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Equestrian Sports and Olympism



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Foreword



With the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896 it became apparent that each of the Olympic sports needed to have common international rules. In order to meet this need the national governing bodies of each of the sports formed themselves into International Federations. Unlike some of the sports there had been quite a lot of international equestrian competition before the revival of the Olympic Games. It had then been the custom to use the rules of the host country. This custom was retained until the FEI was formed in 1921.

The Olympic Games, and the development of modern systems of transport, provided a great encouragement for all sports, and particularly for international competition. The FEI has adapted to meet the needs created by the growing variety of competitions and the increase in participation. Having started with ten National Federations and three Olympic disciplines, it now has eighty-five National Federations as members, seven disciplines, including four non-Olympic disciplines and a whole series of championships and competitions for each of the disciplines. In addition, there are special provisions for Pony Riders, Juniors, and Young Riders in addition to Seniors.

The rapid growth has itself caused considerable constitutional and administrative problems for the FEI, and the process of adjustment to changing circumstances is bound to continue in the future.

There may be speculation about the future of the Olympic Games and about the different categories of championships but it is quite certain that sportsmen of all kinds will always want to compete against each other and are prepared to go anywhere to do so. It is the responsibility of the International Federations to make this possible.

*H.R.H. Prince Philip
Honorary President of the FEI*

Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI)

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H.R.H. The Princess Royal, GCVO, President of the FEI.

Part I

History of International Equestrian Sport

The origin of the partnership between man and horse goes back to pre-history. There is evidence of this partnership in the art and literature of ancient China, Egypt, Persia and Greece. Xenophon wrote "The Art of Riding" 2,000 years ago.

The horse played its part in peace and in war. It was used for practical purposes in agriculture, hunting and transport, and it was used for recreation and sport. Most of the sports were purely local and depended on the culture and traditions of each particular community. Some of these sports were based on military skills, others derived from hunting, but it is probable that wherever horses were used, some form of racing will have taken place.

The equestrian sports as we know them today, particularly the Olympic disciplines of jumping, dressage and eventing, could be said to have been born on 15th April 1864. It was on that date that the Royal Dublin Society ran the first modern "Horse Show". The program included two jumping competitions: the "high leap" and the "wide leap", both derived from the Irish passion for fox hunting.

The Société Hippique Française was founded in 1865 and a year later it organised its first Concours Hippique. This led to the first organised national "circuit" of such Concours.

A few years later, in 1872, a show took place at Bratislava, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which included a demonstration of what could be achieved with well-ridden horses. That same year, a "Society for the Award of Prizes for Well-Trained Riding Horses" was founded in Vienna. The society presented its first prizes for riding horses at Bratislava on 25th April 1873. In 1883 the society changed its name to "Campagnereiter Gesellschaft" and it is still active today.

The Cercle Equestre Royal of Belgium, founded in 1877, organised its first Concours Hippique in the Bois de la Cambre in 1881, while neighbouring Holland saw its first Concours Hippique in 1886.

Two years earlier, in 1884, a Concours Hippique took place in Turin as part of a national

exhibition. Taking part was a team from the Italian Army Cavalry School, which was soon to become the most influential riding center in the world.

The origins of jumping competitions in the USA remain unresolved. Upperville, Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts, both lay claim to being the oldest horse-show in America. However there is no evidence that jumping competitions were included in the program of the first Upperville show in 1853. Thirty years later jumping competitions were a feature of the first National Horse Show in New York, which was held in the old railway depot on Madison Square.



Baron du Teil, first President of the Federation.



Riding school in an engraving by A. de Pulvine (1626).

Towards the end of the 19th century, this new type of horse show, with its equestrian competitions, was beginning to be recognised for its value as a performance test for national breeding stocks and for horses needed for military purposes. These shows also became highly popular entertainment for a population which was still, to a large extent, dependent on the horse. In the last years of the 1890's, driving joined jumping and "prize-riding".

Major events in the early years of the 20th century were the first-ever International Concours Hippique in Paris in 1900; the Championnat du Cheval d'Armes in France in 1902, which was the first ever Three-Day Event; the International Army Horse Show in Turin, also in 1902, and the International Three-Day Event in Brussels in 1905. There were many other "firsts" in those years. A Concours Hippique in Switzerland (Yverdon) 1900, Barcelona (1902), Madrid (1903), a 3DE in Portugal (1904) and the indoor show in London (1907). Of special significance was the big international event at the Italian Army riding center at Tor di Quinto in 1908. The first Nations Cup Competitions were organised in 1909 in San Sebastian and London, and such familiar international shows

as Lucerne, Lisbon and New York came into being.

The CHI in Paris in 1900 was prompted by the Paris World Fair. The Société Hippique Française decided to add three days of international competitions to its Concours Hippique Central and it thus became the first CHI. However, this had nothing to do with the international sports program organised in conjunction with the World Fair and which subsequently became known as the Second Olympic Games.

Apart from the best French professional and gentlemen riders, the only foreigners were some Belgian riders and the Italian Count Trissino, who rode Oreste and Meloppo, both trained by Caprilli.

The idea of including equestrian sports was raised when the first Olympic Games were being planned for 1896 in Athens, but due to organisational problems and the lack of Greek interest in equestrian sports, nothing came of it.

The first serious attempt to include riding as an Olympic discipline was made by a group of Swedish officers led by Count Clarence von Rosen. He appealed to Baron de Coubertin at the IOC meeting in 1906 and, as a result, he



Baron Max von Holzling-Berstett (ALL) fifth President of the Federation.

was asked by the Baron to draft an Olympic equestrian program. This was presented to the Olympic Congress at the Hague in 1907 and was accepted for the 1908 Games to be held in London. However when the Organising Committee received the entries from 88 riders from 8 nations, it took fright and backed down. Fortunately the next Games were awarded to Stockholm and there was no difficulty about accepting the program proposed by Count Rosen in 1907.

In the autumn of 1911 the invitations were sent out to the military departments and to the National Olympic Committees. The 3DE was limited to officer entries but the jumping and dressage competitions were open to civilians. 62 competitors from 10 nations with 70

horses eventually took part in the competitions, but they were all officers.

The growth of modern equestrian sports had been very rapid, but only a relatively few competitors were involved in international competitions. They all knew each other, they probably knew all the judges and they were quite prepared to accept any local variations to the fairly simple rules which existed at the time. With the advent of the Olympic Games, it became obvious that some internationally recognised rules for the three Olympic disciplines were becoming essential. Eventually, in May 1921, delegates from ten national equestrian organisations met in Lausanne to discuss the formation of an international federation.



The Development of the FEI through Annual General Meetings

I. 28th-30th May 1921 - Lausanne (SUI) : delegates from ten nations (BEL, USA, FRA, ITA, JPN, NOR, HOL, POL, SUI, SWE).

- Within the framework of an International Congress of the Olympic Games, a consultative equestrian conference is held on 28th and 29th May, 1921.
- On the 30th May the Equestrian Federations of France, the United States, Sweden and Japan decide on the formation of an International Equestrian Federation in order to standardise the regulations of equestrian events other than racing, and to organise and regulate International Equestrian Championships (amateur and professional) and the Olympic Games. The delegates from the six other nations present in Lausanne accept the principles of this International Federation.
- Baron du Teil (FRA) and Commandant Hector (FRA) become President and Secretary General respectively, of the Federation.

II. 24th November 1921 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eight nations (BEL, DEN, USA, FRA, ITA, JPN, NOR, SWE) eight affiliated members.

- Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Norway have definitively become members since its formation in May 1921.
- The Congress discusses and adopts Statutes.

III. 4th April 1923 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eight nations (eight affiliated members).

A rider using the same horse can take part in all the competitions of the equestrian Olympic Games. These Games now include only one single jumping event: the Nations Cup. The vaulting event is abolished. Switzerland's request for the course of the jumping competition to be made public beforehand is turned down. The cross-country course is to be shown to competitors on foot one or two days before the competition. Sweden's request for a Judge from each participating nation in the dressage event is turned down.

IV. 19th January 1924 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from ten nations (ten affiliated).

The meeting decides to have delegates from ten nations (ten affiliated members) of four competitors per nation and per competition, with no replacements or reserves, at the equestrian Olympic Games. Disqualification will take place after three refusals at the same obstacle during the three-day event, and after three refusals on the whole course for the Nations' Cup. The eventing horses are to be checked by the Jury before the dressage event and after the endurance and show jumping events.

V. 19th and 28th July 1924 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from ten nations (ten affiliated members).

Following a proposal by the IOC to divide the Games into two categories: compulsory and optional, which would leave equestrian sport with only two compulsory events: dressage and an open field event, a counter-proposal, the aim of which would be to reduce organisation costs, is submitted for discussion: the two rest days during the three-day event would be abolished, the number of participants limited to three per nation instead of four, and the two jumping events merged into one.

VI. 27th-28th March 1925 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fourteen nations (fourteen affiliated members).

The IOC's proposal concerning the compulsory and optional events is turned down in favour of the counter-proposal formulated during the previous congress and of the continuation of three compulsory disciplines. At the three-day event the examinations will take place before the dressage and jumping events. Italy's proposal to eliminate the dressage event is turned down. The speed of the steeplechase is increased from 550 to 600 m/min. The co-efficient of points is established as follows: Roads and Track, 10; Dressage, 15; Jumping, 15; Steeplechase, 15; Cross-country, 35. Any dispute not

covered in the regulations will be under the authority of the Société Hippique Française. The appeal and ground juries must be elected by secret ballot.

VII. 9th-10th April 1926 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from thirteen nations (fourteen affiliated members).

The endurance test of the Three-Day Event in 1928 is fixed as follows : A + C : 22 km roads and track in 1 h 31'40" = 240 m/min ; B : 4 km steeplechase in 6'40" = 600 m/min ; D : 8 km cross-country in 17'46" = 450 m/min ; E : 2 km gallop in 6'00" = 333 m/min.

There will be a minimum of thirty and a maximum of thirty-six obstacles on the cross-country course. The outline of obstacles will no longer be given out in advance nor printed in the regulations. A former or reserve officer dealing in horses and involved in dressage on a profit-making basis is not a gentleman but a professional, and may not take part in the Olympic Games in any capacity.

VIII. 8th-9th April 1927 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fourteen nations (fifteen affiliated members).

In the case of two teams having a total score of an equal number of points, the one whose three competitors have the most uniform individual score will come first. Non-commissioned officers will never be considered as amateurs. Setting-up of the first calendar of international events for 1927 with 11 competitions : Berlin, Paris, Nice, Brussels, Rome, Warsaw, Madrid, London, Lucerne, Amsterdam, New York. As the presidency goes to the President of the Federation of the nation organising the Games, Colonel Maris (HOL) takes over the post from Baron du Teil.

IX. 6th-8th October, 1927 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fifteen nations (fifteen affiliated members).

Only the French text is official and binding. The equestrian Games are reserved for officers and amateurs. Non-commissioned officers may only take part in pentathlon events. In international show jumping events, a rider may not ride more than three horses and not more than two in dressage.

X. 24th-26th March 1928 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fourteen nations (eighteen affiliated members).

Rules for high and long jump competitions are drawn up. Creation of a records commission.

XI. 7th and 13th August 1928 - Hilversum (HOL) : delegates from seventeen nations (twenty-two affiliated members).

The title Nations Cup is reserved for events run according to the regulations of the FEI (12-16 obstacles, 400 m/min, 1.25-1.40 m).

XII. 18th-20th April 1929 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fifteen nations (twenty-two affiliated members).

From 1930 an international competition for international dressage will be organised every year. The first event will be held in Switzerland. The IOC rejects the principle of four competitors at the Games. The registration of the horses' breeding, the names of studs and breeders on the entry form is called for. In the Nations Cup, time divides ties only in the compulsory jump off.

XIII. 9th-11th October 1929 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eighteen nations (twenty-two affiliated members).

The term gentleman-rider is defined as being of current usage, the official term used in the Games is that of amateur. The Nations Cup will be run in two rounds, on the same day, on a course which includes two 1.5 m obstacles. Considered as disobedience : refusals, falls, voltes, halts, half-turns and resistance.

XIV. 9th-13th July 1930 - Lucerne (SUI) : delegates from nineteen nations (twenty-two affiliated members).

An owner, having changed the name of a horse must, under penalty of disqualification at international events, place the former name after the new one for three years. The weight of male and female riders, riding astride, is fixed at 70 kilos, there is no limit for women riding sidesaddle. The standardisation of fore and hindquarter faults having been decided, the table of penalties is as follows : 1st disobedience : 3, 2nd : 6, 3rd : elimination, obstacle knocked down or touching the water-jump : 4, fall of horse and rider : 6, fall of rider : 10. The subscription for 1931 is fixed at a thousand French francs per nation.

XV. 23rd-27th March 1931 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from nineteen nations (twenty-four affiliated members).

In a dressage competition ties are settled by carrying out some previously fixed movements. Federations affiliated to the FEI may take part in up to two official international events a year, and may organise two per year. In the Nations Cup the heights are raised to

1.30-1.60 m. The 4 m water-jump plus the preceding hedge will give a maximum distance of 5 m. Spread obstacles (oxer, triple bar) are limited to between 1.5 m and 2 m width. In the case of jump-offs, the height is between 1.40 m and 1.70 m and the width between 1.60 m and 2.30 m. The assembly rejects the proposal to create a puissance championship. The assembly rejects a proposal for a sixth reserve judge to replace a judge each time a rider from his own country enters. The FEI board consists of the president, two vice-presidents, one secretary general and one member.

XVI. 21st-26th November 1931 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from nineteen nations (twenty-four affiliated members).

The choice of ground, the line of the course, the outline and nature of the obstacles are left entirely to the discretion of the organising committees. Definition of organising and participating in an official international show-jumping event (CHIO) : each nation may only organise two CHIO a year. Invitations are sent through diplomatic channels. All other events open to foreign riders are known as CHI and invitations are sent through the national federations. The banning of doping is unanimously approved : "It is forbidden to administer a horse with a stimulant the day of an event, on penalty of life disqualification for its owner". Any horse resisting for more than sixty seconds at the start or during the course is eliminated. Riders are not authorised to re-jump from the first obstacle a double or triple combination at which they have halted.

XVII. 6th-10th April 1932 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-two nations (twenty-five affiliated members).

The basic dressage test becomes the Saint George advanced test and the "Grand Prix de Dressage".

XVIII. 18th-21st November 1932 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from nineteen nations (twenty-five affiliated members).

The regulations are revised following observations made at the Olympic Games :

- Carrying a whip is forbidden in competition dressage.
- The use of an automatic stopwatch is compulsory in all the CHIO.
- Lady riders are excluded from the Nations Cup and other team events.
- The national anthem is played only for the winning team of the Nations Cup.

XIX. 8th-11th November 1933 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-two nations (twenty-six affiliated members).

Discussion of the question of amateurs and semi-professionals. Institution of a cup for the winner of the annual Grand Prix de dressage.

XX. 11th April 1934 - Paris (FRA) - 7th May 1934 - Rome (ITA) : delegates from twenty-one nations (twenty-six affiliated members).

For the first time the congress must deal with a clash of dates : Aachen moves in favour of Amsterdam. The definition of a gentleman : any rider with an honourable education and the *savoir-vivre* required for being received in the best society. A gentleman's licence may not be given to a professional. International competitions are forbidden to military ranks. The endurance event in the three-day event remains fixed at 36 km. It includes a 4 km steeplechase and an 8 km cross-country. The request for the admission of lady riders, formulated by Germany, in separate competitions is passed on to the IOC. On the other hand, the Austrian Federation's request to replace the letters, used for more than twelve years in the dressage arena is turned down.

XXI. 20th-24th November 1934 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-three nations (twenty-six affiliated members).

Definition of an amateur : a rider who practises horse-riding for the love of it, for pleasure, with a sporting, non profit-making aim, without benefitting from his sport. Each year, an amateur must obtain a licence from his national federation. An amateur cannot be recognised as a gentleman. A professional in any kind of sport can be neither an amateur nor a gentleman. Officers in active service are entitled to qualify as gentlemen and are not obliged to obtain a licence. The official stamp of the FEI is reserved for programmes of the



The Paris Congress of 1934.

CHIO. The FEI considers organising an official three-day event in 1935. The IOC rejects the participation of lady riders but agrees to consider the inclusion of polo in the programme.

XXII. 3rd-5th April 1935 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-three nations (twenty-six affiliated members).

The bureau of the FEI consists of seven members: the president, two vice-presidents, a secretary general-treasurer and three members. As a rule, the presidency goes to the president of the NF of the country in which the Games are to take place. Elections are held every four years, fifteen or sixteen months before the Games. Federations are requested not to exceed the sum of 6,000 French francs as the first prize in a jumping competition. Sums of prize money which are too high run the risk of compromising the amateur status of riders.

XXIII. 8th-11th December 1935 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-three nations (twenty-eight affiliated members).

With the affiliation of Chile and Brazil, the FEI includes twenty-eight member federations.

XXIV. 1st-5th December 1936 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-two nations (twenty-eight affiliated members).

Definition of an appeal jury: An appeal jury is set up in the case of objection. It consists of team managers. The higher authority is the national federation. As a last resort the FEI is called on without appeal. The scale of penalties in the hunting competitions is modified. The fifteen seconds automatically added for each fault are substituted by a number of seconds proportional to the length of course and to the number of obstacles according to the following formula: The length of the course in metres is divided by the number of obstacles which is multiplied by five, a theoretical number arrived at by experience.

Example: 500 m - 18 jumps:

$$\frac{500}{18 \times 5} = 5.5 = 5 \text{ secs per fault}$$

In the course known as "fault-and-out", the rider is obliged to jump the obstacle following the one at which he committed a fault. The time is stopped only at the moment he jumps this obstacle. Each federation is authorised to organise two CHIO with the Nations Cup. A time limit is placed on all three-day events. After this limit, the rider is eliminated. These time limits are based on the following principles: Roads and tracks: calculated granted

time, increased by 1/5. Steeplechase and cross-country: the normal time allowed is trebled. Every horse taking part in the dressage event at the FEI annual competition or the Olympic Games must have been ridden by an amateur during the previous twelve months. The age limit of a dressage horse is fixed at fourteen years. If, during a dressage test, the jury considers that a horse is lame, the jury must allow it to finish the test, mark it in the normal fashion, and then have it examined by a veterinary surgeon. If it is accepted as lame, it will be definitively eliminated. After the death of General Baron von Holzing, President of the FEI, he is replaced by Colonel Quarles van Ufford, 2nd Vice-President, since the first VPT is not from Europe.

XXV. 3rd-4th May 1937 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eighteen nations (twenty-eight affiliated members).

Anybody, not only those riding or owning horses in an event, has the right to complain if they consider it necessary.

XXVI. 23rd-28th October 1937 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty nations (twenty-eight affiliated members).

The "American Horse Shows Association" replaces the "U.S. Cavalry Association" as the United States' member. In the third phase of the three-day event, the height of the obstacles will be raised from 1.15 m to 1.20 m. Every year, apart from the year of the Games, the FEI sponsors an international dressage competition reserved for officers in active service and amateurs, with the exception of lady riders. This competition consists of three competitions: the Caprilli Prize, elementary course with an obstacle course, the Saint George's Prize (intermediate round) and the Grand-Prix. After a refusal or fall on a double or triple combination, the rider must re-jump all the obstacles again. The fault-and-out course is timed by stopwatch with a three minute time limit. The fall of horse and rider (six points) and the fall of rider (ten points) are combined in one single eight point penalty. The former penalty system of the hunting competition is put back into effect and is now called Table B, the new system decided on during the twenty-fifth congress becomes Scale C. Due to the large number of states in the United States of America, the American Federation is allowed to hold several CHIO a year. "L'Eperon" is the official journal of the FEI.

XXVII. 2nd-6th June 1938 - Warsaw (POL) : delegates from fifteen nations (twenty-nine affiliated members).

The FEI recalls that the two show jumping events (three-day event and the Nations Cup) will have to take place in the big Olympic stadium.

XXVIII. 5th-10th November 1938 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from twenty-three nations (twenty-nine affiliated members).

The Secretary General declares that he believes that Congresses held away from Paris are a mistake : since in Rome in 1934, as well as in Warsaw, there was not a quorum. The uncontrollable restriction on dressage horses ridden by amateurs only is reduced from twelve to three months. The Finnish delegate explains his country's preparations for the organisation of the 1940 Olympic Games, which are to be held in Helsinki and not in Tokyo.

XXIX. 30th March-4th April 1939 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from nineteen nations (thirty affiliated members).

As the free style test (kür) is an attraction, it is not included within the framework of official tests. If, during the puissance event, after two or three jump-offs, the riders ask not to continue and to share the prizes, it is the jury who will decide, according to the state of the horses, the weather, the ground, etc. The President of the Finnish Equestrian Federation, Magnus Rydman, accedes to the Presidency of the FEI, as Finland is due to hold the Olympic Games in 1940.

XXX. 22nd-27th October 1946 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eighteen nations (twenty-nine affiliated members).

First meeting after the Second World War, at the FEI headquarters in Paris. Due to the post-war situation, and as an exception, each NF may transmit a list of the new riders who, no longer professional, could be reinstated in the amateur category. If they were to become professional again within six years, they would be barred from participating in all sporting events, even professional, during this period and could no longer become amateurs. A breeder who only sells occasionally, may not be considered as a horse dealer, he is an amateur-breeder. The 1st vice-president is always a competent person native of the country where the next Games are to be held. The actual president is proposed by the Bureau which, in principle, chooses him from

among its members. His mandate can only be renewed once consecutively. The president reads, writes and speaks French, the only official language of the FEI. The Bureau consists of : *PT* : General Baron de Trannoy (BEL), *1st VPT* : The Duke of Beaufort (GBR), *2nd VPT* : Colonel Haccius, *SG* : Commandant Hector, and three members. The entrance fee for a newly admitted NF is set at 10,000 FF, (subscription to "L'Eperon", the official publication of the FEI, is FF 750 a year). General Decarpentry presides over the reconstituted dressage committee. In show jumping, the distance between the starting line and the 1st obstacle and the last obstacle and the finishing line is reduced from 50 to 25 m. The distances of the three-day event are reduced :

Phase A	6 000 m	220 m/min
Phase B	3 500 m	600 m/min
Phase C	15 000 m	220 m/min
Phase D	8 000 m	450 m/min
Phase E	1 000 m	333 m/min

for a total of 33 500 m instead of 36 000 m.

A timed jump-off takes place on the same course, completely or reduced, but with at least six obstacles, shown in advance on the course plan. If the age of a dressage horse is limited to fourteen, it is because a horse may live longer, and may not win first prize indefinitely, but there need not be an age limit for show jumpers due to the severity of events and possible accidents which lead to a fluctuating rotation in the first prizes.

XXXI. 26th-29th October 1947 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from eighteen nations (thirty affiliated members).

The Secretary General vehemently protests against the Netherlands, which went directly to the President of the IOC asking him to admit lady riders to the Games, and against Sweden which did the same thing to obtain the participation of privates and the withdrawal of the term gentleman from the vocabulary of the FEI. This term has never been used to send a wealthy rider in preference to a rider from a modest background to official competitions. What is more, only the term amateur is used at the Olympic Games. A non-commissioned officer with five years service in the army, and recognized as an amateur by his NF, when riding military horses, will be allowed to compete in CHI and CHIO dressage events. This decision does not apply to the 1948 Games. Definition :

— gentleman : rider in Olympic discipline

— gentleman rider : rider in races

Decision : lady riders are qualified to take part in international dressage and jumping events.

They are still barred from the Nations' Cup, three-day events and the Olympic Games. The Congress considers that a woman does not have the physical strength required for a 35 km course in 2 h 20' including a 3500 m steeplechase. The organizers have the possibility of placing the six bars at either the same height (e.g. 1.20 m) or at progressive heights (1.10 to 1.60 m). As an exception, the age limit for dressage horses taking part in the 1948 Games is raised from fourteen to sixteen. With the exception of the Nations Cup, a Chef d'Equipe may replace one of his injured riders. Each rider must be at least seventeen years old in order to take part in international events. The maximum amount of forage necessary for horses in the 1948 Games is allowed for as follows (per horse per day): Oats, 8 kg; Hay, 8 kg; Bran, 2 kg; Linseed, 250 kg; Salt, 14 kg; Straw, 10 kg.

XXXII. 8th-12th November 1948 - Paris (FRA): delegates from eighteen nations (thirty-two affiliated members).

The Bureau met for the first time apart from the Congress in Brussels (BEL) from 22nd-28th May. The special dispensation granted to the Dublin Horse Show for judging the banks according to the ancestral rules of the Dublin Horse Show is extended. The term gentleman is unanimously withdrawn from the FEI regulations, as well as the rule forbidding all professionals in other sports admission as amateurs in equestrian sports. Only amateurs are qualified for taking part in CHIO and in the official annual dressage events. Amateurs and professionals can meet at the CHI. In the three-day event the bonus points won in the cross-country separates those who have tied. In the Nations Cup of the CHIO the height may vary between 1.45 m and 1.60 m. Weight is uniformly set at 75 kg, and remains at 70 kg for women riding astride. The difficulty of the Grand Prix dressage used at the 1948 Olympic Games, was increased through the inclusion of the passage of piaffe.

XXXIII. 24th-29th November 1949 - Paris (FRA): delegates from twenty-three nations (thirty-two affiliated members).

The IOC authorises the show jumping event to be held in two rounds, but refuses the entry of a fourth rider. The annual subscription fee is fixed at 75 US dollars minimum plus a variable relative sum for countries with a large population of a maximum of 200 US dollars. Privates: N.C.Os, corporals and soldiers with an amateur licence from their NF are allowed to take part in the equestrian Olympic Games.

The request for the admission of Germany, presented by Gustav Rau is unanimously rejected. It is confirmed that the organising committees of the CHIO should take care of board and lodging for judges, Chef d'Equipe, competitors and their grooms, as well as the travelling expenses of grooms and horses from the border of the organising country. In certain special cases the organising committee may agree to other benefits. The official bulletin of the FEI is published for the first time since 1939. Women are authorised to take part in the dressage events at the Olympic Games. They are prohibited from the three-day event and the show-jumping. Great Britain is authorised to organise an official three-day event in 1951.

XXXIV. 13th-15th November 1950 - Paris (FRA): delegates from twenty-three nations (thirty-three affiliated members).

The Bureau of the FEI is made up of nine members. The dressage committee and the regulations study committee have six members each. The list of dressage judges includes thirty-one names from ten countries. The first Mediterranean Games are to be held in Egypt in 1951. The Argentinian Federation will organise the first Pan American Games. At the request of the NF of Great Britain, English becomes the second official language. In cases of disagreement, French is the authoritative language.

XXXV. 12th-14th November 1951 - Paris (FRA): delegates from twenty-four (thirty-five affiliated members).

The IOC having allowed the participation of women in the equestrian Games, the FEI congress decides, quite freely and with a majority, to open the Nations Cup of the CHIO to women, but not the CHIO jumping competitions at the Games. Introduction of an international jumping event for juniors. Re-admission of Japan, admission of the Federal Republic of Germany. The secretariat of the FEI moves from Paris/Nice to Brussels, Avenue Hamoir in Uccle.

XXXVI. 10th-12th November 1952 - Brussels (BEL): delegates from twenty-six nations (thirty-six affiliated members).

The congress is held for the first time in Brussels where the secretariat has been set up and the minutes are drawn up in the two official languages of the FEI. Organisation of the first World Show Jumping Championship in Paris in 1953. The title world championship

can only be applied to an event with at least seven nations taking part. The first International Junior Championship is organised in Ostend (BEL). Junior riders are between twelve and eighteen years of age. It is forbidden to bar a horse is way with hands, bars or any other method, anywhere on a course. Only an iron bar, placed on an obstacle which one wishes a horse to clear is authorised. Every year, apart from the year of the Games, the FEI sponsors the international three-day event, the only official three-day competition event of the year. During the two weeks before and afterwards no international three-day event may take place. Individual qualification of the Nations Cup competition remains forbidden. Quarantine and high costs resulting from a participation in Melbourne in 1956 necessitates a study of the most economic means of transport : boat or aeroplane, with the help of the Australians. It is suggested that the equestrian events be held elsewhere.

XXXVII. 11th-12th January 1954 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-one nations (thirty-nine affiliated members).

If, in the second round of the Nations Cup, a team is winning after the passage of its third horse, it may withdraw its fourth horse. Events with handicaps are forbidden. At a CHIO the foreign judge must be selected from among nations absent at this CHIO. Women are not admitted to dressage juries. Due to their lack of experience, they are not capable of judging. The meeting decides that each NF must take out ten subscriptions to the official bulletin.

XXXVIII. 13th-14th December 1954 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-three nations (thirty-nine affiliated members).

The general assembly decides, with seventeen votes to fourteen and two abstentions, to authorise only one CHIO per country and year in Europe. This decision will come into effect in 1956. It is decided that this decision will not be called into question in the future. Cash prizes at international events must never be less than the allowances for national events of equal importance. The FEI regulations will be divided in the following way : 1. Statutes and general regulations ; 2. Jumping events ; 3. Competitions in the open ; 4. Three-day riding events ; 5. Dressage events ; 6. Olympic Games. The weight for women is fixed at 75 kg for official three-day events and at 70 kg for other three-day events. The weight for men remains at 75 kg for all three-day events. A dressage horse may not compete in more

than three Olympic Games. Any form of brutality towards horses is forbidden. The creation of border horse shows, with national rules applying, is authorised within a 50 km radius of the border. The proposal to organise friendly events with specially invited foreign riders is rejected. The existence of a movement grouping rural equestrian societies is recognised.

XXXIX. 12th-13th December 1955 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-one nations (forty affiliated members).

The Sektion Pferdesport (representing the GDR) is provisionally affiliated after a secret ballot. The conditions are the same as those decided by the IOC : participation by only one German team in the 1956 Games. The number of Bureau members goes from nine to eleven. Subject to the agreement of the IOC, the meeting suggests the participation of four riders in the Olympic three-day event, only the three best results will be taken into account for the final placings. A text will be drawn up forbidding the wearing of pointed spurs in cross-country events. It is decided to organise an annual continental jumping championship and a world championship every four years, in the continent where the Olympic Games are due to be held. The FEI may authorise the holding of a world championship in years when the Games do not take place, on condition that the two top ranking riders from each continent are invited. The meeting reduces from five to three the number of judges in dressage competitions. The winners of FEI championships will win a medal bearing the emblem of the FEI.

XL. 10th-11th December 1956 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from twenty-seven nations (forty affiliated members).

Approval of new statutes. Germany may not be represented by two separate teams in the CHIO. Creation of a subcommittee in charge of studying the judging of the dressage competitions at the Olympic Games. The team placings are abandoned and the participation is limited to a maximum of two riders per country. The general assembly approves the creation of organisation dues to which organising committees would be liable, through the intervention of their NF, with the following scale for 1957 :

CHI :	25 US \$
CHIO :	100 US \$
Senior championships :	200 US \$
World championships :	350 US \$

The admission of women to show jumping championships is again turned down, but the introduction of a female championship is envisaged.

XLII. 9th-10th December 1957 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-four nations (forty-three affiliated members).

Any obstacle known as a water-jump must have a low take-off bar or hedge. The definitive affiliation of the Sektion Pfedesport of the GDR is turned down by eighteen votes to seven, its delegates are admitted as observers. The proposal to organise separate events for men and women at the Olympic Games is turned down. Participation in the world jumping championship is limited to one horse per rider. The creation of an intermediate dressage competition (between the St-George and the Grand Prix) is proposed. The rules for dressage are modified on the following points: The jury is made up of three members. The scale is now from 0 to 10, the president may not insist that a judge's mark be changed, the ride-off is compulsory for the Grand Prix, the CHIO and at the Olympic Games. It is decided to authorise riders from other continents to take part in a continental championship. The IOC is asked to reverse its decision to abolish placings in the three-day event and in the jumping event of the Olympic Games.

XLIII. 1st-2nd December 1958 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-two nations (forty-five affiliated members).

The president of a jury is in command as soon as the course designer has finished constructing a course and when it has been approved by the technical delegate, if there is one. The course designer is subordinate to the technical delegate who is accountable to the FEI. It is with his approval that the signal to start an event is given by the president of the jury. If the FEI considers that a competitor is not capable of taking part in the Games, it will inform the NOC which will be responsible for the entry. The meeting discusses the replacing of letters in the dressage arena by clockwise numbers. Creation of an association of dressage judges, holding an annual congress.

XLIV. 8th-10th December 1959 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from twenty-six nations (forty-six affiliated members).

The replacing of letters by clockwise numbers in the dressage arena is rejected. The FEI only governs the junior continental championship and the world championship, the NF are given

complete freedom in organising the other continental championships. The meeting refuses, by twelve votes to eleven, the creation of Olympic Games competitions reserved for women. The meeting gives its agreement to the Bureau not to adapt Spanish as the third official language. The continental junior jumping championship must offer at least three competitions: a preliminary event, an individual championship and a team championship.

XLV. 12th-13th December 1960 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-two nations (forty-eight affiliated members).

In order to prevent the puissance event from degenerating into a high jump event, a straight obstacle preceded by a take-off bar is forbidden. The meeting notes its agreement that the FEI should ask the Japanese Olympic Committee to pay 75 % of the cost of transporting the horses to Tokyo. For the first time, the FEI sets up a preliminary hearing of delegates with members of the Bureau. The presence of a judge, as an observer, on one of the long sides of the dressage arena, is indispensable; as is keeping the results a complete secret until the end of the dressage event.

XLVI. 4th-5th December 1961 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-three nations (forty-nine affiliated members).

The abolition of co-efficientes for the movement in dressage competitions is confirmed, however they are kept for the four overall marks: pace, impulsion, submission and suppleness of the horse, seat and use of aids by the rider. Dressage judges are appointed without taking their practical experience at the high school into account. Publication of a volume by the FEI "Equestrian Sport on the five continents".

XLVII. 3rd-4th December 1962 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty nations (fifty-one affiliated members).

Abolition of border events: all events with foreign participation are considered as CHI. The question of dividing Olympic events according to sex is again rejected by twenty-one votes against and eleven votes for. The participation of women in the Olympic three-day event is approved by the meeting on the English proposal against the position of the Bureau. The Bureau will firmly request the IOC to authorise a third rider to take part in the Grand Prix de Dressage as well as the re-establishment of team placings. The Bureau

decides, with the support of the assembly, to subject the regulations of continental championships to its authority.

XLVII. 2nd-3rd December 1963 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-two nations (fifty-one affiliated members).

The meeting decides to recommend the NF to reduce the first prize to one quarter of the total prize money of the competition. The number of Bureau members goes from eleven to twelve. The Bureau may cancel an ISE with more than three invited nations when it is to take place on the same date as a CHIO. The duration of a CHIO is limited to a week. Creation of badges of honour for jumping riders having taken part in five Nations Cups or in the Olympic Games, results achieved since 1947 will be taken into consideration.

XLVIII. 14th-15th December 1964 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-seven nations (fifty-two affiliated members).

Election of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, to the Presidency of the FEI, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands remains a member of the Bureau. The meeting rejects a proposal to set permanent dates for continental championships. The meeting approves, without the support of the Bureau, the proposal to create a Nations Cup, second category, when nine or more countries are present, and to organise a match between two or three countries with teams of six riders (including two or three juniors). Creation of an international team jumping championship. This championship, which takes place between 1st December and 30th November, is open to all nations represented by six different riders in Nations Cups. The classification is established by the addition of points awarded in the Nations Cup events of at least six CHIO. The winning NF receives the President's Cup of the FEI (see page 44). The first prize in a competition may not be more than one third of the total prize money.

XLIX. 9th-10th December 1965 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from thirty-eight nations (fifty-three affiliated members).

The Deutscher Pferdesportverband (GDR) is admitted to the FEI following a secret ballot. All official events, in which the two German States participate, must respect IOC decisions which concern them. The general assembly is opposed to the distribution of cash prizes in the Nations Cup event. The Official International Dressage Event (CDIO) and the Official International Three-Day Event (CCIO) are considered as continental championships by the

FEI every odd year of this Olympiad. The official calendar for 1966 includes seventeen CHIO and eight championships. The Bureau will examine the possibility of setting up a calendar of CHI on the same basis as the CHIO calendar.

L. 14-15th December 1966 - Rome (ITA) : delegates from thirty-eight nations (fifty-four affiliated members).

Friendly events are authorised. Without having an international aspect, these events will nevertheless include one or several events open to foreign riders from one country. Junior : a rider over fourteen years of age and under eighteen on the day of the event. Cups and objets d'art distributed as prizes go to the rider, cash and other prizes to the owner. When there are four runners at least one prize must be distributed and the last prize may not be less than twice the entry fee. International ground juries are compulsory for CHI with entries from at least three nations. An appeal jury is appointed at the start of an event by the organising committee. It is presided over by the president of the event. Doping of riders : stimulants and tranquillisers in any form are forbidden, before or during an event, under a maximum penalty of disqualification for life. It is decided to form a special veterinary committee.

LI. 13th December 1967 - Brussels (EL) : delegates from thirty-six nations (fifty-four affiliated members).

Creation of a passport for horses, intended to make customs' operations easier. The formula for the individual show jumping event at the 1968 Olympic Games is approved. Publication of the first calendar of CHI in the FEI bulletin. The meeting asks the NF to collaborate as widely as possible with the alliance of Equestrian journalists, created in 1966.

LII. 4th-5th December 1968 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from twenty-six nations (fifty-four affiliated members).

Creation of a special Committee for Olympic Affairs charged with studying problems which arose during the last Games. This committee has eight members (president, vice-president and two members from each discipline). One member from each discipline is an active Olympic rider : Henri Chammartin, Derek Allhusen, William Steinkraus. The assembly will not make a decision concerning amateur and professional status before knowing the position of the IOC on this subject. In case of doubt about the status of a rider, it is up to

the NOC on which the rider depends to make the decision. Professionals do not have special championships, they are allowed to enter FEI championships but not the Olympic Games. Phenylbutazone (Butazolidine) is not considered as a dope medicine and is therefore authorised. From 1970, passports will be compulsory for international horses. They will be issued and the FEI will draw up a list of horses issued with passports. These decisions depend on the recommendations of the special veterinary committee which is in charge of setting up a project for veterinary controls at international events. The period during which a foreign rider must be in a country other than his own, to be able to take part in national events, is reduced from thirty to fourteen days. A special committee is set up, in charge of studying possible regulations for driving events.

LIII. 3rd-4th December 1969 - Madrid (ESP) : delegates from forty-two nations (fifty-five affiliated members).

Adoption of modified regulations concerning amateur and professional status. The proposals by the council of dressage judges concerning the number of judges, their location and abolishing the comparing of notes, etc., are introduced on a trial basis in 1970. Driving becomes an official FEI discipline in 1978 with trial regulations. Passports for horses will be introduced during 1970. The number of judges per NF is limited as follows: Jumping: 6, dressage: 4 judges and 2 candidates, three-day event 2, driving: 1.

LIV. 9th-10th December 1970 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-one nations (fifty-six affiliated members).

The proposal to send the NF the plans of the Olympic obstacle courses thirty days in advance is rejected. The regulation stipulating that the order of starting in jump offs and the ride offs in dressage be identical to the one established by a draw for the initial round of the Grand Prix is maintained. Establishment of permanent committees for finances, jumping, dressage, three-day event and driving.

LV. 7th-9th December 1970 - London (GBR) : delegates from forty-two nations (fifty-seven affiliated members).

The number of Bureau members goes from twelve to thirteen, thereby giving a place to a representative from the African continent. The meeting approves a proposal by the President for a new system of organisation dues, as follows:

- to fix henceforth, a minimum organisation fee for all events, between BF 1 500 (= US \$ 30) for a CHI and BF 30,000 (= US \$ 600) for a world championship;
- to ask organising committees for a contribution calculated at the rate of 5% based on cash prizes and prizes easily convertible distributed. This sum replaces the minimum if it is higher.

A course designer may not take part in competition on a course which he has constructed. Adoption of regulations for an International Cup awarded for a team event. Organised within the framework of a CSI, this event will be called a CSIE. Setting up of regulations for Pony Club Mounted Games is envisaged.

LVI. 7th December 1972 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-six nations (fifty-nine affiliated members).

A rider or country entered in an event and withdrawing may be suspended for a period of between three and six months, if this happens three times without a valid motive. Permanent committees of the FEI must be presided over by a member of the Bureau, their members are appointed in pairs for a mandate of four years. The granting of a fixed indemnity for riders or owners of horses taking part in the Nations Cup event is rejected. Only one groom per competitor, and not per horse, is accepted. No advertising may appear on a horse or rider. Horses belonging to commercial firms and ridden by amateurs may not carry the name of the firm or product. There is no objection to advertising on obstacles.

LVII. 6th December 1973 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-six nations (sixty affiliated members).

The holder of the title of continental or world champion is authorised to defend the title as an extra. The FEI championships are subdivided as follows: World jumping championship: amateur, professional, open. Continental jumping championship: open junior. Three-day event championship: world, continental junior. Dressage championship: world, continental, continental junior. Driving championship: continental. The Olympic jumping competition is considered as an amateur world championship. All championships are open to both ladies and gentlemen. In order to conform to rule 26 of the "Olympic Charter", the NF are invited to submit to the prescriptions of the regulations concerning amateurs and professionals. With this aim in

view, the rider must fill out a questionnaire which will have advantage of protecting genuine amateurs from accusations of professionalism. Based on these lists the NF will be able to formulate protests.

LVIII. 4th-5th December 1974 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-three nations (sixty-one affiliated members).

The assembly decides not to affiliate the FEI provisionally to AGFIS, but to keep the status of observer. Doping control is mandatory at all international events.

LIX. 10th December 1975 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-three nations (sixty-one affiliated members).

The Bureau obtains the right to individual votes on all questions apart from the election of the President for which the vote remains collective. The obligation to play the anthem and to hoist the national flag of a nation which has won a championship is abolished. Affiliation of Taiwan (TPE). The NF of the People's Republic of China (CHN) does not obtain the absolute majority required by the statutes. A new test for the Kür is published. It is not compulsory but its use is recommended.

LX. 7th-8th December 1976 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from forty-seven nations (sixty-four affiliated members).

Two modifications to the rules of the three-day event will be used on a trial basis in 1977 and 1978 :

- change in the penalty scale in the jumping event : 5 instead of 10 ;
- change in dressage marking : the scale goes from 0 to 10 instead of 0 to 6. Start of the integration of the pony sports.

The new veterinary regulations are adopted. They include article 1011 as follows :

- Phenylbutazone and similar chemicals are banned for a year, but only for dressage horses.

The FEI joins AGFIS. The legal statutes and procedures which follow this are approved : the FEI as a Federation now has legal status. The FEI now defends each appointed administrator, board member and official against complaints. This protection is guaranteed by an assurance which covers all FEI officials.

LXI. 13th-14th December 1977 - Brussels (BEL) : delegates from fifty nations (sixty-five affiliated members).

According to the President of the FEI, only informal relations may exist between the FEI

and the International Jumping Riders Club. In order for riders without international experience to participate in events at their level in their countries, the principle of a show jumping competition on courses provided by the FEI is approved. It will be held for the first time. Creation of a veterinary sub-committee in charge of studying regulations for doping controls. It is decided to modify the formula of world and continental championships. The rules for pony competitions are approved. The status quo rests unchanged on the question of Phenylbutazone. The Nations' Cup may not be financially sponsored and no cash prize may be attached to it, however the NF may grant owners an allowance as compensation for their expenses.

LXII. 12th-13th December 1978 - Paris (FRA) : delegates from fifty-six nations (sixty-six affiliated members).

The headquarters of the FEI are transferred from Brussels to Bern (SUI). Two separate categories of patron membership are to be established : individual with an annual contribution of US \$ 250, and commercial companies and or associations (US \$ 1,000). The first final of the newly created jumping world cup will be held in Göteborg. The veterinary sub-committee publishes "Standard Procedures for the control of medication at international events". Based on the report by the veterinary sub-committee, the meeting decides :

- that Phenylbutazone and other anti-inflammatory drugs without steroids must be added to the list of prohibited substances as from 1981 ;
- the FEI intends, at the same time, to ban any form of neurectomy and all kinds of nerve blocks which could have the effect of desensibilisation of the hoof.

LXIII. 11th-12th December 1979 - Dusseldorf (FRG) : delegates from fifty-three nations (sixty-eight affiliated members).

New statutes and general regulations. The legal status of the FEI is subject to Swiss law. Creation of frontier events (CF) which cover the former friendly events (CA), but with different levels. Creation of the "young rider" category aged from sixteen to twenty-one. Riders under eighteen may take part in junior and young rider events. After their eighteenth birthday they may take part in young rider and senior events. Horses are divided into three categories. The assembly decides that from 1980, the recommendation made in 1978 requiring the NF to purchase a sufficient num-

ber of copies of the regulations and to take out subscriptions to the bulletin on behalf of their officials, will be made compulsory. A new system of assessing annual subscriptions is introduced, by dividing the NF into four groups; according to their activities on an international level. The use of a computer in the dressage event for displaying and distributing individual marks awarded by each judge for each movement is no longer permitted. Vaccination against equine influenza will be compulsory for international horses as from 1980. The list of prohibited substances is adopted.

LXIV. 10th-11th December 1980 - Bern (SUI) : delegates from sixty nations (sixty-nine affiliated members).

The placings of teams at the driving events is established by adding the results of the two best placed competitors from each team in each section. The awarding of cash prizes to each team which finishes the Nations' Cup is authorised. From 1st May 1981, Phenylbutazone, limited to four microgrammes per millilitre of blood plasma, is the only product authorised in all disciplines. As a result, blood samples will become compulsory at medical controls. Any desensibilisation of limbs or of parts of limbs will be punished as if the horse had competed under the influence of a prohibited product. No desensitisation rules may however be applied until the invention of a scientific detection system. The brochure on horse identification is adopted. Creation of a second category (B) in the FEI show jumping competition, with less stringent requirements. Regulations on endurance riders worked out by a sub-committee formed the previous year, are approved.

LXV. 9th-10th December 1981 - Vienna (AUT) : delegates from fifty-eight nations (seventy-two affiliated members).

The number of Bureau members goes from thirteen to sixteen. The five presidents of the technical committees become technical members, eight other members will represent regions chosen with regard to their geographical situation, language and their relations on the competitive level. The show jumping committee will consist of six members, the other technical committees of four. The FEI requires certificates of capability from the NF for all competitors and horses entered in world championships and the Olympic Games. Endurance riding and vaulting are added to the FEI regulations. A new international dressage competition is created, with

the aim of promoting this discipline in non-European NFs. A committee of European CHIO organisers is created.

LXVI. 8th-9th December 1982 - Geneva (SUI) : delegates from sixty-four nations (seventy-five affiliated members).

Principal modifications in the show jumping regulations :

- Recording of the time at the Games, championships and World Cup to 1/100 of a second.
- The second fall is eliminatory.
- The CSIE are brought back.
- It is forbidden to attach the foot to the stirrup and the stirrup or stirrup leather to the girth.
- All weight restrictions are abolished.
- In jump-offs, each second or fraction of time faults will be penalised by one point.

Principal modifications in the dressage regulations :

- Time limits for tests are abolished with the exception of the Kür.
- If there are more than thirty-six competitors, the competition must be spread over two consecutive days, the jury remains unchanged. The team event in FEI championships is open to four competitors, the best three are taken into account.

Principal modifications in the three-day event regulations :

- Weight restrictions in the jumping event are abolished, but those in the endurance event remain.

The European four-in-hand driving championships are abolished for 1983 and replaced by an open pairs championship.

LXVII. 7th-8th December 1983 - Amsterdam (HOL) : delegates from seventy-one nations (seventy-nine affiliated members).

The jumping committee will set up two categories of CSI on the basis of the prize money. Tent pegging is accepted as an FEI sport.



Separate championships will be organised for North and South America. A third category (C) is introduced in the international jumping competition. Clearing any obstacle without a hat in the endurance section of the three-day event means elimination. As from 1st April 1984, horses which do not have equine influenza vaccinations correctly marked in their passports will not be allowed to compete.

LXVIII. 12th-13th December 1984 - Bern (SU): delegates from sixty-nine nations (eight-one affiliated members).

The President of the FEI accepts a new mandate under which he will resign when the new statutes are introduced, i.e. at the end of 1985 or 1986. The FEI is ready to approve championships for rural riders. The FEI pursues the possibility of obtaining sponsorship on behalf of the President's Cup (henceforth called the Prince Philip trophy) and the Nations Cups. The minimum number of compulsory medication controls at events is reduced from 10% to 5%. Rules for a dressage World Cup are approved. If a company wishes its name to appear in the title of a championship, the name FEI must precede it. Dispensation is granted for Young Rider and Junior championships.

LXIX. 11th-12th December 1985 - Lisbon (POR): delegates from sixty-four nations (eighty-five affiliated members).

The new statutes are approved by the meeting. They foresee the creation of a new court of appeal to which the decisions of appeal committees at events and the legal committee will be brought. The statutes also introduce an executive committee of the FEI made up of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary general. A new article in the general regulations concerning television and publishing rights is approved. It stipulates that negotiations will be carried out by the FEI in collaboration with the NF and that it will receive 20% of the revenue, the other 80% will go to the organising NF, with the exception however, of the World Cup for which the split is maintained at 50%. Amateurs may ride horses carrying commercial names as long as any concluded sponsorship agreement has been approved by their NF. A logo not exceeding 100 cm² is allowed on the saddle cloth and carriages with the exception of championships and the Olympic Games. The

priority system which granted the organisation of championships to the holder of the title is abolished. A committee is set up to study the effects of transport stress on horses. In 1990, all world championships will be organised in Stockholm (SWE). The competitors starting order in the Grand Prix special will be in reverse order of their placings in the Grand Prix. The assembly approves a new scale of establishing and calculating organisation fees which constitutes the main source of revenue for the FEI.

LXX. 10th-11th December 1986 - London (GBR): delegates from seventy-seven nations (eighty-eight affiliations).

H.R.H. The Princess Royal was elected to the presidency by acclamation. She will succeed her father, President of the FEI from 1964 to 1986. In twenty-two years, the number of federations affiliated to the FEI has increased from 52 to 88. Four new disciplines (driving, endurance riding, vaulting and tent pegging) have been added to the three traditional and Olympic disciplines. World Cups in Jumping and Dressage have been introduced. Professional horsemen may request requalification with a competitor's licence so as to participate in the Olympic Games in 1988. The minimum age for horses eligible to participate in the Olympic Games is fixed at seven years for all disciplines. The Veterinary Commission celebrates its twentieth anniversary. The Veterinary Department of the FEI has been operating for five years. A standard method of desensitisation testing is in the process of being established. The support given by Olympic Solidarity will make it possible to present a programme of 17 courses in 1987, eight of which will benefit from Olympic Solidarity aid. These courses provide training and advanced training for officials, judges, course stewards, coaches and veterinary surgeons. A new formula for the Nations Cup is announced with a reduction in the number of teams authorised to participate in the second round and establishment of the starting order in the second round according to the inverse order of penalties incurred in the first round. Introduction of two qualifying events for the final individual event of the last day of the Olympic Games. The new Intermediate I and Grand Prix tests will be put into force. A new Dressage test for the Three-Day Event will be presented next year.



Successive Presidents

- 1921 - 1927 : Baron du Teil (FRA)*
1927 - 1929 : Colonel G.J. Maris (HOL)*
1929 - 1931 : Major J.K. Quarles van Ufford (HOL)*
1931 - 1935 : General Guy V. Henry (USA)*
1935 - 1936 : General Max Frh. von Holzing-Berstett (GER)*
1936 - 1939 : Lt. Col. J.K. Quarles van Ufford (HOL)*
1939 - 1946 : M. Magnus Rydman (FIN)*
1946 - 1954 : General Baron Gaston de Trannoy (BEL)*
1954 - 1964 : H.R.H. Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands
1964 - 1986 : H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh*
1986 : H.R.H. The Princess Royal

Successive Secretary Generals

- 1921 - 1952 : Cdt. Georges Hector (FRA)*
1952 - 1956 : Mr. Roger Moermans d'Emaus (BEL)*
1956 - 1976 : Chevalier Henry de Menten de Horne (BEL)*
1976 : Mr. Fritz O. Widmer (SUI)*

* See biographical notes

Biographical notes

The Presidents of the FEI

Baron du Teil (FRA), President of the FEI from 1921 to 1927.



Became member of the Société Hippique Française in 1879. Elected to the Bureau of the SHF in 1886 and served as its President from 1902 to 1933. From 1921 to 1931 he was the first President of the Fédération Equestre

Française (French Equestrian Federation). He attended the Military Academy St. Cyr and was promoted to Colonel in World War One. He died on 29th June 1933 in Paris.

General Gerrit Johannes Maris (HOL), President of the FEI from 1927 to 1929.



Born 22nd September 1868 in Klundert. In 1923 was one of the founders of the Nederlandsche Hippische Sportbond (Dutch Equestrian Federation). He served as its President from 1923 to 1929. He was President of the Organising Committee for the Equestrian Events at the 1928 Olympic Games. In 1902 he ended in 10th place in the famous Endurance ride Brussels-Ostende. Promoted to General-Major (Cavalry). He died on 25th July 1938 in Breda.

Jhkr Karel F. Quarles van Ufford (HOL), President of the FEI from 1929 to 1931 and again from 1936 to 1939. Vice-President from 1931 to 1936 and again from 1939 to 1942.

Born 4th November 1880 in Loosduinen. President of the Nederlandsche Hippische Sportbond (Dutch Equestrian Federation) from 1929 to 1940. He was a successful competitor in national events in Jumping and Eventing. Member of the Ground Juries at the Olympic Games 1924, 1928 and 1936. Secretary of the Organising Committee for the Equestrian Events of the 1928 Olympic Games. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the mounted Artillery. He died on 19th March 1942 in the Hague.

General Guy V. Henry (USA), President of the FEI from 1931 to 1935. Vice-President from 1935 to 1939.

Born 28th January 1880 in an army tent in the Red Cloud Indian Territory, Nebraska. Member of the US Army team at the 5th Olympic Games, 1912 in Stockholm, where he competed in all three equestrian disciplines. Team bronze medal in the 3-Day Event. Veteran of



three wars, Chief of US Cavalry from 1930 to 1934. Retired 1947 as Major-General. President of the Organising Committee for the Equestrian Events 1932 Olympic Games. Member of the Ground Jury 1936 Olympic Games. He died on 29th November 1967 in Wenatchee, Washington.

Baron Max von Holzing-Berstett (ALL), President of the FEI from 1935 to 1936. Member of the Bureau from 1931 to 1935.



Born 1st January 1867 in Karlsruhe. Prominent army career with the Dragoons, the Imperial Guard and the Uhlans. From 1909 to 1914 he served as Aide de Camp to the Emperor. Promoted to Major-General in World War One. He rode nationally and was influential in shaping the riding style in the Imperial Army. Member of the Ground Jury at the 1928 Olympic Games. He died on 9th September 1936 in Freiburg.



Magnus Rydman (FIN), President of the FEI from 1939 to 1946.

Born 8th November 1891. He was the Managing Director of the Ford Corporation Finland from 1936 to 1956. President of the National Federation of Finland from 1935 to 1946 and again from 1948 to 1952. Member of the Finnish National Olympic Committee 1938 to 1953. He was elected as President of the FEI at the last FEI Congress before World War II, on 4th April 1939.

Baron Gaston de Trannoy (BEL), President of the FEI from 1946 to 1954, Vice-President from 1936 to 1942, Member of the Bureau from 1932 to 1936.



Born 18th October 1880. Army career in the Guides, promoted to General. Competed in the 1912 Olympic Games in all three equestrian disciplines and in the 1920 Games in Dressage (7th place). President of the Fédération Royale Belge des Sports Equestres from 1932 to 1954. Member of the Organising Committee for the Equestrian Events 1920 Olympic Games. Member of the Ground Jury at four Olympic Games (1924, 1928, 1936, 1956). He died on 22nd December 1960 in Villers-la-Ville.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands (HOL), President of the FEI from 1954 to 1964, Member of the Bureau from 1964 to 1967.



Born 29th June 1911 in Woynowo, Mark Brandenburg. In 1937 he married Princess (later Queen) Juliana of the Netherlands. He spent two years at the Netherlands Cavalry School training in Dressage and Jumping. Active competitor nationally and internationally in Jumping, Dressage and Eventing. Member of the Dutch National Jumping Team in Le Zoute. At several Olympic Games he served as Member of the Appeals Jury. He was for many years President of the World Wildlife Fund.

Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh (GBR), President of the FEI from 1964 to 1986.

Born 10th June 1921 in Corfu, Greece. In 1947 he married Princess (later Queen) Elizabeth. Educated in Great Britain. Active in cricket, hockey, rowing and sailing. Naval career from 1939 to 1951, Lieutenant-Commander. Excellent polo-player. Took up Four-in-Hand Driving when it became an FEI discipline in the early seventies. Competed at six World and three European Championships. Sixth place individually in the 1982 World Championships. Member of the British gold medal team at 1980 World Championship and member of British bronze medal teams at 1978, 1982 and 1984 World Championships. President of the World Wildlife Fund.

The Princess Royal, President of the FEI since 1986.

Born 1950. Daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, President of

the FEI 1964 to 1986. Married to Capt, Mark Phillips, a member of the British gold medal team at the 1972 Olympics. Riding since the age of 3. Rode first Three-Day event in 1970. European 3-Day Event Champion 1971 at Burghley on Doublet. Member silver medal team and 2nd individually in European Championships 1975 at Luhmühlen on Goodwill. Also competed in 1973 European and 1974 World Championships and in 1976 Olympic Games. President British Olympic Association (NOC) since 1983. Patron Riding for the Disabled. President of Save the Children Fund since 1970.

Successive Secretary Generals

Cmdt. Georges Hector (FRA), Secretary General of the FEI from 1921 to 1951.



Born 1869. Before World War One he was successful in civilian hunting competitions. Promoted to Cmdt. in World War One. Instrumental in the creation of the International Equestrian Federation 1921 and elected as its first Secretary General. After his retirement in November 1951 he was named Honorary President, Founder of the FEI. President of the Technical Commission for the Equestrian Events at the 1924 Olympic Games. Technical Delegate of the FEI at the 1928 and 1936 Olympic Games. He died on 8th February 1952 in Paris.

Major Roger Moeremans d'Emaus (BEL), Secretary General of the FEI from 1951 to 1956, Treasurer from 1948 to 1956.

Born 12th June 1890 in Dilbeck. Entered the Cavalry in 1914 and retired in 1931 as Commandant. Recalled in 1939 as Major. Competitor in both the 3-Day Event and Jumping at the 1920 Olympic Games. Fourth individually and member of the Belgian Bronze Medal Team in the 3-Day Event, seventh individually in Jumping. Technical Delegate of the FEI to the 1948 Olympic Games. Retired as Secretary General in 1956 for health reasons. He died on 19th March 1975 in Namur.

Chevalier Henry de Menten de Horne (BEL), Secretary General of the FEI 1956 to 1976, Treasurer 1965 to 1976.



Born 7th December 1896. He served with the Guides in both World Wars and was for five years prisoner of war in Germany. He retired in 1945 as Major. From 1921 until World War Two he was a member of the Belgian Army

Jumping team. In 1936 he competed in jumping in the Olympic Games, placing eleventh. In 1954 he was elected President of the Fédération Royale Belge des Sports Equestres (Belgian Equestrian Federation), in which position he served nearly 30 years. He was Technical Delegate of the FEI at the 1964 and 1968 Olympic Games.

Fritz O. Widmer (SUI), Secretary General of the FEI since 1976, Treasurer from 1976 to 1982.



Born 28th May 1922. He was an industrialist until 1978. Commander of Cavalry Squadron, Lieutenant Colonel and member of Army General Staff. He rode until 1960 nationally in all three Olympic equestrian disciplines and internationally in Combined Dressage/Jumping. Official International FEI Judge in Jumping. Judged Dressage nationally up to Grand Prix level. Before he was elected Secretary General of the FEI, he served as Central Secretary of the Swiss Equestrian Federation, and as its Vice-President.



Part II

Administration of the FEI

The FEI is an incorporated body under the Swiss Civil Code.

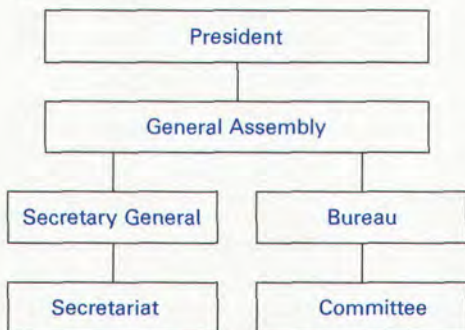
Aims

To be a sole international authority for the Equestrian sports of Dressage, Jumping, the Three-Day Event, Driving, Vaulting and any other forms of equestrian sport on which the General Assembly of the FEI decide.

Principle

The FEI is based on the principle of equality and mutual respect between all its affiliated national federations without prejudice against race, colour, religion or internal politics.

FEI Organizational Structure



The FEI is composed of: The President, General Assembly, Bureau, Executive Board, Standing Committees, Temporary Committees and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly is the supreme authority of the FEI and meets in ordinary session during the latter part of each calendar year. All members may be represented at the meeting of the General Assembly by two delegates, one of whom has the right to vote.

The Bureau consists of 18 members, namely, the President, the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Secretary General, the Chairmen of the 5 Standing Technical

Committees and one member from each of the 8 groups of affiliated National Federations. There should not be more than one member of the Bureau from any National Federation, not counting the President, Treasurer and Secretary General. Elected Members of the Bureau may not serve more than 2 consecutive years in the same function. The Bureau is responsible for the general direction of the FEI and for all relevant matters not the concern of the General Assembly.

The Executive Board consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Secretary General. The Board meets directly after each session of the General Assembly and decides upon particular allocation of duties and responsibilities between the members of the Board for the following year.

Standing Committees are established for the following: Jumping, Dressage, Three-Day Event, Driving, Veterinary.

Standing Special Committees are established for the following: Finance, World Cup (2 Committees: Jumping and Dressage). Special Disciplines with the following Sub-Committees: Endurance Riding, Vaulting, Tent-Pegging, Pony Riders.

Temporary Committees. The Bureau may appoint Temporary Committees for particular purposes. The Bureau shall appoint chairmen and members, define the terms of reference and decide the date when the Committee shall make its report. A Temporary Committee consists of at least three people including the Chairman, and at most 5 people. If a member of the Bureau is appointed to the Committee he shall automatically become Chairman.

Official Languages of the FEI are English and French, official documents, minutes agendas and publications are written in both languages, English being the governing language.

Financing of the FEI. The financial year of the FEI is from 1st July to 30th of June the following year. An entrance fee must be paid by

the National Federations upon becoming a member and thereafter an annual subscription.

Publications of the FEI. The FEI regularly publishes a bulletin.

Medical Code - Veterinary matters

As far as medical control of competitors is concerned the FEI follows rule 29 of the Olympic Charter.

The FEI is responsible for the general conduct of International Equestrian Events which includes the supervision and maintenance of the health and well-being of the horses taking part. The Veterinary Regulations apply automatically to all events which are subject to the General Regulations of the FEI and must be strictly observed. National Federations are recommended to follow the principle of these regulations for their National events. Each National Federation appoints a "contact" veterinarian in order to maintain communication with the FEI on veterinary matters.

Horse Passports

Passports are intended to facilitate the passage of horses across national boundaries, and horses and ponies entered in international events must be in possession of an FEI passport or a National passport approved by the FEI. The passport is a document of identification, health and ownership. The passport must also contain the vaccination history of the horse.

Prohibited Substances

A list of prohibited substances is annexed in the Veterinary Regulations. It includes any substances which might unfairly affect the performance of a horse in competition. Horses entered in international events are subject to sampling for Prohibited Substances. Such sampling is compulsory in CSIs (Category A international events), CIOs (official international events), Cup Finals, Championships, and Games, and is recommended for other friendly and frontier events. A minimum of 5 per cent of all horses entered in CSIs (category A), CIOs, Cup finals, Championships and Games must be sampled.

Samples must be taken immediately after the selected horses leave the arena after competing provided they do not have to compete again in the same competition. Should the chemical analysis of the sample taken from a horse indicate the presence of a Prohibited Substance, the case will be brought before the Judicial Committee of the FEI. Consequently prizes won are forfeited and a warning fine of suspension may be enforced.

Cruelty

Cruelty is difficult to define and it may take many forms. It is however for example an punishable offence to whip or beat a horse excessively, to use the spurs or the bit violently and persistently, and to push an exhausted horse excessively.

The President's Cup (called the Prince Philip Trophy 1985-1986). Since 1987, the Gucci Trophy

The President's Cup is a competition which is held from the 1st December of one year till the 30th November the following year. The FEI presents the trophy as a Challenge Cup for the International Team Jumping Championship. The competition is open to any nation which is represented in the Nations Cup competitions by at least six different competitors during the year. Classification is decided upon by a points system on the results of a maximum of 6 Nations Cup competitions, by any one nation, in any part of the world. In the event that a nation participates in more than 6 Nations Cup competitions, the best six results shall be counted. If less than 6 nations have taken part in the Nations Cup competition, the winning team shall receive 5 points, the second team, 4 points, and so forth. When more than 5 nations compete in the Nations Cup the winning team scores a number of points equal to the number of teams competing, up to a maximum of 7 points. The second team scores a maximum of 6 points, the fourth team 5 points, and so on. Teams placed 7th and below are awarded one point each.

The President's Cup is presented to the National Federation of the winning nation at the General Assembly of the FEI.



THOSE IN AUTHORITY AT THE FEI :

THE FEI BUREAU

Executive Board :

President :

H.R.H. The Princess Royal 1986-1990

1st Vice-President :

Dieter Count Landsberg-Velen (FRG) 1972-1989

2nd Vice-President :

Colonel Donald W. Thackeray (USA) 1970-1987

Treasurer :

Jaap rijks (HOL) 1982-1989

Secretary General :

Fritz O. Widmer (SUI) 1976

Members :

Prof. Dr. Igor Bobylev (URS) 1971-1989

Eryk Brabec (POL) 1973-1990

Vicomte Jurien de la Gravière (FRA) 1972-1988

George Jacobsen (CAN) 1979-1987

General Saad Khalifa (EGY) 1982-1990

Knud I. Larsen (DEN) 1975-1988

Wolfgang Niggli (SUI) 1981-1988

Dr. Noel Vanososte (VEN) 1986-1988

General Manuel Rodriguez Velis (CHI) 1982-1989

Prof. Vittorio M. de Sanctis (ITA) 1982-1988

Nicholas Williams (NZL) 1983-1987

Honorary Presidents :

H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands

H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Honorary Vice-Presidents :

Chevalier Henry de Menten de Horne (BEL)

Colonel Bruno Bruni (ITA)

John E. Wylie (GBR)

Pedro O. Mayorga (ARG)

Honorary Members :

General Vladimir Stoytchev (BUL)

Colonel Sir Michael Ansell (GBR)

Colonel Gustaf Nyblaeus (SWE)

FEI STANDING COMMITTEES

Judicial

Chairman :

Count Dieter Landsberg-Velen (FRG) 1985

Deputy Chairman :

Prof. Vittorio de Sanctis (ITA) 1985

Members :

General Manuel Rodriguez Velis (CHI) 1985

George Jacobsen (CAN) 1985

Dr. Noel Vanososte Molina (VEN)

Finance and administration

Chairman :

Jaap Rijks (HOL) 1989

Deputy Chairman :

Fritz O. Widmer (SUI)

Members :

Jonas Carl-Gustav Borup (FIN) 1989

Jorge Gerdau Schannpeter (BRA) 1990

Dr. Franz Pranter (AUT) 1988

Prof. Dr. Jean Zlatiev (FRA) 1987

Jumping

Chairman :

Knud I. Larsen (DEN) 1988

Deputy chairman :

Col. Hans Britschgi (SUI) 1989

Members :

William C. Steinkraus (USA) 1990

José Alvarez de Bohorques (ESP) 1990

Mrs Pamela Carruthers (GBR) 1989

General Carlos Delia (ARG) 1991

Hendrik Snoek (FRG) 1991

3-Day Event

Chairman :

Vicomte Jurien de la Gravière (FRA) 1988

Deputy Chairman :

James Wofford (USA) 1987

Members :

Daddy Stibbe (HOL) 1987

Mrs Lucinda Green M.B.E. (GBR) 1989

Edoardo Lucheschi (ITA) 1989

Dressage

Chairman :

Wolfgang Niggli (SUI) 1988

Deputy Chairman :

Mrs Liselott Schindling Rheinberger (FRG) 1989

Members :

Mrs Johanna Hall (GBR) 1987

Jaap Pot (HOL) 1987

Mrs Margarita Nava de Gonzales (MEX) 1989

Driving

Chairman :

Colonel Donald Thackery (USA) 1987

Deputy Chairman :

Tjeerd Velstra (HOL) 1990

Members :

Count Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly (AUT) 1988

Marek Zaleski (POL) 1988

Enno Georg (FRG) 1990

Veterinary

Chairman :

Prof. Dr. Igor Bobylev (URS) 1989

Deputy Chairman :

Dr. Joseph C. O'Dea (USA) 1990

<i>Members :</i>		Col. Etham Abed Mohemad (IRQ)	1989
Dr. Peter Cronau (FRG)	1988	Maj. R.A. Hill (GBR)	1989
Maj. Gen. S.N. Srivastava (IND)	1988		
Dr. Jean-François Chary (FRA)	1990		
<i>Coopted Members :</i>			
Charles J. Frank (GBR)	1988		
Special Disciplines			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Prof. Vittorio M. de Sanctis (ITA)	1988		
<i>Deputy Chairman :</i>			
General Saad Khalifa (EGY)	1990		
<i>Members :</i>			
Georg Reidler (SUI)	1987		
Erich Breiter (AUT)	1989		
Pamela Gillespie (IRL)	1989		
Sub-Committees - Endurance Riding			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Prof. Vittorio de Sanctis (ITA)	1988		
<i>Deputy Chairman :</i>			
Georg Reidler (SUI)	1987		
<i>Members :</i>			
Dr. James Bryant (CAN)	1987		
Pierre Dubios (FRA)	1989		
Jan Schmidthus (FRG)	1989		
Vaulting			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Erich Breiter (AUT)	1989		
<i>Members :</i>			
Jeff Aston-Moore (USA)	1987		
Pierre André (FRA)	1987		
Fritz Gerber (SUI)	1989		
Ulrike Rieder (FRG)	1989		
Tent-pegging			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Gen. Saad Khalifa (EGY)	1990		
<i>Members :</i>			
Lt. Gen. Saghir Hussain (PAK)	1987		
Col. V.P. Singh (IND)	1987		
Pony Riders			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Pamela Gillespie (GBR)	1989		
<i>Deputy Chairman :</i>			
Joyce Taylor (GBR)	1989		
<i>Members :</i>			
John Fritz (USA)	1987		
Ehrling Ohrt (DEN)	1987		
Roland Devolz (FRA)	1989		
World Cup Committees			
Jumping			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Fritz O. Widmer (SUI)			
<i>Members :</i>			
Max E. Ammann (SUI); José Alvarez de Bohorques (ESP); David Broome (GBR); Frank D. Chapot (USA); Katie Monahan (USA); Alan Smith (GBR); William C. Steinkraus (USA); Raymond Brooks-Ward (GBR).			
Dressage			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Wolfgang Niggli (SUI).			
<i>Members :</i>			
Dr. Joep Bartels (HOL), Gabriela Grillo (FRG), Jessica Ransehausen (USA), Liselott Schindling-Rheinberger (FRG), Christine Stückelberger (SUI), Mariette Withages (BEL).			
Appeals Tribunal			
<i>Chairman :</i>			
Dr. H.U. Sutter (SUI)			
<i>Members :</i>			
Dr. Manuel Ferreira de Lima (POR); Maj. Gen. Jack R. Reynolds (GBR).			



Part III

The Technical Aspects of Equestrian Sport

The FEI is the sole authority for all international events in the three Olympic equestrian disciplines Jumping, Dressage and Three-Day Event, as well as Driving, Endurance Riding, Vaulting and Tent-Pegging.

Jumping, Dressage, Driving and Endurance Riding as sports disciplines have their origin in the daily occupation with the horse. The Three-Day Event was created to test the officer's horse, combining all variations of riding, such as Dressage, Endurance Riding, Steeple-Chase, Cross-Country riding and Jumping. Also Vaulting and Tent-Pegging have their origins in the military, the former as training for the inexperienced rider, the latter as a game.

The Rules and Regulations cover competitions for Seniors (over 18 years), Young Riders (18 to 21), Juniors (14-18) as well as Pony Riders (under 16 years of age). The Young Riders category, created in 1981, bridges the Junior Category with the Seniors.

In FEI terms, "Event" refers to the complete "Show, Concours, Championship or Games" under the control of an Organising Committee. The term "Competition" refers to each individual class in which competitors are placed. The term "Discipline" refers to the type of event or competition for which Rules are established. The term "Category" refers to the group of competitors, for whom events or competitions are organised. The term "Series" refers to a number of competitions held successively at different events leading to a final classification. The term "Phase" refers to separate competitions at the same event which are taken together to arrive at the final classification. The term "Round" refers to two or more consecutive circuits over the same, or similar, course as part of a single competition.

The seven FEI disciplines have the following abbreviations: Jumping (S), Dressage (D), Three-Day Event (C), Driving (A), Endurance Riding (E), Vaulting (V), Tent-Pegging (T).

Each of the events may be denominated as follows: National (N), Frontier (F), Friendly (A), International (I), International Official (IO).

Jumping

In Jumping the combination of horse and rider is tested under various conditions over a course of obstacles. It is intended to demonstrate the horse's skill: puissance, precision, speed, obedience, and the riders horsemanship.

If a competitor makes certain faults, such as knocking down an obstacle, refusing, exceeding the time limit, etc. he incurs penalties. The winner of the competition is the rider who incurs the least number of penalties, completes the course in the fastest time or gains the highest number of points, depending on the type of competition.

There is a wide variety of types of competitions. The classical competitions are: Table A against the clock and Table A with jump-off, where the competitors are classified according to their penalties and time; as well as Table C, where the faults are converted into time. These classical competitions are used at the Championships and Games, as well as for the major competitions at international events.



Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA) gold medallist in show jumping at the Tokyo Olympic Games.

In addition there are many other competitions such as: Puissance (a maximum of four jump-offs, with the obstacles consecutively raised), Fault and Out (where the round finishes with the first fault), Knock Out (with two riders competing against each other over parallel

courses), Hit and Hurry, Top Score, Accumulator etc. (where points are awarded for each obstacle cleared), Relays (for two or three riders) etc.

The total length of the course in metres may never exceed the number of obstacles in the competition multiplied by 60. Except in Puisseance, in Power and Skill competitions or in a High Jump competition, no obstacle may exceed 1.70 m in height. Spread obstacles must not exceed 2 m in spread, with the exception of the Triple bars, which may have a maximum spread of 2.20 m. The water jump may not exceed 4.50 m in spread.

During a round, penalties are incurred for : Knocking down an obstacle, a disobedience, a deviation from the course, a fall of a horse and/or rider, unauthorized assistance, exceeding the time allowed or the time limit.

Dressage

The object of Dressage is the harmonious development of the physique and ability of the horse. As a result it makes the horse calm, supple, loose and flexible, but also confident, attentive and keen, thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider. The horse should give the impression of doing of his own accord what is required of him.

His walk is regular, free and unconstrained. His trot is free, supple, regular, sustained and active. His canter is united, light and cadenced. Four walks are recognized : collected, medium, extended and free. Four trots and canters each are recognized : collected, working, medium and extended. In addition to the three gaits, the halt, the rein back, the transitions, the half-halt and the changes of direction are judged. Furthermore several figures (the volte, the serpentine, the figure of eight), the lateral movements, the pirouette and the half-pirouette, the passage and the piaffe are also judged.

Each Dressage competition has its own test, as follows :

- Prix St. Georges — of medium standard
- Intermediare I — of relatively advanced standard
- Intermediare II — of advanced standard
- Grand Prix — of the highest standard
- Grand Prix Special — of the same standard as the Grand Prix
- Free Style Test — a competition of artistic equitation, with, or without music.

At Games and Championships (World or Continental) the Grand Prix test decides the team

medals and the Grand Prix Special decides the individual placings.

The arena, perfectly flat and level, must be 60 meters long and 20 meters wide. At Games and Championships it must be a sand arena. The arena must be separated from the spectators by a distance of not less than 20 m. The arena is marked by letters, placed outside the enclosure of the arena.

All official FEI tests must be carried out entirely from memory. Other tests may be commanded. All movements and certain transitions are marked by the three or five judges from 0 to 10. Collective marks are awarded for Paces, Impulsion, Submission and the riders seat.

Three-Day Event

The Three-Day Event is a combined competition, demanding of the rider experience in all branches of equitation. It comprises three distinct tests, taking place on separate days, during which the competitor rides the same horse throughout, namely :

- a Dressage test
- an Endurance competition comprising 4 phases : roads and tracks, Steeple-Chase, again roads and tracks, and Cross-Country
- a Jumping test.

The final classification is reached by adding together all the penalty points incurred in the three tests. The winner is the competitor with the lowest total of penalty points. In the event of equality, the better Cross-Country score divides. The winning team (of four or three riders) is that with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together the final scores of the three highest placed competitors.

In principle the relative importance and influence on the final classification of the various tests and phases should be as follows :

Dressage 3 - Endurance 12 - Jumping 1.

At an international Three-Day Event, a horse has to undergo three fitness inspections, one the day before the Dressage test, one after the second roads and tracks (before the cross-country), and one the morning before the jumping test. These three inspections are conducted by the Ground Jury and a Veterinary Official. In addition there are two examinations performed by a Veterinarian, the first on the arrival of the horse at the stables, the second after the rider has weighed in at the end of the Endurance day.

The height of fixed and solid Cross-Country obstacles may not exceed 1.20 m. The overall



Dietmer Hobrete on Foliant in the three-day event in L.A.

height of a natural hedge or brush fence may not exceed 1.40 m. In the jumping test, the height is limited to 1.20 m.

Speeds and distances of the four phases of the endurance test at Games and Championships are fixed as follows :

- Roads and Tracks : Speed 220 m/Min - Distance : 16 to 20 km
- Steeple-Chase : Speed 690 m/Min - Distance : 3105 m to 3450 m
- Cross-Country : Speed 570 m/Min - Distance : 7410 m to 7980 m.

Driving

The FEI established the first rules for Driving events in 1970. They provide for three types of competitions :

- Presentation and Dressage
- Marathon
- Obstacle Driving

A combination of any of these is known as Combined Driving competition. The Championships comprise of all three competitions and are held, at the present time, for teams of four horses and for pairs. There are also competitions for Singles and Tandems.

The object of the Presentation is to judge the turn out, cleanliness and general condition and impression of the horses, harness and vehicle. The teams are judged at the halt.

The object of the Dressage is to judge the freedom, regularity of paces, harmony, lightness, and ease of movement, impulsion and the correct positioning of the horses on the move. The driver will be judged on his style of driving accuracy and general command of his team.

The object of the Marathon is to test the standard of fitness and stamina of the horses and the judgement of pace and horsemanship of the driver.

The object of the Obstacle Driving is to test the fitness, obedience and suppleness of the horses after the Marathon and the skill and competence of the driver.

In all competitions with the exception of the Marathon, the dress of the driver and the passengers (grooms) must conform to the style of carriage and harness used. A different vehicle may be used in the Marathon.

The individual classification will be obtained by adding together the penalties obtained in each competition. The team classification will be obtained by adding together the scores of the best two (of three) drivers in each of the three competitions, provided a team member is not eliminated in one of the three competitions.

The length of the Marathon in international events should not be less than 23 km and not more than 27 km. Section E of the Marathon (approx. 10 km) will have up to eight artificial obstacles.

Vaulting

The origins of Vaulting go back to the intention to have people learning to ride by getting used to the movements of the horse, to give them the feeling of balance. At several Cavalry schools Vaulting was obligatory for beginners.

At Championships (World or Continental) separate Vaulting competitions for males only and females only must be organised. In the team Vaulting competition, male and female vaulters may compete together. Pas-de-deux competitions (which are not part of Championships) may be held for male pairs, female pairs or for mixed pairs.

A vaulter may take part in team vaulting competitions until the end of the calendar year in which he or she reaches the age of 18.

In individual competitions they may take part from the beginning of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 16. There is no upper age-limit for individual vaulters.

A vaulting team is composed of eight vaulters and one reserve vaulter, one 'longeur' and one horse. The horse canters left hand on a circle with a minimum diameter of 13 m. Both the individual and the team Vaulting competition consist of two parts : the compulsory test and the free test.

Endurance Riding

An Endurance ride is a competition to test the speed and the endurance ability of a horse. At the same time it should demonstrate the rider's knowledge of pace and use of his horse across the country. The horse's performance over various types of ground and over natural hazards is significant to determine the horsemanship of the rider and the riding of the horse. Any member of the Genus Equus counts as "horse".

A competition consists of a number of phases. At the end of each phase (at least every 40 km) there will be a compulsory halt for veterinary inspections. The phases may be spread over two or more days. The course should not contain more than 10 percent of

hard surface roads. The more demanding part should be near the end.

The minimum distance for a Championship one-day competition is 120 km. For competitions of more than one day, the minimum average distance at a normal international event is 80 km, at an official event 100 km. Each day must be divided in at least two phases.

Tent-Pegging

In Tent-Pegging the combination of horse and rider with a lance is tested on a marked track with a prescribed speed to pick a wooden peg with the lance held in his right hand. The competition is intended to demonstrate the horse's freedom, energy, skill and obedience in galloping straight on the track when the rider is picking up the pegs with his lance. It is also a test of the competitor's horsemanship.

Each competitor is allowed four runs : two at the 6 cm width peg and two at the 3 cm width peg. Each peg is 34 cm long and 2.5 cm thick. The competitor gallops the horse at a speed of 750 m per min. on a track of 100 m. The time allowed is 8 seconds.

5 points are given for pegs carried at least 15 metres. 3 points if the peg is carried from the ground but falls off. One point is given if the peg is struck by the lance, but is not lifted.



Participation at Olympic Games

	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984
SWE	19	19	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	3		5	1		8
FRG/ALL																
GER**	14			9		9		9	9	9	10	11	11	11		11
FRA	11	17	12	9	3	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	10	9		11
USA	9	14	8	6	9	9	9	9	8	10	10	11	11	12		11
BEL	10	15	11	9		3			3	2			4	4		3
GBR	7		8			6	6	6	8	10	8	10	11	11		11
DEN	5		1	3		4	6	5	6	4			3	3		3
URS/RUS***	7							9	9	10	10	10	11	7	11	
NOR	4	6		7		7		2	4							1
CHI	2							9			1	3	3			4
ITA		14	8	6		6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	4	8
FIN	1	1	1	1		1	5	6	7						2	1
HOL		1	5	9	3	9	5	3	1				7	7		3
POL			8	6		6				4		4	8		11	
SUI		12	9			7	4	7	9	8	6	6	12	4		8
BUL		3	4			3		3	4	5			4		11	
TCH		11	9			9				2						
POR		4	3			3	9	9	7	9	2		3			
AUT		2	3			8	2		5	1			5	4	1	4
YUG		1														3
ESP		4	6				7	6	6	8	3		4	4		4
HUN			6			9			3	4			8		8	
JPN			4	5	6			1	2	3	10	4	5	7		6
ARG			3				9	6	7	9	8	8	9	8		4
MEX				6			7	4			7	9	8	8	8	12
TUR						5	6		6	3						
RUM						5		6	6	7					7	
BRA							6	4	3	3	1	3	3			4
IRL							3	3	6	7	4	7	4	4		5
CAN								3	4	4	2	11	11	11		11
EGY								3	3	3						
KOR								1		2	7					
AUS									4	4	7	7	4	7		9
VEN									3							
CAM									2							
URU										3						
NZL										1	3			1		5
GDR										*	*	7	7			
BOL												1	1	1		
GUA														3	1	1
PUR														1		2
IND															4	
BER																1
ISV																1
ECU																1
PER																1
Total Riders	88	87	111	121	35	133	108	138	159	159	116	126	180	137	68	157
Total countries	10	8	17	20	6	21	17	25	29	29	20	18	27	23	11	30

— Participation in two disciplines (Jumping-Dressage for example) was counted twice.

— Double participation in a discipline (Individual and Team Jumping) was counted once.

* See ALL

** 1952-56 and since 1968 = FRG / 1960 and 64 = ALL

*** Since 1952 = URS

FEI Olympic Games Participation

YEAR	JUMPING		DRESSAGE		3-DAY EVENT		TOTAL	
	Countries	Riders	Countries	Riders	Countries	Riders	Countries	Riders
1912	9	40	8	21	7	27	10	88
1920	6	45	5	17	8	25	8	87
1924	11	43	9	24	13	44	17	111
1928	16	46	12	29	17	46	20	121
1932	4	11	4	10	5	14	6	35
1936	18	54	11	29	19	50	21	133
1948	15	44	9	19	16	45	17	108
1952	20	52	10	27	21	59	25	138
1956	24	66	17	36	19	57	29	159
1960	23	69	10	17	19	73	29	159
1964	17	46	9	22	12	48	20	116
1968	16	51	9	26	13	49	18	126
1972	21	74	13	33	19	73	27	180
1976	20	61	11	27	13	49	22	137
1980	8	26	6	14	7	28	11	68
1984	21	66	18	43	15	48	30	157

Participation in both individual and team jumping counts only once.

Olympic Winners

Individual Jumping

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rider</i>	<i>Horse</i>
1900	Aimé Haegemann (BEL)	Benton II
1904	Not held	
1908	Not held	
1912	Jean Cariou (FRA)	Mignon
1920	Tommaso Lequio di Assaba (ITA)	Trebecco
1924	Alphonse Gemuseus (SUI)	Lucette
1928	Frantisek Ventura (TCH)	Eliot
1932	Takeichi Nishi (JPN)	Uranus
1936	Kurt Hasse (GER)	Tora
1948	Humberto Mariles (MEX)	Arete
1952	Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA)	Ali Baba
1956	Hans-Günter Winkler (GER)	Halla
1960	Raimondo d'Inzeo (ITA)	Posillipo
1964	Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA)	Lutteur B
1968	William C. Steinkraus (USA)	Snowbound
1972	Graziano Mancinelli (ITA)	Ambassador
1976	Alwin Schockemöhle (FRG)	Warwick Rex
1980	Jan Kowalczyk (POL)	Artemor
1984	Joe Fargis (USA)	Touch of Class



Graziano Mancinelli on "Ambassador", in Munich in 1972.

Team Jumping

1912	Carl Gustaf Lewenhaupt Gustaf Kilman Hans von Rosen Fredrik Rosencrantz (SWE)	Medusa Gåtan Lord Iron Drabant
1920	Hans von Rosen Claes König Daniel Norling Frank Martin (SWE)	Poor Boy Trésor Eros II Kohort
1924	Ake Thelning Axel Stahle Age Lundström Georg von Braun (SWE)	Loke Cecil Anvers Diana
1928	José Navarro Morenes José Alvares de los Trujillos Julio Garcia Fernandez (ESP)	Zapataso Zalamero Revistado
1932	No nation completed the course with three riders	
1936	Kurt Hasse Marten von Barnekow Heinz Brandt (GER)	Tora Nordland Alchemist
1948	Humberto Mariles-Cortes Ruben Uriza-Castro Alberto Valdes-Ramos (MEX)	Arete Hatuey Chihuahua
1952	Wilfried White Douglas Stewart Harry M. Llewellyn (GBR)	Nizefela Aherlow Foxhunter
1956	Hans-Günter Winkler Fritz Thiedemann Alfons Lütke-Westhues (FRG)	Halla Meteor Ala
1960	Hans-Günter Winkler Fritz-Thiedemann Alwin Schockemöhle (ALL)	Halla Meteor Ferdl
1964	Hans-Günter Winkler Hermann Schridde Kurt Jarasinski (ALL)	Fidelitas Dozent Torro
1968	James Elder James Day Thomas Gayford (CAN)	The Immigrant Canadian Club Big Dee
1972	Fritz Ligges Hartwig Steenken Hans-Günter Winkler Gerd Wiltfang (FRG)	Robin Simona Torphy Askan
1980	Viktor Asmaev Viacheslav Chukanov Nikolai Korolkov Viktor Poganovski (URS)	Reis Gepatit Espadron Topki
1984	Joe Fargis Conrad Homfeld Leslie Burr Melanie Smith (USA)	Touch of Class Abdullah Albany Calypso

Individual Dressage

1912	Carl Bonde (SWE)	Emperor
1920	Janne Lundbald (SWE)	Uno
1924	Ernst von Linder (SWE)	Piccolomini

1928	Carl-Friedrich von Langen (ALL)	Draufgänger
1932	F. Xavier Lesage (FRA)	Taine
1936	Heinz Pollay (ALL)	Kronos
1948	Hans Moser (SUI)	Hummer
1952	Henri St-Cyr (SWE)	Master Rufus
1956	Henri St-Cyr (SWE)	Juli
1960	Sergej Filatov (URS)	Absent
1964	Henri Chammartin (SUI)	Woerman
1968	Ivan Kizimov (URS)	Ichor
1972	Liselott Linsenhoff (FRG)	Piaff
1976	Christine Stückelberger (SUI)	Granat
1980	Elisabeth Theurer (AUT)	Mon Chéri
1984	Reiner Klimke (FRG)	Ahlerich

Team Dressage

1928	Carl Friedrich von Langen Hermann Linkenbach Eugen von Lotzbeck (ALL)	Draufgänger Gimpel Caracalla
1932	F. Xavier Lesage Pierre Marion André Jousseaume (FRA)	Taine Linon Sorelta
1936	Heinz Pollay Friedrich Gerhard Hermann von Oppeln-Bronikowski (ALL)	Kronos Absinth Gimpel
1948	André Jousseaume Jean St-Fort-Paillard Maurice Buret (FRA)	Harpagon Sous-les-Ceps Saint-Queen
1952	Henri St-Cyr Gustaf A. Boltenstern Gehnäll Persson (SWE)	Master Rufus Krest Knaust
1956	Henri St-Cyr Gehnäll Persson Gustaf A. Boltenstern (SWE)	Juli Knaust Krest
1960	Not held	
1964	Harry Boldt Reiner Klimke Josef Neckermann (FRG)	Remus Dux Antoinette
1968	Josef Neckermann Reiner Klimke Liselott Linsenhoff (FRG)	Mariano Dux Piaff
1972	Ivan Kalita Ivan Kizimov Elena Petushkova (URS)	Tarif Ichor Pepel
1976	Harry Boldt Reiner Klimke Gabriela Grillo (FRG)	Woycek Mehmed Ultimo
1980	Yuri Kovshov Viktor Ugrumov Vera Misevich (URS)	Igrok Shkval Plot
1984	Reiner Klimke Uwe Sauer Herbert Krug (FRG)	Ahlerich Montevideo Muscadéur

Individual Three-Day Event

1912	Axel Nordlander (SWE)	Lady Artist
1920	Helmer Mörner (SWE)	Germania
1924	Adolph D.C. van der Voort van Zijp (HOL)	Silver Piece
1928	Charles F. Pahud de Mortanges (HOL)	Marcroix

1932	Charles F. Pahud de Mortanges (HOL)	Marcroix
1936	Ludwig Stubbendorff (ALL)	Nurmi
1948	Bernard Chevallier (FRA)	Aiglonne
1952	Hans von Blixen-Finecke (SWE)	Jubal
1956	Petrus Kastenmann (SWE)	Illuster
1960	Lawrence Morgan (AUS)	Salad Days
1964	Mauro Checcoli (ITA)	Surbean
1968	Jean-Jacques Guyon (FRA)	Pitou
1972	Richard Meade (GBR)	Laurieston
1976	Tad Coffin (USA)	Bally Cor
1980	Euro Federico Roman (ITA)	Rossinan
1984	Mark Todd (NZL)	Charisma



Mark Todd (NZL), Gold Medal in Los Angeles.

Team Three-Day Event

1912	Axel Nordlander Nils Adlercreutz Ernst Casparsson Henric Horn af Aminne (SWE)	Lady Artist Atout Irmelin Omen
1920	Helmer Mörner Age Lundström Georg von Braun Gustaf Dyrsch (SWE)	Germania Yrsa Diana Salamis
1924	Adolph D.C. van der Voort van Zijp Charles F. Pahud de Mortanges Gerard P.C. Kruijff Anton T. Colenbrander (HOL)	Silver Piece Johnny Walker Addio King of Hearts
1928	Adolph D.C. van der Voort van Zijp Charles F. Pahud de Mortanges Gerard P.C. Kruijff (HOL)	Silver Piece Marcroix Va-t-en
1932	Earl F. Thomson Harry D. Chamberlin Edwin Y. Argo (USA)	Jenny Camp Pleasant Smiles Honolulu Tomboy
1936	Ludwig Stubbendorff Rudolf Lippert Konrad von Wagenheim (ALL)	Nurmi Fasan Kurfüst
1948	Frank S. Henry Charles H. Anderson Earl F. Thomson (USA)	Swing Low Reno Palisades Reno Rhythm
1952	Hans von Blixen-Finecke Nils Stahre Karl Folke Frölen (SWE)	Jubal Komet Fair
1956	Frank Weldon Arthur Laurence Rook Albert Edwin Hill (GBR)	Kilbarry Wild Venture Countryman III
1960	Lawrence Morgan Neale Lavis William Roycroft Brian Crago (AUS)	Salad Days Mirrabooka Our Solo Sabre
1964	Mauro Checcoli Paolo Angioni Giuseppe Ravano Alessandro Argenton (ITA)	Surbean King Royal Love Scottie
1968	Derek Allhusen Richard Meade Reuben S. Jones Jane Bullen (GBR)	Lochinvar Cornishman V The Poacher Our Nobby
1972	Mary Gordon Watson Richard Meade Bridget Parker Mark Phillips (GBR)	Cornishman V Laurieston Cornish Gold Great Ovation
1976	Tad Coffin J. Michael Plumb Bruce Davidson Mary Anne Tauskey (USA)	Bally Cor Better and Better Irish Cap Marcus-Aurelius
1980	Aleksandr Blinov Yuri Salnikov Valeri Volkov Sergei Rogozhin (URS)	Galzun Pintset Tskheti Galespont
1984	J. Michael Plumb Karen Stives Torrance Fleischmann Bruce Davidson (USA)	Blue Stone Ben Arthur Finvarra J.-J. Babu

FEI World Championships

Individual Jumping

1953	Paris (FRA)	Francisco Goyoaga (ESP)	Quorum
1954	Madrid (ESP)	Hans-Günter Winkler (FRG)	Halla
1955	Aachen (FRG)	Hans-Günter Winkler (FRG)	Orient/Halla
1956	Aachen (FRG)	Raimondo d'Inzeo (ITA)	Merano
1960	Venise (ITA)	Raimondo d'Inzeo (ITA)	Gowran Girl
1966	Buenos Aires (ARG)	Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola (FRA)	Pomone
1970	La Baule (FRA)	David Broome (GBR)	Beethoven
1974	Hickstead (GBR)	Hartwig Steenken (FRG)	Simona
1978	Aachen (FRG)	Gerd Wiltfang (FRG)	Roman
1982	Dublin (IRL)	Norbert Koof (FRG)	Fire
1986	Aachen (FRG)	Gail Greenough (CAN)	Mr. T

FEI Ladies World Championships

1965	Hickstead (GBR)	Maron Coakes (GBR)	Little Fellow
1970	Copenhagen (DEN)	Janou Lefebvre (FRA)	Troubadour
1974	La Baule (FRA)	Janou Tissot-Lefebvre (FRA)	Rocket-Alterline

Team Jumping

1978	Aachen (FRG)	Derek Ricketts Caroline Bradly Malcom Pyrah David Broome (GBR)	Hydrophane Coldstream Tigre Law Court Philco
1982	Dublin (IRL)	Michel Robert Patrick Caron Frédéric Cottier Gilles B. de Balanda (FRA)	Ideal de La Haye Malesan Eole IV Flambeau C Malesan Galoubet
1986	Aachen (FRG)	Michael Matz Conrad Homfeld Katie Monahan Katharine Burdsan (USA)	Chef Abdullah Amadia The Natural

Individual Dressage

1966	Bern (SUI)	Josef Neckermann (FRG)	Mariano
1970	Aachen (FRG)	Elena Petushkova (URS)	Pepel
1974	Copenhagen (DEN)	Reiner Klimke (FRG)	Mehmed
1978	Goodwood (GBR)	Christine Stückelberger (SUI)	Granat
1982	Lausanne (SUI)	Reiner Klimke (FRG)	Ahlerich
1986	Cedar Valley (CAN)	Anne-Gretz Jansen (DEN)	Marzog

Team Dressage

1966	Bern (SUI)	Josef Neckermann Reiner Klimke Harry Boldt (FRG)	Mariano Dux Remus
1970	Aachen (FRG)	Elena Petushkova Ivan Kizimov Ivan Kalita (URS)	Pepel Ichor Tarif
1974	Copenhagen (DEN)	Reiner Klimke Liselott Linsenhoff Karin Schlüter (FRG)	Mehmed Piaff Liostro
1978	Goodwood (GBR)	Uwe Schulten-Baumer Harry Boldt Gabriela Grillo (FRG)	Slibowitz Woycek Ultimo



Reiner Klimke on Ahlerich.

1982	Lausanne (SUI)	Reiner Klimke Gabriela Grillo Uwe Schulten-Baumer (FRG)	Ahlerich Galapagos Madras
1986	Cedar Valley (CAN)	Gina Cappellmann Jo Hinemann Reiner Klimke Herbert Krug (FRG)	Ampère Ideaal Pascal Dukat
Individual Three-Day Event			
1966	Burghley (GBR)	Carlos Moratorio (ARG)	Chalan
1970	Punchestown (IRL)	Mary Gordon-Watson (GBR)	Cornishman V
1974	Burghley (GBR)	Bruce Davidson (USA)	Irish Cap
1978	Lexington (USA)	Bruce Davidson (USA)	Might Tango

1982	Luhmühlen (FRG)	Lucinda Green (GBR)	Regal Realm
1986	Gawler (AUS)	Virginia Leng (GBR)	Priceless

Team Three-Day Event

1966	Burghley (GBR)	Virginia Freeman-Jackson Eddie Boylan Penny Moreton Tommy Brennan (IRL)	Sam Weller Durlas Eile Loughlin Kilkenny
1970	Punchestown (IRL)	Mary Gordon-Watson Richard Meade Mark Phillips Stuart Stevens (GBR)	Cornishman V The Poacher Chicago Benson
1974	Burghley (GBR)	Bruce Davidson J. Michael Plumb Denny Emerson Donald Sachey (USA)	Irish Cap Good Mixture Victor Darkin Plain Sailing
1978	Lexington (USA)	Mark Ishoy Juliet Bishop Liz Ashton Cathy Wedge (CAN)	Law and Order Sumatra Sunrise Abracadabra
1982	Luhmülen (FRG)	Lucinda Green Richard Meade Virginia Holgate Rachel Bayliss (GBR)	Regal Realm Kilcassel Priceless Mystic Minstrel
1986	Gawler (AUS)	Clarissa Strachan Lorna Clarke Ian Stark Virginia Leng (GBR)	Delphy Dazzle Myross Oxford Blue Priceless

Individual Driving (four in hand)

1972	Münster (FRG)	Auguste Dubey (SUI)
1974	Frauenfeld (SUI)	Sandor Fülöp (HUN)
1976	Apeldoorn (HOL)	Imre Abonyi (HUN)
1978	Kecskemet (HUN)	György Bardos (HUN)
1980	Windsor (GBR)	György Bardos (HUN)
1982	Apeldoorn (HOL)	Tjeerd Velstra (HOL)
1984	Szilvasvarad (HUN)	Laszlo Juhasz (HUN)
1986	Ascot (GBR)	Tjeerd Velstra (HOL)

Team Driving (four in hand)

1972	Münster (FRG)	John Miller Douglas Nicholson (GBR)
1974	Frauenfeld (SUI)	George Bowman John Miller (GBR)
1976	Apeldoorn (HOL)	Imre Abonyi György Bardos Sandor Fülöp (HUN)
1978	Kecskemet (HUN)	György Bardos Sandor Fülöp Laszlo Papp (HUN)
1980	Windsor (GBR)	S.A.R. Prince Philip George Bowman Alwyn Holder (GBR)
1982	Apeldoorn (HOL)	Ysbrand Chardon Tjeerd Velstra Sem Groenwoud (HOL)

1984 Szilvasvarad (HUN)

Laszlo Juhasz
György Bardos
Sandor Fülöp (HUN)
Tjeerd Velstra
Ysbrand Chardon
Theo Weusthof (HOL)

1986 Ascot (GBR)

Individual Driving (pairs)

1983 Montemaggiore (ITA)

1985 Sandringham (GBR)

1987 Riesenbeck (FRG)

Paul Gregory (GBR)
Ekkert Meinecke (FRG)
Laszlo Kecskemeti (HUN)

Team Driving (pairs)

1983 Montemaggiore (ITA)

1985 Sandringham (GBR)

Driver

P.-J. Cornelissen
W.-G. Groenwoud
H.C. Hoeck (HOL)
Heiner Merk
Werner Ulrich
Arthur Zaugg (SUI)

FEI World Cup finals in Jumping

1979 Hugo Simon (AUT)

1980 Conrad Homfeld (USA)

1981 Michael Matz (USA)

1982 Melanie Smith (USA)

1983 Norman Dello Joio (USA)

1984 Mario Deslauriers (CAN)

1985 Conrad Homfeld (USA)

1986 Leslie Burr-Lenehan (USA)

1987 Katharine Burdsall (USA)

Gladstone
Balbuco
Jet Run
Calypso
I Love You
Aramis
Abdullah
McLain
The Natural

FEI World Cup finals dressage

1986 Anne-Grethe Jensen (DEN)

1987 Christine Stückelberger (SUI)

Marzog
Gauguin de Lully

The Gucci Trophy formerly the Presidents Cup (The Prince Philip Trophy)

Year	Winning Country
1965	GBR
1966	USA
1967	GBR
1968	USA
1969	FRG
1970	GBR
1971	FRG
1972	GBR
1973	GBR
1974	GBR
1975	FRG
1976	FRG
1977	GBR
1978	GBR
1979	GBR
1980	FRA
1981	FRG
1982	FRG
1983	GBR
1984	FRG
1985	GBR
1986	GBR
1987	FRA



Prince Philip awarding the trophy, which bears his name, to A. Schockemöhle gold medal winner in jumping in the 1976 Olympic Games.

World Records

Best officially recognised performances in high jump

Year	Place	Rider	Horse	Height
1906	Paris (FRA)	Georges Crousse (FRA)	Conspirateur	2.35 m
1912	Vittel (FRA)	François de Juge Montespieu (FRA)	Biskra	2.36 m ¹
1912	Vittel (FRA)	René Ricard (FRA)	Montjoie III	2.36 m ¹
1933	Paris (FRA)	Christian de Castries (FRA)	Vol-au-Vent	2.38 m
1938	Rome (ITA)	Antonio Gutierrez (ITA)	Osoppo	2.44 m
1949	Vina del Mar (CHI)	Alberto Larraguibel (CHI)	Huaso	2.47 m ²

¹ Both competitors broke the record at the same event.

² The Records Commission ratified this record on the 28th May 1949, and stated that a height of at least 2.49 m must be cleared to better it.

Best officially recognised performances in long jump

1912	Le Touquet (FRA)	Henry de Royer (FRA)	Pick me up	7.50 m
1935	Spa (BEL)	Christian de Castries (FRA)	Tenace	7.60 m
1946	Buenos Aires (ARG)	Jorge Fraga Patrao (ARG)	Guarana	7.70 m
1948	Bilbao (ESP)	Nogueras Marquez (ESP)	Balcamo	8.00 m
1949	Den Haag (HOL)	B. Can der Voort (HOL)	Cœur Joli	8.10 m
1950	Bilbao (ESP)	Nogueras Marquez (ESP)	Balcamo	8.20 m
1951	Barcelona (ESP)	Lopez del Hierro (ESP)	Amado Mio	8.30 m
1975	Johannesburg (SAF)	André Ferreira (SAF)	Something	8.40 m

World and Continental Championships

Discipline	Category	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Jumping S	Seniors	World	Cont.	Olympics	Cont.	World
	Young Riders	Cont.	C	C	C	C
	Juniors	C	C	C	C	C
	Pony Riders	C	C	C	C	C
Dressage D	Seniors	World	C	Olympics	C	World
	Young Riders	C	C	C	C	C
	Pony Riders	C	C	C	C	C
3-Day Event	Seniors	World	C	Olympics	C	World
	Young Riders	C	C	C	C	C
	Juniors	C	C	C	C	C
	Pony Riders	C	C	C	C	C
Driving A	Seniors Teams	World	—	World	—	World
	Seniors Pairs	—	World	—	World	—
Endurance E		World	C	World	C	World
Vaulting V		World	C	World	C	World

Part IV

IOC Members and equestrian sports

Philipp von Schoeller (AUT)

Member of the National Jumping team of Austria from 1953 to 1958, and Champion of Austria in 1953. President of the Society for the support of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna since 1971.

German Rieckehoff (PUR)

Founder President of the Puerto Rican Equestrian Federation in 1963. Delegate from the Puerto Rico Equestrian Federation to the NOC's since 1964. Member of the Junior Committee of the Fédération Equestre Internationale 1971-1975.

Prince Takeda (JPN)

Until 1948 President of the Japanese Equestrian Federation. Awarded the Olympic Order in 1982.

General Vladimir Stoytchev (BUL)

Winner of numerous equestrian events including the "Grand Prix de Dressage" in Lucern (SUI) in 1927. Participated in the 1924 and 1928 Olympic Games held in Paris and Amsterdam respectively in both the Three-Day Event and the dressage competitions. FEI international judge and bureau member.

Ferdinand Pahud de Mortanges (HOL)

Olympic Gold Medal winner in the Individual Three-Day Event riding Marcroix, in the 1928

and 1932 Olympic Games. Gold Medal winner in the Team Three-Day Event in 1924 and 1928. Secretary General of the Dutch Equestrian Federation and member of the Board of the Dutch Military Equestrian Circle. He died in 1971.

Clarence Von Rosen (SWE)

Responsible for the introduction of Equestrian sports in the Olympic Games, member of the Organizing Committee for the 1912 Olympic Games and in charge of Equestrian Sports, member of the International Jury for Equestrian Events during the 1924 and 1932 Olympic Games.

Between 1889 and 1907 he took part in 137 horse races, winning 46 of them and coming second or third on 56 occasions. He died in 1955.

Olympic Order

Sir Michael Ansell (GBR): Awarded the Olympic Order in 1977, an international horseman and a member of the Bureau of the FEI from 1950 to 1962.

Brigadier Henrique Alves Callado (POR): Awarded the Olympic Order in 1981, represented Portugal in the Equestrian events in four consecutive Olympiads.

Eduardo Yanez (CHI): Awarded the Olympic Order in 1981, and was an international FEI judge.



ABBREVIATIONS USED

AFG	Afghanistan	DJI	Djibouti	KOR	Korea	ROM	Romania
AHO	Netherlands Antilles	DOM	Dominican Rep.	KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	RWA	Rwanda
ALB	Albania	ECU	Ecuador	KUW	Kuwait	SAM	Western Samoa
ALG	Algeria	EGY	Arab Rep. of Egypt	LAO	Laos	SEN	Senegal
AND	Andorra	ESA	El Salvador	LBA	Libya	SEY	Seychelles
ANG	Angola	ESP	Spain	LBR	Liberia	SIN	Singapore
ANT	Antigua	ETH	Ethiopia	LES	Lesotho	SLE	Sierra Leone
ARG	Argentina	FIJ	Fiji (Islands)	LIB	Lebanon	SMR	San Marino
ARU	Aruba	FIN	Finland	LIE	Liechtenstein	SOL	Solomon Islands
AUS	Australia	FRA	France	LUX	Luxembourg	SOM	Somalia
AUT	Austria	FRG	Germany	MAD	Madagascar	SRI	Sri Lanka
BAH	Bahamas	GAB	Gabon	MAL	Malaysia	SUD	Sudan
BAN	Bangladesh	GAM	Gambia	MAR	Morocco	SUI	Switzerland
BAR	Barbados	GBR	Great Britain	MAW	Malawi	SUR	Surinam
BEL	Belgium	GDR	German Dem. Rep.	MDV	Maldives	SWE	Sweden
BEN	Benin	GEQ	Equatorial Guinea	MEX	Mexico	SWZ	Swaziland
BER	Bermuda	GHA	Ghana	MGL	Mongolia	SYR	Syria
BHU	Bhutan	GRE	Greece	MLI	Mali	TAN	Tanzania
BIR	Burma	GRN	Grenada	MLT	Malta	TCH	Czechoslovakia
BIZ	Belize	GUA	Guatemala	MON	Monaco	THA	Thailand
BOL	Bolivia	GUI	Guinea	MOZ	Mozambique	TGO	Togo
BOT	Botswana	GUM	Guam	MRI	Mauritius	TGA	Tonga
BRA	Brazil	GUY	Guyana	MTN	Mauritania	TPE	Chinese Taipei
BRN	Bahrain	HAI	Haiti	NCA	Nicaragua	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
BRU	Brunei	HKG	Hong Kong	NEP	Nepal	TUN	Tunisia
BUL	Bulgaria	HOL	Netherlands	NGR	Nigeria	TUR	Turkey
BUR	Burkina Faso	HON	Honduras	NGU	Papua-New Guinea	UAE	United Arab Emirates
CAF	Central African Rep.	HUN	Hungary	NIG	Niger	UGA	Uganda
CAN	Canada	INA	Indonesia	NOR	Norway	URS	USSR
CAY	Cayman Islands	IND	India	NZL	New Zealand	URU	Uruguay
CGO	People's Rep. of the Congo	IRL	Ireland	OMA	Oman	USA	United States of America
CHA	Chad	IRN	Islamic Rep. of Iran	PAK	Pakistan	VEN	Venezuela
CHI	Chile	IRQ	Iraq	PAN	Panama	VIE	Vietnam
CHN	People's Rep. of China	ISL	Iceland	PAR	Paraguay	YAR	Yemen Arab Rep.
CIV	Ivory Coast	ISR	Israel	PER	Peru	YMD	Yemen Dem. Rep.
CMR	Cameroon	ISV	Virgin Islands	PHI	Philippines	YUG	Yugoslavia
COK	Cook Islands	ITA	Italy	POL	Poland	ZAI	Zaire
COL	Colombia	IVB	British Virgin Islands	POR	Portugal	ZAM	Zambia
CRC	Costa Rica	JAM	Jamaica	PRK	D. P. R. Korea	ZIM	Zimbabwe
CUB	Cuba	JOR	Jordan	PUR	Puerto Rico		
CYP	Cyprus	JPN	Japan	QAT	Qatar		
DEN	Denmark	KEN	Kenya				



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