

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

*Extract of the Minutes of the*

## **Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee with Delegates of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations**

*Hôtel Royal — Evian (France) — June 7 and 8, 1957*

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

The following are present :

The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee (fully attended) :

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

Also present :

Mr. Angelo Bolanaki, Senior Member of the International Olympic Committee.

*National Olympic Committee Representatives :*

See detailed list in the French text.

\* \* \*

The names of the delegates of the International Federations figure in the minutes of the meeting concerned with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee.

N. B. We publish as annexes the proposals received by us in writing at Evian.

*Sitting of June 7th opens at 9.30 a.m.*

*Mr. Avery Brundage*, Chairman, extends a very hearty welcome to all the Delegates and thanks them, especially those who have come from distant lands, for having been kind enough to attend the present conference. He observes that 34 National Olympic Committees are represented (91 National Olympic Committees are recognized by the International Olympic Committee).

*Mr. Brundage* gives a general survey of the position of the Olympic Movement in the world and points out certain difficulties which are sometimes encountered. He makes an urgent appeal in

favour of a closer degree of collaboration between the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee. This union is vital if we are to be strong enough to eliminate all political and governmental interferences which have been making their appearance in certain countries of the world. Without this close relationship the Olympic movement is doomed and will not survive. The President cites the case of Cuba, which is a typical instance of governmental interference.

*Experiences at Melbourne in 1956*

*Mr. Brundage* is gratified to remind the assembly that the Games of the XVth Olympiad which took place in Melbourne last year were an outstanding success in spite of the difficulties encountered at the beginning. Criticisms expressed generally and published in the press tell us that the Ancient Games were run on a simple and limited scale, whereas the Modern Games have lost their character and have become commercial enterprises. The President emphasizes the fact that the Games are doomed and will certainly come to an end, if the present overcrowded programme is not reduced. It is also implied that the present programme should not be immutable, but ought to be altered and revised from time to time to fit in with modern conditions and with the taste of the public and of sportsmen. Certain sports have lost in interest value, whereas certain others are expanding rapidly. It is often alleged that athletes who participate in the Games do not possess the amateur qualifications required in the Olympic Rules. The President emphasizes the fact that this matter rests entirely with the National Olympic Committees, who must assume its entire responsibility. Theirs is the task of sanctioning the athletes' engagements.

*Dr. Edgar Fried* (Austria) praises the organization of the Melbourne Games as far as general adminis-

tration is concerned, and extends his congratulations to the Organizing Committee.

*Mr. Max Ritter* (U.S.A.) shares the opinion of the last speaker but wishes to make two observations. Firstly, he noticed that special prizes have been bestowed on cyclists by the International Cyclism Union. This is an irregular procedure and does not conform with the rules. Secondly, Rule N<sup>o</sup>. 34 has not been observed in certain countries where the names of their competitors have been submitted only four days before the opening of the Games.

*Capt. Edgar Tanner* (Australia) says that it is news to him that special prizes have been awarded to cyclists. He and his Committee were entirely unaware of the fact. He will report the matter on his return to Australia and ensure that apologies are sent to the International Olympic Committee. In his capacity as Secretary of the Organizing Committee he wishes to thank the speakers and the Delegates present in the Assembly for having expressed their satisfaction with the way in which the Melbourne Games were organized.

*Mr. Brundage* suggests that to mark the occasion a telegram of congratulations should be sent to the Australian Organizing Committee expressing our thanks for the excellent organization of the Games. This proposal is met with applause and carried unanimously.

*Mr. Gaston Mullegg* (Rowing) puts forward a proposal concerning the organization of the Olympic Village, based on experiences in Melbourne. (This proposal has already appeared in our Bulletin N<sup>o</sup>. 59 pages 31 and 32.)

*The Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) welcomes Mr. Mullegg's excellent proposal, but he is afraid that it cannot be realized on a technical basis, especially with regard to the internal organization of every National Olympic Committee. He mentions several cases which illustrate these difficulties which are of an administrative nature. He is, however, glad that this problem has been raised, for great importance must be attached to the organization and eventual improvement of the Olympic Village.

*Mr. Armand Massard* (International Olympic Committee) says that Mr. Mullegg's proposal finds its inspiration in a generous and interesting conception which it is worth while retaining. He thinks, however, that it will prove hard to put into practice. He mentions for instance the case of the variety of meals for athletes coming from different countries. There is also the question of watching over the athletes who, if this suggestion were to be adopted, would escape from efficient supervision.

*Dr. K. Popel* (Canoeing) fully approves Mr. Mullegg's proposal. He asks the Executive Board to study it thoroughly and to submit it to the consideration and approval of the members of the International Olympic Committee at their coming Session in Sofia.

*Mr. A. Romanov* (U.S.S.R.) states that the Melbourne Games have proved the growing success of the Olympic Movement and of its ideal. This success is due to the fact that the Olympic Games are of interest to millions of young people. Consequently the programme should not be reduced. The number of countries, athletes, and sporting events should not be limited in anyway, but on the contrary the programme should be examined to consider how it could be improved and endowed with greater interest. In view of this consideration the International Olympic Committee should ask the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees to forward their suggestions to it. The programme is the barometer of the Games. It can be adapted to all circumstances but should not be subjected to any reductions.

*Mr. Max Ritter* (U.S.A.) reverting to Mr. Mullegg's proposal, shares the Marquess of Exeter's opinion that the idea of the family of athletes would be practicable, and this in the case of rowing in particular, but that this scheme cannot be applied to other sports or to other countries.

*General Dyrssen* (Sweden) shares the previous view, but thinks that the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees should be consulted on the matter by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee. This may prove interesting and should be tried before a decision is reached.

*General Stöitcheff* (International Olympic Committee) shares the opinion expressed by the last two speakers. As far as the programme of the Olympic Games is concerned, he fails to see why it should be reduced. Its size does not prevent numerous cities from submitting their candidatures for the organization of the Games. Regarding this point he agrees with the suggestion made previously by Mr. Romanov and adds that it would hurt nobody to extend the duration of the Games by, say, four days.

*Mr. Aurano*ff (Bulgaria) shares the view of the preceding speaker. Not only is he opposed to a reduction of the programme, but he considers that it should include other sports which do not figure in the programme, such as tennis and volley-ball.

*Mr. Gaston Mullegg* (Rowing) is gratified to hear the various comments just pronounced on his scheme. He did not expect that a decision would be reached today, but he does not think that the term *impossible* should be applied to his proposal. He asks that a consultation should take place in order to examine his scheme, and that the Organizing Committee in Rome should also be asked to give its opinion on the matter. If this scheme cannot be applied to all sports, it could nevertheless be applied to some of them.

*Dr. Edgar Fried* (Austria) raises several points which indicate the difficulty of realization of Mr. Mullegg's project. While the latter speaks in his capacity as President of an International Federation, Dr. Fried foresees that difficulties of an administrative nature would arise within the National Olympic Committees with regard to this project.

Concerning the programme of the Games, he agrees with General Stöitcheff that the duration of the Games should be prolonged.

*Count Thaon di Revel* (International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee of Rome) also foresees numerous difficulties in connection with Mr. Mullegg's project. They would also affect the Organizing Committee of Rome. The financial side should also be mentioned as it affects the National Olympic Committees as much as the Organizing Committee. Concerning the Games' Programme, he draws attention to the fact that it includes sports which are stagnant, which are making no progress, and which fail to retain the interest of the public. These are the sports which ought to be eliminated.

*Mr. G. Vlahov* (Jugoslavia) approves of Mr. Mullegg's project and also shares the view that the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees should be asked to express their opinions to the International Olympic Committee, on the subject.

*Capt. Edgar Tanner* (Australia) shares the viewpoint of the Marquess of Exeter and of Count Thaon di Revel. He bases his views upon his own experience at Melbourne.

*Mr. Jean Ketseas* (Greece) thinks that since Mr. Mullegg's proposal has not been imparted to the National Olympic Committees this should be

done in order to give the latter the opportunity to express their point of view to the International Olympic Committee, which will then be in a position to discuss it at Sofia.

*Mr. W. Reczec* (Poland) submits a recommendation. (See Annex No. 2).

*Mr. A. Brundage* closes the debate, announcing to the Assembly that Mr. Mullegg's proposal will be examined by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee after the opinion of the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees, and the Organizing Committee of Rome have been made known. He takes this opportunity of pointing out that each athlete who lived at the Olympic Village caused a large additional loss to the Organizing Committee of Melbourne.

On the other hand, he is of the opinion that the lodging together of the athletes and certain judges, masseurs, and officials at the Olympic Village must not happen again. The International Olympic Committee will establish a ruling on this subject. Mr. Brundage mentions, for instance, that 42 of these 'officials' lived at the Village with the contingent from the United States. This is not in conformance with the Olympic spirit.

*Sitting ajourned at 12.30 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 14.15 p.m.*

*Mr. J. Linthorst-Homan* (Holland) speaking on behalf of his Olympic Committee declares that the abstention of Holland from participation in the Melbourne Games was dictated by questions of sentiment and moral principle. He does not wish to allude in this present conference to the guiding principle of the motion passed by the members of the International Olympic Committee present at Melbourne, for this is a matter which will be brought up for discussion at the Session to be held in Sofia. Nevertheless his committee take exception to the term *condemnation* used in the French text of *Bulletin* Nr. 57 of the International Olympic Committee, and applied to the countries who abstained from participation. He thinks that this term is incorrect, and it has met with disfavour in Dutch public opinion. He would like to know if there has been a misunderstanding, and begs the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee to give him an explanation of this matter.

Mr. Brundage replies that the motion in question was only passed unanimously by the members present at Melbourne after due reflection and lengthy discussion. It has never been the intention of the International Olympic Committee to *blame* the countries who abstained from participation in the Games. This term has been used in the *Bulletin* by a person who was not present at Melbourne, and is probably due to an error in translation, since it does not appear in the English text. The President expresses his regrets at this misunderstanding.

*Mr. Linthorst-Homan* (Holland) thanks the President and declares himself satisfied with the substance of this explanation.

*Mr. Brundage* refers to the programme of the Games, saying that there are as many arguments in favor of the reduction as of the extension of the Games.

*Capt. Edgar Tanner* (Australia) speaks from experience and is of the opinion that the Games should not be prolonged in duration, nor should additional sports figure on the programme.

*Mr. Marcel Henninger* (Switzerland) expresses his satisfaction at hearing the various views and opinions voiced at this conference. He thinks that it is premature to discuss the subject more thoroughly at the moment, since the system, eventually to be adopted, will not come into operation before 1964. He thinks that it would be advisable

for the National Olympic Committees to discuss this problem at their Congress and to forward their opinions to the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee. (Applause).

Moreover, he goes on to say, all National Federations have a direct interest in this problem and should be given the opportunity to discuss it in their own countries.

*The Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) whilst approving the suggestions put forward by Mr. Henninger, considers that this is an important problem which calls for careful reflection. It is not so simple a matter as is claimed by General Stöitcheff, to increase the duration of the Olympic Games, for besides the other reasons, the athletes have to meet other sports commitments and have other events to contests in the course of the year.

*Mr. Ketses* (Greece) says that the National Olympic Committees should be consulted once again on this matter. But how many National Olympic Committees replied when consulted on the same subject a few months ago?

*Mr. Brundage* answers that more than half the National Olympic Committees did not reply. Moreover this problem preoccupies the International Olympic Committee and has been raised at the various Olympic meetings ever since the Congress held in Prague in 1925. It is an extremely complex problem which cannot be solved in a matter of hours. We propose to consult the National Olympic Committees on the matter and will examine thoroughly all suggestions laid before us.

At the President's request, *Mr. Henninger's* proposal is passed unanimously.

#### RULES NO. 24 AND 25

*Mr. Lekhyananda* (Thailand) expresses a wish for a closer degree of cooperation between the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees. He sees signs of improvement already, since receiving their bulletins and information.

*Mr. Brundage* stresses once again the importance of this cohesion, which is of vital urgency if we do not want to see the whole structure of Olympism crumble about us, or the Governments impose their monopolies on world sport. We must be sufficiently strong as an entity to defend the rights of amateur sport.

*Mr. Pierre Ferri* (Fencing) proposes to add the following clause to art. 24, page 17, letter c) : 'and the presidents of the International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee residing in the country concerned, and being a national of that country.' The speaker adds that the maintenance of paragraph b) 'reserves, as formerly only on representatives elected by national federations the right to constitute a voting majority.' On the other hand, the additional clause asked for would simply allow presidents of the International Federations to acquire the right to attend all Meetings of the National Olympic Committee of their own countries, thus keeping them informed on all matters under discussion and enabling them to give advice.

*Mr. Massard* (French Olympic Committee in his capacity as President of the French Olympic Committee) supports Mr. Ferri's motion.

*Mr. Brundage* will recommend this clause and will ask to have it added to Rule 24. It cannot but be a means to strengthen the Olympic Movement.

*Mr. Marcel Henninger* (Switzerland) regrets that he is unable to support Mr. Ferri's proposal. The presidents of the International Federations are indeed elected by the affiliated National Federations. Divergences of opinion might occur for the

National Olympic Federations are the Directive Powers in their own countries. Moreover, they make all arrangements for bringing their athletes to the Games.

*Mr. Linthorst-Homan* (Holland) supports *Mr. Henninger's* point of view.

*Dr. Fried* (Austria) asks why the National Olympic Committees have not been asked to attend the Meetings with the International Federations.

*The Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) replying to *Dr. Fried* explains that the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees have each their own problems which are all very different.

*Capt. Tanner* (Australia) mentions certain difficulties which arose in his own country and cites the regrettable case of the International *Shooting Federation* which has given affiliation to three Australian National Federations. For this reason, he suggests that no International Federations should approve of the affiliation of a National Federation without the approval of the National Olympic Committee of the country concerned.

*Mr. Massard* (International Olympic Committee) takes no responsibility with regard to the query made by *Dr. Fried*. He has on many occasions made the suggestion that a joint Meeting with the International Federations would prove more useful, but has done so always without success. At *Evian*, we discussed the same subjects at two Conferences (the Executive Board does so on three occasions). For this reason, a joint Conference would be much more advisable.

*Mr. Brundage* has always shared this opinion with *Mr. Massard* but the International Federations prefer separate Meetings.

*Mr. Pierre Ferri* (Fencing) gives a brief reply to *Mr. Henninger*, whilst pointing out that according to Para. b) of art. 24, National Federations do after all constitute the voting majority within the National Olympic Committees.

*Dr. Fried* (Austria) urges the question of holding joint Meetings with the International Federations, for problems of mutual interest have often been discussed with the International Federations without the National Olympic Committees being informed.

*Capt. Tanner* (Australia) referring to his earlier proposition, gives the text of his recommendation to the International Olympic Committee which runs as follows : *It is desirable that the International Federations should refer all applications for affiliation to the National Olympic Committee of the country concerned for information before granting membership.*

#### CLAIM MADE BY THE EQUESTRIAN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

*The Equestrian International Federation* (F.E.I.) has addressed a memorandum to the various Directive Powers represented at *Evian* through *Chevalier H. de Menten de Horne* who informs the Assembly that no new measure has yet been adopted with regard to the two Australian Equestrian Federations. He requests the application of the rule.

*Capt. Tanner* (Australia) gives some explanation which allowed *Mr. Brundage* to declare that the problem is now solved as evinced by the declaration made by *Capt. Tanner*. The Equestrian International Federation has therefore obtained satisfaction since the Australian National Federation of Equestrian Sport affiliated to the Equestrian International Federation is to be recognized by the Australian National Olympic Committee within a short delay. *The Secy. of the Equestrian International Federation* takes a note of this declaration and awaits confirmation of this resolution.

*Mr. Readhead* (Skiing) calls for a vote of thanks by the Assembly to the Organizing Committee of the Games in Cortina, this is carried unanimously and with applause of those present at the Conference.

At 5 p.m. the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee holds a Meeting with the International Federations and the technical Commission of the Games of Rome.

This Board is composed as follows : *MM. Bruno Zauli, Marcello Garroni, Mario Saini, Gino Del Neri, Virgilio Tommasi.*

This Commission placed itself at the disposal of all the International Federations in order to discuss their respective problems. These Meetings afforded opportunities for a most valuable exchange of views.

*Mr. Brundage* asks each International Federation if it has obtained full satisfaction. The following International Federations reply in the affirmative : *Cycling, Rowing, Field Hockey, Equestrian Sport, Weight-lifting, Football, Boxing, few Basket-ball, Wrestling.*

The following International Federations made a few observations :

*Gymnastics* : *Mr. Ch. Thoeni* is satisfied on the whole with the exception of the arrangements for the award of medals. His Federation will forward recommendations to the International Olympic Committee to this effect shortly.

*Fencing* : *Mr. Pierre Ferri* is satisfied but requests the introduction of a women's foil contest. Rome is willing to accept this event. *Mr. Brundage* says that this matter will be decided at *Sofia*.

*Shooting International Federation* : is satisfied. There remains one question to settle : the participation of women competitors in the shooting events. *Mr. Brundage* replies that the International Olympic Committee will go into this matter.

*Modern Pentathlon* : Satisfied with the exception : the problem of horses which will be settled between this International Federation and Rome.

*Athletics* : This International Federation is satisfied on the main issues. Other points have yet to be discussed within the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation when agreement is sure to be reached as a result of these discussions. The International Amateur Athletic Federation gives its consent for the running of a Marathon at night. It would also like the athletic events to be put forward on the schedule by 3 days in compliance with the recommendation made today.

*Swimming* : This International Federation is satisfied on the whole. The dates and the times are yet to be fixed in agreement with the Organizing Committee of Rome. *Mr. Sällfors* insists that the International Olympic Committee accepts two events : the breast and the butterfly stroke thus including a total of 4 different styles of swimming. With regard to the *Gala* of International Amateur Swimming Federation, it would take place during the Games if we keep to the scheduled programme. *Mr. Brundage* mentions that this does not conform with the Olympic Rules. He is of the opinion that the International Olympic Committee will offer a strong resistance to this project and he suggests that this *Gala* be organized in another town after the Games. In this case, replies *Mr. Sällfors*, International Amateur Swimming Federation will ask that the swimming events be held during the second week of the Games in order that the *Gala* in question can be organized after the closing of the Games.

*Canoeing* : This International Federation asks for its sport to be placed in the category of compulsory sports ; it also asks for extension of the programme in order to increase the number of events from 9 to

10. Rome asks for the events to be reduced from 9 to five. Mr. Brundage declares that a decision on this matter will be made in Sofia.

*Sitting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.*

*June 8th Sifting resumed at 9.30 a.m.*

*The technical Commission of the Games of Rome is present at this Conference.*

#### RULE NO. 34

*Mr. Brundage* explains the reasons why the terms and intend to remain was introduced into the rule concerning the engagement of the athlete. This term was misinterpreted all over the world and this is why it was deleted at the Melbourne Session. But, the President goes on to say, the essence of this meaning still remains, since, an athlete who declares his intention to turn to professionalism immediately after the Games belongs to the category of non eligible competitors at the Games. We must maintain the spirit of amateurism at the Games otherwise their fate will be sealed. A very strict control must be exercised and the responsibility falls on the National Olympic Committee who is to carry this out. An athlete cannot be permitted to use the Olympic Games as a springboard for a professional career, thus trading and turning to profit his title of Olympic Champion.

The following speakers express varying points of view: *MM. Max Ritter* (U.S.A.), *Dr. Fried* (Austria), *Capt. Tanner* (Australia), *Larsson* (Shooting), *Paulen* (Holland), *Henninger* (Switzerland) and maintain their adherence to the spirit of amateurism.

*Mr. Brundage* reports on the debates which took place with the International Federations concerning the systems of judging and umpiring operating at the Olympic Games and in the sporting events where neither timing apparatus nor finishing tape can be used. This matter has roused considerable criticism both at Cortina and at Stockholm as well as at the Melbourne Games. The attention of the International Federations has been drawn to the duty incumbent on them in this respect. The increasing number of the countries which are being added to the list of the 89 nations which are already recognized by the International Olympic Committee presents a further problem. Owing to this, the number of athletes is increasing constantly. The limitation of their number is bound to come and is unavoidable. The International Amateur Athletic Federation is studying this problem as far as athletic events are concerned. *Mr. Brundage* goes on to quote some typical cases when amateurs in certain sports, have participated in the Games without being up to the required olympic standard. On account of this, he appeals to the National Olympic Committees asking them to stop sending athletes to participate in the Games who do not possess the required qualities.

*Mr. Vlahov* (Jugoslavia) speaks in favour of the strengthening of the Olympic Movement and advocates a yet closer collaboration between the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees and the International Olympic Committee. To this end he deems it necessary that the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees be given the opportunity to express their views in the Sessions of the International Olympic Committee thus establishing a closer bond and collaboration with the latter.

*Mr. Brundage* states that the purpose of holding Conferences such as those we have been having at Evian, is precisely to examine problems of mutual interest. Furthermore, the members of the International Olympic Committee are all members of the National Olympic Committees and

can keep the latter informed of the work achieved by the International Olympic Committee.

*Mr. René Chesal* (Cycling) is of the opinion that the International Olympic Committee should pay more attention to the excessive number of Regional Games which are everywhere in the world and which, in time, may become a source of danger to the Olympic Games.

*Sitting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 2 p.m.*

*Mr. Duncan* (Great Britain) ask the collaboration of the International Olympic Committee in order to enforce the application of Rule No. 26 concerning amateur status. The International Olympic Committee ought not to recognize federations which do not possess a rule of amateurism. There are two Federations in existence which do not possess such a rule.

*Mr. Max Ritter* (U.S.A.) is opposed to this view. For his argument see *Annex No. 3*.

*Mr. Chubarov* (U.S.S.R.) makes the following statement : See *Annex No. 4*.

*Dr. Fried* (Austria) referring to the former statement is of the opinion that every National Olympic Committee ought to have the right to authorize its athletes to meet the athletes of any other country, or to refuse to allow them to do so. On the other hand, he expresses his disappointment at the thought that the National Olympic Committees do not know what will happen at Rome or at Squaw Valley. He asks what arrangements have been made in connection with this matter since the National Olympic Committees may not be present at the Conferences held with the International Federations.

*Mr. Brundage* replies to Dr. Fried that he agrees that the National Olympic Committees ought to be allowed to participate in the debates held between the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations but the International Federations are not in favour of this. As far as Rome is concerned, a technical Commission composed of 5 members was present at Evian when almost total agreement was reached between the International Federations and this Commission.

With regard to Squaw Valley, the Delegates of the Winter Sports International Federations met last October in California when they expressed their entire satisfaction with the proposed arrangements. Moreover, the Delegates of Squaw Valley are to meet the Winter Sports International Federations in Europe again this year and also the International Olympic Committee in Sofia.

*Dr. Fried* (Austria) raises the question of the \$500 intended to cover the cost of transport of the athletes and officials from Europe to Squaw Valley and their return, as well as their board and lodging during the period of the Games.

*Mr. Brundage* reassures Dr. Fried on this point and informs him that this question was embodied in the conditions under which the Games were attributed to Squaw Valley. It will be the International Olympic Committee's responsibility to see that these conditions are carried out.

*Mr. J. L. Homan* (Holland) expresses his regret at the excess of nationalism at the Olympic Games and makes the following propositions :

- a) that the hoisting of the flags and the playing of the victor's National Anthem at the official ceremonies be discontinued.
- b) that the athletes of all nations should parade according to their sport and not by nations.
- c) That the athletes of all nations should parade in a common uniform.

Mr. Brundage declares that this proposal will be submitted to the International Olympic Committee at its Session in Sofia.

Mr. Lekhyananda (Thailand) proposes that a telegram conveying greetings and thanks be sent to the Organizing Committee of the Equestrian Games at Stockholm. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Brundage announces that the Arab Games will be held at Beirut this autumn. Many of these countries possess neither a sporting organization nor a National Olympic Committee, nor a National Federation. It seems to him that this would be an excellent occasion for the development both of sport and of sports organizations in these countries. The International Olympic Committee will ask for the support of the International Federations in this matter. Mr. Gemayel who is attending the Conference as representative of the Lebanese Olympic Committee, wishes to make full use of this occasion to instruct the representatives of certain Arab countries in the signification of the Olympic sporting movement.

Mr. Brundage submits a report on the plan to establish a Convention for the protection of the Olympic emblems. (The report of Me Hafner, of the Swiss Olympic Committee has been printed in the *Bulletin* No. 59 of the International Olympic Committee.)

A general discussion ensues which tends towards the reinforcement of the Olympic Movement through an ever-closer collaboration between the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations.

Capt. Edgar Tanner (Australia) extends his thanks on behalf of the National Olympic Committees to the President for the admirable fashion in which he has presided over these debates. He expresses his thanks to the International Olympic Committee for its support of the National Olympic Committees in the performance of their duties.

*Conference ended at 5 p.m.*

AVERY BRUNDAGE,  
President.

OTTO MAYER,  
Chancellor.

## ANNEX No. 2

MR. RECZEK (POLAND)  
MAKES THE FOLLOWING PROPOSAL :

The Olympic Games Programme ought to be revised inasmuch that it should be divided in three groups : The Winter Games, the Spring Games and the Summer Games. I suggest that the Summer Games be allocated to two towns of the same country.

It is imperative to effect the revising of the Olympic Programme in view of the fact that there are many new sports in existence nowadays, whereas some of the other sports figuring on the list have now lost their interest.

Modern sports such as motor propelled engines races and yachting equal in popularity tennis and baseball contests. We are of opinion that the first mentioned sports should be included and figure on the Programme.

Besides the technical facilities afforded by dividing the Games in three parts (or holding them in two towns), it is obvious that his scheme presents an incontestable financial advantage for it would command a larger affluence of spectators who could thus be able to follow the events in better conditions.

We would also suggest that fine art competitions and cultural manifestations be organized and held during the Games. One notices that in general,

the Games have the tendency to become more and more a battlefield for sports ascendancy not only between athletes but also between nations. The recognized predominance of picked athletes belonging to larger countries over others constitutes in itself a real danger.

Under these conditions one cannot expect to win over the youth of the World to the Olympic spirit.

At the last Olympic Games, Fine arts and cultural manifestations were not sufficiently in evidence.

We are of the opinion that the Olympics should be an hallowed event devoted to the fostering of friendly comradeship between the youth of the World. To this end we would suggest to revise and restore Fine Arts Competitions and set up Arts competitions on a large scale and according to hellenic tradition, as well as cultural contests which would be accessible to artists belonging to all nations.

## ANNEX No. 3

OBSERVATIONS AND PROPOSALS  
FROM THE U.S.A. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

### *Games of Melbourne Criticism :*

- a) Cycling: supplementary prizes were given in violation of rules.
- b) Olympic Rule No. 34 about entries has been disregarded by Russia, China and Japan, as these nations handed in their final entries only 4 days before competitions in the Weightlifting and Wrestling instead of the prescribed 14 days. Our protests to the Organizing Committee on this infraction of the rule were not heeded, claiming they could not do anything about it. Nations which delayed entries had the advantage of observing the condition of their athletes right up to the time of the competitions and selecting the ones in the best condition at that time. Nation observing the rules had no such opportunity.

### *Comment about rule changes :*

- c) Rule 30 States : 'The programme must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for its approval at least two years before the Games open and *no change is permitted thereafter.*' It further provides that individual events must not be held unless competitors are entered from 12 different countries (page 47, *Bulletin* No. 58.)

Our United States Olympic Committee maintains, that once a competition is placed on the Olympic programme by the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee it must be held regardless of the number of entries received, as it is not practical to have a competition cancelled 4 weeks before the Games.

*An example :* In the Rowing competition for eights there were less than 12 nations competing  
*An example :* In the Rowing competition for eights there were less than 12 nations competing in Helsinki and also in Melbourne. The tryouts for these eights take place in our country during June. A great number of Universities and Boat Clubs from all over United States send their eights to these tryouts which amounts to considerable expense. Under the new rule of the International Olympic Committee the winner of these tryouts might be told beginning of August, that these would be no competition, after having remained in strenuous training all through the summer. These conditions might also apply to other sports such as Weightlifting and Diving," also women's gymnastics.

We do not think it is just and equitable to cancel out competitions for which Olympic tryouts have been held by numerous nations. Our United States Olympic Committee definitely objects to this new rule in its present form.

- d) *Rule 34* dealing with the wording of the Amateur declaration to which should be added the words 'intend to remain amateur'. Our Vice President Douglas Roby, member of the International Olympic Committee, objected already to this wording, see page 47, Bulletin Nr. 58.

In our country with its many Universities and Colleges, Physical Education is an important adjunct to liberal education and many college boys are taking courses in Physical education. They know right from the beginning that they will be required to coach, making them under Olympic rules, professionals. While still being at the universities and competing as amateurs, these boys should not be required to sign a declaration, that 'they intend to remain amateurs', when they know full well, that they could be professionals under Olympic rules after their graduation.

In the opinion of our United States Olympic Committee this is immoral and any wording added to the present amateur declaration should meet the case as presented.

- e) *Regarding the proposals from Holland* : The nations should not carry national flags and should march in under sport groups. To honour an Olympic victor, the *Olympic Hymn* should be played instead of his national anthem.

The United States Olympic Committee is against these proposals, as the nationality is definitely involved and the march of the competing nations at the Opening Ceremony is one of the most colourful spectacles at the Olympic Games. A march by sport groups would not thrill the spectators in the same manner as the present march by nations, it would be drab and lack enthusiasm.

The national anthem means also very much more to the victor than the *Olympic Hymn*. I think that everybody was thrilled when Barthel, of Luxemburg won the 1,500 metres in Helsinki and the anthem of his small country, never heard before, was played in the stadium.

A 'point of progress' was that in Melbourne at the Closing Ceremony the nations marched in intermingled emphasizing the brotherhood of all competing sportsmen.

#### PROPOSALS : UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

- f) All officials invited by the International Sport Federations to officiate in their respective sports at the Olympic Games should be taken care of by the Organizing Committee. It is suggested that such working officials live together in one hotel or housing project and pay a nominal sum for the food and housing similar to the competitors living in the Olympic Village.

It has been the tendency of such invited officials to claim attachment to their national team and live in the Olympic Village.

Since the International Olympic Committee has restricted by percentage officials such as coaches, managers and administration personnel, the national teams cannot take care of these sport officials. As it must be

realized that some of the competitions could not be held, if these officials did not volunteer their services, we think that is only just and equitable that provision should be made at Games by the Organizing Committee in the suggested manner.

- g) Rule for Jury of Appeal should be better clarified. Perhaps it should be more emphasized that protests must be investigated. Competitors deserve utmost consideration. Maybe the number of jury members should be specified. It should also be clarified if the Chairman of the Jury has one vote or 2. One International Sports Federation was not clear on this latter point.

No active referee or judge can serve on the jury of appeal for his sport. It has happened that a referee as a member of the jury judged his own case.

All protests and their decision should be communicated to the International Olympic Committee's Executive Committee. If desirable a member of the International Olympic Committee should attend the discussion of difficult protests with voice but no vote.

#### ANNEX No. 4

##### SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE DELEGATE OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R.

The Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. being fully aware how important it is to seek the ways of strengthening the Olympic Movement! deems that this purpose can be achieved along different lines.

First of all, it is National Olympic Committees that carry out a great deal of work in development of the Olympic Movement and amateur sport. Therefore, the International Olympic Committee ought to take all measures to raise their prestige and authority and always consult them when major problems of the Olympic Movement are discussed. In this connection the following suggestions may be made :

— the conferences of the Executive Board with the delegates of the National Olympic Committees must be summoned at least every two years. They may, in our opinion, not only discuss the matters on the agenda but take *recommendations* to be then passed on for consideration and approval of the International Olympic Committee.

— the International Olympic Committee should investigate a possibility of having its member for each country where there is a recognized National Olympic Committee.

Secondly, the International Olympic Committee must maintain close contacts with the International Federations. They must exercise the technical direction of their sports at the Olympic Games and full control of the sports they govern. The programme of the Games must be elaborated in co-operation between the International Olympic Committee, International Federations and Organizing Committees. The International Federations must be well informed of all matters dealt with by the International Olympic Committee.

The last, but not the least problem concerns an application of the fundamental principle by which the Olympic Movement is governed, i. e. promotion and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

We are of the opinion that in promoting this principle International Olympic Committee and the International Federations should pay more attention to Regional Games (Pan-American, Mediterranean,

Asian, etc.) and other big competitions, for example, International Youth Games in Moscow. All these competitions, undoubtedly, help very much to develop friendly relations between athletes of all countries and strengthen the Olympic Movement.

During last few months we witnessed certain facts which must alert the International Olympic Committee and all the true lovers of sport. Some countries refused to take part in the Olympic Games in Melbourne for reasons having nothing to do with sport. The sport unions of two countries passed a decision disallowing the contacts between their athletes and sportsmen of some other countries. It violates the principles of the Olympic Movement and long standing traditions of international sport relations.

The last winter the American Government did not grant visas to the Hungarian figure skaters who were going to participate in the official World Championships. We may ask the question : 'wont it happen again when the athletes of the world go to Squaw Valley ?'

The International Olympic Committee, International Federations and National Olympic Committees must struggle against any infringements on the fundamental Olympic principles.

The Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. deems that all these suggestions may be useful in consideration of the problem how to strengthen the Olympic Movement.

## THE HELLENIC OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PROPOSAL

(SUBMITTED BY MR. JEAN TH. KETSEAS)

1) Mr. Gaston Mullegg (F.I.S.A.) proposed that the participants at the Olympics should be housed and boarded in the Olympic Villages not according to national teams as was the case up to now, but by groups composed of athletes practising the same sport independently of their nationality.

I believe that this matter concerns more directly the National Olympic Committees as the latter are in a better position of expressing an opinion on the subject. As far as I am concerned although I can appreciate some of the advantages of Mr. Mullegg's proposal, I reckon that it would be very difficult to apply this proposal on the following grounds : a) It is incompatible with the principles of segregation held by some nations. b) to separate two or three athletes (often not polyglots) from their fellow countrymen would have a depressing effect ; and also for a third reason : to disperse the various teams of one nation by assigning them to different localities would greatly increase the task of the 'Chef de Mission' indeed it would make it almost impossible. All those who have the honour of being 'Chef de Mission' and function in this capacity at the Olympic Games will, I am sure, admit that I am right in saying this.

2) As far as reducing the Olympic Programme at the Games, the Hellenic National Olympic Committee has already expressed its opinion on this matter, in writing and well ahead of the scheduled time. I propose that in future, the Chancellery of the International Olympic Committee asks the National Olympic Committees to send their opinions in writing on the questions dealt in the order of the day. By this device, lengthy debates and verbal discussions which are apt to wander of the main issue could be avoided. Of course if necessary, every representative could expose his committee's point of view.

The Hellenic Olympic Committee is firmly convinced that reducing the Olympic Programme

should start by cutting *down team events*. On today's programme there are so many events which necessitate such a large number of competitors that the Organizing Committee finds its task to carry out the scheduled programme more and more difficult. It is also hard with regard to preparing the installations and executing this programme. It is also difficult as regard the smooth running of a programme displaying such a large number of sports.

It is also impossible for the spectator to witness all the various events figuring on the programme ; for example, as far as cycling is concerned, although I do not want to appear biased, I am convinced that the large sums implied in the building of a velodrome are out of proportion with the interest people take in this sport at the present time. One must bear in mind, however, that the interest the public takes in cycling in some countries is much more concerned with the professional and publicity aspects of this sport.

There are also other competitions, and athletic events namely *football or basketball* which demand large teams. These call for an increased number of players and this makes the task of the Organizers unduly difficult, when one considers that they have to settle the problem of housing thousands of athletes. Another reason for abolishing team competitions resides in the fact that the International Olympic Committee has repeatedly asserted that Victory at the Olympic Games is achieved by an individual not by a nation. If this principle were to be enforced a dilemma would arise for how could we announce the victory achieved by a team without mentioning the nation it represents ? the International Olympic Committee would appear then inconsistent.

Our sympathetic friend, General Stoitcheff takes the opposite line of thinking when he advocates the prolongation of the Games by three or four days in order to respect and carry out the wishes of the late Baron de Coubertin who said that the Olympics were to be looked upon as a Festival opened to all the youth of the world. Though this may be true, de Coubertin went on to say *the Olympic Games are often mistaken for World Championships then he said : The Olympic Games play their particular rôle as an educational manifestation, they must be instilled with history, art and philosophy and above all they must preserve a perfect balance and keep the right proportion in all things... I sincerely hope that the regular celebration of the Olympiads will help more and more to maintain the rythm of sports life, to keep if in true proportion and save if from ifs own excesses...*

The situation has evolved since and conditions are not the same.

Referring to the matter of the number of competitors alone, there is a vast difference between the 236 athletes who competed in the first Olympics celebrated at Athens in 1896 and the 5,550 participants who took part in the Helsinki Games in 1952.

A lesson can be drawn from the thoughts I quoted due to the late de Coubertin : it incites us to respect the true ideology of de Coubertin while causing our present Games to follow implicitly the views and precepts used in the Ancient Games, the latter were steeped in simplicity and well balanced proportion.

3) Regarding the debate on articles 24 and 25 of our Rules and Regulations, I share the opinion of those who aver that it is impossible to apply strictly the same ruling to all countries without taking local and special conditions into account.