

Extract of the Minutes

**Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee
with Delegates from International Federations**

Hôtel Royal — Evian (France - June 5 and 6, 1957.

Presidency : Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee.

List of presence :

Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee (complete) :

Mr. Avery Brundage, President
Mr. Armand Massard, Vice-President
The Marquess of Exeter, Vice-President
Count Paolo Thaon di Revel
Dr. Miguel A. Moenck
Mr. Mohammed Taher
General Vladimir Stoitcheff
Sir Arthur Porritt

International Federations

(All are represented, except the International Skating Federation who begged to be excused as its Annual Congress is being held during the same week.)

See detailed list in the French text.

Sitting of June 5th opens at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Avery Brundage, Chairman extends a very hearty welcome to all the Delegates present and thanks them for having made the journey to attend our Olympic Meetings.

He suggests that, to mark the occasion, a greeting telegram should be sent to Mr. Sigfrid J. Edström, former president of the International Olympic Committee. Proposal carried unanimously.

Mr. Brundage gives a general survey of the olympic and sporting situation prevailing in certain countries which do not conform to our rules and where the sports organizations are being taken in hand by the Governments. He makes a special mention of the case of Cuba where the situation is not yet entirely settled although the International Olympic Committee intervened.

The President makes an urgent appeal in favour of maintaining a closer bond between the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees, and the International Olympic Committee and asks the International Federations to exercise a serious control on the national federations which are affiliated to them because the latter are responsible for the formation of the National Olympic Committees. This matter is of vital importance of we wish the Olympic Movement and the International Federations to survive. Political and governmental interferences must be banished in every country.

He recalls the motion carried by the International Federations at Lausanne Conference held on September 3rd 1946 and proceeds to read it.

With regard to the Programme of the Olympic Games, the Chairman refers to the various adverse comments which are raised and appear regularly

and periodically in the Press and amongst the public, these criticisms can be resumed as follows :

- 1) The ancient Games were run on a simple and modest scale as opposed to the Modern Games which appear overcrowded and far too costly.
- 2) It is said that certain sports fail to interest the public, that others are badly managed also that certain sports which have gained popularity recently do not figure on the Programme.
- 3) Too many sham-amateurs are allowed to compete in the Olympics in spite of the guarantees which are given by the athletes themselves as well as by the National Federations and the National Olympic Committees.

These problems as well as others are to be placed before the members of the International Olympic Committee at its next Session which is to be held at Sofia next September after they have been discussed by the Delegates present at this Conference.

Mr. Ahearne (Ice-Hockey) mentions the difficulties experienced by the Federations with regard to obtaining the necessary visas in some countries. He quotes the case of the United States, where the government holds a very strong influence on the control of passports and visas. He requests the assistance of the International Olympic Committee in this matter.

Mr. Brundage recognizes the fairness of this criticism and reiterates the fact that, only by establishing a closer relationship between us all, may we expect to maintain our strength and be in a position to impose fundamental views.

Mr. Larson (Shooting) asks what steps can be taken against a government which assumes the control of a national federation ?

Mr. Brundage thinks that the position varies according to the case. Above all things, we must maintain good order in our own house and preserve the spirit of amateurism. He cites various cases where the International Olympic Committee succeeded in eliminating government interference. In Cuba, the International Olympic Committee intervened when it forbade that country to participate in the Pan-American Games.

Mr. Jones (Basket-ball) thinks that government influence is not always bad. He refers for instance to the interest taken by the Bulgarian Government in the organization of the World Championships of Basket-ball which are to be held in Sofia this month. On the otherhand, he states that his federation received a request from Syria demanding that Israel should not be allowed to compete in these Championships on the ground of her

abstention from the Mediterranean Games. In such cases it is essential that we should reassert our fundamental principles and make them known.

Mr. Brundage explains why Israel refrained from participating in the Mediterranean Games. This affair does not fall within the competence of the International Olympic Committee, the latter only bestowed its patronage on these Games.

Mr. Ahearne (Ice-Hockey) gives some explanations of the thorough manner in which Ice-Hockey is controlled and directed.

Col. Russell (Boxing) informs the assembly that the Government of Iceland has issued a law prohibiting the practice of boxing throughout its territory. *Col. Russell* declares that he has requested the International Olympic Committee to intervene through its member of Iceland. He disagrees with the Chancellor's reply to the effect that this matter does not fall within the competence of the International Olympic Committee, but still the latter would lodge his complaint with *Mr. Waage* member of Iceland. The Chancellor replies that he received a lengthy report from *Mr. Waage* who intervened energetically with his Government, but did so without success. *Col. Russell* declares that he has not received this report on account of his absence from home during this last fortnight. (*Col. Russell* did eventually receive this report, whereupon he sent a letter to *Mr. Waage* and to the Chancellery of the International Olympic Committee to express his satisfaction at the measures taken in this matter.)

The Marquess of Exeter (International Olympic Committee) asks *Col. Russell* if he knows the reason for boxing being forbidden in Iceland ?

Col. Russell (Boxing) avers that it is better to ask this question of *Mr. Waage*.

The Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee states that according to *Mr. Waage's* report, this prohibitive measure is based on medical grounds and on the dangers incurred in boxing.

Gen. Stöitcheff (International Olympic Committee) is of the opinion that the members of the International Olympic Committee ought to fight down such prohibitive measures in their respective countries. Boxing, according to him, is a sport which develops the moral and the physical outlook of the individual, his sport does not offer any more dangers than the equestrian sport, for instance, a sport which he himself practices with great keenness.

Mr. Pain (Athletics) referring to a former debate, thinks that the International Olympic Committee could greatly facilitate the task of the International Federations. He cites as an example the Mediterranean Games which were held in Barcelona in 1955. In his opinion, the International Olympic Committee should grant its patronage only after having assured itself that there is no political influence intervening, as was the case with Israel who was not invited to take part in these Games.

Mr. Brundage shares *Mr. Pain's* point of view but considers that for all Regional Games the International Federations should give their previous consent. This sanction should be given before the International Olympic Committee grants its patronage.

Mr. Massard (International Olympic Committee) who attended these Games gives some explanation concerning the abstention of Israel from the Mediterranean Games. The basic reason is that Israel was not represented at these Games when they were organized for the first time in Alexandria (Egypt) in 1950. *Mr. Massard* declares that he did protest on that account when he was in Spain, and eventually an invitation was sent out to Israel,

but reached the latter too late to allow her to participate.

Mr. Mohammed Taher (International Olympic Committee) in his capacity of founder of these Games shares entirely *Mr. Massard's* views and approves his expression of protest at Barcelona, for, no country ought to be excluded from the Games for reasons not directly concerned with sport.

Mr. Larsson (Shooting) thinks that a very firm attitude should be adopted concerning this matter in order to assure the participation of the athletes of Israel in the Games which are to take place in Beirut in 1959.

Mr. Pierre Ferri (Fencing) referring to the programme of the Games says that we should not admit criticisms raised sometimes in the press, saying that the Olympic Games are becoming too important. It is precisely because of their importance that public opinion takes such a keen interest in the Olympic Movement. No reduction of programme should take place but on the contrary, it ought to be expanded and developed. It is essential to provide an opportunity for the youth of the world to meet at these international sporting manifestations.

In reply to *Mr. Ferri's* request *Mr. Brundage* states that it is impossible to increase indefinitely the responsibilities falling on the organizers of the Olympic Games. Problems of a material and technical order are added to the numerous difficulties already present at the Games.

Sitting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.45 p.m.

Mr. Brundage reminds the Delegates that the terms and intend to remain which appeared in the engagement formula of the athlete (art. 34 of the Olympic Rules) have been cancelled at the Melbourne Session of the International Olympic Committee. He takes this opportunity to remind the International Federations that as far as the Olympic Games are concerned they must be very strict in the application of the Olympic Rules. The duty of controlling the athletes falls on the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees, not on the International Olympic Committee which could not control each competitor individually. This duty is the responsibility of the two aforementioned bodies. The cancelling of the phrase quoted does not alter in any way the line of conduct of the International Olympic Committee. The latter cannot be held responsible for non-amateurs competing in the Olympic Games because the athlete has been entered for the Games by the National Olympic Committee of his country which has countersigned his engagement. The only measures that can be taken by the International Olympic Committee are sanctions against the National Olympic Committees which do not control sufficiently strictly the engagements of the athletes.

Mr. Brundage reiterates his urgent appeal to the International Federations to ensure that the Olympic Rules of amateurism are generally respected and strictly applied.

Col. Russell (Boxing) states that he has always been opposed to the introduction of these terms into Rule 34 and maintains his opposition. Had the International Federations been informed of this addition, many misunderstandings would have been avoided as well as such press campaigns as took place in the United States, amongst others. The International Olympic Committee cannot require a young athlete to commit his future which belongs to him exclusively. This exigency has an aspect running counter to morality and to the law of amateurism.

The *Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) says that the International Olympic Committee opposes athletes who declare beforehand their intention to turn professionals after the Games with the hidden motive of using their olympic classification to increase their gain and profits at the outset of their professional career. This was the basic idea of the International Olympic Committee. He thinks that this problem must be solved by the International Federations who will have the athletes controlled by the national federations to which they are affiliated.

Mr. G. Mullegg (Rowing) expresses the wish that at the Session at Sofia, in the event of a new rule being elaborated, the latter be as concise as possible, leaving the care of establishing their own rules to the International Federations themselves.

Mr. Brundage agrees with *Mr. Mullegg's* point of view and goes on to say that the International Olympic Committee does not intend to make alteration to the existing rules but proposes to elaborate a purely complementary and explanatory text.

Mr. Gremaux (Boxing) entirely agrees with the remarks just made by the *Marquess of Exeter*. The International Boxing Association, of which he is president, has already intervened against athletes who declare beforehand their intentions to turn professionals immediately after the Olympic Games.

Mr. Massard (International Olympic Committee) states that the indictable phrase under criticism was abolished at Melbourne, therefore it seems unnecessary to go on discussing this matter any further in the Conference.

Furthermore, he entirely agrees with *Mr. Mullegg's* opinion.

Mr. Joinard (Cycling) shares *Mr. Gremaux's* point of view and adds that the International Cycling Union of which he is president, goes even beyond the International Olympic Committee's wish, for it definitely attributes professional status to all amateurs who receive the least sum of money. His federation exercises a very strict control on amateur sport. Moreover, he is of the opinion that the International Olympic Committee should put its trust in the International Federations.

Mr. Larsson (Shooting) quotes the case of two State amateurs who are supposed to work 8 hours per day and who effectively spend 4 hours in the factory which employs them and the remaining 4 hours they practise shooting with the exception of Sunday. He would like to receive some guiding directives in order to deal with such cases.

Mr. Brundage welcomes this statement and thinks that it would be very interesting to obtain more statements of this nature from the Delegates present at this Conference? since it will enable him to settle this problem in his future talks and meetings with the Governing Bodies of East European countries.

Agenda - Item 4 - Mr. Brundage opens the debate on the system of judging at the Olympic Games. Numerous criticisms have been raised concerning this matter at Cortina, Stockholm as well as at Melbourne. He appeals again to the International Federations urging them to give their full attention to the tricky problem of judging Olympic contests. It is, of course, impossible to prevent mistakes from taking place, but it is essential to impose some limit to such errors in the future.

Gen. Stoïtcheff (International Olympic Committee) says that certain International Federations operate the system which calls for the elimination of the highest mark and that of the lowest mark in the estimates made by several judges. He would like this system applied also to the judging of dressage in equestrian events.

Mr. Sarrasin (Equestrian Sport) replies that the Equestrian International Federations has applied the system mentioned by *Gen. Stoïtcheff* for the last two years but that it has not proved satisfactory.

Agenda - Item 5 - Mr. Brundage draws the attention of the Delegate to the evergrowing number of athletes at the Olympic Games. Though our aim is evidently to unite the youth of the world, we must obviously draw the line somewhere. Up to date, the International Olympic Committee recognizes 89 National Olympic Committees and further countries continue to apply for recognition.

Agenda - Item 6 - This concerns the refunding of the expenses incurred by the International Federations whose sports figure on the Olympic Programme.

Mr. Mullegg (Rowing) thinks that it is common knowledge that International Federations have limited financial resources : on behalf of the International Federations he submits the following motion passed on the previous day at a joint meeting.

He also recalls the fact that the allowance granted at Melbourne, for one Delegate per International Federation was certainly inadequate.

ANNEX No. I

MOTION PASSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS INDEMNITIES GRANTED TO THE TECHNICAL ADVISERS

No 1.

We beg the International Olympic Committee to approve the following points : that travelling expenses of two technical advisers be paid to the International Federations concerned.

That hotel expenses including meals be paid to these two delegates for a fortnight prior to the beginning of their sport and until the end of the Games. That the daily allowance to be granted be settled by the International Olympic Committee according to the cost of living prevailing in the country where the Games are to take place.

No 2

The International Federations at present discontinue the organization of World Championships in the year of celebration of the Olympic Games. As a result of this, they lose the necessary funds which would have enabled them to finance the technical and the administrative organization of their respective federation.

Therefore they appeal to the International Olympic Committee to request the organizing Committee of the Games to raise the price of entries as from and including 1960, in order to provide a tax of 5 % in favour of the International Federations. The division of this sum will be as follows :

- a) 3% of the profits derived from its sport to be allocated to each International Federation.
- b) The remaining 2% to be divided in equal shares between all the participating International Federations.

However, in order to facilitate the administrative work of the International Federations in preparation for the Games, the Organizing Committee will allow a sum of \$2,000., six months before the Games to the International Federations, to be deducted from the total sums due them according to a) and b) mentioned above.

Thus this sum of \$2,000 constitutes a minimum due whatever happens to every participating International Federation.

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COLLABORATION BETWEEN
THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Mr. Massard (International Olympic Committee) considers that it may seem excessive to expect the organizers to pay board and lodgings of the two technical advisers till the end of the Games and he suggests that these expenses be paid till the closing of the events of their respective sport.

The Marquess of Exeter (I.A.A.F.) speaking on behalf of his athletic federation is of the opinion that the organizers of the Games should reserve a certain percentage of the profits for the benefit of the International Federations. The latter are required to bear enormous expenses which are steadily increasing and he thinks, therefore, that this percentage could be as small as possible, say 5%, of which half should be apportioned to the International Olympic Committee, the latter being faced every year with ever growing expenditure, while the other half would go to the International Federations concerned.

From the receipts obtained at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, 2 ½ % would be allocated to the less favoured federations.

Count Thaon di Revel (International Olympic Committee) in his capacity of member of the Organizing Committee for the Games in Rome in 1960, declares that his committee will examine favourably the motion passed by the International Federations. With regard to the suggestion made by the Marquess of Exeter, he thinks that it can only be put into practice after Olympic Rules are adapted, and could not be taken into consideration before the Games of 1964.

Mr. Mullegg (Rowing) referring once more to Mr. Massard's proposal, urges strongly that the allowances made to the technical advisers be payable up to the closing time of the Games. It would appear mean to dismiss them with thanks as soon as their task is ended. As regard the statement of the Marquess of Exeter, he partly agrees with it.

Mr. Albert Mayer (Bobsleigh) says that the International Olympic Committee has presented a list of liabilities to the Rome Organizing Committee which has endorsed it. While approving of the two motions proposed by the International Federations he wonders if the International Olympic Committee can go back on a contract concluded between itself and the Rome Organizing Committee. We are faced with a *fait accompli*. He suggests that the International Olympic Committee enters into negotiations with the Rome Organizing Committee in order to induce the latter to accept the International Federations claims as an additional requirement since the International Olympic Committee can only envisage this problem for 1964.

Mr. Mullegg (Rowing) is of the opinion that a friendly understanding can be reached with Rome.

Mr. Brundage declares that this problem was already raised and discussed by the International Olympic Committee at Melbourne when the latter approved the principle that the Organizing Committee of the Games should meet the expenses incurred by all the International Federations who have taken an active part in the organization of the Games. It remains to be seen how these resolutions can be applied.

The television rights and its eventual profits, if we succeed in our negotiations may save the situation. In any case, the International Olympic Committee will consult the International Federations on the matter and will act accordingly. The claims of the International Federations are justified and the International Olympic Committee will examine them most thoroughly.

In the course of the discussions which were held on June 4th with regard to the method of promoting closer cooperation between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations, we realized that there is need for a closer cooperation than formerly in order to settle certain questions, and the International Olympic Committee is of the same opinion. How is this to be done? This still remains to be decided.

A proposal was put forward that a member (president or otherwise) be given within the International Olympic Committee a seat with the right to vote, in order to give the federations the possibility of influencing important matters, but this proposal has been almost unanimously rejected as it is contrary to the Olympic Rules, and it might undermine the authority exercised by the International Olympic Committee over the Olympic Games.

Two problems are of particular importance where the International Federations are concerned, namely: the choice of the city which is to organize the Olympic Games and the programme of the Games.

With regard to the *choice of the town*, the International Federations make the following suggestion:

Each candidate town seeking the honour of organizing the Games should make its application simultaneously to the International Olympic Committee and to the International Federations, in order to give time to the latter to examine the conditions offered by the candidate towns.

A meeting of the International Federations should be convened to coincide with the Session of the International Olympic Committee when the latter is making its final choice as to where the Games are to be held. This would be in order to allow a representative of each federation concerned to be present when the International Olympic Committee receives the delegations of the candidate towns, when they can ask any relevant questions necessary for their information. After the departure of the delegations, the representatives of the International Federations would be able to express their opinion as to the possibilities offered by the various candidate cities, and this before the full assembly of the International Olympic Committee.

By this procedure, the International Olympic Committee would obtain all necessary information for its debate and its final choice and decision.

Concerning the programme of the various sports, the same method should be applied namely that a representative of each federation be given the right to attend the Session of the International Olympic Committee, when the Organizing Committee presents its report which deals with his sport, thus giving each federation the chance to ask its questions and express its views. After this, the International Olympic Committee would be able to discuss and decide these matters, either taken as a whole or considering each sport separately.

According to this method, it would be necessary to convene the representatives of the International Federations to all the Olympic Sessions when matters concerning them are being discussed. This system would abolish the necessity of creating an intermediary body between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations.

It is decided that as the International Federations have full authority over all technical matters, they must come to an understanding with the Organizing Committee of Rome. The International Olympic Committee will only intervene in case of disagreement.

Sitting adjourned at 5.p.m.

Sitting of June 6th resumed at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Larsson (Shooting) reads a memorandum concerning the organizing of the collaboration between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations :

ANNEX No. 3

It is proposed to the International Olympic Committee to appoint a special committee for the Summer Games and one for the Winter Games with a view to assisting the Executive Board.

In the four years of the Olympiad, the following Meetings are proposed (minimum) :

Anno 1. (1961)

Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee with the International Federations. The majority of the work will be carried out at separate meeting :

- a) Summer Committee of the International Olympic Committee with the "Summer Federations" and representatives of the Organizing Committee of the next Games.
- b) The same procedure for the Winter Games.

Main objects of the Meetings : preparation of the programme of next Olympic Games.

Anno 2 (1962)

Full Olympic Congress of the International Olympic Committee with the International Federations.

Main objects :

- a) Settle the final programme of the Games.
- b) Choice of the City which is to organize the next Games.

Anno 3 (1963)

Meeting in the city organizing the Summer Games, between the Summer Committee of the International Olympic Committee and the Summer Federations and the representatives of the Organizing Committee. Idem for the Winter Games in their respective city.

Main object : Solving the technical problems of the Games.

Anno 4 (1964)

International Olympic Committee (possibly also Conferences between the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committees but without the International Federations.

The Marquess of Exeter (International Olympic Committee) holds the view that each International Federation should defend its own interest. A select Committee composed of representatives of the International Federations cannot represent such or such an International Federation. On the other hand, he agrees that representatives of the International Federations should be present when candidates of prospective organizing towns for the Olympic Games are presented to the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Pain (Athletics) says that candidatures of cities should be submitted at least 6 months

previous to the Meeting which will make the final choice.

Mr. Chesal (Cycling) states that the administration of the Olympic Games is within the province of the International Olympic Committee, therefore we should only discuss technical matters at this Conference.

Mr. Brundage says that it is a tradition of the International Olympic Committee to hold as few meetings as possible. We are all amateurs and the time of each of us is precious. As far as the choice of the town is concerned which will organize the next Games, it is impossible to do this six years in advance ; this delay is too long in the present conditions when situation can alter so rapidly.

Mr. Mohammed Taher (international Olympic Committee) says that each organizing body should be left its own prerogatives, thus the International Federations have the technical control and the International Olympic Committee has administrative prerogatives. It is understood that the International Olympic Committee is always ready to examine all the problems submitted to it by the International Federations.

Agenda Item 7 a) - Concerning rule No. 30, *Mr. Brundage* explains that it is obvious that the rule cannot be applied in its present form, since the text states: 'in order to hold an individual event at least twelve nations must enter'. This text calls for revision although the principle of it is excellent. The International Olympic Committee is attending this matter at the present time.

Mr. Gremaux (Boxing) says that his federation raised an objection to this rule because in *Boxing* it may happen that the stipulated number of 12 nations cannot be reached in any one category (and in the heavy-weight category in particular), although 50 or 60 athletes are participating ;

Gen. Dyrssen (Modern Pentathlon) suggests that a decision be reached two years before the opening of the Games and that no alteration be allowed thereafter.

Mr. Brundage is of the opinion that if a sport does not bring in twelve inscriptions, it is obviously a proof that it is not of sufficient interest to the world in general, and therefore it should not figure on the Olympic Programme.

Mr. Mullegg (Rowing) points out that if this rule had been put into force at Melbourne, the most classical event in Rowing : The *Eights* could not have been held.

Agenda Item 7 c) - *Mr. Brundage* thinks that the athletes called *Reserves* who do not take an active part in the Games should be eliminated from the Games. He cites the cases of London and Helsinki, where there were respectively no less than 800 and 900 reserves who were nothing but a dead weight.

Col. Russell (Boxing) says that boxing and certain sports offer special problems.

The International Federations of these sports should be left full scope to discuss these problems with the Organizing Committee of the Games in order to reach an agreement. Although, he understands the International Olympic Committee's point of view, he is of the opinion that it has been carried too far in some instances.

Mr. Brundage explains that the International Olympic Committee has not eliminated all the reserves and that it is quite prepared to examine the special cases submitted to it by the International Federations. The International Olympic Committee endeavours to blend intelligence with kindness.

Agenda Item 8 b) - *Mr. Ahearne* (Ice Hockey) would like to know if it is possible to fix the dates for the skiing events at the Winter Games at Squaw

Valley for mid-February. On the other hand, he would like the matter of the \$500 (the agreed sum to be paid by the International Federations to cover the outward and home journey of the European athletes to Squaw Valley, as well as their board and lodgings during the Games, all additional expenses to be paid by the Organizing Committee) to be applied not only to the athletes but also to the European officials, as was proposed and approved in Paris in 1955. He would like also the athletes to be housed in the Valley itself and not outside the area, as this would greatly complicate the task of the International Federations. He mentions that the approximate cost to be borne by the International Federations of the Winter Sports for the transport of the judges and the referees will be in the region of \$20,000. The speaker requests that the matter be clarified before September 1st.

Mr. Brundage affirms that the International Olympic Committee will go into all these questions and study them.

Agenda Item 9. - Mr. Pain (Athletics) mentions that the International Amateur Athletic Federation has found itself in a very awkward situation due to the modification of Rule No. 49. The International Federations are allowed to make technical films of their respective sports, these can be shown for educational purposes with a nominal charge to cover expenses. It cannot therefore be considered as commercial films. He asks that the text of this rule be revised so as to stipulate that the International Federations may sell or hire such films for an educational purpose.

Agenda Item 11 a) - Mr. Ferri (Fencing) is surprised to read in certain organ of the sporting press that in order to facilitate the organization of the Olympic Games, it was suggested that they be divided into two, namely Spring and Summer Games. According to him, this suggestion is not in conformity with the Olympic Rules and ideal, and would undermine the very basis on which the Games are founded. He asks the Assembly to vote on the matter.

Mr. Brundage is very pleased that *Mr. Ferri* has raised this problem because the International Olympic Committee is equally opposed to this suggestion.

This motion is put to the vote and unanimously rejected.

Agenda Item 12 b) - Mr. Sällfors (Swimming) proposes that in order to consolidate the collaboration between the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee, the former be consulted on all the problems which affect them.

Mr. Brundage informs the Assembly that the International Olympic Committee agrees that the International Federations be represented at the Session of the International Olympic Committee when the candidatures of towns applying for the right to organize the Games are presented.

Agenda Item 13 a) b) c) - Mr. K. Popel (Canoeing) states that he is not prepared to make proposals but merely wishes to make a few observations: Banquets, social receptions take up too much of the time of the officials, thus preventing them from keeping in steady contact with the athletes.

The honour of organizing the Games should in future be given in preference to a city which has its own legislation against abuses of the Olympic Emblems for commercial ends. In conclusion, he recommends that only a town capable of realizing the entire Olympic Programme and making provision for the athletes to live together be chosen.

Mr. Brundage states that he in particular as well as the International Olympic Committee fully

agree with the first suggestion made by *Mr. Popel* (concerning banquets, etc. and mentions that the international Olympic Committee has already taken action to this effect when it suggested to the Organizing Committee of Rome that it should not organize more than four official and social entertainments during the Games Celebrations of 1960), on the other hand, it is exceedingly difficult to prevent Embassies and Legations from organizing their own private entertaining.

As far as the second matter is concerned, the *President* points out that various difficulties have arisen with the Swiss Government regarding the Convention for the protection of Olympic emblems. As a matter of fact, since only 37 countries out of 89 have replied in the affirmative the Swiss Government has decided to give up the project. The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, in agreement with its advocate, *M^c Hafner* of Geneva, proposes to continue to take the necessary steps in order to secure more adhesions to the scheme. At the present time, the International Olympic Committee proposes to renew its petition to the Swiss Government in order to persuade it to reconsider its decision.

As regards the last point raised by *Mr. Popel*, the International Olympic Committee shares his opinion.

Agenda Item 14. - Mr. Chesal (Cycling) announces that his federation has reached agreement with the Organizing Committee of Rome in settling the problems which were raised, this is confirmed by *Count Thaon di Revel*.

He therefore asks the International Olympic Committee to ratify the claims made by his federation.

ANNEX No. 4

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION

- a) Preliminary inspection of the velodrome and the road track by the International Cycling Union (1 or 2 technical experts).
- b) *Sprint* : Two participants instead of one (one reserve).
- c) *Substitution of an individual contest (man to man) with one reserve for the timed kilometre event.*
- d) *Tandems* : to be maintained without alteration.
- e) *Contest for teams of four* : this very fine team race to be maintained without alteration.
- f) *Road Race* : with individual and team placings, the latter based on points for three competitors. To be maintained in this form.
- g) *Appointment of Officials* to be made by the International Union Committee as follows : 3 supervisors, 1 judge at the finishing line, 1 starter.

Appointment of the Jury of Appeal also to be made by the International Cyclism Union.

Sitting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.15 a.m.

Agenda Item 15 - What is the position of the International Federations with regard to the Regional Games, the Games of the Youth Movement in Moscow, the Arabian Games at Beirut, the British Empire Games, etc. ?

Mr. Brundage emphasizes the fact that these Games are within the competence and control of the International Federations. The International

European centres which will be chosen at a latter date.

The cost of transport of the bobsleighs does not fall due to the organizers.

- 3) The period of acclimatization before the Opening of the Games must not be less than 10 days for all the participants mentioned in rubric 2, if asked for; and the total period covering the duration of the Games must not be less than twenty days.
- 4) The lodgings of the majority of the officials mentioned in Rule N° 36 must be in the same place as that allotted to the teams, and not outside the area of Squaw Valley. The other officials, including the juries mentioned above, must be housed in the same place (if not in the same hotel) as the International Olympic Committee.

On the other hand, at *Mr. Ahearne's* request, the number of seats allocated to the officials of the delegations will be determined by the International Olympic Committee acting in the spirit of agreement with his request.

A Conference is to be convened in Europe between a Delegation from Squaw Valley and the Delegates of the International Federations of Winter Sports. It is to be held either before or after the Sofia Session.

As well as this, the International Olympic Committee intends to remind the Squaw Valley organizers that a body of 1000 men is to be put at the disposal by the Military, they are to be snow trained men, as was the case at the Games in Cortina.

The President :
AVERY BRUNDAGE

The Chancellor :
OTTO MAYER