

EXTRACT MINUTES

of the 56th Session of the International Olympic Committee *San Francisco (Hotel St Francis) February 15th and 16th, 1960.*

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

Liste of Presence: (Annex No. 1).

Order of the Day: (Annex No. 2).

Sitting of February 15th opens at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Avery Brundage, Chairman, extends a hearty welcome to the members who came to attend the Session; their number being 25 the quorum is thus attained. He reads several letters and telegrams sent by the members who begged to be excused for not attending the present Session.

The Minutes of the Munich Session are ratified without comments.

The assembly rose and observed one minute of silence as token of respect to the memory of two members who died recently: Mr. Alberdi (Argentine) and Mr. Bloudek (Yugoslavia).

Comte de Beaumont deploras the fact that at the formal dinner offered by Governor Brown, only Americans sat at the official table, President Brundage being the only guest included while none of the members of the Executive Board were invited (Cheers). In future, the Chancellor must see that the Protocol is duly observed.

TOKYO 1964

The Japanese Delegation is introduced, it is composed of Mr. Juichi Tsushima and Mr. Fumio Takashima. The delegation presents its first report which is read while printed copies of it are distributed to the members.

General Stoitchev recommends that the Organizing Committee takes the necessary steps to facilitate the transport of athletes, officials and foreign horses and that it makes due allowance for a substantial reduction of their travelling expenses. He thinks that a reduction of 60% is required. Mr. Tsushima states that this problem will be duly examined and full consideration will be given to this matter. Mr. Gerlein Comelin (Columbia) asks for the simultaneous translation (French-English) to be applied and come into effect at our Sessions of Tokyo and even at Rome. Mr. de Stefani agrees to provide this organization for the Games in Rome and Mr. Azuma does likewise for the Games in Tokyo. This resolution is put to the vote and the members unanimously agree to have the simultaneous translation.

The Tokyo's report is accepted unanimously.

INNSBRUCK 1964

The Austrian Delegation is introduced. It is composed of H.E. Minister Drimmel (president of the Austrian Olympic Committee), Dr. Nemetschke and Dr. Edgar Fried. Minister Drimmel reads his report.

The following speakers are heard on the matter Mr. von Frenckell, Ritter von Halt and Comte de Beaumont.

The Innsbruck report is adopted.

Mr. Brundage reminds the members of the open letter No. 152 which was sent to them on January 22nd 1960; it dealt with the adjunction of an explanatory note proposed by the Executive Board concerning Rule No. 7 of the Fundamental Principles on account of the fact, says the President, that certain (National Olympic Committees are not actually national as they do not operate over a whole country but in a limited area (for ex. Malta, Hong-Kong, Bermuda, etc.). The text elaborated for this adjunction is as follows: *Since the Olympic Movement is non-political, the words country or nations in these rules are intended to apply also to a geographical area, district or territory within the limits of which an Olympic Committee recognized by the International Olympic Committee functions or operates.* Preceded by an asterisk this text would appear at the foot of page 71 of the Olympic Rules.

Mr. von Frenckell and Mr. Massard think that we are wrong to recognize Olympic Committees which operate in insignificant territories. Matter deferred to the Session in Rome.

Mr. Brundage recalls the fact that with regard to Taiwan, the decision we took in Munich has been wrongly interpreted in various countries on account of the erroneous information diffused by a press agency (U.P.). The International Olympic Committee merely asked the Olympic Committee of Taiwan to change its name and it has done so since. This Committee therefore agrees with our point of view and has admitted that the International Olympic Committee request was justified. It did forward the following designation for our approval: OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA. The Executive Board, at its Meeting in Paris last October, agreed that the name is most suitable since that country is recognized as 'Republic of China' by the United Nations. The International Olympic Committee is principally interested in the 'geographical territory' where this Committee controls amateur sport. Therefore, the Executive Board proposes to recognize this Committee under its new

name and as operating in the territory of Formosa (or Taiwan). In this way the International Olympic Committee would recognize this Committee under its geographical denomination and not according to its political name.

Mr. von Frenckell points out that this matter does not figure on the Agenda of the present Session. The Chairman declares that if we could obtain unanimity on this resolution, we could vote it here otherwise the proposal will have to be deferred to the Session in Rome.

Mr. von Frenckell says that after the Munich Session, an American deputy reported to the Congress of his Government that the International Olympic Committee had decided to expel the Olympic Committee of Taiwan, alleging that the International Olympic Committee bowed to communist pressure; this is not true. The speaker declares, supported by the members present, that there was no pressure of any sort exercised by anybody on anyone.

Mr. Roby has been given to understand that the Olympic Committee of the Republic of China is not prepared to be recognized by the name of Taiwan (Formosa) territory, for there are other small provinces (islands) still in this area the sport of which is administered by this Committee. He seems to think that by recognizing the name of the capital, or Taipeh, the problem would be solved. On the otherhand, he expresses the hope that the Olympic Committee of the Democratic Republic of China (Peking) may return to the Olympic Movement with a true spirit of sportsmanship. The Marquess of Exeter adds that when the Olympic Committee of Peking resumes a more friendly attitude towards the International Olympic Committee it will be recognized as Olympic Committee of China whereas the one of Taiwan would be recognized by the name of the territory where it controls amateur sport, either Taiwan (Formosa). If the latter Olympic Committee calls itself Olympic Committee of the Republic of China, it falls within the competence of Home administration which is no concern of ours. He is of the opinion that the debate on this matter ought to be deferred to the Session in Rome.

Mr. Vargas understands that the Taiwan Olympic Committee not only controls athletes belonging to this territory but also Chinese athletes belonging to other areas such as North Borneo, Hong-Kong, the Philippines, etc. — The obvious thing to do would be therefore to design the 'seat' of this Committee namely Taipeh. It would then be called the 'Olympic Committee of the Republic of China - Taipeh'. Mr. Bustamante thinks that we ought to establish a geographical zone for every Olympic Committee. He asks that this problem be deferred to the Session in Rome.

Mr. Brundage declares that we must not go back on a decision taken in Munich. The International Olympic Committee does not deal with Governments but only with sport organizations. The duty of the International Olympic Committee consists in defining the territorial boundaries on a geographical factual basis of the countries where the Olympic Committee operates. The Taiwan Olympic Committee controls sport in that region, this point being quite clear we therefore agreed on this matter at Munich. Mr. Andrianov asks for the adjournment of this decision till Rome. Mr. Roby wishes to know if we have accepted the new name of the Olympic Committee of Taiwan? Mr. Brundage replies in the negative, explaining that the acceptance or refusal of this name depends on the decision we decide to take today and on this issue only. The following speakers take part in the debate: Mr. Mezö, Garland, Gerlein Comelin, and Mr. Vargas. Mr. Andrianov recalls the resolution taken in Munich when Mr. Albert Mayer made a

suggestion to the effect that all problems of major importance be discussed at the Session in Rome. This problem being important he asks that it should be deferred to Rome. Mr. Roby enquires as to the present position with regard to the eventual participation of the Taiwan Olympic Committee at the Games in Rome? The Marquess of Exeter replies that the athletes from that territory are allowed to participate under the name of Taiwan (or of Formosa); as for the final recognition of this Committee's new name, he suggests that it should be deferred to Rome. Agreed.

The following text is handed to the press for publication at the close of today's Conference:

'Some two years ago the Olympic Committee in Peking was informed by the International Olympic Committee that the International Olympic Committee could not accept that the Peking Committee was in a position to administer Olympic sports in Taiwan (Formosa). Equally the Olympic Committee situated in Taipeh was notified that the International Olympic Committee had decided at its meeting in Munich that as the Taipeh Committee was not in a position to administer Olympic sports in mainland China, but did so in Taiwan, its name should be adjusted accordingly. It was therefore decided that its name must be changed to something other than China. It was announced at the International Olympic Committee Session in San Francisco that a decision on this point would be taken at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Rome in August 1960. In the meanwhile, in order that competitors from Taiwan should not be debarred from the Games of the XVIIth Olympiad, the International Olympic Committee authorized its Executive Board to permit entries for Taiwan from the organization which at present calls itself the 'Olympic Committee of the Republic of China'.

It is hoped that this statement may clear up a situation which has been completely and grossly misrepresented over the past months in certain quarters. It underlines the fact once more that the International Olympic Committee does not concern itself with politics, but with the sporting youth of the world, and as far as international sport organization is concerned, it deals on a factual basis according as to who administers Olympic sports in the area.'

GIBRALTAR

The new Olympic Committee of Gibraltar asks to be recognized by the International Olympic Committee. Mr. Brundage declares that its statutes are conformed to the Olympic Rules and that five national federations are affiliated to their respective International Federations. Mr. Massard objects to the recognition of committees administering sport in too small territories, as is the case with Gibraltar. The Marquess of Exeter and Lord Luke are both in favour of this recognition, whereas Mr. Sidney Dawes and Mr. Gerlein Comelin think that a decision on this point should be taken at the International Olympic Committee Session in Rome. A vote by show of hands gives the following result: 14 against 9. Decision: adjournment of the resolution till Rome.

PELOTA VASCA AND BOWLING

These two International Federations ask to be recognized by the International Olympic Committee, in order to appear on the list of the International Federations which do not figure in the Olympic Programme. Their statutes are in order, says the Chairman. Vote by show of hands gives the following result: 12 against 1. These federations are therefore recognized.

M. *Roby* reports that 24 nations represented by 2150 athletes participated in these Games which in spite of a few errors of organization were successful on the whole, and contributed to bring together athletes of this part of the world. The IVth Panamerican Games are to take place in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1963.

Mr. *Roby* requests that the information given to the press be conveyed in writing in order to prevent all misunderstandings.

Sitting adjourned at 12.30

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT ON THE IIIrd MEDITERRANEAN GAMES,
BEIRUT 1959

LAW-SUIT AGAINST THE PRESS IN PARIS

M. *Massard* reports on these Games. Before going further in the matter, he states his objection to the extension of Regional Games. The Beirut Games, last October, were a success but they were the cause of too many political incidents which were, however, very severely quelled by the police.

Mr. *Brundage* informs the members that he won his law-suit against the newspaper *Miroir des Sports* for libellous accusations against the International Olympic Committee and its members, he estimates that it is a great victory for the International Olympic Committee. The *Marquess of Exeter* speaking on behalf of his colleagues congratulates the President for his courageous action, not forgetting to mention that the law-suit amounted to an expense of about half-a million French Frs. in lawyers fees which were generously borne by Mr. *Brundage*. (Cheers.)

RULES CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL-AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

OLYMPIC SPORT PHILATELY

The *Chairman* informs the assembly that General Clark requests the approval of the new Rules of the sport organization of Central-America and the Caribbean of which he is President. Mr. *Bustamante* comments these rules briefly. Mr. *Gerlein Comelin* declares that the Regional Games are considered as very important sport manifestations in Central-America.

An International Philatelic Federations asks the International Olympic Committee to allow it to be included as specialized philately to the Arts section of the Olympic Programme.

It is decided to authorize the Executive Board to sanction these Rules on behalf of the International Olympic Committee if they are codified according to the Olympic spirit.

Mr. *Brundage* supports this request which is granted unanimously by the members.

EL SALVADOR

DURATION OF THE PRESIDENCY
AND VICE-PRESIDENCY

Mr. *Brundage* points out that the statutes of the Olympic Committee of El Salvador are not conform to the Olympic Regulations. Mr. *Moenck* acted as a go-between and requested on behalf of the International Olympic Committee that the necessary rectifications be made, but according to what we are told by Mr. *Moenck*, this has not yet been done. In the circumstances, we must annul the recognition of this Committee till it carries out our instructions.

Mr. *Sidney Dawes* and Mr. *Bo Ekelund* propose that the duration of the presidency be reduced to four years instead of eight, and that one of the two vice-presidents retires every two years.

Decision adopted.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

Mr. *Brundage* gives an account of the visit he paid last October to these two countries. The Olympic Committee of Portugal has been reorganized and is now in perfect conformity with our Rules. As for the Olympic Committee of Spain, it will reorganize its statutes according to the instructions given to its directive powers, particularly to its President, by Mr. *Brundage*.

Comte de Beaumont supports this proposal on the condition that both, the retiring president as well as the retiring vice-president be eligible for re-election. *General Stoitchev* disapproves of the scheme on the ground that a certain lapse of time for adaptation is necessary, and that in his opinion, the lapse of time suggested, namely four years, two years respectively, is too short. Mr. *Sidney Dawes* defends his project; his chief argument is the age of some of our members, however as the notion of re-eligibility is advocated, nothing stands in the way of accepting his proposal. Mr. *von Frenckell*, *Comte de Beaumont* and *Lord Luke* are in favour of the project. The latter, however, adds that the re-eligibility be limited to one year and submitted to renewal from year to year. Till the total term of office is reached namely 8 years. Mr. *Vargas*, Mr. *Mezö* and Mr. *Bustamante* are opposed to this proposal.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF OLYMPIC EMBLEMS

It is decided to adjourn this resolution to the Session in Rome.

The *Chairman* informs the members that the ratification of the Convention for the protection of Olympic Emblems was to take place at Athens last October. At the last moment, this Conference of the representatives of the various Governments to participate had to be postponed on the ground that certain items of the Convention were not acceptable to some of the Governments. The ratification of this Convention is therefore deleted to a later date.

On the otherhand, this project will be heading the list of items on Agenda to be discussed before the elections.

VISAS (Annex No. 3) - PRESSE

The *Chairman* recalls the fact that the organizing country is responsible for free access to be given without exception to all athletes and officials. Telegrams of protest by the East German Association of Journalists over refusal of visas by the U.S.

State Department were received by the International Olympic Committee. The Organizing Committee of Squaw Valley interceded in their favour but did so in vain. Mr. *Brundage* observes that the State Department of the U.S.A. acted in conformity with the International Olympic Committee point of view, inasmuch that the athletes and officials of all the countries invited to participate did receive their visas. The International Olympic Committee is of the opinion that the press without distinction ought to be able to be present as stipulated in our Rules which say that the Organizing Committee must make adequate arrangements for the presence of the press, television and radio at the Games. The Olympic Committee of East Germany sent also a protest to the International Olympic Committee because 10 members of their contingent were refused visas to America by the U.S. State Department. Dr. *Karl Ritter von Halt* gives the following particulars as to the repartition of German officials, the quota of whom is 12 for West Germany and eight East German officials, making a total of 20 officials. But, says Mr. *von Halt*, the East German Olympic Committee wanted 20 additional officials. The West German Olympic Committee agreed to allow a quota of 12 to this Committee. The journalists are in no way connected to the officially appointed German contingent. The West German Olympic Committee would be prepared to apply for visas for two coaches but the East German Olympic Committee was not satisfied with this proposition. *General Stoitchev* gives the East Germans whom version he had the opportunity to approach on the subject. The real difficulty resides in the fact that these journalists belong to a territory which is not in diplomatic relations with the United States. He thinks that the President of the International Olympic Committee ought to intervene. The following speakers are heard on the subject: Mr. *Brundage*, Mr. *von Frenckell*, *General Dyrssen* and *Lord Luke*.

The latter proposes a motion (see annex No. 3) which is carried unanimously.

K O R E A

Mr. *Brundage* explains the Korean situation as it is at the present time. Our members are fully acquainted with it. Before the war, the International Olympic Committee recognized the whole of Korea which Olympic Committee had and still has its seat at Seoul (South Korea). Now this Committee can have no contact with that of the North since both these regions are still in a state of war (armistice). We asked the two committees to meet on neutral ground in the presence of one of our representative in Hong-Kong. The North Korean Committee accepted the invitation but the South Korean Olympic Committee refused. The North Korean Olympic Committee now asks to be recognized by the International Olympic Committee. This problem is very serious, says the President, like that of Germany and of China. *General Stoitchev* considers that this problem is quite different from that of Germany and China. He motions the recognition of the North Korean Olympic Committee. Mr. *Brundage* mentions that the International Olympic Committee has given partial recognition to the North Korean Committee and only for its internal affairs.

The following speakers are heard on the subject: Mr. *Vargas*, Mr. *Garland*, the *Marquess of Exeter*, *Lord Luke*, *Comte de Beaumont* and Mr. *Andrianov*.

Finally, it is decided to defer this problem to the Session in Rome.

The *Chairman* gives information on this subject. At the Paris Session in 1955, the President drew the attention of the Rome Delegation (also that of Squaw Valley) to the fact that the International Olympic Committee reserved itself the T.V. rights. This statement was confirmed to them on two occasions and reiterated recently on a third occasion. The Olympic Committee of Squaw Valley had previous to the Paris Session given the T.V. rights as guarantee to the State of California in exchange for a loan in the event of the Games being attributed to Squaw Valley. Today, the Rome Olympic Committee offers the International Olympic Committee the 5% of the rights, as a minimum guarantee of 50,000 dollars. This proposition is not conform to our Rules which stipulate that the International Olympic Committee must receive the total of the Television rights in order to be able to allocate the amount.

Decision: Referred to the Executive Board which has full power to act for the International Olympic Committee and in its best interests.

Sitting adjourned at 5 p.m.

SITTING OF FEBRUARY 16th

Sitting resumed at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. *Brundage* announces that Mr. *Andrianov* celebrates his birthday today. On behalf of the members, he wishes many happy returns and congratulate him on his 50th birthday. (Cheers.)

ROME REPORT

Each member present has received a printed copy of the Rome report. Mr. *de Stefani* comments it and replies to various enquiries.

The Rome report is accepted.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Mr. *Brundage* presents the statement of current accounts which has been prepared by Mme *Zanchi* and checked by the chartered accountants in charge in Lausanne. The Executive Board is given full powers to carry out negotiations with Tokyo and Innsbruck with regard to the indemnity due to be paid to the International Olympic Committee, as well as for the Television Rights. On the recommendation of the Executive Board the matter of repayment of the growing expenses incurred by the Chancellor and the Secretary is adjusted.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUTURE GAMES

Mr. *Brundage* mentions that our Rules prescribe the maximum number of (21) sports which can figure on the official programme of the Games and a minimum number of 15 sports. If we want to abide by our principles of reducing the programme of sports scheduled, we should logically determine the authorized maximum.

The matter is deferred to Rome.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
SUBMITTED BY THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R.

Mr. *Brundage* informs the assembly that the Executive Board had a meeting with Mr. *Andrianov* at San Francisco these last few days. The President

intends to present a memorandum in connection with this project. These proposals will be discussed firstly in the International Olympic Committee, session in Rome, then will pass on for examination by the Executive Board and the Delegates of the International Federations and those of the National Olympic Committees at a Conference which is to be convened in Athens in 1961, since the Olympic Committee of U.S.S.R. has also sent a copy of this project to these various organizations.

ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES (see annex No. 4)

The Executive Board will study the matter and report on it later.

D O P I N G

The *Chairman* mentions the use in certain sport circles of a pharmaceutical product called *Amphetamine Sulfate* (PEP pills) which is nothing else but a dope or a drug. Mr. *Brundage* draws the attention of the members upon the seriousness of the case and requests them to speak of this matter in their respective countries.

PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

Mr. *Brundage* thinks that a prize should be awarded to the journalist who writes the best article in favour of the defence and better understanding of amateurism and of Olympism. He says that he is prepared to bear the cost of the prize. Mr. *Massard* is of the opinion that the first prize ought to be awarded to Mr. *Brundage* himself on account of the unflinching devotion and courage he is displaying in the defence of amateurism. (Cheers.) He takes this opportunity to congratulate him for having won his libel-case against the *Miroir des Sports* in Paris last year.

Mr. *Brundage* announces that it is his intention to convene an International Congress dealing with the philosophy of amateurism, its defence and the realization of a better understanding of this problem. Anybody interested in this matter can attend this Conference, including the press.

ELECTIONS OF HONORARY MEMBERS

This recommendation presented by Mr. *Sidney Dawes* is explained in *Annex No. 5*. He comments it to the members. The *Marquess of Exeter* points out that the most important work achieved on an organizing committee is not always done by its president but often by other members of that committee who are already members of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. *Brundage* is of the opinion that this proposal should be added to the Russian project, although in point of fact, the International Olympic Committee is opposed to the Russian scheme for we must maintain our independence which would be jeopardized if we were to adopt the U.S.S.R. proposal. On the otherhand we must endeavour to find young and capable personalities eligible to hold office within the International Olympic Committee, but this is not as easy a matter as it may seem.

RULE 37 OF OUR REGULATIONS

Mr. *Bo Ekelund* recommends that the following adjunction be inserted at the end of the text of Rule 37 which deals with the free transport of the

technical advisers of the International Federation 'travelling by air *first class*'. Pending the acceptance of this proposal, the Chancellor is commissioned to inform Rome, Tokyo and Innsbruck to this effect.

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. *Ditlev-Simonsen* submits a proposition on the Winter Olympics (Annex No. 6). The Chairman believes that several members are in favour of abolishing the Winter Games on the ground that they have the tendency to become more and more professional. He quotes the case referring to Ice hockey, and submits various articles which have been published in the Canadian press criticizing the Canadian players and their condition of pseudo-amateurism. Mr. *Sidney Dawes* disagrees with this opinion. The following speakers are heard on the subject: Mr. *von Frenckell*, *General Stoïtchev* and *General Dyrssen*.

Resolution deferred to Rome.

K O R E A

Mr. *Bo Ekelund* submits a proposition with a view to solve the Korean problem (Annex No. 7). The following speakers are heard on the matter: *General Stoïtchev*, the *Marquess of Exeter*, and Mr. *von Frenckell*. The matter is referred to the Executive Board for examination.

SPORT IN HUNGARY

Dr. Mezö gives a lengthy account of Hungarian sport and all that pertains to it and its history. He concludes by suggesting that Budapest be chosen as host city for the 1962 Session of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. *Bo Ekelund* points out that the year 1962 coincides with the 50th Anniversary of the Stockholm Games and proposes that Stockholm be chosen as host city for the 1962 Session.

Decision deferred to Rome.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITIONS AT THE GAMES

Dr. Mezö gives an historical account of the Fine Arts Exhibitions at the Olympic Games since ancient days. He recommends the reverting to the Former Art 'competitions' at the Games instead and to take the place of the exhibitions as defined in our Rules.

No decision is taken.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

The *Marquess of Exeter* thinks that the National Olympic Committees which are supervising other sport activities than the one connected with Olympism ought, under such conditions, operate under another name or qualify it of an adjunction with the view to disengage the International Olympic Committee which recognizes them of all responsibility. He cites the case of the Olympic Committee of Great Britain which, on the occasion of the Games of the British Empire, calls itself 'Organizing Committee of the Games of the Common Wealth and of the British Empire', in spite of the fact that the same persons belong to both organizations.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE WITHIN THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC
COMMITTEES

Mr. *Massard* requests the adjunction of a clause to our set of Rules to the effect that the members of the International Olympic Committee should by right be members of the Executive Board or Commission of the National Olympic Committees.

This matter is referred to the Executive Board for examination.

PRESS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

Comte de Beaumont is of the opinion that it would be judicious to choose members of the press for membership to the International Olympic Committee, of course only high placed personalities in the press would be elected.

'Very good idea', says the President who is supported in these views by Mr. *Massard*.

DECLARATION TO THE PRESS

A commission is appointed with a view to drafting the text concerning the Chinese problem. This statement will be released to the press presently. The Commission consists of the *Marquess of Exeter*, *Comte de Beaumont*, *Sidney Dawes*, *General Stoitchew*, *Douglas Roby*, *Dr. Azuma* and Mr. *Vargas*.

The draft of text is accepted. (Figures in these minutes).

VOTE OF THANKS

A vote of thanks is proposed to the Organizing Committee of San Francisco for the excellent facilities and arrangements made for the benefit of the members of the International Olympic Committee. On Mr. *Massard's* proposal a vote of thanks is passed in favour of the Chairman, Mr. *Brundage* for his unflinching devotion to the Olympic Cause.

The Session is ended at 12.45 a.m.

The President:	The Chancellor:
AVERY BRUNDAGE	OTTO MAYER.

ANNEX No. 1

LIST OF PRESENCE

(See p. 26)

ANNEX No. 2

56TH SESSION IN SAN FRANCISCO
February 15 et 16, 1960

A G E N D A

- 1) Welcome from President Avery Brundage.
- 2) Roll Call.
- 3) Approval Minutes of the 55th Session, Munich 1959.
- 4) Report on Games of the XVIIth Olympiad, Rome 1960.
- 5) Report on IX Olympic Winter Games, Innsbruck 1964.
- 6) Report on the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, Tokyo 1964.
- 7) Discussion of policy on National Olympic Committees. (Many committees are not 'National'.)

- 8) Application for recognition from Olympic Committee of Gibraltar.
- 9) Application for recognition from International Federations of Pelota Vasca and the International Federation of Bowling.
- 10) Report on III Panamerican Games, Chicago 1959.
- 11) Report on III Mediterranean Games, Beirut 1959.
- 12) Report on Olympic Committees of El Salvador, Portugal, Spain.
- 13) Report on International Convention to protect Olympic words and symbols.
- 14) Report on victory in libel suit in Paris.
- 15) Application to add Olympic and Sport philately to the art section of the Olympic Games.
- 16) Amendment rules Article 12, term of office of the President of the International Olympic Committee to be four years instead of eight. One Vice-president to retire every two years (proposal Mr. Sidney Dawes and Mr. Bo Ekelund).
- 17) Korean question.
- 18) Rome Television Rights.
- 19) Other business.

ANNEX No. 3

A protest by the East German Association of Journalists over refusal of visas by the U.S. State Department resulted in a resolution on freedom of the press at the 56th Session of the International Olympic Committee here today (Feb. 15) - *Motion from Lord Luke*.

Mr. Avery Brundage read the resolution at a press conference. It read as follows:

The International Olympic Committee wishes to state its profound belief in the freedom of the press throughout the world, in the same way as one of its main Olympic principles is the freedom of the youth of the world to participate in the Olympic Games without any discrimination against any country or any person on grounds of race, religion, or politics.

Mr. Brundage revealed that the East German journalists were supported in their protest by the journalists of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In addition to receiving a protest from the journalists, the International Olympic Committee also received a protest from the East German Olympic Committee because several East German officials were refused visas to America by the United States State Department.

Mr. Brundage pointed out that the International Olympic Committee Rules limit the number of officials that must be recognized by the Organizing Committee staging the Games. The limit is based on the number of athletes participating. Since 35 East German athletes and 50 West German athletes will compete at Squaw Valley, the Organizing Committee had to assure the entry of eight East German officials and 12 West German officials. The Organizing Committee was able to secure more than that number of visas from the United States State Department, but East Germany sought entry for 20 officials and were granted less.

ANNEX No. 4

PROPOSITION MR. BO EKELUND

'I would like to introduce the thought of the International Olympic Committee giving some time to 'scientific research of sports' activities.

I know that such research is in progress in many countries.

'But I believe that the International Olympic Committee would and could do a very important work by encouraging an international exchange of experience gained by such scientific research of sports activities.

'I am not yet ready to make any positive suggestions — but Mr. President — if there is sympathy for the idea, perhaps the Congress would empower the Executive Committee to study the question and to make a report at a later Congress.'

ANNEX No. 5

PROPOSITION MR. SIDNEY DAWES

The most responsible member of an organizing committee who has successfully organized either a Summer or a Winter Olympic Games may be appointed an honorary member of the International Olympic Committee.

ANNEX No. 6

Declaration of Mr. Ditlev-Simonsen

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

From time to time during the last few months we have seen articles in the press in several countries stating that the International Olympic Committee wants to abolish the Olympic Winter Games after the Games in Innsbruck in 1964.

These rumours have naturally caused considerable confusion in the various countries, and particularly that our chancellor, Mr. Mayer — according to information to the Norwegian press from Switzerland some time ago — is said to have confirmed these rumours on behalf of the International Olympic Committee.

I do not believe that Mr. Mayer has made such a statement, so I take it for granted that Mr. Mayer will confirm here that he has not done so. (Mr. Mayer confirmed not having made such a statement.)

Personally I think it would be the beginning the end of the activity and even the existence of this committee if we should take such a serious step as to abolish the Olympic Winter Games. It would be the start to give up the strongest defense institution in the world for amateur sport. If we abolish the Winter Games which today is a very important part of the Olympic Games as a whole, we would give up our fight and work for amateur sport in a very important field. Millions of winter sport athletes spread all over the world would be deeply disappointed.

I can tell you about the indignation the idea of abolishing the Winter Games caused in my own country, Norway. Olympic Games — the Summer as well as the Winter Games — stand for all our youth as the greatest events in the field of sport in the world, far more than all other international sport events, world-championships included.

It is the National Olympic Committee's duty to watch that amateurs only take part in the Olympic Games, and it is my firm opinion that this is done.

I admit however that we have seen in the past that a few athletes have ignored our rules without the National Olympic Committees and International Olympic Committee knowing it, and this might also be difficult to avoid in the future, but these exceptions should not or must not — in my opinion — stop our work for the millions of lovers of true amateur sport all over the world.

I say as strongly as I can:

The few swindlers breaking the rules must not win in our committee's fight for amateur sport according to our rules and regulations. The athletes winning through false statements and lies, in the end find no real happiness in their sport activities.

I believe therefore that I have all the honest and good youth in the field of sport in the world behind me when I, on their behalf, ask this committee not to disappoint them, but as strongly as possible continue the fight to keep the standard of amateur sport flying.

I feel inclined to — if I get support from my colleagues in this committee — to propose a resolution from our committee to be published in the press all over the world, as I think this is necessary in this very serious situation in order to stop all false rumours.

I propose the following resolution:

From time to time during the last few months we have seen rumours in the press in several countries that the International Olympic Committee intends to abolish the Olympic Winter Games after the Games in Innsbruck in 1964.

The International Olympic Committee finds it necessary firmly to deny such rumours. Our committee has in our meeting here today unanimously deemed this idea groundless.

It has been, and is our committee's firm intention to fight for amateur sport according to the International Olympic Committee rules and regulations in all sports. This concerns as well as winter sports.

We know that our work is opposed by certain business-minded institutions and individuals, and we therefore seriously urge the International Federations and all (national) Olympic Committees strongly to support us in our work.

ANNEX No. 7

PROPOSITION MR. BO EKELUND

The President has given me permission to suggest to you a way to solve our problem in Korea.

We have said to our friends there in the North and in the South, which Olympic Committees are both recognized by the International Olympic Committee, that they are welcome to the Olympic Games in Rome under the following conditions:

Only one team should be sent from Korea — they must appear in the same uniform, under the same flag.

Now the South says that owing to conditions well known to us all, they have no contact with each other — consequently they cannot send one team.

But — gentlemen — their contact is not necessary. Let them send in their entries. Each entry shall be followed by a declaration as to the athletes in question best performances in 1959 and 1960. If, for instance, North and South together should make four entries for the 100 m. the International Amateur Athletic Federation will accept the three best results and cancel the fourth. The total of entries in each event must not exceed the maximum permitted for one country. How the teams travel is not our concern and I think it will be possible to solve the housing problems in a practical way.

All competitors from North and South must appear in exactly the same uniform and in the same dress.

North and South must agree on one flag. If they cannot do that, the team may not take part in the parade, and no Korean flag will be flown in Olympic Stadium.

In this way we will not bar any Korean athlete from taking part — they have been treated according to our earlier decisions and we, of the International Olympic Committee, have done everything we possibly can.

If any of North or South will not agree to this suggestion — the blame is on them.