually changing, providing lots of different opportunities.

Ice Hockey is an intellectual team game demanding a high degree of concentration. This is why clumsy or hasty players will never be good players. This is where its fascination lies, provoking much enthusiasm and excitement among spectators long after the final whistle has blown.



*Günther Sabetzki
President of the IIHF*

The International Ice Hockey Federation I IIHF

Year founded : 1908

President in office : Günther Sabetzki (FRG)

Secretary General in office : Walter Wasservogel (AUT)

Treasurer in office: Curt Berglund (SWE)

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W. Wasservogel



C. Berglund

¹ Founded, and known in French until recently, as the «Ligue Internationale de hockey de glace - (International Ice Hockey League).

* See biographical notes.

Part 1

The History of the IIHF

The origins of ice hockey and the creation of the UHF

While sports historians may mention many different forms of games played on ice in the period before 1850 ("bandy" and hurling in Europe, "shinney" on the North American continent, and more precisely at Kingston and Halifax) they remain vague about the exact circumstances of the birth of ice-hockey.

According to that remarkable work by Karl-Adolf Scherer (FRG), "1908-1978 - 70 years of LIHG/IIHF", the important dates in the emergence of ice hockey are as follows :

3rd March 1875 - The first Ice-hockey match, played at Montreal on the Victoria skating rink

1877 - The McGill University Gazette, In Montreal, published for the first time a report of a match with nine players per team.

1879 - W. F. Robertson (CAN). Inventor of the puck, drew up the first set of rules.

1890 - Formation of the Ontario Ice Hockey Association and setting up of the first Cana-

dian league grouping together four clubs -the Royal Military College Club, the Queen's University Club, the Kingston Athletics Club and the Kingston Ice Hockey Club.

1894 - Demonstration at Paris

1897 Foundation in London of the Prince's Hockey Club

1900 Francis Nelson (CAN) Invented the goal net by attaching a fishing net to posts.

1903 - The "London Canadians became the champions of Great Britain and carried off the first national title to be disputed in Europe

- The first international match was played between London and Paris

In the years to follow the number of clubs and associations grew. Under the impetus of Louis Magnus * (FRA), an international league was set up on 15th May 1908.



1902 - The University of Princeton's team.



The future President of the IHF, Fritz Kraatz in 1927 during a match between Davos and Cambridge.

Successive Presidents :

- 1908-1912 : Louis Magnus (FRA)
- 1912-1914 : Adrien van den Bulcke (BEL)
- 1914 : Louis Magnus* (FRA)
- 1914 : Major B. M. Patton (GBR)
- 1914-1920 : Adrien van den Bulcke (BEL)
- 1920-1922 : Max Sillig* (SUI)
- 1922-1947 : Paul Loicq* (BEL)
- 1947-1948 : Fritz Kraatz* (SUI)
- 1948-1951 : George Hardy (CAN)
- 1951-1954 : Fritz Kraatz * (SUI)
- 1954-1957 : Walter Brown* (USA)
- 1957-1960 : John Francis «Bunny» Ahearne* (GBR)
- 1960-1963 : Robert LeBel * (CAN)
- 1963-1966 : John Francis «Bunny» Ahearne (GBR)
- 1966-1969 : William Thayer Tutt * (USA)
- 1969-1975 : John Francis «Bunny» Ahearne* (GBR)
- Since 1975 : Günther Sabetzki * (FRG).

Three IHF Presidents appear together on the same photograph:

*W. Thayer Tutt
J.F. Ahearne and
G. Sabetzki
(from the right).*



Successive Secretaries General

- 1908-1912 : Robert Planque (FRA)
- 1912-1920 : van der Straten-Ponthoz (BEL)
- 1920-1922 : Louis Dufour* (SUI)
- 1922-1925 : Bandelin (BEL)
- 1925-1947 : Andre G. Poplimont* (BEL)
- 1947-1957 : John Francis «Bunny» Ahearne* (GBR)

From 1957 until 1975, the President took responsibility for the administration.

Since 1975 : Walter Wasservogel* (AUT).



Robert LeBel

* See biographical notes.

Subsequent development through Congresses

I. 15th and 16th May 1908 - Paris (FRA) 8 delegates from 4 countries'

- Constituent Congress in the presence of Messrs. Declercq and Malaret (BEL). Louis Magnus I , Robert Planque, van der Hoeven (FRA), Mavrogordato (GBR), Mellor and Louis Dufour* (SUI).
- 5 new members join before the end of the year : France (20th October), Bohemia (15th November), England (19th November), Switzerland (23rd November) and Belgium (8th December).

II. 23rd January 1909 - Chamonix (FRA)

- Organisation of the first international tournament
- Germany joins.

III. 9th January 1910 - Montreux (SUI)

- First European Championships at Les Avants (SUI).

IV. 16th and 17th February 1911 - Berlin (ALL)

- Canadian rules adopted ; duration of matches is fixed at three periods of twenty minutes.
- "Oxford Canadians" are affiliated

V. 22nd and 23rd March 1912 - Brussels (BEL)

- Three Canadians attend the Congress as observers.
- Number of players per team on the skating rink is reduced from 7 to 6.
- Sweden and Austria are affiliated.
- Players begin to wear numbers on their backs.

VI. 22nd and 23rd February 1913 - St-Moritz (SUI)

- Canadians invent the blue line which divides the playing area into three parts.

VII. 25th February 1914 - Berlin (ALL)

- Foundation of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association (CAHA).

VIII. 26th April 1920 - Antwerp (BEL)

Reorganisation of the League.

Setting up of the World Championships, the first of which took place during the Olympic Games at Antwerp : seven teams took part with the presence for the first time in Europe of teams from Canada and the United States.

The League's rules are brought into line with Canadian rules.

Canada and the United States are affiliated.

IX. 15th February 1922 - St. Moritz (SUI)

X. 8th and 10th March 1923 - Antwerp (BEL)

- First Spengler Cup is played, which since then has traditionally been organised in Switzerland.

XI. 24th January 1924 - Chamonix (FRA)

- Second Olympic tournament organised during the first Winter Games : in five matches, the Canadians score 110 times and only concede three goals.

XII. 6th and 10th January 1925 - Prague (TCH)

XIII. 22nd January 1926 - Davos (SUI)

XIV. 24th January 1927 - Vienna (AUT)

- Introduction of the Fair Play Cup awarded to the least penalised team at the IIHF world tournament.

XV. 10th February 1928 - St. Moritz (SUI)

- Finland joins.

XVI. 27th January 1929 - Budapest (HUN)

XVII. 26th January 1930 - Chamonix (FRA)

- Japan joins.

XVIII. 31st January 1931 - Krynica (POL)

XIX. 13th and 15th March 1932 - Berlin (ALL)

XX. 17th - 19th, 21st February 1933 - Prague (TCH)

- Major modifications to the rules of the game, adapted to Canadian and American regulations, notably the elimination of off-side in the three zones.

XXI. 3rd to 11th February 1934 - Milan (ITA)

XXII. 18th to 22nd January 1935 - Davos (SUI)

Executive Committee elected in 1935

PT: Paul Loicq * (BEL)

VPTs : Hermann Kleeberg (ALL) and P. K. Reynolds (GBR)

ST: Andre G. Poplimont* (BEL)

XXIII. 1936 - Garmisch-Partenkirchen (ALL)

XXIV. 1937 - London (GBR)

xxv. 1938 - Prague (TCH)

XXVI. 1939 - Zurich (SUI)

In a circular dated 13th September, President Loicq banned all international competitions for the duration of hostilities.

XXVII. 27th and 28th April 1946 - Brussels (BEL) delegates from 12 countries

- Reorganisation of the Leagues
- International rules are readjusted in line with Canadian rules to take account of the fact that (I) in America, ice hockey is strongly influenced by the purely spectacular element, all the more so since amateurs have to compete with professional teams whose sole aim is to create a spectacle, while in Europe, as in other parts of the world, hockey has remained more a form of physical exercise, a recreation organised by those who practise it. ⁽²⁾ The number of good players that the Canadians can call upon to make up their teams is practically unlimited, whilst in Europe, the teams have only a restricted number of players available.

XXVIII. 1st September 1946 - Zurich (SUI) delegates from 14 countries

- The duration of each playing period is increased from 15 to 20 minutes.
- Worries caused by the split in American amateur hockey between the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and the Amateur Hockey Association (AHA) of the United States.

XXIX. 14th - 23rd February 1947 - Prague (TCHI : delegates from 18 countries

- A mixed American AAU-AHA team is formed on the spot to take part in the World Championships.
- The IIHF decides to break with Mr Brundage's AAU and to recognise Mr. Brown's AHA.

XXX. 6th and 7th September 1947 - Zurich (SUI) delegates from countries

- The AAU being the only federation recognised by the American Olympic Committee, a problem is posed for the representation of American hockey at the Winter Olympic Games of 1948.

XXXI. 28th January - 8th February 1948 - Zurich (SUI) : delegates from 14 countries

- Setting up of Commissions on rules, refereeing, fair play and financing.
- Two ice hockey teams representing the United States turn up at St. Moritz. A serious breach occurs with the IOC.

XXXII. 23rd - 25th July 1943 - Zurich (SUI) : delegates from 16 countries

- For the first time, an American, George Hardy, becomes President of the IIHF.
- New statutes are adopted

XXXIII. 11th-20th February 1949 -Stockholm (SWE) delegates from 16 countries

- In future a second referee will officiate at international matches.
- The IOC breaks off all relations with the IIHF.

First half-yearly Congress, 13th-22nd March 1950 - London (GBR): delegates from 17 countries

- First international contacts with Soviet hockey players.

XXXIV. 15th-18th September 1950 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from 13 countries

- A census shows 76,000 hockey players in Canada and 35,000 in the United States.

IInd half-yearly Congress, 9th to 17th March 1951 - Paris (FRA) delegates from 13 countries

- The IIHF decides not to take part in the Olympic Winter Games any more.

XXXV. 25th to 28th August 1951 - Abbazia-Opatija (ROM) delegates from 16 countries

- Full reconciliation with the IOC

XXXVI. 14th-25th February 1952 - Oslo (NOR) delegates from 16 countries

XXXVII. 7th-15th March 1953 - Zurich (SUI) delegates from 20 countries

- For the first time, a Soviet delegate attends

IIIrd half-yearly Congress, 26th February - 7th March 1954 - Stockholm (SWE) : delegates from 15 countries

- John F. Ahearne* becomes President for Europe.

XXXVIII. 26th-28th August 1954 - Stresa (ITA) delegates from 18 countries

XXXIX. 27th February-5th March 1955 - Dusseldorf (FRG) : delegates from 19 countries

XL. 25th January-5th February 1956 -Cortina d'Ampezzo (ITA) delegates from 22 countries

- players in Europe number about 50,000.

IVth half-yearly Congress, 24th February-5th March 1957 - Moscow (URS) delegates from 14 countries

- First Soviet matches in Canada.
- President Ahearne * proposes that the World Championships be subdivided into three groups with a relegation and promotion system.

10th - 14th July 1957 - Vienna (AUT) : delegates from 21 countries

27th February - 9th March 1958 - Oslo (NOR) delegates from 21 countries

4th - 5th March 1959 - Prague (TCH) delegates from 21 countries

- Candidate teams for the World Cup are divided up into three groups (A, B, C) according to their standard. The bottom teams in groups A and B are replaced each year by the top teams in groups B and C respectively.
- SF 110,000 are obtained from the European Broadcasting Union for the television rights for the 1959 world championships : the IIHF retains two thirds and hands over one third to the national organizing federation.

February 1960 - Squaw Valley (USA)

25th - 30th July 1960 - Rimini (ITA) delegates from 23 countries

- A clear resolution : "All television rights for the world or European championships, or any other championship or tournament organised by the IIHF are the exclusive property of the IIHF..." The IIHF will divide up its revenues thus : 40 % for the organising country, 40 % for the participating federations and 20 % for the IIHF.

1st to 10th March 1961 - Geneva (SUI) : delegates from 24 countries

- Opening of the "Ice Hockey Hall of Fame" at Toronto (CAN) four years before that of Kingston (CAN).

7th - 13th March 1962 - Colorado Springs (USA) delegates from 19 countries

- The United States Amateur Ice Hockey Association numbers 1,400 teams.

Half-yearly Congress - 6th - 7th March 1963 - Stockholm (SWE) : delegates from 26 countries

8th - 14th March 1963 - Montana (SUI) delegates from 22 countries

Council elected in 1963

PT: John Francis Ahearne* (GBR)

VPTs: Walter A. Brown (USA) and Rudolf Eklöv (SWE)

Ms: Miroslav Subrt (TCH), Roman Kiselev (URS), H. Lindblad (FIN), William Thayer Tutt * (USA), Robert LeBel* (CAN) and A. T. Potter (CAN).

27th January to 9th February 1964 - Innsbruck (AUT) : delegates from 25 countries

- Visits by best European teams to the American continent increase.
- 50th anniversary of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association (CAHA)

2nd to 14th March 1965 - Tampere (FIN) delegates from 13 countries

- Gunther Sabetzki suggests the setting up of a European team cup.

Half-yearly congress - 2nd to 13th March 1966 - Ljubljana (YUG) delegates from 25 countries

30th August to 4th September 1966 - Pörtlach (AUT) : delegates from 23 countries

- Setting up of Junior European Championships and European Club Cup is made official.
- Number of players per team is increased from 17 to 18.
- Since 1969, the revenues obtained from television rights for the IIHF championships have risen to SF 1,650,000 (700,000 for the organising federations, 600,000 for the participating federations, 350,000 for the IIHF).

18th - 29th March 1967 - Vienna (AUT) : delegates from 26 countries

5th - 18th February 1968 - Grenoble (FRA) : delegates from 25 countries

15th - 30th March 1969 - Stockholm (SWE) : delegates from 22 countries

- Discussions on the possibility of world championships open to both amateurs and professionals.

5th - 12th July 1969 - Crans-sur-Sierre (SUI) delegates from 24 countries

- Introduction of doping controls.
- The federation turns down the idea of an "open" team, that is, open to professionals, and Canada does not take part again in the world championships until 1977.
- The number of players in each team is increased to 20.
- The age for "juniors" is fixed at under twenty years.

13th - 29th March 1970 - Stockholm (SWE) : delegates from 23 countries

- The members of the IIHF reaffirm their attachment to Olympism.
- From 1972 onwards, the world championships will be organised outside the Winter Games during Olympic years and will no longer be combined with them.
- First trainers' seminar organised by the IIHF at Helsinki (FIN).

18th March - 1 st April 1971 - Berne & Geneva (SUI) : delegates from 26 countries



Prague 1978 - The IIHF Committee members. From left to right: Andrej Starovoitov (URS), Esko Paltanen (FIN), Allan Eagleson (CAN), Curl Berglund (SWE), Walter Wasservogel (AUT), W. Thayer Tutt (USA), Gunther Sabetzki (FRG), Miro Subri (TCH), Fred Schwes (HOL), Reto Tratschin (SUI), Jack Denne (CAN), Hal Trumble (USA), Marjan Luxa (YUG), Hubert Gasch (GDR).

6th - 2nd April 1972 - Prague (TCH)
delegates from 24 countries

28th June - 4th July 1972 - Mamaia (ROM)
delegates from 28 countries

- Setting up of Junior World Championships (under 20 years), the first of which is to take place in 1975.
- First encounters between USSR team and professional North American teams.
- Smoking is banned at IIHF championships in enclosures reserved for players and spectators.

30th March - 15th April 1973 - Moscow (URS) delegates from 28 countries

4th - 9th April 1974 - Helsinki (FIN) delegates from 26 countries

- Players number 650,000 in USSR.

13th and 14th September 1974 - Füssen (FRG) delegates from 24 countries

- New sanctions against doping are introduced.

Half-yearly Congress - 2nd - 19th April 1975 - Munich/Dusseldorf (FRG) delegates from 27 countries

18th to 26th July 1975 - Gstaad (SUI) : delegates from 29 countries

- World championships are opened to professional players.
- President Sabetzki * is elected

February 1976 - Innsbruck (AUT)

From 1976 onwards, eight teams (instead of the six up to present) play in group A of the world championships. In the first round, the first four battle for the title and the other four fight against relegation.

First IIHF improvement course for referees.

IIHF seminar on training at Toronto (CAN).

1977 - Vienna (AUT)

- First "open" world championship and return of Canadian team.

Half-yearly congress - 15th - 16th October 1977 - Prague (TCH) delegates from 23 countries

8th - 11 th May 1978 - Prague (TCH) : delegates from 25 countries

- First IIHF medical seminar
- IIHF rules with those of the National Hockey League, one of the two professional leagues in Canada.

1st - 7th July 1978 - Sirmione (ITA)
delegates from 29 countries

- World championships will no longer be organised in Olympic year.
- Setting up of "Canada Cup"
- Participation of team from the People's Republic of China in the world championships Group C.

Half-yearly Congress - 27th and 28th October 1978 - Vienna (AUT)

- Henceforth, a seminar for referees will be organised annually in Europe and every two years in Asia.

22nd and 26th April 1979 - Moscow (URS)
delegates from 26 countries

Half-yearly Congress - 21st and 22nd September 1979 - The Hague (HOL) delegates from 22 countries

- Setting up of the friendly tournament (Thayer Tutt trophy) which will bring together every four years those major teams which do not qualify for the Olympic Games.
- Re-appearance of veteran tournaments (over 35 years).
- Control of women's hockey.
- The wearing of a helmet with visor becomes obligatory for young players in 1981.

26th and 27th June 1980 - Stenungsund (SWE) delegates from 23 countries

23rd - 25th April 1981 - Gothenburg (SWE)
delegates from 26 countries

- Presence of IOC President, H.E. Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch.
- New edition of the rule book
- C group championship at Beijing (CHN).

Half-yearly Congress - 29th - 31st October 1981 - Graz (AUT) delegates from 25 countries

- Measures are adopted to control violence in the game.
- Enquiry into women's hockey

26th - 28th April 1982 - Helsinki (FIN)
delegates from 24 countries

- Special rules for women's hockey are studied

14th - 19th June 1982 - Nice (FRA):
delegates from 28 countries

- In four years, 419 trainers have taken part in IIHF seminars.

Half-yearly Congress - 24th and 25th September 1982 - Füssen (FRG) delegates from 23 countries

28th - 30th April 1983 - Munich (FRG)
delegates from 26 countries

- Setting up of Asian championship.

29th September - 1st October 1983 - Interlaken (SUI) delegates from 25 countries

- Commemoration of 75th anniversary of the IIHF
- Affiliation of the Chinese Taipei Ice Hockey Federation.
- Tests on the glass fibre hockey stick are positive. Comparable in quality to the wooden stick, it appears to be less dangerous when broken. Hockey sticks may also be manufactured in aluminium or plastic.

26th June - 1st July 1984 - Pörtlach (AUT)

¹ BEL - FRA - ANG - SUI

² BEL - CAN (1st) - FRA - SUI - SWE (4th) - TCH (3rd) - USA (2nd)

Biographical Notes

Presidents

Louis Magnus (FRA), first President of the IIHF from 1908 to his resignation in 1912.

French skating champion, and a pioneer of sports on ice in France, he was co-author with Count Renaud de la Frégolière of an historic work entitled "Winter Sports" (Edition Laffite) published in 1911.

He was re-elected President of the IIHF in 1914, and resigned immediately. He became Vice-President in 1923 and 1924.

Major B. M. Patton (GBR). President of the IIHF in 1914, having been Vice-President in 1910 and 1911. He became Vice-President once again from 1914 to 1920, and then in 1923 and 1924.

A well-known player and team member of the famous Prince's Club of London, and an officer in the British Army, he became responsible for the administration of ice-hockey in Great Britain.

Max Sillig (SUI). President of the IIHF from 1920 to 1922, vice-president in 1912 and 1913.

Without doubt the only President of an International sports Federation to have taken part as an athlete in the Olympic Games during his term of office. He was elected President of the IIHF in 1920, and then took part in the first Olympic ice-hockey tournament.

Director of a private school at Vevey, a player with the Bellerive Hockey Club in Lausanne, Founding President of the Swiss Ice Hockey Association, and member of the Swiss national team which came third in the first European championships.

Died in 1950.

Paul Loicq (BEL), President of the IIHF from 1922 to 1947, and later Honorary President until his death in 1953.

Born in 1890. Lawyer, and brilliant businessman, Vice-President of the IIHF from 1920 to 1922, elected nineteen times to the presidency, he held the reins of the IIHF for twenty-five years with the independence which his financial success allowed him.

He was the first member of the IIHF to be awarded a place in the Ice Hockey Hall of Fame at Toronto.

Fritz Kraatz (SUI), President of the IIHF from 1947 to 1948 then from 1951 to 1954, Honorary President since then.

Born in 1906. A dentist in Davos (SUI), selected 23 times for the national team, member of the European Champions' team in 1926 and third in the Winter Games in 1928. He became Vice-President of the IIHF in 1946 and the following year succeeded Paul Loicq while at the same time playing a major role in the organisation of the Winter Games at St-Moritz. He became vice-President of the IIHF once more from 1948 to 1951.

George Hardy (CAN), President of the IIHF from 1948 to 1951, having been Vice-President from 1947.

Professor at Edmonton University, President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association (CAHA), he became the first Canadian to accede to the international presidency of amateur ice hockey.

Walter Brown (USA), President of the IIHF from 1954 to 1957, having been Vice-President from 1948. He became Vice-President once again between 1960 and 1963.

Director of the Boston Arena, and manager of the "Boston Bruins", a team of professional players. He opposed Avery Brundage when he separated ice-hockey from the Amateur Athletic Union. Thus he found himself at the centre of the difficulties between the IOC and the IIHF



Walter Brown (USA)

in 1948 when two American teams turned up at St-Moritz to compete in the Olympic tournament.

Died in 1965.

John Francis "Bunny" Ahearne (GBR), President of the IIHF from 1957 to 1960, from 1963 to 1966 and from 1969 to 1975, in the meantime Vice-President and later Honorary President.

Born in Ireland in 1900, he enlisted in the British Army at the age of sixteen and was a radio operator in the Navy for seven years. He became a successful businessman having judiciously chosen early on to take up tourism.

He became Secretary General of the British Ice-Hockey Association in 1933 and shortly afterwards led the national team to an Olympic title in 1936 thanks, it should be pointed out, to the support of players of Canadian origin. He then went on to attend more than 40 world championships. A member of the IIHF Council from 1947, Vice-President from 1951, he took over the running of the 55th Congress. Constantly moving between respect for the past and the need to break new ground, he holds a place amongst the most representative leaders in the history of sports administration.

Made a member of the Ice Hockey Hall of Fame at Toronto in 1977.

Robert LeBel (CAN) President of the IIHF from 1960 to 1963.

A businessman in charge of a shoe firm, he strove to maintain a direct link between ice-hockey on the North American continent and the continent of Europe.

William M. Thayer Tutt (USA), President of the IIHF from 1966 to 1969.

Born 2nd March 1912. A businessman, and owner of the Broadmoor Hotel at Colorado Springs, he represented the IIHF on the American continent for more than twenty years : Vice-President from 1963 to 1966, and from 1977. During his term as President he braved the forceful personality of his predecessor Ahearne.

Admitted to the Ice Hockey Hall of Fame at Toronto in 1978.

Gunther Sabetzki (FRG) President of the IIHF since 1975.

Born 4th June 1915. An all-round sportsman, playing team sports (football handball lawn hockey - a discipline in which he represented

the North Rhinen/Westphalia and Hesse and also skating, tennis and swimming. He became involved in economics journalism and publishing while also devoting much time to the administration of skating and ice-hockey. He became a member of the national ice-hockey federation in 1951 and in 1966 was elected a member of the IIHF Council as delegate for his federation's foreign affairs. His election to the Presidency of the IIHF was triumphal in that he obtained 36 votes against 16 for Mr. Freddy Schweers (HOL). He began to work towards reconciliation with Canadian hockey and also strove to increase the numbers of high level events and to intensify training of officials, coaches, referees, etc.

Secretaries General

Louis Dufour (SUI), Secretary General of the IIHF from 1920 to 1922.

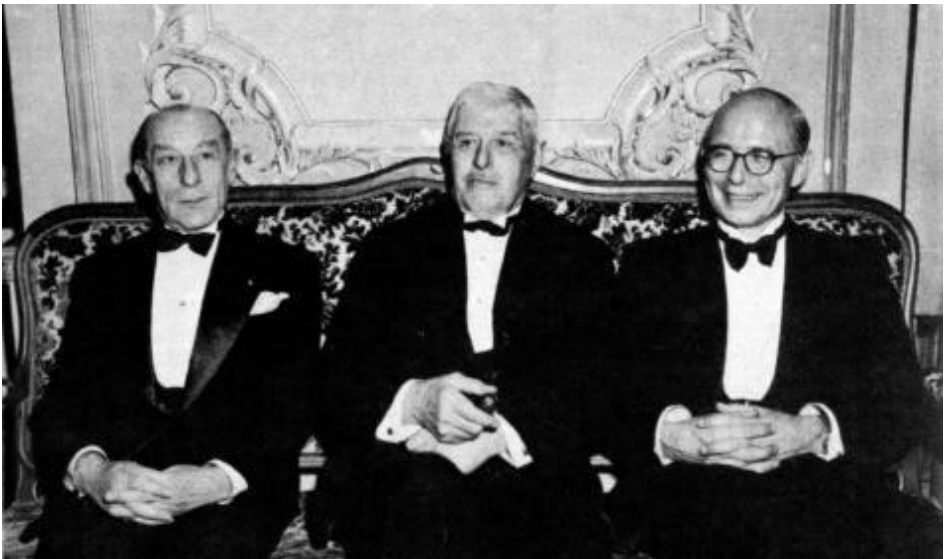
A founding member of the International Ice Hockey League in 1908, he was for many years one of the pioneers of this sport in Europe.

Andre G. Poplimont (BEL), Secretary General of the IIHF from 1925 to 1947

A pioneer of the sport in Belgium, he administered the IIHF for twenty-five years. Author of the yearbook of the International Ice Hockey League published in 1935.

Walter Wasservogel (AUT), Secretary General of the IIHF since 1975.

Born 20th February 1919. Began practising ice hockey in 1927. With his team, he won the national championship six times and took part several times in international matches with the Austrian team. President (1962 to 1977), and then Honorary President of the national ice hockey federation since 1977. Began playing tennis in 1930. National doubles champion, non-playing captain of the Austrian team in the Davis Cup for ten years. Honorary Life member of the National Tennis Association. Elected to the IIHF Council in 1966. Member of the Austrian Olympic Committee. Became the first full-time Secretary General of the IIHF in 1979.



Once again, three IIHF Presidents : Paul Loicq, Max Sillig and Fritz Kraatz (from left to right)

Part II

The Administration of the IIHF

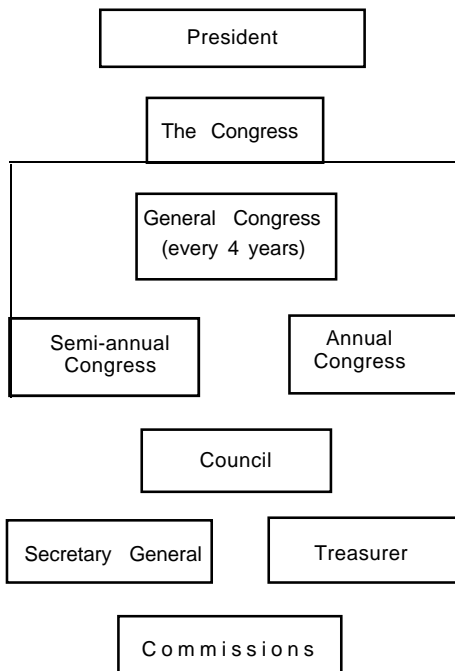
● Aims of the IIHF

- To organise, develop and govern the game of Ice-hockey throughout the world ,
- to promote the development of friendly relations amongst the affiliated national federations

Its main tasks Include :

- the establishment of clear rules for the game.
- the standardisation of International rules,
- Increasing the number of young players,
- the improvement of trainers, referees, etc
- the organisation of International matches,
- controlling transfers of players from country to country

● Organisation Chart



I Member Federations

To date, the IIHF groups together 33 affiliated federations

Growth in the number of affiliated federations

1908:	5	1932:	19	1964:	30
1912:	10	1936:	21		
1920:	9	1946:	21	1976:	31
1924:	13	1952:	24	1980:	31
1928:	16	1960:	27	1983:	33

The 33 affiliated federations

1. With recognised National Olympic Committees

<i>NOC</i> ¹	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>NOC</i> ¹	<i>Affiliation</i>
FRG	1909	JPN	1930
AUS	1950	LUX	1972
AUT	1912	NOR	1935
BEL	1908	NZL	1977
BUL	1963	HOL	1935
CAN	1920	POL	1926
CHN	1983	GDR	1954
KOR	1963	PRK	1964
DEN	1946	ROM	1924
ESP	1923	SUI	1908
USA	1920	SWE	1912
FIN	1928	TCH	1908
FRA	1908	TPE	1983
GBR	1908	URS	1952
HKG	1983	YUG	1939
HUN	1927		
ITA	1924		

2. Without recognised NOC

South Africa.

¹ According to the alphabetical list in the IOC's Olympic Directory.

● The Congress

- **The General Congress** is convened every four years.
- **The Annual Congress** meets at the time of Group A world championships.
- **The Semi-annual Congress** takes place in autumn. It studies more specifically the organisation of competitions.
- **An Extraordinary Congress** may be organised.

● **The Council**, elected by the General Congress for four years, comprises the President, two Vice-Presidents, and eight members. It nominates a treasurer and a Secretary General. It is responsible, under the control of the Congress, for the administration of the federation.

● Members of the present Council

PT: Günther Sabetzki* (FRG)

VPTs: Miroslav Subrt (TCH), William M. Thayer Tutt* (USA).

T: Curt Berglund (SWE).

Ms: Jean Ferrand (FRA), Marjan Luxa (YUG), György Pasztor (HUN), Gordon Renwick (CAN), Fred H. Schweers (HOL), Andrej Starovoirov (URS), Shoichi Tomita (JPN).

● **The Commissions** are appointed by the council.

- *Sport:* Commission chaired by Miroslav Subrt (TCH).
- *Medical:* chaired by György Pasztor (HUN).
- *Refereeing and rules:* chaired by Andrej Starovoirov (URS).
- *Trainers:* chaired by Fred H. Schweers (HOL).
- *Juniors :* chaired by Gordon Renwick (CAN).
- *Technical:* chaired by Marjan Luxa (YUG).
- *Veterans :* ("Old Timers" in Canada) :chaired by Gordon Renwick (CAN).
- *Women's Hockey:* chaired by William M. Thayer Tutt* (USA).

● The IIHF Secretariat

An Executive Board comprised of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and, named and appointed by them, the Secretary General, administer the federation.

I Financing of the Federation

The IIHF's financial sources come from the television rights for the IIHF championships,

the sum allocated by the IOC from television rights for the Winter Games, profits from the advertising rights at IIHF competitions (with the exception of the junior championships), organising fees, annual subscriptions from member federations (SF 500 in 1983), fees for international licences and referees, and the transfer of players from federation to federation.

● Training and improvement of technical officials

Each year the IIHF organises seminars for referees and line judges in Europe, Asia and other continents. Olympic Solidarity has been of great assistance in this area.

Seminars for trainers are also planned each year. The world's best trainers take part as instructors.

● Awards made by the IIHF

Since 1930, a Diploma of Honour has been awarded to the Federation's most worthy servants.

● Main IIHF Publications

- "**1908-1978-70 years of LIHG/IIHF**", an historical work, in English and German edited by Karl-Adolf Scherer to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Federation, following a suggestion by President Sabetzki. Edition Prosport press service, Munich (FRG).

Volume II, published in 1983, covers the period 1979-1983.

- "**The IIHF Ice Hockey guide**" compiled in English by Tom Ratschunas and published every year since 1977.

- "**The IIHF Press Release**", 'intended for journalists and published about ten times a year since 1977.

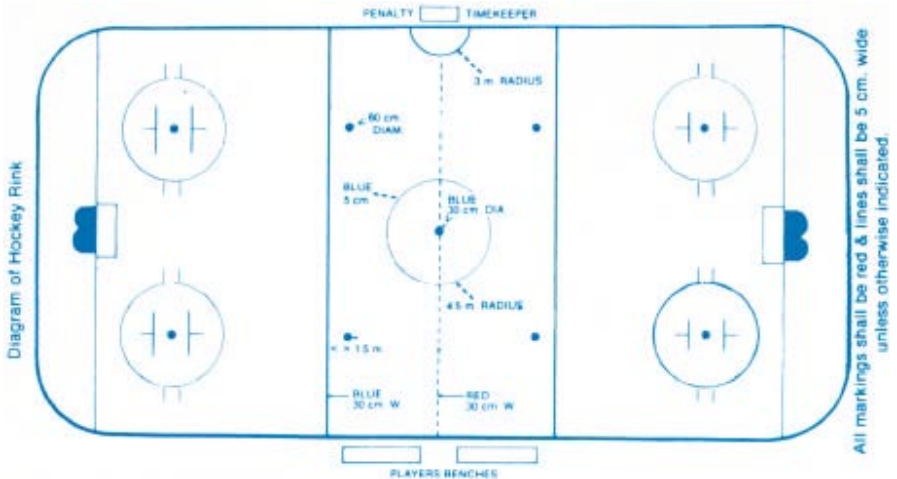
Two documentation centres on ice hockey are officially recognised by the IIHF : the Charles University of Prague (TCH) and the "Centre de loisirs et documentation sportive d'Ottawa" (CAN).

● IIHF Films

On the 75th anniversary of the IIHF, the Canadian journalist Georges Cross produced a film to commemorate the event in 1983.

Many films, mainly Canadian ones, may be obtained.

Competitions



● Ice hockey technique¹

No more than six of the 22 players who make up an ice-hockey team are ever on the ice at any one time: a goalkeeper, two defenders and three forwards. However, these players may be replaced at any time during a break in the game or even by a “flying changeover” during the course of play.

A typical rink is shown on the diagram above :

A match is played over three periods, each of 20 minutes. Each international match is officiated over by: a referee, two linesmen, a timekeeper, a penalty time-keeper, an official scorer and 2 goal judges.

The world championships are open to amateurs as well as professionals. Junior world championships are reserved for players under the age of twenty.

The junior European championships are for players under eighteen years of age. For these three championship categories the teams are divided into 3 groups, A, B and C with a system allowing teams to be promoted to a higher group, from one year to the next, or relegated to a lower one.

The main points of the official rule book are :

- The sticks, made of wood or another material approved by the IIHF, must be smooth. Their main characteristics are shown on the diagram.
- All skates, except those of the goalkeeper, must be equipped with safety heel tips,
- All players must wear a helmet with chin-strap securely fastened.
- All goalkeepers must wear protective face masks.
- All protective equipment, with the exception of the goalkeeper's gloves, helmet and knee pads must be worn entirely under the uniform. The use of pads or protectors made of metal or any other material likely to injure a player is forbidden.
- The puck, originally black in colour, and generally of vulcanised rubber, should weigh between 156 and 170 grams.

W. W.

¹ Heading written by Walter Wasservogel, Secretary General of the IIHF

Ice hockey at the Olympic Games



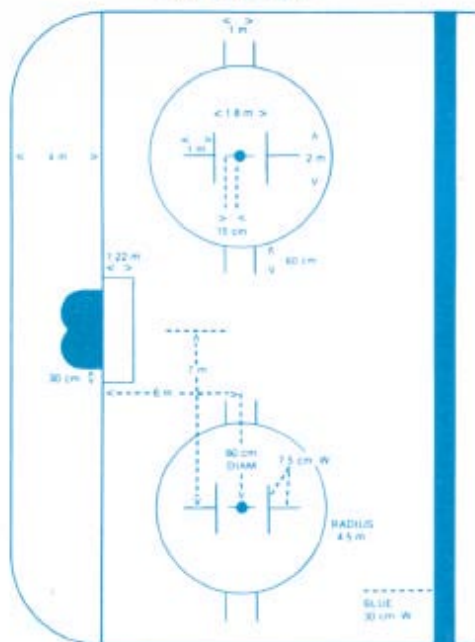
● Inclusion on the programme

An ice hockey tournament, considered as the first world championship, and won by the team from Canada against teams from the United States and Czechoslovakia, appeared on the programme of the Olympic Games in 1920 at Antwerp and since 1924 the sport has appeared at all Winter Games.

● List of medal winners at the Winter Games

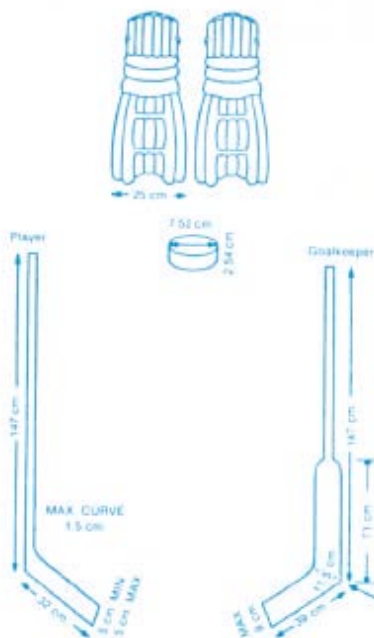
1924 - 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. GBR.
 1928 - 1. CAN, 2. SWE, 3. SUI.
 1932 - 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. ALL.
 1936 - 1. GBR, 2. CAN, 3. USA.
 1948 - 1. CAN, 2. TCH, 3. SUI.
 1952 - 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. SWE.
 1956 - 1. URS, 2. USA, 3. CAN.
 1960 - 1. USA, 2. CAN, 3. URS.
 1964 - 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
 1968 - 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
 1972 - 1. URS, 2. USA, 3. TCH.
 1976 - 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. FRG.
 1980 - 1. USA, 2. URS, 3. SWE.
 1984 - 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.

RINK END ZONE



All lines shall be red and 5 cm wide unless otherwise indicated

STICKS, GOALKEEPER'S PADS AND PUCK



Ice Hockey at Winter Olympic Games Participation by NOC from 1924 to 1984 ¹

NOC	1924 Chamonix	1928 St Moritz	1932 Lake Placid	1936 Garmsch- Partenkirchen	1948 St. Moritz	1952 Oslo	1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo	1960 Squaw Valley	1964 Innsbruck	1968 Grenoble	1972 Sapporo	1976 Innsbruck	1980 Lake Placid	1984 Sarajevo
FRG	-	x ²	X ²	x ²	-	15	17	16	17	18	20	17	20	20
AUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUT	-	12	-	12	16	-	17	-	17	16	-	18	-	20
BEL	10	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
CAN	9	13	14	15	17	17	17	17	19	18	-	-	20	20
USA	10	-	14	13	15	15	17	17	17	18	19	19	20	20
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	18	20	18	20	20
FRA	12	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
GBR	- 9 -	12	- - -	-13	- 1 -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H O L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
HUN	-	11	-	13	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
ITA	-	-	-	10	17	-	16	-	17	-	-	-	-	20
JPN	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	17	17	18	20	18	20	-
NOR	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	16	19	-	20	20
POL	-	12	11	15	17	23	19	-	17	-	19	18	20	20
GDR	-	x ²	x ²	X ²	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
R - O - M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	-	18	20	-
SWE	10	12	-	13	16	17	17	17	17	18	20	-	20	20
SUI	11	15	-	13	17	17	17	-	17	-	20	19	-	-
TCH	11	12	-	13	16	17	17	17	17	18	20	18	20	20
URS	-	-	-	x ³	-	-	17	17	17	18	20	18	20	20
YUG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	20	18	-	20

¹ 1920, at Antwerp : EEL - 8, CAN - 8, USA - 11, FRA - 7, SWE - 10, SUI - 7. TCH - 8.

² Germany up until 1936:1928=11, 1932=10, 1936=12.

³ URS before 1956 : Lettonie : 1936 = 11.

Members of the winning teams ¹

1924 - CAN (Toronto Granites)

Jack Cameron
Ernest Collett
Albert J. McCaffrey
Duncan B. Munro
W. Beattie Ramsay
Cyril Sig. Slater
Reginald Smith
Harry E. Watson
Harold E.R. McMunn
1928 - CAN (University of
Toronto Grads)
Joseph Dr. Sullivan
Ross Taylor
John C. Porter
Louis Dr. Hudson
Herbert R. Plaxton
Dave Trottier
Norbert Mueller
Hugh Plaxton
Charles Delahay
Grant Gordon
Frank Sullivan
Frank Fisher
R. Plaxton



1924 -CAN

1982 - CAN (Winnipeg Monarchs)

William H. Cockburn
Clifford Crowley
Albert G. Duncanson
George F. Garbutt
Roy Henckel
Victor C. Lindquist
H. Malloy
Walter Monson
Kenneth S. Moore
Romeo N. Rivers
Harold A. Simpson
Hugh Sutherland
Stanley W. Wagner
S. Aliston Wise
Foster Wooley

1936 - GBR

Alexander Archer
James Borland
Edgar Brenchley
James Chappell
John Coward
Gordon Dailley
John Davey
Carl Erhardt
James Foster
John Kilpatrick
Archibald Stinchcombe
Robert Wyman



1936 - GBR

At Antwerp, in 1920 the winning Canadian team was made up as follows: Robert Benson, O. Benson, Wally Byron, Franck Frederickson, Chris Fridfinnson Mike Goodman Haldor Halderson, Konrad Johanesson, A. Huck Woodman.

1948 - CAN (RCAF Flyers)

Murray A. Dowey
Bernard Dunster
John Lecompte
Henri A. Laperriere
Wallace Halder
George Mara
Reginald Schroeter
Thomas Hibbert
Albert Renaud
Orval Gravelle
Patrick Guzzo



1952 - CAN
(Edmonton Mercurys)

Ralph L. Hansch
Eric E. Paterson
John F. Davies
Robert R. Myers
Allan R. Purvis
William Dawe
Donald V. Gauf
Robert Watt
George G. Abel
Robert B. Dickson
David E. Milter
Francis C. Sullivan
Louis J. Secco
William J. Gibson
Gordon Robertson
Thomas A. Pollock

1952 - CAN

1956 - URS



1956 - URS

Evgueni Babitsch
Wsewold Bobrov
Nikolai Chlystov
Aleksei Guryschew
Junig Krylov
Valentin Kusin
Alfred Kutschewski
Grigori Mkrtschan
Viktor Nikiforov
Yuri Pantjuchow
Nikolai Putschkov
Viktor Schuvalov
Genrich Sidorenkov
Nikolai Sologubov
Ivan Tregubov
Dimitri Ukolov
Alexander Uvarov

1960 - USA

Roger Christian
William Christian
Robert Cleary
William Cleary
Eugene Grazia
Paul Johnson
John Kirrane
John Mayasich
John McCartan
Robert McVey
Richard Meredith
Weldon Olson

Edwyn Owen
 Rodney Paavola
 Laurence Palmer
 Richard Rodenheiser
 Thomas Williams

1964 - URS

Veniamine Alexandrov
 Alexandre Aljmetov
 Vitali Davydov
 Anatoli Firsov
 Eduard Ivanov
 Viktor Jakushev
 Viktor Konovalenko
 Viktor Kouzvine
 Constantin Loktev
 Boris Maiorov
 Evgueny Maiorov
 Stanislav Petuchov
 Alexander Ragouline
 Boris Saitsev
 Oleg Saitsev
 Viateslav Starshinov
 Leonid Volkov

1968 - URS

Viktor Kouzvine
 Boris Maiorov
 Evgueni Michakov
 Yuri Moissev
 Viktor Poloupanov
 Alexander Ragouline
 Igor Romichevski
 Viateslav Starshinov
 Vladimir Vikoulov
 Oleg Zaitsev
 Evgueny Zimine
 Viktor Zinguer

1972 - URS

Vladislav Tretyak
 Alexander Pachkov
 Viktor Kouzvine
 Vitali Davydov
 Vladimir Loutchenko
 Gennady Tsygankov
 Alexander Ragouline
 Vladimir Vassiliev
 Vladimir Petrov
 Valery Kharlamov
 Boris Mikhailov
 Anatoli Firsov
 Vladimir Vikoulov
 Alexander Maltsev
 Alexander Iakouchev



1976 - URS (V. Tretyak, member of the IOC Athletes' Commission can be seen in the foreground on the right).

Vladimir Chadrine
 Yuri Blinov
 Igor Romichevskii
 Evgueni Michakov
 Evgueni Zimine

1976 - URS

Alexander Sidelnikov
 Alexander Gusev
 Vladimir Lutchenko
 Sergei Babinov
 Yuri Liapkin
 Valery Vasiliev
 Gennadi Tsigankov
 Sergei Kapustin
 Viktor Shalimov
 Alexander Maltsev
 Boris Alexandrov
 Boris Mikhailov
 Alexander Iakushev
 Vladimir Petrov
 Valery Kharlamov
 Vladimir Shadrin
 Viktor Zhluktov
 Vladislav Tretyak

1980 - USA

Steve Janaszak
 James Craie
 Kenneth Morrow
 Michael Ramsey
 William Baker
 John O'Callahan

Bob Suter
 Robert McClanahan
 David Silk
 Neal Broten
 Mark Johnson
 Steven Christoff
 Mark Wells
 Mark Pavelich
 Eric Strobel
 Michael Eruzione
 David Christian
 William Schneider
 Philip Verchota
 John Harrington

1984 - URS

Zenetoula Bilialetdinov
 Serguei Chepelev
 Nikolay Drozdetskiy
 Viatcheslav Fetissov
 Alexandre Guerassimov
 Aleksey Kassatonov
 Andrei Khomoutov
 Alexandre Koievnikov
 Vladimir Kevin
 Vladimir Kroutov
 Igor Larionov
 Serguei Makarov
 Vladimir Michkin
 Vassily Petvoukhin
 Alexandre Skvortsov
 Serauei Starikov
 Igor Stelnov
 Alexandre Tijnikh
 Vladislav Tretyak
 Victor Tumenev

IHF World Championships

Up until 1968, the Olympic tournament was also recognised as the world championships. This event has been held annually since 1930 with the exception of 1980.

List of prize winners

1. 1920 - Antwerp (BEL) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. TCH.
2. 1924 - Chamonix (FRA) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. GBR.
3. 1928 - St. Moritz (SUI) : 1. CAN, 2. SWE, 3. SUI.
4. 1930 - Chamonix (FRA) ¹ : 1. CAN, 2. ALL, 3. SUI.
5. 1931 - Krynica (POL) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. AUT.
6. 1932 - Lake Placid (USA) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. ALL.
7. 1933 - Prague (TCH) : 1. USA, 2. CAN, 3. TCH.
8. 1934 - Milan (ITA) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. ALL.
9. 1935 - Davos (SUI) : 1. CAN, 2. SUI, 3. GBR.
10. 1936 - Garmisch-Partenkirchen (ALL) : 1. GBR, 2. CAN, 3. USA.
11. 1937 - London (GBR) : 1. CAN, 2. GBR, 3. SUI.
12. 1938 - Prague (TCH) : 1. CAN, 2. GBR, 3. TCH.
13. 1939 - Zurich-Basle (SUI) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. SUI.
14. 1947 - Prague (TCH) : 1. TCH, 2. SWE, 3. AUT.
15. 1948 - St. Moritz (SUI) : 1. CAN, 2. TCH, 3. SUI.
16. 1949 - Stockholm (SWE) : 1. TCH, 2. CAN, 3. USA.
17. 1950 - London (GBR) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. SUI.
18. 1951 - Paris (FRA) : 1. CAN, 2. SWE, 3. SUI.
19. 1952 - Oslo (NOR) : 1. CAN, 2. USA, 3. SWE.
20. 1953 - Zurich-Bale (SUI) : 1. SWE, 2. FRG, 3. SUI.
21. 1954 - Stockholm (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. CAN, 3. SWE.
22. 1955 - Cologne, Dortmund ² (FRG) : 1. CAN, 2. URS, 3. TCH.
23. 1956 - Cortina d'Ampezzo (ITA) : 1. URS, 2. USA, 3. CAN.
24. 1957 - Moscow (URS) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
25. 1958 - Oslo (NOR) : 1. CAN, 2. URS, 3. SWE.
26. 1959 - Prague ³ (TCH) : 1. CAN, 2. URS, 3. TCH.
27. 1960 - Squaw Valley (USA) : 1. USA, 2. CAN, 3. URS.
28. 1961 - Geneva, Lausanne (SUI) : 1. CAN, 2. TCH, 3. URS.
29. 1962 - Colorado Springs and Denver (USA) : 1. SWE, 2. CAN, 3. USA.
30. 1963 - Stockholm (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
31. 1964 - Innsbruck (AUT) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
32. 1965 - Tampere and Pori (FIN) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
33. 1966 - Ljubljana Zagreb (YUG) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
34. 1967 - Vienna (AUT) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. CAN.
35. 1968 - Grenoble (FRA) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
36. 1969 - Stockholm (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
37. 1970 - Stockholm (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
38. 1971 - Berne and Geneva (SUI) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
39. 1972 - Prague (TCH) : 1. TCH, 2. URS, 3. SWE.
40. 1973 - Moscow (URS) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
41. 1974 - Helsinki (FIN) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
42. 1975 - Dusseldorf and Munich (FRG) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
43. 1976 - Katowice (POL) : 1. TCH, 2. URS, 3. SWE.
44. 1977 - Vienna (AUT) : 1. TCH, 2. SWE, 3. URS.
45. 1978 - Prague (TCH) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
46. 1979 - Moscow (URS) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
- 1980 ⁴ - Not played to enable better preparation for the Winter Games.
47. 1981 - Gothenburg (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. SWE, 3. TCH.
48. 1982 - Tampere and Helsinki (FIN) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
49. 1983 - Dortmund, Munich, Dusseldorf (FRG) : 1 :URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.

It should be noted that before the setting up of world championships, European championships were played from 1910 onwards and since then, these championships have taken place every year with the exception of 1915

and 1920. In 1928 and 1930 onwards, they were merged with the Olympic Games or world championships. We would specify that when European and world championships are held at the same time, only games played between European teams are taken into account with regard to classification for the European championships, thus this classification table differs from the world tables. Here is the list of prize-winners up until 1929 :

1. 1910 - Les Avants (SUI) : 1. GBR, 2. ALL, 3. BEL.
2. 1911 - Berlin (ALL) : 1. BOH, 2.ALL, 3. BEL.
3. 1912 - Prague⁵ (BOH) : 1. BOH, 2. ALL, 3. AUT.
4. 1913 - Munich (ALL) : 1. BEL, 2. BOH, 3. ALL.
5. 1914 - Berlin (ALL) : 1. BOH, 2. ALL, 3. BEL.
6. 1921 - Stockholm 6 (SWE) : 1. SWE, 2. TCH.
7. 1922 - St-Moritz (SUI) : 1. TCH, 2. SWE, 3. SUI.
8. 1923 - Anvers (BEL) : 1. SWE, 2. FRA, 3. TCH.
9. 1924 - Milan (ITA) : 1. FRA, 2. SWE, 3. BEL-SUI.
10. 1925 - Prague (TCH) : 1. TCH, 2. AUT, 3. SUI.
11. 1926 - Davos (SUI) : 1. SUI, 2. TCH, 3. AUT.
12. 1927 - Vienne (AUT) : 1. AUT, 2. BEL, 3. ALL.
13. 1928 - St-Moritz (SUI) : 1. SWE, 2. SUI, 3. GBR.
14. 1929 - Budapest (HUN) : 1. TCH, 2. POL, 3. AUT.



The trophies awarded at the World and European Championships.



● The UHF Canada Cup

The Canada Cup, an "open" competition, periodically brings together the six best teams in the world.

List of winners

- I. 1979 : CAN.
- II. 1981 : URS.
- III. 1984.

● Friendly tournament, the Thayer Tutt Trophy

Played for the first time in 1980, this tournament will appear on the calendar during each Olympic year and will bring together the best non-qualifying teams for the Olympic tournament.

List of prize-winners

- 1980 - Ljubljana (YUG) : 1. SUI, 2. GDR, 3. YUG.
1984 - Grenoble (FRA)

¹ Preliminary rounds played in France, and then as a result of the thaw, the finals were held in Berlin (ALL) and the match for third place in Vienna (AUT).

² Düsseldorf, Krefeld

³ And several cities.

⁴ From 1980 onwards, the world championships are no longer held during the Olympic year.

⁵ Event cancelled because a non-affiliated team took part in the tournament

⁶ Only two teams took part.



“Sarajevo 1984” poster, designed by Ismar Mujezinovic.

● Junior world championships

Junior world championships in Group A annually bring together players whose maximum age is 20.

List of winners

1. 1977 - Banska, Bystrica-Zvolen (TCH) : 1. URS, 2. CAN, 3. TCH.
2. 1978 - Montreal (CAN) : 1. UR.S 2 SWF 3. CAN.
3. 1979 - Karlstad (SWE) : 1. URS. 2 TCH 3 SWE.
4. 1980 - Helsinki (FIN) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. SWE.
5. 1981 - Füssen (FRG) : 1. SWE, 2. FIN, 3. URS.
6. 1982 -Minnesota (USA) : 1. CAN, 2. TCH, 3. FIN.
7. 1983 -Leningrad (URS) : 1. URS, 2. TCH, 3. CAN.
8. 1984 - Norrköping (SWE) : 1. URS, 2. FIN, 3. TCH.

Major International competitions

Events	1	1984	1985	1988	1987	1988
Olympic Games	4	Sarajevo (YUG)	-	-	-	Calgary (CAN)
World Ch.	A 1 B 1 C 1		TCH SUI FRA	URS x x	x x x	
European Ch. C:Canada Cup	1 4	CAN	x	-	x	CAN
Friendly Cup, Thayer Tutt Trophy	4	Grenoble (FRA)				x
Asian C.	1	Tokyo (JPN)	x	x	x	x
(Jr. world Ch.	A 1 B 1 C 1	SWE FRA ITA	FIN BEL	x x x	x x x	x x x
Jr. European Ch.	A 1 B 1 C1	FRG DEN GBR	x x x	x x x	x x x	x x x
Asian Jr. Ch.	1	Tokyo (JPN)	x	x	x	x

¹ Period between events : (1) every year. (2) every two Years, etc.

² Ch. = Championships.

³ Except during Olympic years.

⁴ C = cup.