Extract of the minutes of the

55th session of the International Olympic Committee

in Munich (Haus des Sportes) May 25th to May 28th 1959

LISTE OF PRESENCE : (see French text p. 33)

Sitting of May 25th opens at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Avery Brundage, Chairman, extends a hearty welcome to the members present among whom are the three honorary members: H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark, Colonel Scharroo and the Duke of Mecklemburg. He mentions that two new members elected last year in Tokyo attend our mettings for the first time, they are: H.R.H. Prince Albert de Liège and Mr. Eduardo Dibos. Both new members proceed to read the text of their intronisation.

ELECTIONS

The following members are elected unanimously:

Mr. Syed Wajid Ali (Pakistan)
Mr. Ivar Emil Vind (Denmark)

These two new members are officially introduced and read the text of their intronisation. *Mr. Vind* speaks in high terms of his predecessor H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The Chairman deplores the deaths of Mr. Serratosa Cibils, our member for Uruguay who died since our last Session and of Mr. Gaston Mullegg, President of the Fédération Internationale de Sociétés d'Aviron. The latter was a personality very devoted to the Olympic Movement. The Assembly rose and observed a minute of silence as a token of respect to their memory.

TOKYO MINUTES

Mr. Angelo Bolanaki recalls the protest he submitted at the Session in Tokyo concerning the restitution of art. 4 of the Fundamental Principles of the Olympic Rules as laid down by Baron de Coubertin.

Mr. A. BOLANAKI'S PROPOSAL

Fundamental Principles

Art. *4. The Olympic Games must include the following compulsory categories:*

athletic sports, gymnastics, fighting sports, aquatic sports, equestrian sports, modern pentathlon, and an exhibition of Fine Arts as defined in art. 30 of the present Regulations.

Art. *30. The official programme of the Olympid Games must include the categories of sports listed in Art. 4:*

Athletic sports
Gymnastics sports
Fighting sports (boxing, fencing, wrestling, shooting, archery)
Aquatic sports (rowing, swimming, diving, canoeing, waler-polo)
Equestrian sports
Combined sports (modern pentathlon)
An Exhibition of Fine Arts (architecture, lilerature, music, painting, photography and sculpture).

As well as the following events:

Cycling, weight-lifting, yachting and the following athletic Games: (Football, field-hockey, basket-ball, hand-ball, volley-ball).

A minimum number of the 15 of the sports mentioned above and a maximum number of 18 must figure on the Official Programme.

Outside the sports which figure in the compulsory categories only those sports widely practised in at least thirty countries may be included in the programme of the Olympic Games. The sports programme must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for its approval at least two years before the opening date of the Games.

No change is permitted after this delay etc., etc.

Mr. Bolanaki's proposal consists in restoring the classification as originally instituted by Baron de Coubertin. We conformed to this rule till 1957.

N. B.: *Not to mistake the categories of sports for the different sports of these categories: since the categories of sports are compulsory whereas all the sports of each category are not.*

Mr. Brundage agrees that the matter is worth consideration but it ought to be discussed at another time. The Minutes of the Tokyo Session are ratified.

Concerning Mr. Bolanaki's amendment, the following members take part in a debate with the view to know who should be charged to study the proposal: *General Stoïtfchev, Mr. Brundage, Mr. Massard, Mr. Piétri, the Marquess of Exeter* and *Sir Arthur Porritt.* The latter thinks that this proposal should be referred to the Executive Board for examination and the drafting of this rule as well as art. 30 which appertains to it, should be sent to the 'Drafting Commission' composed of Mr. Massard, Mr. Piétri, the Marquess of Exeter and Sir Arthur Porritt.

Sir Arthur Porritt's proposal is adopted.

ART. 29 AND 33 OF THE RULES

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) proposes to add the Speed-Skating event for women to art. 29, this is approved since this event figures already on the Squaw Valley's Programme, also to add Biathlon to art. 33. *Mr. Brundage* thinks this sport is worth considering but later on.

NEW NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

Mr. Brundage would like a National Olympic Committee to be recognized only if 5 International Federations of Olympic sports are affiliated to it. The committees of the following countries are granted recognition:

Albania, Nicaragua, Suriname, Ecuador, Morocco, Rhodesia, San Marino, Sudan.

As for the candidature of the Olympic Committee of Haiti, the position is as follows: the Olympic Committee of Haiti received provisional recognition (on *Dr. Miguel A. Moenck's* recommendation) and retains this status as long as its Rules are not yet conform to the Olympic regulations.

Prof. Gruss (Czecho-Slovakia) asks what is happening to the Olympic Committee of Cambodia. *Comte de Beaumont* (France) who visited that country, replies that, in his opinion, the Committee is not yet ready for final recognition.

Mr. Sondhi (India) asks if a racial discrimination exists in Rhodesia.

Mr. Brundage replies that the National Olympic Committee must respect our Rules and submit theirs to us which are then thoroughly investigated before being recognized. Thus Rhodesia has recognized our Rules.

KOREA

Mr. Stoïtchev and *Mr. Romanov* (U.S.S.R.) refer to the problem of South and North Korea. *General Stoïtehev* (Bulgaria) gives some information on the situation 'as it is in these two countries of which only the National Olympic Committee of South Korea is recognized. The National Olympic Committee of North Korea made attempts to contact the South Korea National Olympic Committee unfortunately without success. He suggests that we recognize also the National Olympic Committee of the North of Korea.

Mr. Brundage gives a few additional particulars concerning what has been done there up to the present time. We propose to arrange a meeting of both National Olympic Committees of these two countries to take place on neutral territory since there is no possible communication between North and South Korea. *General Stoïtchev* is commissioned to remit to the Chancellery a copy of the letters addressed by the North Korea Olympic Committee to the Olympic Committee of South Korea, the latter assured that it has never received any mail from that Committee. The Chancellory will be instructed to forward these copies of letters to the Olympic Committee of South Korea.

Mr. Andrianov (U.S.S.R.) suggests a joint proposal which consists of both Mr. Brundage and General Stoïtchev's suggestions. Thus he suggests to grant recognition and give the same status to the North Korea Olympic Committee as to the Olympic Committee of South Korea, then to arrange for them to meet on neutral ground in view of forming one single unified team which would be allowed to participate in the Olympic Games. He is given to understand that the Olympic Committee of South Korea is dodging such an interview. The delegates of North Korea are already in Moscow, adds *Mr. Andrianov,* they are ready to go to Munich at once if the necessary visas are granted to them.

Mr. Brundage says that we are in possession of a signed statement delivered by the South Korea Committee to the effect that it is ready to cooperate in joining a unified team North-South Korea.

After new interventions from *Mr. Andrianov, General Stoïtchev* and *Mr. von Frenckell* (Finland), it is decided to attempt arrange a meeting between the delegates of both these Committees.

CHINESE PROBLEM (PEKING AND FORMOSA)

Mr. Andrianov (U.S.S.R.) makes a general survey of the situation prevailing in China and Formosa since the end of the war. He proposes that the International Olympic Committee recognizes one and only Chinese National Olympic Committee namely that of Peking. The Committee of Taiwan has never asked for recognition from the International Olympic Committee. It assumed rights that were never his since it did not detain the control of sports in the country of China.

The Marquess of Exeter attributes a great importance to this problem which does not concern the International Olympic Committee alone but affects also the International Federations. As far as the International Amateur Athletic Federation is concerned of which he is President, it holds the view that the Chinese Athletics Federation (Peking) has not resigned but that it said it would do so if the Committee of Taiwan continues to be recognized. As far as the International Amateur Athletic Federation is concerned, a decision regarding this problem will only be 'taken at its next Congress in Rome next year. The speaker shares the view that there is only one China namely that of Peking. As far as Taiwan is concerned, we could also recognize an administration if it were under a different name hence giving up the term of CHINA. *Prof. Gruss* (Czecho-Slovakia) supports the Marquess of Exeter's view.

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) asks when the National Olympic Committee having its seat in Taiwan was recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Brundage replies that after the war the Chinese Olympic Committee had its seat in Nankin. Afterwards it moved to Taipeh (Formosa). Its change of address was ratified. At that time another Olympic Committee was formed in Peking

which after a while was recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Gomez (Mexico) thinks that the youth of the whole world should be given the right to compete in the Olympic Games, including the youth of Continental China. He suggests to grant the Executive Board full powers to enter into negotiations while taking this principle into consideration.

Mr. Mohammed Taher (Egypt) declares that it is not for the International Olympic Committee to make amends and approach the Olympic Committee of Peking. By doing so, it would bring the loss of our independence and of our prestige since this Committee withdrew from the Olympic Movement of its own accord in an off-hand manner. On the other hand, we would be ready to enter negotiations in conciliatory terms, thus giving proof of our goodwill but it is not for us to take the initiative. These remarks apply also to our member of that country who sent in his resignation.

Dr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil) mentions the fact that, at Helsinki, in 1952, we received a delegation from Peking (attachés of legation who had no connection with sport), this delegation behaved in a most unpleasant manner.

General Stoïtchev (Bulgaria) speaks very highly of the tremendous development of sport and physical culture in Continental China where he spent two months recently. The International Olympic Committee ought to give its full support to sportsmen of that country which has 665 million inhabitants. Formosa is not a country, it is an integral part of Continental China. He knows for a fact that the Committee of Peking will never participate in competitions where athletes of Taiwan (Formosa) are likely to compete.

Mr. Brundage would welcome a satisfactory solution which would be conform to our principles for, we cannot deviate from our fundamental Charter. It is most regrettable that political conflicts should interfere with our sport business.

Prof. Loth (Poland) says that one must separate the political question from the sport question. Thus by adopting this principle, it seems absurd not to recognize the Peking Committee. Moreover, he suggests to stop recognizing the Committee of Taiwan since the latter discusses on a political basis.

Dr. Mezö (Hungary) thinks that a decision cannot be reached today on this problem and suggests to appoint a Commission of 5 members to study the question of which Mr. Massard, the Marquess of Exeter and General Stoïtchev would belong right away.

The following speakers take part in the debate: *Prof. Loth* (Poland), *Mr. Brundage, Mr. Mohammed Taher* (Egypt), *Mr. von Frenckell* (Finland), *Comte de Beaumont* (France), *Mr. Hugh Weir* (Australia), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland) and *Mr. Sondhi* (India).

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) begs the International Olympic Committee to devote special care to this problem in order to avoid a scission within the Olympic Movement, the responsibility would then be entirely ours. He esteems that we should contemplate this problem basically on a juridic standpoint while taking into consideration the fact that the Committee of Taiwan has never applied for recognition.

On *Mr. Massard's* proposal, the Chinese problem is deferred to the Executive Board which will report on the matter at the Session of the International Olympic Committee.

Sitting adjourned at 12.45.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

CANDIDATURES 1964

Mr. Brundage gives the list of candidate cities wishing to stage these Games:

Summer Games: Brussels, Detroit, Tokyo, Vienna.

Winter Games: Calgary (Canada), Innsbruck (Austria), Lahti (Finland).

The Chairman welcomes the delegates of the International Federation who attend for the first time in the history of Olympism the presentation of these candidatures.

LIST OF PRESENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS : (See French text p. 35)

BRUSSELS : 2.45 p.m.

Delegates: Mr. Emile Clemmé and Mr. Raymond Koeckelenbersh.

The following personnalities put questions to the Brussels Delegates :

Comte de Beaumont (International Olympic Committee), *D.T.P. Pain* (International Amateur Athletic Federation), *Lt.-Col. Russell* (Boxing), *General Dyrssen* (Modern Pentathlon), *the Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee), *Mr. Brundage* (International Olympic Committee), *General Stoïtchev* (International Olympic Committee) and *Mr. Massard* (International Olympic Commmittee).

DETROIT : 3.45 p.m.

Delegates: Mr. Richard E. Cross and Mr. Frederick C. Matthaei.

The following personalities put questions to the Detroit Delegates :

Mr. François Piétri (International Olympic Committee), *Paul Libaud* (Volley-Ball), *the Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee), *E. von Frenckell* (International Olympic Committee), *Brundage* (International Olympic Committee) and *General Stoïtchev* (International Olympic Committee).

TOKYO : 4.55 p.m.

Delegates: Mr. Kazushige Hirasawa and Mr. Seicchiro Yasui.

The following personalities put questions to the Tokyo delegates :

Mr. D.T.P. Pain (Athletics), *Pierre Ferri* (Fencing), *Paul Libaud* (Volley-Ball), *Lord Killanin* (International Olympic Committee), *E. von Frenckell* (International Olympic Committee), the *Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) and *Mr. Brundage* (International Olympic Committee).

VIENNA : 5.45 p.m.

Delegates: Mr. Franz Jonas, Mayor of Vienna and Mr. Hans Mandel.

The following personalities put questions to the Vienna Delegates :

Mr. D.T.P. Pain (Athletics), *the Marquess of Exeter* (International Olympic Committee) and *Mr. Brundage* (International Olympic Committee).

End of the presentations of candidatures at 6.15 p.m.

The President asks the delegates of the International Federations to express their views on these 4 candidatures. He calls on each delegate of the International Federations to do so. The general

opinion is that these cities offer satisfactory technical installations. Several delegates are definitively in favour of Tokyo. The delegate of the Shooting International Federation declares that none of these four candidates possess sufficiently adequate facilities for this sport. However he thinks that Tokyo and Vienna will manage it.

The delegates of the International Federation withdraw while *Mr. Brundage* thanks them for their collaboration.

H.R.H. Prince Albert of Liege thanks the International Olympic Committee for the kind welcome it gave him. He praises his predecessors Comte de Baillet-Latour, Baron de Trannoy, Mr. R.W. Seeldrayers, and will strive to follow their example within this Assembly.

Silting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Sitting of May 26th resumed at 9.30 a.m.

Baron Falz-Fein, speaking on behalf of the Luge International Federation, makes a short statement on the value of this sport which dates from 1882. He presents to the Assembly a speed luge model which can race at a speed of 100 km. per hour. *The Chairman* thanks him.

CANDIDATURES FOR THE WINTER GAMES 1964

CALGARY (Canada) : 9.40 a.m.

The delegates are : Mr. John E. Burns and Mr. Robert D.S. Reid.

Mr. Killian (Bobsleigh) asks a question to the delegates.

INNSBRUCK : 10 a.m.

The delegates are : Mr. Alois Lügger, Mayor of Innsbruck, Hans Flockinger, Vice-Mayor and Mr. Otto Lorenz.

The following personalities put questions to the delegates :

Comte de Beaumont (International Olympic Committee). *Mohammed Taher* (International Olympic Committee), *H.R.H. Prince of Liechtenstein* (International Olympic Committee), *Bo Ekelund* (International Olympic Committee) and *Marc Hodler* (International Ski Federation).

I.AHTI : 10.35 a.m.

The delegates are : Mr. Wahlroos and Mr. Kaloniemi.

Replying to a question *set* by *the President,* the delegates from Lahti inform the Assembly that, owing to the topography of the land in the surrouding district of Lahti, it would he impossible to organize the following events : alpine skiing, bobsleigh or luge.

Mr. Killian (Bobsleigh) and *Prince of Liechtenstein* (International Olympic Committee) put various questions.

Mr. Rangell (International Olympic Committee) proposes that in future the Winter Olympics be divided in two since some cities like Lahti have not the possibility to stage all the Winter events scheduled in the Olympic Programme. Hence, he requests the Executive Board to go into the matter and report at a next Session. *Approved.*

Art. 53.

It is decided to add in the French version of the Olympic Rules, at the end of the 1st line of art. 53, a text which figures already in the English version, namely *or as near as possible.*

The Chairman asks the delegates of the Winter Sports International Federations to express their views on the attribution of these Games.

Mr. Killian (Bobsleigh) and *Mr. Isatitch* (Luge) give their preference to Innsbruck whereas.

Mr. Hodler (Skiing) has no preference, he however, supports the Rangell proposition to the effect of attributing the Winter Olympics to two different cities or Winter ressorts.

The Skating International Federation and Ice Hockey International Federation are not represented.

Mr. Brundage thanks the delegates of the International Federation for their collaboration and they withdraw.

VOTES ON THE CANDIDATURES FOR THE GAMES 1964

Mr. Piétri (France) asks which form of voting is likely to be adopted. He suggests that the motion be put to an absolute majority till a final result is obtained.

Mr. Brundage prefers to leave the question open till after the first round, a decision can then be adopted.

Winter Games : Voting papers delivered and received : 58.

Innsbruck	49 votes
Calgary	9 votes
Lahti	0 vote

Innsbruck is attributed the organization of the Olympic Games on the first round. *Mr. Mautner von Markhof* and *Mr. Lügger* return thanks.

Summer Games : Voting papers delivered and received : 58.

Tokyo	34 votes
Detroit	10 votes
Vienna	9 votes
Brussels	5 votes

Tokyo is attributed the organization of the Games on the first round. *Dr. Azuma* (International Olympic Committee and Japan) thanks his colleagues for the honour they have just conferred on the city which he is the Governor.

ARTICLE 34

The International Federation and the Organizing Committee of Rome propose to abolish the following paragraph of Rule; which figures at the 3rd paragraph of art. 34 : 'except in very special cases of accident or illness certified by the doctor of the International Federations or the Organizing Committee'.

The following speakers take part in the debate: *Comte Thaon di Revel* (Italy), *the Marquess of Exeter* (Great Britain), *Mr. Romanov* (U.S.S.R.), *Sondhi* (India), *Rangell* (Finland), *Piétri* (France). It is decided to retain this text but to replace only the word OR which is placed between the International Federation and the Organizing Committee by AND. (The chancellory points out that another decision has been taken regarding this rule 34 in the course of this present Session.)

Mr. Brundage points out with regard to this rule 34 which also refers to the number of entries of competitors, that, at Melbourne, it happened that for certain events when 10 entries were authorized 15 were sent. It is decided that, in such cases, the Organizing Committee of the Games will only consider the first entries in the norm authorized, the entries sent subsequently will not be accepted and the Organizing Committee will inform the National

Olympic Committee concerned of the fact by telegram.

Mr. Brundage announces that the Boxing International Federation has withdrawn its proposals which are somewhat similar to the International Amateur Athletic Federation's propositions, which are being presented for examination at this Session.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R.'S PROPOSAL

Mr. Brundage introduces briefly this plan which he qualifies of revolutionary, and which has reached the Chancellory too late, after the prescribed delays. If time allows, we will discuss this project.

(See Russian Proposal p. 86.)

ADDITION OF THE 800 M. EVENT IN WOMEN ATHLETICS

The Marquess of Exeter introduces this request to the Assembly and mentions that the Organization Committee of the Games in Rome does not object to it.

Mr. François Piétri (France) is opposed to the introduction of this new event on the ground that we are endeavouring to reduce the Games Programme, although we are actually increasing the number of events.

Mr. J.J. Garland (U.S.A.) is also opposed to the adjunction of this event, on account of the fact that, in Amsterdam 1928 he was shocked by this women's race which figured on the Programme.

The Marquess of Exeter (Great Britain) gives further particulars in support of the adjunction of this women's race. He thinks that we must go with the time.

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) and *Mr. Hugh Weir* (Australia) support the Marquess of Exeter's proposal.

A vote by show of hands gives the following result :

26 votes in favour of the addition of this event to the Organizing Programme.

22 votes against.

Silting adjourned at 12.55 and resumed at 2.30 p.m.

GYMNASTICS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION REQUEST

This federation requests the International Olympic Committee to revoke its decision and to authorize the inscriptions of 6 gymnasts of whom 5 count for classification, instead of 5 and 4 as was prescribed. After an intervention from *Dr. Mezö* (Hungary) this request is granted without opposition.

Mr. Massard (France) asks if as great a number of medals for gymnastics is going to be awarded as in the past? *Mr. Brundage* replies that this problem is settled for the Games in Rome. We can resume its discussion at a later date.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS REQUEST

The International Equestrian Federation agrees that for the Rome Games, the dressage team competitions do not figure on the Programme, and that the number of riders inscribed is reduced from 3 to 2. This federation is asking however, that both these items be revised in the 1961 Session in view of the 1964 Games and that the old system be restored, namely the dressage competitions by teams and to increase the number of the riders from 2 to 3.

CANOEING INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION REQUEST

This federation requests the adjunction of the 4-men kayac in the Programme of the Rome Games.

Mr. Brundage replies that the Executive Board does not advise the addition of this event.

Dr. Mezö (Hungary) supports the request made by the Canoeing International Federation.

Vote by show of hands gives the following result : this request is rejected by 35 votes to 5.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF ROME

The Organizing Committee of Rome is introduced, it is represented by :

MM. Avv. Giulio Onesti, President of the Italian National Olympic Committee

Marcello Garroni, Secretary of the Organizing Committee

Mario Saini.

The delegation presents to the members the 5th report of the Organizing Committee.

Mr. Brundage informs the delegation of the decisions taken that day with regard to art. 34 and of the resolution adopted concerning canoeing.

ART. 34

The Marquess of Exeter brings up this question again and he proposes to retain the old rule and to delete the text of art. 34 cited before. The following members take part in the debate : *Mr. François Piétri* (France), *E. von Frenckell* (Finland) and *Hugh Weir* (Australia).

Mr. Brundage asks for a vote by show of hands for which 2/3rd of the majority must be obtained since it deals with an amendment to the Rules.

Result: the said phrase in art. 34 will be deleted, 26 votes to 13 against.

PRESS AT THE GAMES

Mr. Massard (France) is of the opinion that the number of seats allocated to the French press at the Games is absolutely insufficient.

Mr. Garroni replies that the Organizing Committee held a Conference with the representatives of the International Sport Press and that an *agreement* has been reached that satisfies everyone. The International Olympic Committee falls in with this arrangement.

Mr. Massard (France) would like some precision on the term *officials* for, there are personalities who cumulate the two functions as they act in the capacity of technical advisers to the teams as well as judges or umpires appointed by the International Federations. It is decided to transfer the solution of this problem to the Organizing Committee of Rome who is asked to do its best. A solution to this problem will have to be found after the Games of Rome in 1960.

The Chairman congratulates the delegation of Rome on the work achieved and the wonderful installations in prevision of the Games.

The delegation withdraws.

BIATHLON

General Dyrssen while drawing an historic of Winter Biathlon, pleads in favour of this event to be maintained on the Programme of future Games. He asks for this event to be included in

the list of accepted Winter sports according to Rule 33.

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) supports this plea,

Mr. Brundage declares that this question of Biathlon will be reintroduced for debate in 1961 after the experience made at Squaw Valley.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

Mr. François Piétri reports on this matter, and on his recommendation the Olympic awards have been bestowed as follow :

Olympic Cup : Panathlon Italiano (Seat in Genoa).

Olympic Diploma : The Right Hon. R.G. Menzies, Melbourne, who was President of the Organizing Committee, Games 1956.

The Fearnley Cup : Cercle des Armes of Lausanne.

Bonacossa Trophy : Olympic Committee for Venezuela for the excellent organization of the Centroamerican and Caribbean Games.

Taher Trophy : Not attributed this year.

Mr. Brundage deplores the fact that there have been so few candidates this year for these awards. He requests the members to stimulate the general interest in favour of these awards.

Lord Luke (Great Britain) is of the opinion that more glamour should be given to the presentation of these trophies, this would bring them to people's notice. A recommendation to this effect will be made with the members of the International Olympic Committee commissioned to remit these awards in their respective countries.

Mr. Bustamante (Venezuela) marks his appreciation for the attribution of the Bonacossa Trophy to his Olympic Committee.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE SPORTS PRESS

The Chairman gives a few particulars concerning this Association which may be useful on occasion to the International Olympic Committee. After a thorough investigation, the Executive Board recommends the recognition of this Association in the list of the federations with an Olympic standing. The Marquess of Exeter supports this recommendation on the condition that it should not be given priority in the distribution of free cards to the press attending the Games, nor should the press be authorized to attend the Sessions of the International Olympic Committee.

Decision: the intervention of the Marquess of Exeter is accepted and the International Association of the Sports Press (A.I.P.S.) is recognized.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRACK AND FIELDS
(Athletic Coaches)

The Marquess of *Exeter* motions the refusal of the recognition of this Association, for, it consists mainly of a professional organization. His federation, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, will certainly object to its recognition.

Mr. Jean Ketseas (Greece) thinks that this matter should be deferred.

Decision: recognition unanimously rejected.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Chairman presents the account made out by the firm of chartered accountants who are in charge of our accounts. He presented the budget elaborated by Mme Zanchi, Secretary of the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Ketseas (Greece) requests that in future, these statements of accounts and budget be distributed to the members, or at least to the members who ask for them. *Agreed.*

Mr. Gemayel (Lebanon) proposes that the National Olympic Committees be asked to pay an annual contribution of 100 dollars to the International Olympic Committee.

H.E. Mohammed Taher (Egypt) asks the members to refuse this proposal. The debate on this question is deferred.

The Sitting is adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

Silting of May 27th resumed at 9.30 a.m.

REPORT ON SQUAW VALLEY

The delegation is introduced, it is composed as follows :

Mr. Prentis C. Hale, President of the Organizing Committee

Mr. H.D. Thoreau, technical Director

Mr. Robert di Giorgio.

The delegation presents its report, copies of which have been distributed to the members present.

The report mentions that the 56th Session will be held in San Francisco. The members who wish to attend the Squaw Valley Games must do so at their own expense unless they travel with the athletes of their own country and sleep in the dormitories.

Mr. Piétri (France) mentions that as the result of preliminary investigations, about the athletes accommodation at the Olympic Village, he found that one room will accommodate 4 athletes. *Mr. Hale* gives full assurance that there will be no difficulty in this respect.

Mr. Brundage insists on the fact that this matter is of prime importance and that it must have the full attention of the Organizing Committee, for, at the end, it will be the organizers of Squaw Valley who will be criticized. The Organizing Committee delegation is asked various questions by the following : *Lord Luke* (Great Britain), *E. von Frenckell* (Finland), *Romanov* (U.S.S.R.), *Albert Mayer* (Switzerland), *Dr. Gruss* (Czecho-Slovakia), *Comte de Beaumont* (France). These queries bear chiefly on the housing of the athletes, technical problems, television, visa to enter the U.S.A. and on the atomic researches which are being made in the vicinity of Squaw Valley.

Mr. Prentis C. Hale, in his replies, fully satisfied his interpellators.

On *General Dyrssen's* request, it is decided to authorize 4 entries for the sport of Biathlon instead of 3 as formerly prescribed.

TRANSFER OF BOBSLEIGH TO LAKE PLACID

Mr. A. Mayer (Switzerland) speaking on behalf of the International Bobsleigh Federation retraces the facts that led to the elimination of the bobsleigh events from the Squaw Valley Games. He requests that this sport be transfered to Lake Placid before or during the Squaw Valley Games. He trusts that justice will be done while giving full satisfaction to the Federation International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing. 17 national federations are affiliated to this International Federation. It has organized 48

World Championships, and for the last 36 years has been the faithful collaborator of the International Olympic Committee. At the Games of Cortina, 14 nations were represented. In Paris, in 1955, the Californian delegation gave its formal promise that a bobsleigh course would be laid at Squaw Valley. This run was even shown on the model. In 1956, the speaker paid a visit to Squaw Valley where he received every guarantee from the Organizing Committee. It is in Sofia, at the 1957 Session, that he heard that the bobsleigh event had been cancelled by the Squaw Valley Organizing Committee, the latter did not inform the International Federation Bobsleigh and Tobogganing of this. The reason given was that an artificial bobrun had to be built that would cost 700,000 dollars and it had to be so on account of the high temperature during the day time. A Committee was formed at Lake Placid which asked for the organization of these events in that city instead of Squaw Valley. The orator refers to Rule 53 which had a fairly free interpretation in the past, when some Olympic Manifestations were staged away from the host city. According to Rule 33 and without derogation from its own rules, the International Olympic Committee can transfer these events away from Squaw Valley. 11 nations have sent their applications for participation to the International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation and the Lake Placid Committee has offered free transport from Europe by the American Air Force of all the machinery and devices required.

Mr. von Half (Germany), *Gomez* (Mexico), *Stoïtchev* (Bulgaria), *de Stefani* (Italy) plead in favour of the proposal of the International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation.

Mr. Bo Ekelund (Sweden) mentions that Sweden figures on the list presented by Mr. Albert Mayer, yet, the Swedish Olympic Committee does not agree to send a contingent to America.

Mr. Sydney Dawes (Canada) expresses his surprise at hearing that a Canadian National Federation has entered, since this sport is not practised in Canada.

Mr. Brundage points out that the national federations which send their entries forget that only the National Olympic Committees are entitled to send entries for the Games.

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) wishes to know, if we allow Lake Placid to have the bobsleigh events, who will be responsible for the control of these events, the protocol, etc. *On* the other hand, are these events to take place before or simultaneously with the Games at Squaw Valley, also what correlation will exist between the Committee of Lake Placid and the one of Squaw Valley since the latter is the host city for the 1960 Games ?

Mr. *Brundage* is of the opinion that these events should be held after the Games. He considers that the questions raised by Sir Arthur Porritt are most pertinent. He also wonders what the Opening Ceremony of the Games at Lake Placid is going to be like since there will be only a few athletes attending these Games. This ceremony will lack dignity.

Mr. Vargas (Philippines) declares that two negative decisions have been taken both at Sofia and Tokyo on this matter. He thinks it is too late to take up this question again.

Mr. Albert Mayer declares that he contacted Mr. Hale yesterday. The latter was not opposed to this proposed transfer to Lake Placid. The orator will be present at Lake Placid and on behalf of the International Olympic Committee will settle all matters pertaining to the protocol which will be reduced to its simplest form. He says that the bobsleigh run in Lake Placid has been there for more than 30 years, therefore the technical side is settled and offers no problem. He recalls the success of the 1932 Games at Lake Placid and suggests the following dates: February 12th and 13th for the bobsleigh event for two, and February 21st and 22nd for the bobsleigh for 4.

The Squaw Valley delegation is again introduced.

On *Mr. Brundage's* request, *Mr. Hale* replies that he raises no objection as long as these events are held after the Squaw Valley Games. He could however not give his consent if the bobsleigh events were to be held before or during the Games for, he does not want to assume the responsibility of these Games organization in view of the fact that they are half a few thousand km. from Squaw Valley. In order to avoid all misunderstanding, he stresses the point that the television rights have already been given to the American Broacasting Corporation.

Mr. Albert Mayer declares that it is impossible to organize these events in March on account of the temperature which is too high then.

Mr. Hale, in order to avoid all confusion, makes it quite clear that it is impossible for his Committee to supervise these events owing to the great distance which exists between Squaw Valley and Lake Placid.

Mr. Albert Mayer replies that the Lake Placid Committee can very well supervise these events as it has acquired a great deal of experience since 1932.

Lord Killanin (Ireland) reckons that this transfer is out of the question if the Squaw Valley Organizing Committee does not undertake the full responsibility of it.

General Dyrssen (Sweden) and *J.J. Garland* (U.S.A.) pronounce themselves against the transfer of these events.

The motion is put to secret voting (56 voting papers delivered and returned) gives the following results :

Against the transfer	35 votes
in favour	21 votes

The proposed transfer of Bobsleigh to Lake Placid is therefore rejected.

Mr. Albert Mayer says he accepts this decision as a sportsman and without comment.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Reginald Honey (South Africa) explains that there are 10½ millions coloured men in this country. These have started to show an interest in Olympism for the last 2 or 3 years only. He proceeds to give an account of the sport situation as it stands at the present time. The speaker declares that no objection exists in his country to coloured athletes participating in the Olympic Games as long as they have an international or olympic standing, this has not been the case up to the present time. These men have never been illused, on the contrary, we help them to develop their physique and their sport. The South African National Olympic Committee which recognizes these coloured athletes, has always treated them on equal footing as far as sport is concerned. We are in the best of terms with their sport organizations. The South African National Olympic Committee gives its assurance that in this respect, it sees that the Olympic Rules are strictly applied. Should a champion be discovered in his country, it is most certain that he would belong to the Olympic team of South Africa.

In reply to *Mr. Brundage* enquiry, *Mr. Honey* says that any coloured athlete belonging to the

Olympic team would automatically receive his passport to enable him to travel abroad. Just recently, he received a confirmation of the official guarantee given to that effect by the Home Secretary Office.

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) in his capacity of President of the last Games of Great Britain and the Commonwealth affirms that there has never been any sign of racial discrimination at these Games, and that Mr. Honey statement is accurate. The evolution of sport in South Africa is slow but sure as far as the development in quality in the coloured athletes is concerned. We must give our support to the National Olympic Committee of that country as it operates in accordance with the Olympic regulations. He heard that a coloured national federation has just been affiliated to the South African National Olympic Committee.

Mr. Romanov (U.S.S.R.) thinks that the situation in South Africa is not as described by *Mr. Honey*. At the National Olympic Committee Conference, in Rome, he heard that some Australian table tennis players have been refused the right to compete against coloured men by the South African Government. The National Olympic Committee should be reminded to pay strict attention to the fundamental principles of our Charter.

Mr. Sondhi (India) asks if there is no way to avoid this discrimination. Does a guarantee exist to vouch for the fact that coloured athletes may compete against whites ? One way would be to accept all coloured athletes alike who are qualified to belong to an Olympic team. The mere fact to let them compete only among themselves is a sure sign of discrimination. We have lofty ideals but we ought to apply them objectively. If this problem cannot be solved, it is a sure sign that the International Olympic Committee is on its decline.

The Chairman states that we are all conscious of the importance of this problem. We must, however, take the assurances given us by *Mr. Honey* just now into account. Our only course is to accept the promises given us and to request the responsible people to find an adequate solution that conforms with our regulations. (Ed. : *See special statement given in the present edition on that subject.)*

The Sitting is adjourned at 1.15 p.m. and resumed at 2.55 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OLYMPIC EMBLEMS

Mr. J. Ketseas (Greece) says that the mission entrusted to Greece is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The Greek Government has given its adherence. He proposes that the solemn ceremony of the signing of this convention be held in Greece in the first week of next October. He asks his colleagues of the International Olympic Committee to intercede with their respective governments in order to persuade them to ratify this convention.

BROKEN TIME

The Belgian Olympic Committee, says *Mr. Brundage,* has sent a letter to the International Olympic Committee to say that it has put into elect a strict ruling concerning broken time which is now recognize in Belgium. No debate ensues as *Mr. Brundage* proposes to send a circular-letter, shortly, dealing at length with this subject.

NUMBER OF SPORTS SCHEDULED AT THE GAMES

The Chairman recalls the fact that the new rules prescribe a minimum limit of the sports scheduled at the Games. There is no allusion to a maximum. The debate on this point is defered till 1961.

NEW MEMBER ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD CENTRES

Count Thaon di Revel whose mandate has just expired, is retained in office for another year since the Games are to be held in Rome in 1960.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

FINANCING THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The Marquess of Exeter makes a long statement over the development of the International Federations and explains his point of view. The International Amateur Athletic Federation, of which he is President, was created in 1912. The International Federations in the majority of cases suffer from lack of means. No government ever gives money to the International Federations whereas it sometimes happens, in some countries, in favour of the National Olympic Committees. Speaking on behalf of the International Federations, he insists that no subsidies should be asked from the Organizing Committee of the Games but he suggests to levy a tax of 3% to be perceived on the price of the entrance tickets paid by the spectators. Since some International Federations do not attract large crowds at the Games, they would be at a disadvantage should this tax of 3% be applied. It is for this reason that the orator proposes to raise a special fund to which the 3% tax realized from the takings on the Opening day would be alloted as well as half the tax from the Closing day's receipts, the other half would be given to the Equestrian Federation which organizes some events in the stadium on that day. Moreover, the International Amateur Athletic Federation agrees to pay ½% of its 3% income to this fund.

Any sport which makes the Olympic Games its World championships, as is the case with the International Amateur Athletic Federation loses *ipso facto* an important source of revenue.

As for the National Olympic Committee, they have other sources of income. Moreover, if such means of perception was made in their favour, it would only bring to each National Olympic Committee a ludicrous sum estimated at about 1,000 dollars.

The orator goes on to say that this problem of financing the International Federations was raised three years ago, since then no progress has been made. What the International Federations are after is a modest but reliable and regular income. He asks that a decision on this question be taken this very day in order to avoid further delays.

General Dyrssen (Sweden) agrees on principle with the proposal put forward by the Marquess of Exeter as we ought to finance the International Federations. There are numerous reasons for supporting this theory. He is of the opinion that the generous project explained by the Marquess of Exeter will be unpopular and hard to realize. It would open the doors to other claims, especially from the National Olympic Committees and most probably from other quarters as well. He suggests another means consisting in raising a contribution on the inscription of every athlete. He also recommends to abolish the annual subscription paid by the members of the International Olympic Committee. He is also opposed to the subsidy in favour of the International Olympic Committee proposed in the Marquess of Exeter's written report.

Mr. Ditlev Simonsen (Norway) shares the opinion that something must be done to finance the International Federations. He supports the plan proposed by the Marquess of Exeter if no other alternative can be found (such as profits on television).

Mr. Albert Mayer says that we must move with the time. He mentions the case of Squaw Valley which will pay the television incomings to the Californian Government. It is therefore a gift presented by the International Olympic Committee to a government. The International Federations work under difficulty. They are our collaborators. The International Olympic Committee must not adopt a reactionnary attitude on the ground that it is keeping faith with concepts which Baron de Coubertin himself would have brought up to date.

Mr. E. von Frenckell fears that the National Olympic Committees will also make similar claims to those of the International Federations. We must take a comprehensive view of this problem and study the matter objectively. We are not acquainted with the financial requirements of the International Federations as we never see their budget. The proposed tax of 3% would bring an income of approximatively 90,000 dollars.

Lord Luke approves the method of application proposed by the Marquess of Exeter. He also thinks that we should create an Olympic fund by virtue of *Public Relations.* It would give us the opportunity to promote and revive the Olympic ideal under up' to date methods. This matter could be referred to a Commission for examination. He also thinks that we could assist the press in its task by giving it more information.

Mr. Armand Massard states that some National Olympic Committees are also in need of money as they have no financial resources. He does not approve of these periodical offensives launched by the International Federations. He is glad that we possess in the person of the Marquess of Exeter a personality who is president of an International Federation as well as president of a National Olympic Committee and Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee. He is thus in a good position to understand all the difficulties met by these various governing bodies. *Mr. Massard* fears that by adopting the Exeter's project we would receive similar claims from the National Olympic Committees, even from the competitors themselves. We must guard the Olympic Movement from all commercial enterprises.

Mr. Andrianov (U.S.S.R.) supports the scheme and suggests that a decision be reached in the course of the present session. With regard to the National Olympic Committees, he does not think we should grant them a subsidy because they have sufficient other resources. He supports Lord Luke's idea to create an Olympic fund. As far as the subsidy in favour of the members of the International Olympic Committee is concerned, this item figures in the report presented by the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Bo Ekelund (Sweden) is opposed to the idea of financing the National Olympic Committees but he is in favour of the Exeter's, scheme and requests that the voting to settle this matter takes place today.

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) declares that the International Federations are essential governing bodies to our Olympic Movement, and life. We must collaborate with them and give them our support more especially as we assign certain responsibilities on them. He supports the Exeter scheme.

Cheik Gabriel Gemayel (Lebanon) says that if this project is accepted, the funds thus collected should be remitted to the Treasury of the Chancellory of the International Olympic Committee which would then meet the demands of the International Federations or those of the National Olympic Committees as they are wanted.

Comte de *Beaumont* (France) asks the Marquess of Exeter what amount of money is required and which International Federations are in need of financial support? We must be businesslike since the duty to distribute this manna will ultimately fall on the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Vargas (Philippines) supports Mr. von Frenckell's proposal and thinks that the decision ought to be deferred.

Mr. Sydney Dawes (Canada) suggests that the financial aid asked for should only be granted to those International Federations which collaborate with the International Olympic Committee by reducing their programme and which consider the Olympic Games as their World championships.

Lord Killanin (Ireland) thinks that if this scheme is not entering into force in the Games in Rome and Squaw Valley, we have time to examine it since so many other factors are to be considered.

Mr. Bustamante (Venezuela) is opposed to the scheme as he disapproves the system of percentage suggested. He would prefer the creation of an Olympic fund.

General Stoïtchev (Bulgaria) lays stress on how slow we are at adopting a decision and proposes voting by a show of hands.

Comte de Beaumont (France) proposes to pass the following motion :

The International Olympic Committee, firm in its *decision to give the International Federations all the financial aid they require, requests the Marquess of Exeter, Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee to present a detailed list of the financial requirements of these federations. This report will be submitted at the Session in Rome when a vote will be passed at the beginning of the first sitting.*

H.R.H. Prince Axel (Denmark) says that the only thing that matters is resumed in this : are the International Federations which renounce their World championships in favour of the Olympic Games entitled to a compensation for their losses ?

Prof. Loth (Poland) suggests the creation of a permanent fund.

Mr. F. Piétri (France) thinks that we all agree that the International Federation should receive a subsidy. The point on which our opinions differ is the method of application. We must not run the risk to put the project itself to a vote, as if the result were to be negative we would be causing a feeling of general discontent among the International Federations. He proposes to refer this project to the Executive Board which will report on the matter while submitting the precise method to be applied since we all agree that the International Federations are to receive financial aid.

Mr. Dibos (Peru) supports Mr. Brundage's opinion as expressed in his recent circular-letter.

Mr. Douglas Roby (U.S.A.) shares Mr. Pietri's view.

General Dyrssen (Sweden) proposes that we vote only on the matter of principle.

Mr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil) shares Comte de Beaumont's proposal.

The Marquess of Exeter (Great Britain) replies to his challengers. He declares that at the Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation in Stockholm last year, he purposely checked the debates on this subject. In Rome, a fortnight ago, the International Amateur Athletic Federation council passed the following motion that if the

International Olympic Committee does not come to a definite decision at its Munich Session, the Council would advise the International Amateur Athletic Federation at its next Congress to organize its own World championships. He is afraid that if such a course was adopted, it may have serious consequential effects on the Olympic Games. He felt it his duty to signal this danger to the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. von Frenckell (Finland) asks for this project to be deferred to the Executive Board which will report on the matter at the session of Squaw Valley.

The Marquess of Exeter insists that these postponements have lasted for the last three years and that he has been forced to give the same negative answer to the International Amateur Athletic Federation throughout that time. He lays stress once more on the consequences of a new postponement of the issue.'

The Chairman thinks we ought to put the motion to the vote and in case of a negative result we could revert to Comte de Beaumont's motion and put it to the vote.

VOTE

Do you want to vote on the 3% tax scheme ?

Voting papers delivered and returned : 53.

No:	32
Yes :	20
Void:	1

It is therefore decided not to vote on the project itself.

VOTE

in favour of the Beaumont motion by show of hands : unanimously carried in favour of the motion.

Sitting adjourned at 6. p.m.

Sitting of May 28th resumed at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Brundage, reverting to the Exeter project, acknowledges all the work undertaken by the International Federations during the Games. We could ask the Organizing Committees of the Games to contribute in favour of the International Federations. By this means the levy of a tax on the entrance tickets could be avoided. We must guard the Olympic organization from all commercialism. He hopes that a satisfactory solution may be found.

Mr. Piétri (France) supports the notion tending to authorize the International Federations to approach the Organizing Committee for aid.

Sir *Arthur Porritt* (New Zealand) says that we find ourselves at a cross-road. The Olympic Movement has developed on a very big scale' and the International Olympic Committee should change its politics and march with the times. We must be able to cope with all financial problems which are connected with our movement.

The Marquess of Exeter approves Sir Porritt's views. There is nothing to prevent the International Federations to have direct arrangements with the Organizing Committee of the Games. This solution seems satisfactory.

Lord Luke is of the opinion that the members of the International Olympic Committee ought to have the right of attending the Conferences of the Executive Board with the International Federations.

Mr. Marte R. Gomez (Mexico) hopes that a solution may be reached while keeping to the final decision voted last night.

Mr. Brundage reminds the members that this problem does not concern the Rome Games but only those of 1964.

The Marquess of Exeter retorts that this problem is urgent for the International Amateur Athletic Federation. He suggests that the International Federations contact the Organizing Committee of the Games with the view to find a solution while allowing them to have full liberty of action.

Comte de Beaumont (France) recalls the fact that his motion has been voted last night, and he thinks that a responsible person should be appointed to report on this problem. He proposes the Marquess of Exeter.

The following take part in a further debate on the subject : *General Stoïtchev* (Bulgaria), *E. von Frenckell* (Finland), *Mr. Bustamante* (Venezuela).

Mr. Brundage declares that if we authorize the International Federations to deal directly with the Organizing Committees of the Games, there will be no other course left for the members but to resign. Why is it that the International Amateur Athletic Federation does not organize its own World Championships outside the Games ?

The Marquess of Exeter says that the World championships of the International Amateur Athletic Federation figure within the compass of the Olympic Games in the Rules of this federation. He tries precisely to prevent the organization of such championships outside the Games.

Mr. Vargas (Philippines) disapproves of the idea of direct negotiations between the International Federations and the Organizing Committees. It would be the end of the Olympic Movement. On the otherhand, we all agree that some financial aid in a way or other must be given to the International Federations.

General Dyrssen (Sweden) asks if each International Federation will contact directly the Organizing Committees or if the International Amateur Athletic Federation will undertake the negotiations on behalf of the other International Federations.

Mr. Brundage replies that if we allow the International Amateur Athletic Federation to do it, all the other International Federations must be given the same privilege, and this more especially since the International Amateur Athletic Federation has no intention of negotiating on behalf of the other International Federations. He recommends that we keep strictly to the two motions voted last night.

The Marquess of Exeter declares that it is out of the question for the International Amateur Athletic Federation to organize its own Championships at the same time as the Olympic Games. It could do so in the course of another year. Moreover, this federation will endeavour to make its championships the chief athletic manifestation of the 4 years of the Olympiad. He asks leave to contact Dr. Azuma (Tokyo Games) when he would report on the result of his interview to the International Olympic Committee. In the event of his proposal being accepted, it will be no more necessary for him to convene an emergency meeting of the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The following members take part in the debate : *Lord Luke* (Great Britain), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *General Stoïtchev* (Bulgaria) and *Mohammed Taher* (Egypt).

Mr. Brundage resumes the situation and reads the de Beaumont motion, recently passed.

Mr. Brundage refers to the report submitted by the Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. to the members (See p. 86). He suggests that the Executive Board appoint a Russian member to its committee in order to study this plan and report on it next year.

Mr. Andrianov and *Mr. Romanov* suggest to refer the matter to a Commission.

Mr. Sondhi (India) says that it is the duty of the International Olympic Committee to consider the project on the first instance before anybody else, it could discuss it with other people afterwards. The Russian members agreed and the Sondhi's proposal is adopted.

CHINESE PROBLEM

A proposition made by the Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. is submitted to the members. It demands that the Olympic Committee having its seat in Taiwan be no longer allowed to control the sport of continental China.

Mr. Brundage thinks that this request is justified. The Russian resolution asks us to annul the recognition of the Olympic Committee of Taiwan and to recognize the one of Peking as the Olympic Committee of the Democratic Republic of China.

Mr. Douglas Roby (U.S.A.) is of the opinion that nobody can be excluded from the Games and suggests that we ask the Olympic Committee of Taiwan to change its name which leads to confusion.

Prince Axel (Denmark) was in Peking last. year. The National Olympic Committee of that country considers that Taiwan forms an integral part of continental China.

Lord Killanin (Ireland) agrees that the National Olympic Committee of Taiwan cannot represent the sport of continental China and he presents the following motion :

As the Chinese National Olympic Committee having its seat at Taiwan no longer control amateur sport on the territory of continental China, this Committee can no longer be considered as the Olympic Committee of China.

Mr. Brundage quotes as a precedent the case of Ireland where the county of Ulster is under British Rule. Since Taiwan does not control sport in continental China, its name is certainly wrong.

General Stoïtchev (Bulgaria) supports Prince Axel's propositions.

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) says that the name of the Olympic Committee of Taiwan is certainly wrong but does not think it is logical to exclude a National Olympic Committee from the Games entirely on this motive. It is only the name which should be changed.

M. Ferreira Santos (Brazil) is against this exclusion and thinks that we should recognize this Committee if it agrees to change its name. As for the National Olympic Committee of Peking which resigned voluntarily from the International Federations and withdrew from the Olympic Movement, it should not be recognized again before the National Federations are reaffiliated to the corresponding International Federations.

Mr. Mohammed Taher (Egypt) asks that the letter which will eventually be sent to the Olympic Committee of Formosa, all allusions to *breakdown, or exclusion* be avoided.

The following speakers take part in the debate : *Mr. J.J. Garland* (U.S.A.), *E. von Frenckell* (Finland), *Hugh Weir* (Australia) and *Andrianov* (U.S. S.R.), the latter gives a detailed account of this problem. (See the Minutes of the National Olympic Committees.)

Mr. Douglas Roby (U.S.A.) thinks that we should ask Taiwan to change its name in order that it corresponds to the territory it represents.

Prince Axel (Denmark) and *Mr. Vargas* (Philippines) express their views.

The Marquess of Exeter (Great Britain) that this problem also concerns the International Federations. In order to find a solution, he suggests private negotiations.

Mr. Brundage thinks that we should advise Taiwan that we can no longer continue to recognize it as National Olympic Committee of Nationalist China since it does not control Chinese sport of the whole territory of China. If an application for recognition is made under a different name, it will be considered by the International Olympic Committee and it will be authorized to participate in the Olympic Games. The following are taking part in the debate: *Mr. Sondhi* (India), *François Piétri* (France), *Marte R. Gomez* (Mexico) and *Mr. Andrianov* (U.S.S.R.) suggest that the name of the National Olympic Committee for Nationalist China be removed from the Bulletin. The following resolution put to the vote is adopted by a large majority less 7 votes and a few abstentions :

The Chinese National Olympic Committee having its *seat in Taipei* (Taiwan) *will be notified by the International Olympic Committee chancellor that it cannot continue to be recognized under that name since it does not control sport in the country of China, and its name will be removed from the official list.*

If an application for recognition under a different name is *made it will be considered by the International Olympic Committee.*

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF KOREA

Mr. Brundage reports on the situation. The National Olympic Committee of South Korea is recognized by the International Olympic Committee whereas that of North Korea is not. He proposes that we write to both committees suggesting a joint Conference to be held in Hong Kong. *Adopted.*

GERMANY

The Chairman says that the agreement made by both German Committees is fairly successful although a feeling of strained relations still persists between them. The Committee of East Germany would like the International Olympic Committee to cancel the term *provisional recognition.* With a view to put an end to a somewhat strained situation, the President and the Chancellor intend to meet the representatives of the two Committees tonight at 6 p.m.

SESSION 1961

The following candidatures are presented : Athens and Nairobi.

Mr. Jean Ketseas (Greece) conveys the invitation of the city of Athens.

Mr. Willi Daume (Germany) gives an account of the excavation work which has been done at Olympia by the German Olympic Committee. He hopes the members will be able to attend the inauguration ceremony and expresses the wish that this celebration may coincide with a Session of the International Olympic Committee which could be held in Athens, in 1961. Athens is chosen unanimously as host city for the 1961 Session.

Mr. Douglas Roby (U.S.A.) announces that the Panamerican Games of which he is President will be held this Summer in (Chicago, from August 27th.

He hopes some members of the International Olympic Committee will be able to be present.

Mr. Albert Mayer (Switzerland) asks that only questions of minor importance be put on the Order of the Day at the Session at Squaw Valley whereas the problems of greater importance be discussed at the Rome Session. *Agreed.*

Upon *Mr. Brundage's* request, a Commission is appointed to examine the financial problem of the International Olympic Committee in connection with its increased revenue. This commission consists of Lord Luke (Great Britain), Douglas Roby (U.S.A.) and Comte de Beaumont (France).

Mr. Loth (Poland) asks to be replaced on the International Olympic Committee, suggesting as his successor, Mr. Reczek, president of the Olympic Committee for Poland. No decision is taken.

Mr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil) proposes a vote of thanks, on behalf of his colleagues, to the President for the perfect manner in which he led the debates. He thanks his German colleagues and the National Olympic Committee of that country for the warm welcome given to the members during their visit which they all have thoroughly enjoyed. He also expresses his gratitude to the ladies Committee presided by Mrs. von Halt.

Mr. Brundage thanks the members for their precious collaboration and for the sportsmanlike spirit which prevailed throughout the Session.

The Session ended at 3.05 p.m.

The President : Avery BRUNDAGE

The Chancellor : Otto MAYER,

SQUAW VALLEY 1960 — One of the jour athletes dormitories foreseen for the VIII Olympié Winter Games. Photo taken during the trial Evens in February 1959.

LA COUPE FERRULLI