

Hockey and Olympism



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From 1900, in Paris...

... to the Olympic tournament in Munich, 1972.



Foreword



Hitting or pushing a ball with a club is one of the oldest games in the world, as revealed by the countless traces and representations discovered in Persia, Egypt, Greece, Tibet and Chile, to mention only the best known, which often go back several thousand years.

Mainly practised on grass (sometimes on earth) hockey became a sport about the end of the 19th century, when it began to be codified by the British.

Its astonishing development can be explained by the naturally enthusiastic welcome which it has always encountered and which it continues to excite on all continents and all latitudes, and by the progressive simplification of its rules, the increase in the number of international contacts now available thanks to modern aviation, and by the standardization of its organization.

Hockey is a team game which suits both men and women and one which encourages family participation in the open air and calls for qualities of intelligence, skill, speed and agility which are more important than strength, power or violence. This is why one can continue to play hockey up to an age considerably older than that allowed by other team sports.

Amateurism is natural to it, as are the ties of friendship and the trusting and often long-standing relationships which exist among the leaders, officials and players, the latter providing a natural reservoir from whence come the former.

Like happy nations, Hockey has no history other than that which has seen the happiness of generations of players since the beginning of the century; those who follow in their footsteps will have at heart the maintenance of this tradition.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Etienne F. Glichitch'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Etienne F. Glichitch
President of the FIH

International Hockey Federation

FIH



Members of the FIH Council assembled in 1970 at the Federation Headquarters in Brussels : in the foreground, the President René Frank can be seen, with Etienne F. Glichitch *, the current President, on his left, and on his right, Albert Demaurex*. Other members in the photograph are (on the left), P. Negre, M. G. Cowlshaw, A. Kumar, T. Socholik, D. D. Weiskopf, S. M. Mac Idowie, P. G. Ryan, F. Verardi, L. S. E. Jones, Hardial Singh, Mrs. G. C. A Van der Poel-Dover, J. Strecha, J. D. Nagarvala, Y. Kitamura. On the right are A. I. S. Dara, M. Azriel (sitting back), D. Vernis, A. Triglia, A. Danet, Mrs. B. Kolbenschlag (sitting behind the obscured group) and E. Zubieta.*

General Information

Founded: 7th January 1924.

President in office: Etienne F. Glichitch* (FRA).

Secretary General in office: Juan Angel Calzado de Castro* (ESP).

Treasurer in office: Michel de Buren* (SUI).

Statutory Headquarters: Paris (FRA).

Administrative Address: 1, avenue des Arts (Bte 5), 1040 Brussels (Belgium).

Telephone : (2) 219 45 37.

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Telex: 63393.

J. A. Calzado de Castro presents an award to a young hockey player.*



*SeeBiographicalNotes.

History of the FIH

Origin and establishment

The origins of Hockey go back almost 4,000 years. Traces and remains showing the existence of the ancestors of our modern-day players are mainly to be found in Iran, Egypt and Greece.

On the walls of tomb No 16 at Beni Hasan, in the Valley of the Nile, appear scenes of games played in Ancient Egypt. One of the bas-reliefs represents someone who appears to be starting a game in a manner exactly like the "bully-off" in modern hockey (see illustration).

In a more recent fresco at Themistocle, in Greece, appear six players, stick in hand, in what is clearly the same movement.

Since then in various forms and under various names the principles of hockey have been applied in many parts of the world.

Historians mention French "hoquet", Irish "hurling", Scottish "shinty", English "hawkey", Welsh "bandy", Georgian "lelo", Lithuanian "ripka", "bandy"...

Hockey is still played in primitive forms with rudimentary sticks in certain regions of Turkey and Ethiopia. The birth of modern hockey came about in the countries of the United Kingdom in the second half of the 19th century. The first clubs appeared: the Blackheath Club round about 1840, then the famous Teddington Hockey Club, founded in 1871.

British Army Officers brought the game to India, where it became the national sport. Other British colonies were in turn infected –

even the European continent. The "Hockey Association", doyen of all hockey associations, was founded in England on 18th January 1886 by the representatives of eight men's clubs. The first international match was played on 31st January 1895 between Wales and Ireland at the Palace Summer Gardens at Rhyl, a holiday resort in North Wales. Ireland won by 3 goals to 0.

In the last years of the century several national championships were organized and codification became necessary. In 1900, representatives of the English Hockey Association, the Irish Hockey Union and the Welsh Hockey Association decided to entrust the unification and control of the rules of play to a commission, the International Hockey Board (IHB) made up of representatives of the three Associations. On 25th July 1900, this commission met for the first time at Manchester (GBR). Two years later, the Scottish Association joined the Board. From then on, the practice of the game became uniform throughout the British Isles. The IHB, later named the "International Hockey Rules Board" (IHRB) retained its authority over the rules of the game until 1972.

*Mahmood Raafat (EGY),
Vice-President of the FIH,
presents a reproduction
of the low relief
discovered in Beni Hasan.*





*Yugoslavian
precursors
in action.*

No one thought of including hockey or any other team sport on the programme of the first Olympic Games. However, for the second Games, organized at Paris, Coubertin and his friends on the La Rochefoucauld Organizing Committee put hockey on the Programme.

Alas this Committee was dissolved and the new organizers did not succeed in putting on a hockey tournament. It was not until 1908, in its country of origin, that modern hockey became an Olympic sport.

The Belgian Federation in 1909 and then the French Federation, a few years later, entered an agreement with the English Association. The national or club teams increased their visits abroad. An International Federation appeared necessary, all the more so since the organizers of the Games at Paris in 1924 refused to put a hockey tournament on the programme mainly on the pretext of the absence of such a federation.

Paul Léautéy* (FRA) therefore took the initiative of calling together some of the leaders of the seven national federations, AUT, BEL, ESP, FRA, HUN, SUI, TCH, on 7th January 1924, at Paris. He presented them with the draft statutes for an International Hockey Federation which were accepted by all. Since that day, the headquarters of the IHF has remained at Paris. The reason for the absence of the

English Association amongst the federations which made up the IHF has not been established. Patrick Rowley, a former editor-in-chief of "World Hockey", the IHF bulletin, recalls the matter in these terms:

"It seems that the British countries, which had set up the International Hockey Board, which had the task of writing and modifying the rules, feared that the European countries might usurp their authority.

In addition, separate national associations for men and women existed in England. In 1895, the English ladies' clubs, which played according to the rules of the men's association, decided to group together and requested authorization to join the men's association. This was refused on the grounds that the Hockey Association had been founded exclusively in the interests of men's clubs.

This refusal led to regrettable repercussions. The English lady players went ahead and in 1927 founded their own "International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations" the IRWHA, with other English speaking countries. Thus barely three years after the foundation of the IHF there were two international federations in existence both governing women's hockey. It was not until 1982 that both male and female hockey players were united under the aegis of the IHF.

Subsequent development through IHF Congresses

I. 7 January 1924 - Paris (FRA): delegates from 7 federations

- Constituent assembly brought together on the initiative of the French Federation which considered the establishment of the IHF necessary in order to obtain the re-integration of Hockey on the Programme of the Olympic Games.
- The rules of play adopted are those in force for the 1920 Olympic Games, copied exactly from the texts of the Hockey Association of England.

April 1925 : First IHF tournament organized at Geneva (SUI)

First IHF Council 1924

PT: Paul Léautey* (FRA); *VPTS*: Emile Becquet (BEL), Julio Fleischner (ESP) ; *TG* : Dr. Jehan Daubresse; *SG* : Francisco Botella (ESP); *MS*: Egon de Cindric (HUN), Albert Demaurex* (SUI), Robert Liégeois* (BEL), Jaroslav Rezac (TCH); Paul Schneeberger (AUT).



Paul Léautey.

II. 23rd May 1928 - Amsterdam (HOL): delegates from 9 federations

- Appointment of members of the technical committee invited to enter into relations with the British "International Hockey Board" whose role is to draw up the technical rules for Hockey.
- Establishment of the Léautey Cup (See page 50).
- Affiliation of the Indian Federation, the first non-European Federation.
- Affiliated federations are authorized to compete with national teams and societies affiliated to the International Board. The IHF Bureau hopes to obtain the affiliation of the British associations which are members of this "International Board".

24th November 1929 : setting up of the Ladies' Committee chaired by Mrs. M. Calvao-Rieck (ALL), a leading figure in Women's Hockey in Germany. An agreement is sought with the "international Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA)", an organization set up in 1927.

16th November 1930 : entry of the Federation of the United States of America.

III. 13th November 1932 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from 9 federations

- Approval of new texts for playing rules in liaison with the "IHB".
- Wearing of a skirt is made obligatory for women players.
- First steps to add women's hockey to the programme of the Olympic Games in 1936 ; the IOC refuses to follow it up.

IV. 25th November 1934 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from 7 federations

An extraordinary congress modifying the statutes; henceforth the IHF Congress will take place every two years.

- By awarding the Léautey Cup to the Dutch Women's Federation the IHF hopes to reassure the women hockey players of its support.
- The project for the setting up of world championships is turned down.

IHF Council 1936-1938

PT: Georg Evers* (ALL); *VPTs:* Robert Liégeois* (BEL), Guru Dutt Sondhi (IND)¹; *SG:* Albert Demaurex* (SUI); *TG:* Dr. Jehan Daubresse (FRA); *Ms:* Mrs. M. Galvao-Rieck (ALL), Miss Eska de Josselin de Jong (HOL), Mrs. Paulette G. Matthews (FRA), Joaquin de Aguilera (ESP), Albert Croset (SUI), Einar Dam (DEN), Richard Jost (ALL), Jhr. L. J. Quarles Van Ufford* (HOL), Dr. R. C. Sen (IND).

¹ Member of the IOC from 1932 to 1966

V. 10th August 1936 - Berlin (ALL) : delegates from 13 federations

- Georg Evers* (ALL) replaces Dr Bellin du Coteau* (FRA) who did not stand again for the presidency of the IHF.
- The IHF bureau gives Mr. Sondhi (IND) member of the IOC, a special assignment to organize liaison between the Federation's central administration and the Asian Federations.

VI. 16th October 1938 - Amsterdam (HOL): delegates from 9 federations

- Any obstruction of the stick is banned.
- Any intentional stopping of the ball by a part of the body other than the hand is forbidden.

VII. 6th October 1946 - Paris (FRA): delegates from 7 federations

- Miss Eska de Josselin de Jong (HOL), a reputed hockey player, becomes Chairman of the Women's Committee.

1947 : the British Associations join the IHF. They set up a council which requested admission to the IHF and took part with a single team representing Great Britain in the 1948 Olympic tournament.

VIII. 4th August 1948 - London (GBR): delegates from 16 Federations

- The IHF becomes a member of the International Hockey Board with the right to delegate three members. Thus a single set of rules for the game could be used in all countries.
- Different penalties according to where the fault is committed.

- First women's IHF championship at Amsterdam in May 1948 intended to replace the Olympic tournament which is still refused:
1. England; 2. Holland; 3. Scotland.

IX. 3rd November 1950 - Barcelona (ESP): delegates from 12 federations

- The member federations of the IHF may now affiliate their women's sections provisionally to the IFWHA.

X. 17th July 1952 - Helsinki (FIN): delegates from 21 federations

- A committee is set up, and rules established, for indoor hockey.
- Closer links with IFWHA are felt to be necessary.

2nd August 1952 : India, the Olympic champion team, meets a European selection, an event organized for the benefit of the IHF.

15th May 1953 : opening session of the consultative committee between the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations and the IHF, the first step towards the unification of Women's hockey.

IHF Council 1952-1964

PT: Jhr. L. J. Quarles van Ufford* (HOL); *VPTs:* Marcel Furgent (FRA), Ch. Nazir Ahmad Khan (PAK), Sammy H. Saville (GBR); *SG:* René G. Frank* (BEL); *T:* Dr Jehan Daubresse (FRA), *Ms:* Miss Eska de Josselin de Jong (HOL), Mrs. Adrienne Lancaster (BEL), Miss Jacqueline Delor (FRA), Dr. A. C. Chatterji (IND), Charles Delielienne (BEL), Albert Demaurex* (SUI), Henning Holst (DEN), Jhr. Dr. W. C. Hooft Graafland (HOL), Kenneth H. Ingle-dew (GBR), Dr. Wolfgang Klee (AUT), Prof. Luigi Rio (ITA), Juan Manuel Sainz de los Terreros (ESP), Basir Ali Shaikh (PAK).

XI. 31st October 1954 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from 17 federations

- The setting up of a European Cup is considered.

30th September 1956 - Women's congress at Brussels (BEL).

XII. 1st December 1956 - Melbourne (AUS) : delegates from 21 federations

- First congress held outside Europe.
- inclusion of the USSR Federation.



The Hague, 1931, Adrienne Lancaster (second from the left) during a match between Holland and Belgium.

XIII. 13th September 1958 - Amsterdam (HOL) : delegates from 18 federations

- Unanimous desire to unify the rules of the game whether for men and women.
- Ashwini Kumar (IND) future Vice-President of the IOC, becomes Vice-President of the IHF.
- First final phase of the European Cup.
- A further sanction, temporary suspension is added for hard or dangerous playing, or bad behaviour by a player.

XIV. 4th September 1960 - Rome (ITA): delegates from 32 federations

- Women's Olympic tournament comes under study.

1961 : first international conference of umpires at Essen (FRG) intended to eliminate divergent interpretations of the rules of the game.

14th May 1961 : Etienne Glichitch*, future President of the IHF joins the IHF Council.

XV. 25th January 1962 - New Delhi (IND): delegates from 23 federations

- Setting up of the Asian Hockey Federation.

1963: penalty bully at 6 m before the goal is replaced by a penalty stroke.

XVI. 20th October 1964 - Tokyo (JPN): delegates from 32 federations

- Number of IHF delegates to the IHB increases from 3 to 8.
- The Josselin Cup is set up with the aim of stimulating activities in the women's section.

XVII. 28th March 1965 - Paris (FRA): delegates from 17 federations

- Extraordinary congress modifying the Statutes. The words "on grass" disappear from the Federation's title.
- A commission is set up to study questions relating to the rules of the game.

XVIII. 23rd November 1966 - Cairo (EGY): delegates from 25 federations

- L. J. Quarles van Ufford* (HOL) gives up the presidency of the IHF. To demonstrate his attachment to the sport he offers a challenge cup, the Olympic Fair Play Cup, to be awarded every four years at the end of the Olympic tournaments to the federation whose team has behaved in the most sporting manner during the competitions.

October 1967 : setting up of the Public Relations and Press Committee.

1967: establishment of the "Women's International Hockey Rules Board" (WIHRB) whose task is similar to that carried out by the IHRB for the men's section. The IHF hopes that this new body will encourage the unification of the rules of the game for men's and women's hockey.

1st January 1968 : The IFWHA's new rules for women's hockey is adopted by the IHF for all meetings whether national or international.

XIX. 22nd October 1968 - Mexico (MEX):
delegates from 33 federations

3rd May 1969 : setting up of an European Hockey Federation under the presidency of Pablo Negro (ESP).

October 1969 : setting up of the World Cup following a proposal presented by Messrs Dara (PAK) and Sait (IND). The first of these events is to take place in 1971.

28th-29th March 1970 : setting up of the African Hockey Federation.

XX. 26th September 1970 - Brussels (BEL) :
delegates from 35 federations

– The “push in” replaces the “roll in” when putting in to touch.

1970 : re-introduction of the men's European cup.

March 1971: setting up of the Medical Commission.

June 1971 : final meeting of the IHRB and the setting up of a new international committee on the rules of the game (HIRB) which on 1st January 1972 became an independent committee within the framework of the IHF, chaired by Sir Leslie Rowan (England).

XXI. 5th September 1972 - Munich (FRG):
delegates from 45 delegations

– Adoption of the offside rule for two players instead of three.

1973 : authorization of the replacement of players.

1974: first Women's European Club Champions Cup and first Women's world cup which had already been organized twice under the name of the Josselin de Jong Cup.

– The IHF decides to follow up its work for women's hockey without worrying about the IFWHA anymore.

XXII. 28th September 1974 - Brussels (BEL):
delegates from 42 federations

– Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the IHF.

October 1974: the IOC adds Women's Hockey to Olympic disciplines for 1980.

1975: the International hockey tournament on artificial grass organized at Montreal proves satisfactory. In the future, official competitions may be held on this type of ground.

19th November 1975 : first meeting of the “Conseil Supérieur du Hockey” comprising four representatives of the IHF and four representatives of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (IFWHA) with the task of ensuring unified management of women's hockey.

1975: publication of a common code for male and female players.

1975: first Women's Indoor Hockey European cup.

1975: first IFWHA Women's world championship (1. England).

1975: Men's world cup is held in Malasia.

XXIII. 27th July 1976 - Montreal (CAN):
delegates from 46 countries

1977: first men's intercontinental cup.

XXIV. 30th March 1978 - Buenos Aires (ARG): delegates from 43 delegations

– Setting up of a champions' trophy on the initiative of the Pakistan Federation.

June 1978: for the first time teams belonging to federations which were members of the IFWHA alone take part in an official IHF competition.

10th March 1979 : final meeting of the International Hockey Rules Board which has controlled the rules of the game since 1900.

– Organization in 1979 of the first Junior World cup.

XXV. 6th August 1980 - Brussels (BEL):
delegates from 47 federations

– A new Rules committee comes into operation.

XXVI. 27th August 1982 - Kuala Lumpur (MAL):- delegates from 48 federations

– The International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations is absorbed into the IHF and from now on the sole IHF governs both men's and women's hockey.

– The Vth men's World Cup takes place for the first time in India.

XXVII. 21st January 1984 - Brussels (BEL):
delegates from 57 federations

- Extraordinary Congress called following the death of President Frank* in September 1983.
- Election of Mr. Etienne Glichitch* (FRA) as President of the IHF and of Mr. Juan Angel Calzado de Castro (Esp) as Secretary-General.
- Creation of an Oceanic confederation.

XXVIII. 20th October 1984 - Brussels (BEL)

Successive Presidents

1924-1926 : Paul Léautey* (FRA) ;
 1926-1932 : Frantz Reichel* (FRA) ;
 1932-1936 : Dr. Marcel Bellin du Coteau* (FRA) ;
 1936-1945 : Georg Evers* (ALL) ;
 1945-1946 : Robert Liégeois (BEL) (interim) ;
 1946-1966 : Jonkheer L. J. Quarles Van Ufford* (HOL) ;
 1966-1983 : René G. Frank* (BEL) ;
 Since 1984 : Etienne Glichitch* (FRA).

Successive-Secretaries General

1924-1929 : Francisco Botella (ESP) ;
 1929-1950 : Albert Demaurex* (SUI) ;
 1950-1966 : René G. Frank* (BEL) ;
 1966-1984 : Etienne Glichitch* (FRA) ;
 Since 1984 : Juan Angel Calzado de Castro* (ESP).

Successive Treasurers

1924-1958 : Jehan Daubresse (FRA) ;
 1958-1981 : Albert Demaurex* (SUI) ;
 Since 1982 : Michel de Buren* (SUI).

Biographical Notes

Etienne Glichitch (FRA), President of the IHF since 1984.

Born 23rd November 1925. A talented hockey player, a member of the "Club sportif de France" then of the Paris University Club for twenty years (1947-1967).

International umpire in 1958, Class I in 1960, he took part in the 1960 Olympic Games in this capacity. Chairman of the Central Commission of French Umpires (1959-1968), he became a member of the IHF Council and Technical Committee (1961), the Hockey Rules Board (1965), then the management committee of the French Hockey Federation (1962) and was elected Secretary General of the IHF in 1966.

Juan Angel Calzado de Castro (ESP), Secretary General of the IHF since 1984.

Born at Barcelona in 1938.

An international class hockey player, member of the Spanish Team, bronze medallist at the 1960 Olympic Games, responsible for the organization of the Men's World Championship in 1971 at Barcelona, member of the Council since 1976 and Secretary of the Commission for Junior Events.

Michel de Buren (SUI), Treasurer of the IHF since 1982, President of the Swiss Hockey Association from 1974 to 1980.

Born 13th March 1938.

Four time national junior champion as member of the Blackboys H. C., international umpire since 1971, member of the central committee of the Swiss Association for this sport since 1978.



* See Biographical Notes.

Paul Léautey (FRA), founding President of the IHF.

In 1924, he took the initiative of bringing together a constituent assembly of an International Hockey Federation for which he drew up the statutes. Naturally, he became President of this new body. His death, two years later, put an end to his work and the many promises which it held. Hockey owes him its objectives and its ideal of amateurism.

Frantz Reichel (FRA), President of the IHF from 1926 until his death on 24th March 1932.

Born in 1871.



An active and many talented sportsman, he was French cross-country champion in 1891, and Captain of first French rugby team, a team with which he won the Olympic tournament in 1900. As a boxer he fought the world champion Freank Erne, was also an accomplished fencer, an early pioneer of aviation, and of the automobile. As a journalist, he organized the press services for the Olympic Congress in 1894 and in 1924 he founded and presided over the International Association of Sports Press.

Secretary General of the French Olympic Committee and President of the French Hockey Federation, amongst other elected functions, Frantz Reichel has worked tirelessly for more than forty years in the service of physical and sports education.

Dr. Marcel Bellin du Coteau (FRA), President of the IHF between 1932 and 1936.

President of the French Federation, he entered the IHF bureau in 1932 where he replaced his fellow countryman, Frantz Reichel. In 1934 he was awarded the French sports leader's prize. He died in 1938 following a short illness.

Georg Evers (ALL), President of the IHF from 1936 to 1945.

President of the German Hockey Federation, he represented the IHF at the Olympic Congress in 1930, and was Secretary of the International Commission on the Amateurism Rules (1933).

He died in 1953.

Jonkheer L. J. Quarles van Ufford (HOL) President of the IHF from 1946 to 1966, Honorary President until his death in 1971.

Born in 1891, Secretary General of the "Nederlandsche Hockey en Bandy Bond" (1925-1959). Technical delegate for hockey at the 1928 Olympic Games, member of the IHF bureau from 1928 onwards, an international referee in 1932. He played an essential role in the establishment of relations with the British federations and the International Hockey Board.

René G. Frank (BEL), President of the IHF from 1966 to 1983, a high ranking official in the Belgian Olympic Committee from 1949 to 1967.

Born 22nd February 1898 at Brussels (BEL).

He began to practise the sport of his choice at the age of 18 at the Link University Club of Brussels, and then at a London Club, the "Hornsey". Back home in the Belgian capital, he played for one year with the "Rasante" before joining the "Daring Club" in 1925, to which he remained affiliated to the end of his life.

In 1937, he took on the task of Secretary General and Treasurer of the Belgian Royal Hockey Association. A well to do banker, he decided to retire while still very young so as to be able to devote himself more thoroughly to his sport. He entered the IHF Council in 1946 and became Secretary General in 1950, then President in 1966. Constantly re-elected, he gave up his national functions in 1977, but held the reins of international hockey until his death on 4th September 1983.

The administration of the IHF



The jonkheer L. J. Quarles van Ufford and R. Liégeois.

In 1984, he was posthumously awarded the Olympic Order by the IOC.

Albert Demaurex (SUI), founding member of the IHF in 1924, Secretary General of the IHF between 1929 and 1950, Treasurer from 1958 to 1981, Honorary Vice-President since 1981, international umpire since 1929.

Captain of the Swiss team, he lived in Paris and played in the ranks of the "Racing Club de France". Having already established himself as an outstanding sports leader in Switzerland, he represented his national association at the setting up of the IHF elected to the first council, he became its mainspring for sixty years. In 1976 the IOC awarded him the silver medal of the Olympic Order.

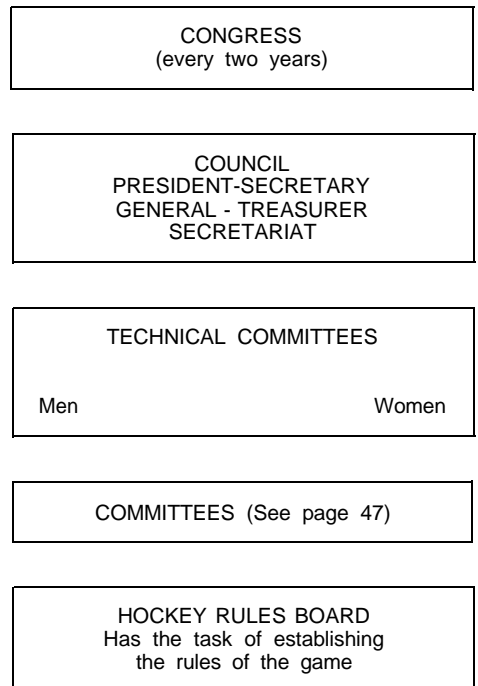
Robert Liégeois (BEL), Interim President of the IHF between 1945 and 1946, an international referee since 1929.

One of the most active founding members of the IHF Council, he held the Vice-Presidency until 1945 and as such took over the Presidency in the interim. For 18 years he headed the first technical committee set up in 1928 to settle matters relating to the game.

He died in 1973.

- **The aims of the IHF** are, mainly,
 - to fix the rules of indoor and outdoor hockey both for national and international matches,
 - to control the application of these rules,
 - to develop hockey,
 - to standardize international rules,
 - to recognize suspensions and disqualifications of clubs, players or officials delivered by the affiliated Federations and to see that these are respected.

• Organization Chart



• Member Federations

To date, the IHF brings together 102 affiliated member national federations of which 41 are mixed (M), 44 for men only (H) and 17 for women (F).

NOC ¹	Year of Affiliation		2
IND	1973		F
INA	1956		H
IRN	1951		M
			<i>1951-1956. Re-admitted in 1973</i>
IRL	1950		H
IRL	1982		F
ISR	1981		H
ITA	1983		M
JAM	1964		H
JAM	1982		F
JPN	1931		M
KEN	1950		H
LBA	1981		H
LUX	1978		H
MAL	1953		H
MAL	1975		F
MAW	1980		H
			<i>Re-admitted in 1980</i>
MLT	1968		H
MAR	1957		H
MEX	1966		M
NGR	1950		M
NGU	1980		H
NZL	1938		H
NZL	1982		F
OMA	1979		H
UGA	1959		M
PAK	1948		M
PAR	1980		M
HOL	1926		M
PER	1981		M
POL	1928		M
			<i>1928-1935. Re-admitted in 1946</i>
PUR	1976		H
POR	1928		M
			<i>1928-1935. Re-admitted in 1950</i>
GDR ³	1952		M
SAM	1981		M
SEY	1978		H
SIN	1948		M
SOL	1982		M
SRI	1948		H
SRI	1982		F
SWE	1951		M
			<i>1951-1959. Re-admitted in 1973</i>
SUI	1924		M
			<i>Foundingmember</i>
TPE	1972		M
TAN	1959		M
TCH	1924		M
			<i>Foundingmember</i>
THA	1965		H
TRI	1964		H
TRI	1982		F
URS	1956		M
			<i>1956-1960. Re-admitted in 1969</i>
URU	1978		M
VEN	1978		H
YUG	1949		M
ZAM	1964		H
ZAM	1982		F
ZIM	1960		H
ZIM	1980		F

The 102 affiliated federations

1. With recognized National Olympic Committee

NOC ¹	Year of Affiliation	2
AFG	1935	H
FRG ³	1928	M
AHO	1962	H
ARG	1948	M
AUS	1938	H
AUS	1981	F
AUT	1924	M
		<i>Foundingmember</i>
BAN	1973	M
BAR	1973	H
BAR	1982	M
BEL	1924	M
		<i>Foundingmember</i>
BER	1966	H
BER	1982	F
BRA	1962	H
CAN	1960	H
CAN	1978	F
CHI	1968	M
CHN	1980	M
CYP	1973	H
KOR	1957	M
CUB	1955	H
		<i>Re-admitted in 1973</i>
DEN	1925	M
EGY	1947	M
UAE	1976	H
ESP	1924	M
		<i>Foundingmember</i>
USA	1930	H
USA	1981	F
FIJ	1960	H
FIJ	1982	F
FIN	1950	H
FRA	1924	M
		<i>Foundingmember</i>
GBR	1947	M
GHA	1952	M
GUY	1965	H
HKG	1950	M
HUN	1924	H
		<i>Foundingmember</i>
IND	1928	H

¹ according to the list in the IOC Directory

² H = Men's Federation - F = Women's Federation - M = Mixed Federation.

³ Germany up until 1952

2. Without recognized NOC

South Africa	1952	M
England	1970	H
England	1982	F
Brunei	1978	H
Scotland	1970	H
Scotland	1982	F
Gibraltar	1970	H
Macao	1975	H
Wales	1968	H
Wales	1982	F

In the course of affiliation or reaffiliation :
Bulgaria, Mauritius, Nepal.

The national federations of the following countries were also affiliated to the IHF during the periods indicated.

Turkey	1926/1931
Palestine	1947/1958
Saar	1951/1957
Burma	1963/1980
Romania	1953/1963
Zanzibar	1960/1967
Nepal	1963/1968
Greece	1965/1970
Somalia	1972/1983
Sudan	1972/1982
Zaire	1973/1978
Bahamas	1975/1980
Bahrain	1980
Tanganika	1959

Growth in the number of affiliated federations

1924: 7	1948: 23	1972: 63
1928: 14	1956: 44	1976: 71
1932: 16	1960: 46	1980: 82
1936: 16	1964: 52	1984: 102

▪ **The ordinary congress**, which meets every two years, is made up of one to three members per affiliated national federation, each federation having the right to two votes held by the head of the delegation and each member having the right to speak. When two autonomous federations in one country are affiliated, one governing women's hockey, the other, men's, each federation has the right to a vote.

Extraordinary congresses may be called either on the decision of the Council or following a request justified by a third of the affiliated federations.

▪ **The Council**, elected by the congress for four years, is made up of a President, Secretary General, Treasurer and seven to ten Vice-Presidents and 25 to 35 members ; however :

- each of the five continents must have at least one Vice-President ;
- two Vice-Presidencies and eight membership posts are reserved for women ;
- the numbers of Vice-Presidents and members are fixed by the Council ;
- half the members of this Council may be re-elected every two years.

▪ Current members of the Council

PT: Etienne F. Glichitch* (FRA) ; *SG:* Juan Angel Calzado de Castro* (ESP) ; *VPTs* M. Hussein Atif (PAK), E. Newbold Black IV (USA), Mark G. Cowlshaw (GBR), Mrs Eileen Hyndman (GBR), Wolfgang Klee (AUT), Mrs Adrienne Lancaster (BEL), Mahmood Raafat (EGY), H.R.H. Sultan Tun Aslan Shah (MAL), Mohammad A. M. Ramaswamy (IND), Pat. G. Ryan (AUS) ; T: Michel de Buren (SUI) ; *Ms:* Willy Arber (SUI), Brian Bremner (NZL), Miss Mercedes Corbacho Monje (ESP), Mrs Jacqueline Coutou (FRA), Alain Danet (FRA), Maurice Fraikin (BEL), Miss Ingeborg Gruener (AUT), Hardial Singh (KEN), Willy Henkel (GDR), Carlos Hernandez (MEX), Leonard S. E. Jones (GBR), Mrs Barbara Kolbenschlag (FRG), Sjoerd Y. Bouma (HOL), Albert Leikin (URS), Robert Lycke (BEL), Finlay MacNab (AUS), Mrs Rosa de Massa (ARG), Peter Porritt (CAN), Vaclav Posik (TCH), Miss Grace Robertson (USA), Jürg Schaefer (FRG), Tadeusz Socholik (POL), Antonio Triglia (ITA), Muneyoshi Ueda (JPN), Mrs Else Van Breda-Vriesman (HOL), Ernst S. Wall (GBR), Ivo Zlatar (YUG).

Administrative Director :
Mrs. Elisabeth Tummers.

▪ **The members of the committees and commissions** are appointed every two years by the Council. At present, there are :

- the men's technical committee ;
- the training commission ;
- the Junior Events committee ;
- the women's technical committee ;
- the press and public relations committee which is sub-divided into three commissions : the public relations commission, the press commission, and the promotion commission.
- the committee for the study of rules of play ;
- the indoor hockey committee ;

- the European Cup and Champion Clubs Committee ;
- the Medical Commission ;
- the Hockey Rules Board.

▪ Continental and regional groupings

The IHF Statutes do not provide for continental or regional groupings. However, the Council may recognize certain of these bodies on a provisional basis.

Five groupings are recognized for Asia, Europe, America, Africa and Oceania.

▪ Special Features of the Statutes

The statutes provide for the administrative organization, voting methods, election procedures, the powers of the internal bodies, formalities involved in the modification of the statutes, the method of calculating statutory subscriptions, the rules on players' nationality, ban on doping, the undertaking to observe the rules of the IOC for participation in the Olympic Games and various regulations in regard to awards and international titles.

▪ The Finance of the IHF

The IHF has four main sources of financing :

- *Annual statutory subscriptions* (from SF 600 for a federation with less than 1,000 members to SF 5,000 for a federation with more than 30,000 members).

- *Participation Fees for international tournaments, competitions and matches* which may be :

fixed fees, varying with the importance of the events ;

variable fees, (percentage of the gate receipts, television rights, etc.). The latter would include the share of TV Rights for the Olympic Games, these competitions being in addition the only ones for which there is no participation fee.

Or in certain cases, a combination of the two.

- *Registration rights for international umpires and various other receipts* from subscriptions to "Hockey Mondial" Magazine, and the advertising it contains, the sale of works relating to hockey, etc.

- *Fees received from the licenses granted by the IHF* to the manufacturers of special hockey equipment, as well as of artificial surfaced fields.

▪ Training and improvement of Technical Officials

The IHF only intervenes in the training of umpires and coaches. As far as judges are concerned, usually chosen from amongst the members of the IHF council and committees, or from the technical officials in the host country, they must attend a technical meeting before the competition at which they will officiate.

a) The training of Umpires

a.1.) International conferences

Reserved for those who are already international umpires, men and women, they bring together on average 35 to 40 participants from around the world and headed by four or five technical delegates named by the IHF. To date, twelve of these conferences have taken place.

- 1961 at Essen (FRG)
- 1962 at Paris (FRA)
- 1965 at London (GBR)
- 1967 at Vienna (AUT)
- 1968 at Eindhoven (Hot)
- 1970 at Rome (ITA)
- 1972 at Santander (ESP)
- 1974 at London (GBR)
- 1978 at Cologne (FRG)
- 1981 at Dublin (IRL)
- 1981 at Cologne (FRG) (women only)
- 1982 at Cologne (FRG).

The next conference will take place in 1985 at Cologne.

a.2) Regional or national training courses

Numerous training courses have been organized either at regional level (involved several countries in the same zone) or at national level and, in the latter case, sometimes with the collaboration of Olympic Solidarity.

a.3) Categories of Umpire (men and women)

- International Umpires

Only affiliated national federations may put forward their umpires as candidates. Before such an application may be made, the umpire must have refereed three international matches between representative national

teams and in category Men A, Military A¹ and Juniors¹ for men : Ladies A, Juniors¹ for ladies.

These matches must have been refereed over the course of five years preceding the application and at least two of the three as a neutral umpire. Several matches against the same two countries only count as one match.

The nominations are made by the technical committee (men or women as applicable) and the absence of an unfavourable report from one of the two countries refereed.

– International Umpires in Category I

Only the President, the Secretary General and the members of the technical committee have the power to put forward candidates to this grade. Before a candidature may be proposed, an international umpire must :

- have refereed at least four Senior A international matches (men or women according to the case), in addition to those already required for nomination as an international umpire ;
- have refereed during at least one international tournament under the control of a technical delegate and have obtained a minimum average mark of 2.25 out of 3.00 ;
- been active at international level,
- be aged under 50 years (40 for women). Promotions are decided by the technical committee concerned.

–Lists for “Olympic Games and World Cups”

These lists are kept up to date by the technical committees (men and women) and on them appear the best umpires in category I at any given time. The umpires for major events may only be chosen from amongst those appearing on the list in question. These lists are revised at each meeting (twice a year). They cover about 35 male and 30 female umpires.

b) The training of coaches

b.1.) International training courses

These are at two levels : preliminary and final. The cycle covers two years, in principle : a varying number of preliminary courses, which

qualify participants for the final course. All courses are conducted by trainers standardized by the IHF.

The following international training courses have been registered :

1976	(prelim)	Mexico	(MEX)
1977	(prelim)	Rome	(ITA)
1977	(prelim)	Mexico	(MEX)
1978	(final)	Barcelona	(ESP)
1979	(prelim)	Barcelona	(ESP)
1980	(prelim)	Nairobi	(KEN)
1980	(prelim)	Mexico	(MEX)
1981	(final)	Amsterdam	(HOL)
1982	(prelim)	Kuala Lumpur	(MAL)
1982	(prelim)	Qingdao	(CHN)
1982	(prelim)	Gand	(BEL)
1982	(prelim)	Melbourne	(AUS)
1983	(prelim)	Caracas	(VEN)
1983	(final)	Karachi	(PAK)
1984	(prelim)	Nairobi	(KEN)

The next preliminary training courses have already been planned for Hong Kong and Zimbabwe.

b.2.) Regional and national training courses

These are numerous but of varying importance and for the most part organized by a national federation for its own nationals ; more rarely under the heading of a developing geographical zone.

b.3.) Coaching Categories

The IHF confers the following two grades :

IHF coach (the highest level : held by 8 persons in 1984).

1968 - Ernest Willig (FRG), 1971 - Horst Wein (FRG), 1977 - Frank Van Rooj (HOL), 1984 - David Vinson (GBR), John Cadman (GBR), Richard Aggiss (AUS), Brian Maunsel (NZL) and Ric Purser (AUS).

IHF trainer (held by 7 persons in 1984).

Cees Tania (HOL), 1978 - John Mac Bryde (CAN), 1981 - Ian Steepe (IRL), 1981 - Juan Antonio Prat (ESP), 1981 - Bert Bunnink (HOL), 1984 - Trevor Clarke (ANG), 1984 - Mike Graig (AUS), 1984.

These grades are conferred at the end of a final training course. The participants who do not achieve a grade, or those who, at the end of a preliminary training course do not graduate to the final stage, receive diplomas and participation certificates.

¹These matches must be played within the framework of a tournament supervised by a technical delegate.



The referee E. Glichitch (on the right) exchanges ideas with Gillet and Sait after a match, which has become a tradition between referees and journalists.

c) The contribution made by Olympic Solidarity

Numerous training courses for referees or trainers have already benefited by the aid of Olympic Solidarity, mainly at regional level, or for the preliminary courses.

However, although this aid is very much appreciated as far as finance is concerned, the IHF often becomes aware of it too late to be able to match the necessary experts to the level of the event.

Co-ordination between Olympic Solidarity, the National Olympic Committees concerned, the national federations and the IHF could be considerably improved. From the point of view of the IHF, it is essential that the choice of experts lies with that body, so that it can ensure that his or her level of experience is the right one for the course concerned. This is all the more important since the success and efficacy of the course depends to a great extent on the care with which it is prepared by the technical personnel by whom it is conducted.

The IHF therefore hopes to be kept informed more regularly and above all more rapidly of the plans of Olympic Solidarity. The role which this assistance could play in the development of hockey, for example in Africa or Oceania, is too important not to make full use of all available opportunities to obtain the best results.

▪ Number of Hockey players

The registration of hockey players by country is not easy to follow with exactitude as many countries do not have a licensing system, and also because when this information is requested by the Treasurer it is only required for national federations with fewer than 30,000 players.

From the estimates made from time to time it is possible to establish that there are about eight million active hockey players in the world.

▪ Awards made by the IHF

Collective Awards

The Pablo Negre Trophy named after a leader of the IHF who died in 1972, has been awarded each year since 1974 by the Council to the national federation which, through its activities, its initiative, its sportsmanship, its adherence to the rules of amateurism, has best served the cause of hockey and contributed to its growth.

The recipients were, in turn :

1974: CAN; 1975: MAL; 1976: MEX; 1977: ESP; 1978: ARG; 1979: FRA; 1980: PAK; 1981: AUS; 1982: MAL; 1983: EGY.

From 1928 to 1973, the Council awarded the **Léautey Cup** every year. This Cup was named after the founder of the IHF and was awarded to the national federation having obtained the best results at international level in the preceding year of which had, through its initiative, its activity, its behaviour and its progress had shown itself to be the most deserving team in the sport of hockey, whose cause it had honoured.

This trophy was received by :

1928: HOL; 1929: BEL; 1930: ESP; 1931: ALL; 1932: SUI; 1933: IND; 1934: HOL (ladies) ; 1935: BEL; 1936: AFG; 1937: FRA; 1938 : HOL; 1939-1946 : not awarded ; 1947: BEL; 1948: GBR; 1949: HOL; 1950: ESP; 1951 : PAK; 1952: FIN; 1953: IFWHA;

1954: BEL; 1955: AUT; 1956: AUS; 1957: SAF; 1958: DEN; 1959: FRG; 1960: ITA; 1961: ESP; 1962: IND; 1963: FRA; 1964: JPN; 1965: CAN; 1966: EGY; 1967: POL; 1968: MEX; 1969: PAK; 1970: BEL; 1971 : ESP; 1972 : FRG ; 1973 : HOL.

The Fair Play Cups are awarded at the end of major IHF competitions to the team regarded as most praiseworthy for its sporting behaviour. The winners were as follows :

Year	Event ¹	Places	Winners
68	OG	Mexico	BEL and HOL ex aequo
72	OG	Munich	BEL
75	WC	Kuala Lumpur	GHA
76	OG	Montreal	CAN
78	WC	Buenos Aires	CAN
80	OG	Moscow	ESP
81	WC-W	Buenos Aires	CAN
82	WC	Bombay	NZL
82	WC-J	Kuala Lumpur	CAN
82	WC-W	Kuala Lumpur	CAN
84	OG	Los Angeles	NZL
84	OG-W	Los Angeles	CAN

¹ OG = Olympic Games
WC = World Cup
WC-W = World Cup Women
WC-J = World Cup Junior
IC = Intercontinental Cup

1971- 9. Paul Reinberg (FRG).
1975 - 10. Hadji Aboul Rasak Bin Hussein (MAL).
1979 - 11. Sir Geoffrey J. Yeend (AUS).
- 12. Air Marshall Nur Khan (PAK).
1981 - 13. Albert Demaurex* (SUI), Honorary VPT.
1982 14. H.R.H. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah (MAL).

IHF Order of Merit

The Order of Merit medal, created in 1971, has to date been awarded to sixteen people.

1971- 1. Leslie Howard Norton (NZL).
1974 - 2. Albert Demaurex* (SUI).
- 3. Miss Eska de Josselin de Jong (HOL).
- 4. Mark G. Cowlishaw (ANG).
- 5. Kenneth H. Ingeldew (GAL).
1976 - 6. Rodolpho Westendarp (CHI).
1977 - 7. Harry V. Warren (CAN).
1979 - 8. Wolfgang Klee (AUT).
- 9. Havilah Down (NZL).
- 10. Mrs Adrienne Lancaster (BEL).
- 11. Mrs Louise Moreau (FRA).
- 12. Hector Cormie (AUS).
1980 - 13. Stewart M. Macldowie (ANG).
1982 - 14. Ashwini Kumar (IND).
- 15. Arnaldo O. de Sales (HKG).
- 16. Mahmood Raafat (EGY).

List of persons having received the IHF Diploma of Merit

1982 - 1. Mrs Barbara Kolbensschlag (FRG).
- 2. Arthur Weir (AUS).
- 3. Mrs G. C. A. van der Poel-Doyer (HOL).
1983 - 4. Albert Leikin (URS).

Individual awards :

The title "Honorary member of the IHF"

This title may be conferred by the Council on those who have rendered signal service to the IHF or to the cause of hockey. To date it has been conferred on fourteen persons.

1961 - 1. Jhr. W. C. Hooft Graafland (HOL).
1963- 2. Jehan Daubresse (FRA).
1964- 3. Joaquin de Aguilera (ESP).
- 4. Miss Eska de Josselin de Jong (HOL).
1966 - 5. Henning Holst (DEN) Honorary Pt.
- 6. Jhr. L. J. Quarles Van Ufford* (HOL).
1970 - 7. Juan Manuel Sainz de los Terreros (ESP).
- 8. Giovanni Brinchi-Giusti (ITA).

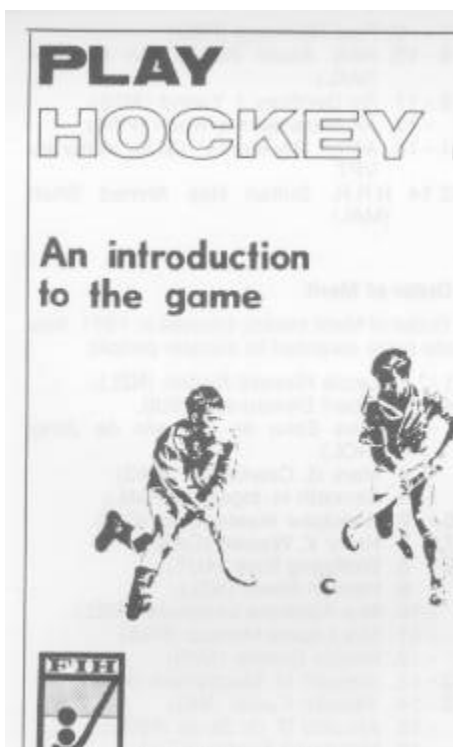
The Press and Public Relations Committee's Medal of Honour

This distinction has been conferred on three people to date.

1982 - 1. Piet J. Duinker (HOL).
- 2. Kenneth Howells (Wales).
- 3. Leonard S. E. Jones (GBR).

Principal Publications of the IHF

"*Hockey Mondial*", and IHF publication in French and English, set up in January 1954 on the initiative of the then Secretary General, René G. Frank, under the name of the « FIH - bulletin officiel - official bulletin ».



"Play Hockey ! An introduction to the Game" an introductory brochure.

"Guidebook for competition organisers" (F and E).

"Guidebook for technical delegates" (F and E).

Amongst the works recommended by the IHF are:

In French : Hockey sur gazon (C. Windall, P. Forney), Amphora, Paris (1968).

In English: Indoor Hockey (F. Cadman/W. van Heumen), Pelham Books Ltd., London (1978).

The Science of Hockey (Horst Wein), 2nd edition, Pelham Books Ltd., London (1979).

The Advanced Science of Hockey (Horst Wein), Pelham Books Ltd., London (1981).

See and Learn Hockey (Horst Wein), (English, German, French, Spanish). Ligue suisse de

hockey (1978), Kaspar Koop-Strasse 96, 6030 Ebikon.

Hockey for Men and Women (Terry Podesta) (1978).

Hockey Association Manual (The Hockey Association, London), 70, Brompton Road, London SW3 1HB.

Esanda's World Hockey (Mark Tronson), 3 Shelley Road, Wallacia 2750, Australia.

In German: Hockey training technik taktik (Budinger/Hilleman/Strödter) Rororo Schabuch 7035 (1979).

Hockey lernen und lehren (Horst Wein). 2. Verbesserte und erweitere Auflage.

In Dutch: Hockey (M. Koops) Hockey for schools and sports (1979).

Jeugd op de weg naar de top (W. Van Heumen/Leenaerts) K.N.H.B. - Amsterdam (1980) Postbus 455 - 1180 Al Amstelveen.

In Spanish : Iniciación al hockey (Horst Wein) R.F.E.H. - Madrid, Calle Goya 20 (1980).

• IHF Films

FRG : "Hockey by Hugo Budinger" (1976) 8 mm super, in colour, and on cassette.

Germany/Pakistan - Final OG 1972, 16 mm, black and white.

GBR : "Olympic Games 1982" 8 mm, in colour, "World Cup 1973 Amsterdam", 8 mm, in colour.

BEL : "Initiation au hockey" (1964), 16 mm, in colour. French sound track.

CAN : "The Game of Hockey 1" (1976). "The Game of Hockey 2", 16 mm, in colour. English version.

ESP : "Hockey for Women" (1975), 8 mm, in colour. "Olympic Games 1976", 8 mm, in colour.

FRA : "Crosses indiennes" (1976), 16 mm, in colour.

HOL : "The way to better hockey" (1973), 16 mm, in colour.

URS : "Women's Hockey tournament Moscow" (1977), 16 mm, black and white.

"Hockey-Hockey-Hockey" (1978), 35 mm, in colour.

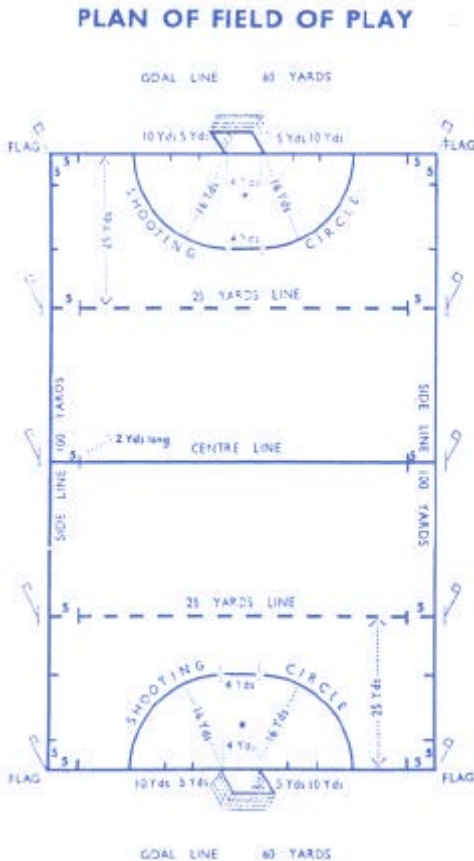
Video cassette recordings of international matches are also available. All enquiries to the IHF Secretariat.

The Competitions

Technical Aspects of Hockey ¹

A. Basic principals

- On a field measuring 91.40 x 55 m, two teams of eleven players each seek to send a ball of a circumference of about 22.5 cm, weighing about 160 grams, into the opposite goal, which measures 3.66 x 2.14 m ;



Blocking a penalty shot.

- this ball may only be hit with the flat side of a stick (of which the other side is rounded). Only the goalkeeper may use his body and his hands to stop the ball and his stick or his feet to play it.
- Body contacts (charging or pushing) are forbidden.

The front of the goal-posts must be touching the outer edge of the goal-line. The circle lines and the goal-lines must be 3 in. wide.

A white spot of not more than 6 in. in diameter shall be marked 7 yards in front of the centre of each goal. All short indication marks must be inside the field only and shall be 12 in. in length.

- Obstructions are also forbidden. The player in possession of the ball must allow his opponent the possibility of taking it over, that is to say, he must not interpose his body or his stick between the ball and his opponent.

B. Main rules

- The regulation time for a match is two 35 minute halves.
- Each team may replace two players of its choice (unless a player has been suspended).
- A goal can only be scored if the ball is played by a striker within a semi-circle of 14.63 m marked in front of each goal.
- Offside only exists in the opponent's half of the field and is estimated in relation to the last two defenders.
- Any form of brutal or dangerous play is forbidden.
- The strategies of play are mainly based on speed of execution, skill, agility, footwork and placing.
- Two umpires control the game and, apart from allowing the advantage, apply appropriate sanctions to the fouls committed. These sanctions are, in order of importance, a penalty stroke, a penalty corner, or a free shot.
- Players may, in addition, receive a warning (green card), temporary suspension (yellow card), and final suspension (red card).
- Balls off field are put back into play by a player from the spot where they crossed the field lines.

C. Main competition rules

Where there are up to seven participating teams, tournaments are played with a single pool and a points system (2 pts for a win, 0 pt for a defeat, 1 pt to each team in the case of a goalless draw). If two or more teams have the same number of points at the end of a competition, the team having the best positive score difference, or the least poor negative score difference where there is no positive difference, is classed ahead. If the difference in score is the same, it is the team having attempted the highest number of goals which is classed ahead. In persistent cases of equality at this level, the teams concerned play off in a series of penalty shots.

- Where there are more than eight teams, the competitions are played in two pools. In each pool, each team meets all the others

as in the case of the single pool and the classification by points is established as indicated above.

In the final phase teams from the A and B pools play each other as follows :

1st A v 2nd B (match I)
 2nd A v 1st B (match II)
 3rd A v 4th B (match III)
 3rd B v 4th A (match IV) and so on...

Then the final placings are determined by the results of the following matches :

Winner match I v Winner match II (1st and 2nd place).

Loser match I v Loser match II (3rd and 4th place).

Winner match III v Winner match IV (5th and 6th place), and so on.

In the final phase, matches ending in a goalless draw are played on for two further periods of fifteen minutes each. If, following this extra time, the score is still nil, the teams concerned play off against each other in a series of penalties.

- In competitions played with two pools, the maximum number of teams taking part is limited to twelve.
- Each team may play a maximum of sixteen players in each match.
- Exceptions apart, a team must not play two matches at less than twenty-four hours' interval.
- Competitions, whether official or not, are always controlled by one (or two technical delegates) nominated by the IHF, assisted by judges, with a number of umpires according to the number of teams present and amongst whom there must always be a certain proportion of neutrals, that is, umpires whose countries are not taking part in the event.

¹ Article written by the IHF.

Hockey at the Olympic Games

▪ Inclusion on the Programme

Olympic tournaments in Men's hockey were organized in 1908 and 1920 at London and Antwerp, before the setting up of the IHF. Since 1928, for the men's tournament, and 1980, for the women's, hockey has traditionally appeared on the Programme for the Games.



Chand, the magician, in 1936, during a match France - India.

▪ List of Winners in the Men's section

1908	1. GBR ¹	2. IRL	3. Scotland and Wales
1920	1. GBR ¹	2. DEN	3. BEL
1928	1. IND	2. HOL	3. ALL
1932	1. IND	2. JPN	3. USA
1936	1. IND	2. ALL	3. HOL
1948	1. IND	2. GBR	3. HOL
1952	1. IND	2. HOL	3. GBR
1956	1. IND	2. PAK	3. ALL
1960	1. PAK	2. IND	3. ESP
1964	1. IND	2. PAK	3. AUS
1968	1. PAK	2. AUS	3. IND
1972	1. FRG	2. PAK	3. IND
1976	1. NZL	2. AUS	3. PAK
1980	1. IND	2. ESP	3. URS
1984	1. PAK	2. FRG	3. GBR

¹ England

Members of the winning men's teams

1936 - Berlin: 1, IND.



1908 - England

L. C. Baillon
Eric H. Green
Gerald Logan
Alan H. Noble
Edgar Page
Reginald G. Pridmore
Percy M. Rees
John Y. Robinson
Harry Scott Freeman
Stanley Shoveller
H. I. Wood

1920 - England

Charles Atkin
John Bennett
Harold Cassels
Colin H. Campbell
Harold D. R. Cooke
Eric Crockford
Rex W. Crummack
Harry Haslam

Arthur Leighton
Charles Marcom
John C. W. McBryan
Georges F. McGrath
Stanley Shoveller
William Smith
Cyril Wilkinson

1928 - India

Richard James Allen
Leslie Charles Hammond
Michael E. Rocque
Sayed M. Yusuf
Broome Eric Pinniger
Rex A. Norris
Ernest John Cullen
Frederic S. Seaman
Chand Dhyan
George E. Marthins
Maurice A. Gateley
Jaipal Singh
Shaukat Ali
Khan Feroze

1932 - India

Arthur Charles Hind
Carlyle Carrol Tapsell
Leslie Charles Hammond
Masud Minhas
Broome Eric Pinniger
Lal Shah Bokhari
Richard John Carr
Gurmit Singh
Chand Dhyan
Roop Singh
Sayed Mohamed Jaffar

1936 - India

Richard James Allen
Carlyle Carrol Tapsell
Mohomed Hussain
Baboo Narsoo Nimal
Ernest John Cullen
Joseph Galibardy
Shabban Shahad Ud Din
Dara Singh
Chand Dhyan
Roop Singh
Sayed Mohamed Jaffar
Cyril James Michie
Fernandes Paul Peter
Joseph Phillip
Garewal Gurcharan Singh
Ahsan Mohomed Khan
Ahmed Sher Khan
Lionel C. Emmett
Mirza Nasir Un Din Masood

1948 - India

Leo Pinto
Trilochan Singh
Gentle Randhir Singh
Keshava Datt
Amir Kumar
Maxie Vaz
Kishan Lal
Kunwar Digvijai Singh
Grahanandan Singh
Patrick Jansen
Lawrie Fernandes
Ranganandhan Francis
Akhtar Hussain
Leslie Walter Claudius
Jaswant Raiput
Reginald Rodrigues
Latifur Behman
Balbir Singh
Walter D'Souza
Gerry Glacken

1952 - India

Ranganandhan Francis
Dharam Singh
Gentle Randhir Singh
Leslie Walter Claudius
Keshava Datt
Govind Perumal
Ragbhir Lal
Kunwar Digvijai Singh
Balbir Singh
Udham Singh
Muniswamy Rajgopal
Chinadorai Deshmutu
Meldric St. Clair Daluz
Grahanandan Singh

1956 - India

Shankar Laxman
Bakshish Singh
Gentle Randhir Singh
Leslie Walter Claudius
Amir Kumar
Govind Perumal
Ragbhir Lal
Gurdev Singh
Balbir Singh
Udham Singh
Ragbhir Singh Bhola
Charles Stephen
Ranganandhan Francis
Balkishan Singh
Amit Bakshi Singh
Kaushik Haripal
Hardyal Singh



Abdul Rashid (PAK).

1960 - Pakistan

Abdul Rashid
Bashir Ahmad
Manzur Hussain Atif
Ghulam Rasul
Anwar Ahmad Khan
Habib Ali Kidi
Noor Alam
Abdul Hamid
Abdul Waheed
Nasir Ahmad
Mutih Ullah
Mushtaq Ahmad
Munir Ahmad Dar
Kurshid Aslam



1976: The only goal of the final resulting in the New Zealand victory over Australia.



1972 : Berthold Beitz, IOC member, presents the awards to the German players.

1972 - Germany (FR)

Wofgang Baumgart
 Horst Drose
 Dieter Freise
 Werner Kaessmann
 Carsten Keller
 Detlev Kittstein
 Ulrich Klaes
 Peter Kraus
 Michael Krause
 Michael Peter
 Wolfgang Rott
 Fritz Schmidt
 Rainer Seifert
 Wolfgang Strödter
 Eckart Suhl
 Eduard Thelen
 Peter Trump
 Uli Vos

1964 - India

Shankar Laxman
 Prithipal Sing h
 Dharam Singh
 Mohinder Lal
 Charanjit Singh
 Gurbux Singh
 Joginder Singh
 John V. Peter
 Harbinder Singh
 Kaushik Haripal
 Darshan Singh
 Jagjit Singh
 Banc Patil
 Udham Singh
 Ali Sayeed

1968 - Pakistan

Hussain Zakir
 Dar Tanvir Ahmad
 Aziz Tariq
 Anwar Saeed
 Ahmed Riaz
 Akntar Bulrez
 Ussain Khalid Mahmood
 Ashfaq Mohammad
 Rashid Abdul
 Malik Mohammad Asad
 Butt Jahangir Ahmad
 Riaz ud Din
 Niazi Tariq

1976 - New Zealand

Paul Ackerley
 Jepp Archibald
 Thur Borren
 Alan Chesney
 John Christensen
 Greg Daynan
 Tony Ineson
 Alan McInture
 Neil McLead
 Barry Mailster
 Selwyn Mailster
 Trevor Manning
 Arthur Parkin
 Mohan Patel
 Ramesh Patel
 Les Wilson

1980 - India

Schofield Allan
Chettri Bir Bhadur
Dung Dung Sylvanus
Rajinder Singh
Deavinder Singh
Gurmail Singh
Ravinder Pal Singh
Baskaran Vasudevan
Somaya Maneypanda
Maharaj Krishon Kaushik
Charanjit Kumar
Mervyn Fernandis
Amarjit Rana Singh
Shadid Mohamed
Zafar Iqbal
Surinder Singh



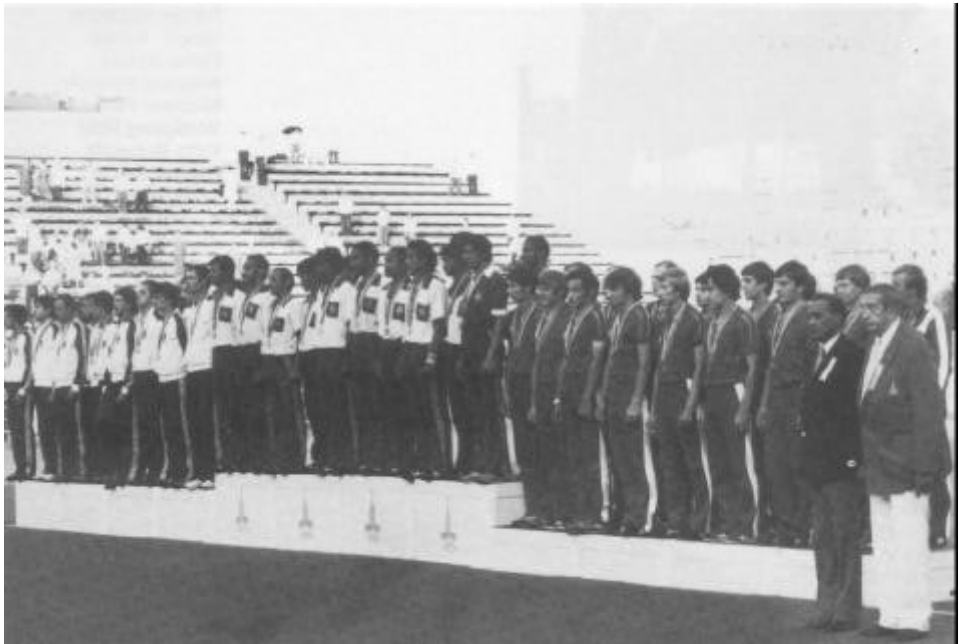
1984 : The Pakistani players on the podium.

1984 - Pakistan

G. Moinuddin
Qasim Zia
Nasir Ali
A. Rashid
Ayaz Mehmood
Naeem Akhtar

Kaleemullah
Manzoor Hussain
Hasan Sardar
Hanir Khan
Khlid Hameed

Shahid Ali Khan
Tauqeer Dar
Ishtiaq Ahmed
Salleem Sherwani
Mushtaq Ahmad



Ashwini Kumar, IOC member and Vice-President of the FIH for a long period of time, accompanied by President Frank, has just distributed the awards for the 1980 tournament : 1. IND (centre), 2. ESP (on the left), 3. URS (on the right).

Members of the winning women's teams

1980 1. ZIM 2. TCH 3. URS
1984 1. HOL 2. FRG 3. USA



1980 : The players from Zimbabwe.

1980 - Zimbabwe

Sarah English
Ann Mary Gwynne Grant
Brenda Joan Phillips
Patricia Jean McKillop
Sonia Robertson
Patricia Joan Davies
Maureen Jean George
Linda Margaret Watson
Susan Huggett
Gillian Margaret Cowley
Elisabeth Muriel Chase
Sandra Chick
Helen Volk
Christine Prinsloo
Arlene Nadine Boxhall
Anthea Doreen Stewart



1984 - Elisabeth Stevens (HOL).

1984 - Holland

Bernadette De Beus
Alette Pos
Margriet Zegers
Laurien Willemse
Marjolein Eysvogel
Josephine Boekhorst
Carina Benninga
Alexandra Le Poole
Francisca Hillen
Marieke Van Doorn
Sophie Von Weiler
Aletta Van Manen
Irene Hendriks
Elisabeth Sevens
Martine Ohr
Anneloes Nieuwenhuizen

Hockey at the Olympic Games Participation by NOC from 1908 to 1984¹

NOC	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amster- dam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow	1984 Los Angeles
FRG	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	–	15	11	14	12	18	18	16	–	32 (16)
ARG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	18	18	16	–	–
AUS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	14	14	18	16	–	32 (16)
AUT	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	12	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 (16)	–
BEL	–	–	13	–	18	–	17	13	11	13	17	16	16	18	16	–	–
BUL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
CAN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	16	–	32 (16)
CUB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
DEN	–	–	12	–	13	–	17	14	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
ESP	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	14	–	–	14	14	17	18	16	16	16
USA	–	–	–	–	–	17	14	16	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	32 (16)
FIN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FRA	11	–	11	–	15	–	18	14	13	–	16	–	18	18	–	–	–
GBR	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	12	13	14	15	18	17	18	–	–	16
HKG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
HUN	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IND	–	–	–	–	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	16	16	32 (16)	16

¹ The figures in brackets represent the number of women participants included in the first figure.

² Germany until 1936: 1908=11, 1912=–, 1920=–, 1924=–, 1928=19, 1932=–, 1936=22.

Participation by NOC from 1908 to 1984¹ (Continuation)

NOC	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amster- dam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich	1976 Montreal	1980 Moscow	1984 Los Angeles
ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
JPN	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-	15	18	17	-	-	-	-
KEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	15	15	18	-	-	16
MAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	14	17	18	16	-	16
MEX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	-	-	-
NZL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	14	16	16	14	-	32 (16)
UGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
PAK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	14	14	16	16	18	16	-	16
HOL	-	-	-	-	11	-	12	12	11	-	16	18	17	18	16	-	32 (12)
POL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	18	-	36 (18)	-
GDR	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	x ²	-	-	-	-	18	17	-	-	-	-
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUI	-	-	-	-	16	-	13	16	15	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
TCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 (18)	-
URS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 (18)	-
ZIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16 (16)	-

¹ The figures in brackets represent the number of women participants included in the first figure.

² Germany until 1936: 1908= 11, 1912= -, 1920= -, 1924= -, 1928= 19, 1932= -, 1936= 22.

The H-IF World Cup

I. Men's event (senior)

- 1971 Barcelona (ESP), 10 teams :
1. PAK, 2. ESP, 3. IND, 4. KEN, 5. FRG,
6. HOL, 7. FRA, 8. AUS, 9. JPN,
10. ARG.



- 1973 Amsterdam (HOL), 12 teams :
1. HOL, 2. IND, 3. FRG, 4. PAK, 5. ESP,
6. England, 7. NZL, 8. BEL, 9. ARG,
10. JPN, 11. MAL, 12. KEN.
- 1975 Kuala Lumpur (MAL), 12 teams :
1. IND, 2. PAK, 3. FRG, 4. MAL, 5. AUS,
6. England, 7. NZL, 8. ESP, 9. HOL,
10. POL, 11. ARG, 12. GHA.
- 1978 Buenos Aires (ARG), 14 teams :
1. PAK, 2. HOL, 3. AUS, 4. FRG, 5. ESP,
6. IND, 7. England, 8. ARG, 9. POL,
10. MAL, 11. CAN, 12. IRL, 13. ITA,
14. BEL.
- 1982 Bombay (IND), 12 teams :
1. PAK, 2. FRG, 3. AUS, 4. HOL, 5. IND,
6. URS, 7. NZL, 8. POL, 9. England,
10. MAL, 11. ESP, 12. ARG
- 1986 London (GBR).

II. Men's event (junior)

- 1979 Versailles (FRA), 12 teams :
1. PAK, 2. FRG, 3. HOL, 4. MAL, 5. IND,
6. ARG, 7. FRA, 8. IRL, 9. ESP, 10. GHA,
11. SIN, 12. CHI.

- 1982 Kuala Lumpur (MAL), 11 teams :
1. FRG, 2. AUS, 3. PAK, 4. MAL, 5. IND,
6. HOL, 7. ESP, 8. CAN, 9. KEN,
10. NZL, 11. SIN. -

- 1985 Vancouver (CAN).

III. Women's event (senior)

- 1974 Mandelieu (FRA), 10 teams :
1. HOL, 2. ARG, 3. FRG, 4. IND, 5. BEL,
6. ESP, 7. FRA, 8. AUT, 9. SUI, 10. MEX.
- 1976 Berlin (FRG), 11 teams :
1. FRG, 2. ARG, 3. HOL, 4. BEL, 5. ESP,
6. FRA, 7. MEX, 8. SUI, 9. AUT, 10. ITA,
11. NGR.
- 1978 Madrid (ESP), 10 teams :
1. HOL, 2. FRG, 3. BEL, 4. ARG, 5. CAN,
6. JPN, 7. IND, 8. ESP, 9. TCH, 10. NGR.
- 1981 Buenos Aires (ARG), 12 teams :
1. FRG, 2. HOL, 3. URS, 4. AUS,
5. CAN, 6. ARG, 7. JPN, 8. BEL, 9. FRA,
10. ESP, 11. MEX, 12. AUT.
- 1983 Kuala Lumpur (MAL), 12 teams :
1. HOL, 2. CAN, 3. AUS, 4. FRG,
5. England, 6. USA, 7. NZL, 8. Scotland,
9. ARG, 10. URS, 11 ; IND, 12. Wales.
- 1986 Vancouver (CAN).

IV. The setting up of a Women's Junior World Cup is under study

• The "Champions' Trophy"

This is an event for men only, which brings together the best teams in the world (six since 1980).

- 1978 Lahore (PAK) :
1. PAK, 2. AUS, 3. GBR, 4. NZL, 5. ESP.
- 1980 Karachi (PAK) :
1. PAK, 2. FRG, 3. AUS, 4. HOL, 5. IND,
6. ESP, 7. GBR.
- 1981 Karachi (PAK) :
1. HOL, 2. AUS, 3. FRG, 4. PAK,
5. ESP, 6. England.
- 1982 Amsterdam (HOL) :
1. HOL, 2. AUS, 3. IND, 4. PAK, 5. FRG,
6. URS.
- 1983 Karachi (PAK) :
1. AUS, 2. PAK, 3. FRG, 4. IND, 5. HOL,
6. NZL.
- 1984 Karachi (PAK).

• The "International Cups"

These are in fact "B" group World Cups which serve as qualifying heats for the first, for men as well as for women (only senior).



1979 - Versailles : Accompanied by Alain Danet, President of the French Federation, E. Glichicht, at the time Secretary General of the FIH, presents the first World Cup to the captain of the Pakistani junior team.

1. Men's events

1977 Rome (ITA), 12 teams :

1. POL, 2. IRL, 3. BEL, 4. URS, 5. CAN,
6. ITA, 7. FRA, 8. JPN, 9. KEN, 10. GHA,
11. NGR, 12. MEX.

1981 Kuala Lumpur (MAL), 12 teams :

1. URS, 2. MAL, 3. NZL, 4. IRL, 5. BEL,
6. Wales, 7. JPN, 8. FRA, 9. CAN,
10. SIN, 11. ZIM, 12. ITA.

1985 Barcelona (ESP), 12 teams.

2. Women's event

1982 Kuala Lumpur (MAL), 11 teams :

1. IRL, 2. ESP, 3. MAL, 4. BEL, 5. JPN,
6. ZIM, 7. KOR, 8. SIN, 9. AUT, 10. FRA,
11. HKG.

1985 Buenos Aires (ARG), 12 teams.

- Senior European Cup for women since 1984¹
- Junior European Cup for women since 1977¹
- European Cup of men's champion clubs¹
- European Cup of women's champion clubs¹
- Asian Games : men's tournament since 1958 and women's tournament since 1982
- Senior Asian Cup for men since 1982
- Senior Asian Cup for women from 1985
- Junior Asian Cup for men since 1977
- Panamerican Games : men's tournament since 1967 and from 1987 for women
- Junior American Cup for men since 1978
- Senior African Cup for men since 1974
- Junior African Cup for men since 1978.

▪ Other International events

Other officials continental competitions can be mentioned

- Senior European Cup for men since 1970
- Junior European Cup for men since 1976¹

¹Similar events in indoor hockey are also scheduled.

Finally, a great many events are organized each year, both for men and for women, senior and junior, official or friendly, on the five continents.

Indoor Hockey, which is played mostly in Europe, also enjoys great popularity, although it is limited to the months of December and February.

Next international competitions

Events	¹	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Olymp. Games (M) (W)	4	Los Angeles (USA)	–	–	–	Seoul (KOR)
World C. ² (M)	4	–	–	London (GBR)	–	–
World C. ² (W)	4	–	–	Vancouver (CAN)	–	–
World C. ² (J)	4	–	Vancouver (CAN)	–	–	to be allocated
Champions Trophy (M)	1	Karachi (PAK)	to be allocated (AUS)?	to be allocated (PAK)?	HOL	to be allocated
Intercontinental C. (M)	4	–	Barcelona (ESP)	–	–	–
Intercontinental C. (W)	4	–	Buenos Aires (ARG)	–	–	–

¹ Period between events : 1. every year ; 2. every two years, etc.

² C = Cup. M = Men. W = Women.

Part IV

Olympic Awards Obtained

Personalities of the FIH holding the Olympic Order :

Silver

1976 Albert Demaurex* (SUI).

1984 René Frank* (BEL) pictured in the adjacent photo are some of the personalities playing for Darling HC during the 1925-1926 season. Kneeling, second from the left, on the first row is the person who achieved such merit in international sport.

· See biographical notes.

