

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee

with the representatives of

the International Sports Federations

Lausanne, June 6th 1963. Hôtel de la Paix

President : Mr. Avery Brundage.

Chancellor : Mr. Otto Mayer.

Secretary taking the Minutes : Madame L. Zanchi.

List of those present : Annex No I (see French text).

The Meeting opened at 9.30 a.m.

Welcoming those present at the Meeting, the President thanked the I.B.M. who had

installed the apparatus for us free of charge for the purpose of simultaneous translation. He also thanked the International Federations for the Dinner which had reunited all the participants at the Hotel Beau-Rivage in a most amicable atmosphere.

Mr. Hodler (International Federation Ski) resumed the discussions which had taken place the day before in the course of the private meeting of the International Federations. All the Federations had expressed

their solidarity with the International Olympic Committee over the question of governmental interference in sport. But everyone is not ready to apply sanctions because of present political conditions, particularly in Germany and Korea etc. The decisions of N.A.T.O. constitute the main difficulty. On the other hand, the Statutes and Rules together with the decisions taken, as much by the International Olympic Committee as by the International Federations, differ one from another. Certain International Federations recognize the full rights of the two German Republics, others have special conditions. On its side the International Olympic Committee has established the rule that the two countries should have one united team. In conclusion the International Federations consider that new measures should be taken after discussions have been started again with the National Olympic Committees that are involved, with the aim of arriving at a new *modus vivendi*.

The President *M. Avery Brundage* replied that the question had been thoroughly discussed at the Meeting in February. He is sure that the various governments are more powerful than we are, but if the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee hold identical opinions they could resist governmental claims and political meddling.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) stated with some force that the International Olympic Committee was opposed to all forms of discrimination. He recalled the situation at the Berlin Games of 1936. If the International Federations really want to collaborate, we could avoid all political interference in international sport. We accept only one Olympic team for Germany and only one for Korea at the Games in Tokyo and in Innsbruck, and we must remain firm in our positions if we hope to attain our end.

MEDITERRANEAN GAMES

Colonel Russell (Boxing) asked for information on the present situation.

President Brundage (International Olympic Committee) replied that the Mediterranean Games had not asked for the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. He explained that the International Olympic Committee does not seek the control of regional Games. It only gives its patronage if the conditions stipulated in the Olympic Rules are fulfilled. This patronage should be applied for two years in advance. The Mediterranean Games had not asked for anything at all, and the International Olympic Committee considers this matter to be closed.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee)

explained the rule adopted by the Mediterranean Games. No country can take part in the Games if an application has not been made two years in advance, which is not per se political, and which had not been done by those countries which are in dispute. The I.A.A.F. finally agreed to grant a licence to its affiliated federations if their programme developed under the name of 'International Athletic Games of Naples' which proposition has been accepted by the organizing committee of the Mediterranean Games. Thus for the International Federations this meeting is purely one of invitation, and the Italian Committee can invite whom they please.

Mr. State (Weight-Lifting) said that this rule of applying two years in advance cannot be applied to Israel which has been trying for 8 years to take part in the Mediterranean Games. Another rule exists which insists that the entry of any country which has not yet taken part must be accepted by 75% of the votes of the other member countries of the Mediterranean Games. This is discrimination, and against Israel in particular. Because of this, our Federation had withdrawn its participation.

Mr. Andrianow (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) considers that the question of political interference is of prime importance. In February, following the recommendations made at the Meeting, the Russian Olympic Committee adopted the same position and enforced it. But what are the results elsewhere? Governmental interference continues, and if we do not present a united front, we shall achieve nothing. The question of the two German Republics is very complex. Here we have two independent States, and the athletes of each wish to come to the Games representing these two separate States. Their sporting organizations are independent. We must face up to realities. It is certainly necessary to have discussions with a view to solving this problem, but the wishes of these two countries must also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Libaud (Volley-Ball) wanted to return to the question of the Mediterranean Games. If the rules at present in force do not suit us, we shall have to consider this matter again in the future. But it is too late for these Games which are to take place in Naples. The Italians have been to considerable expense and we cannot cancel our participation at the last minute. Volley-Ball will be included in these Games.

Mr. Ferri (Fencing) said that the World Fencing championships at Gand had not been attended by the Eastern athletes as their visas were refused by the tripartite commission of N.A.T.O. It was hoped that a practical solution might be found to renew the Chesal proposition, made in February, to contact the tripartite commission so that

at least it might be possible to reunite the athletes of all countries for the Olympic Games and the Championships, and that visas might be assured for the Eastern athletes.

Colonel Russell (Boxing) read out the recommendations which had been adopted during the meeting of the Federations which took place the previous day at the Hotel de la Paix (*See Annex II*). No decision had been taken. The International Federation of Athletics were not won over to these recommendations. On the other hand the International Federation of Basketball and those of Handball and Ice-Skating were absent. In what concerns the regional Games, he thinks that, after having served to develop sport in countries where sport has hardly been developed at all, they degenerated into political affairs. The International Olympic Committee should be very cautious in granting its patronage. The responsibility for the National Olympic Committees of the organizing countries rests with the International Olympic Committee and not with the International Federations.

Mr. Max Ritter (Swimming) wanted the question to be settled once and for all.

Mr. Thoeni (Gymnastics) gave an explanation for the refusal of visas for the Eastern athletes at the Women's Championships in Paris. The French government did not grant visas and the Eastern countries and the U.S.S.R. were scratched at the last minute. It was not possible to deprive the French Federation of the results of its organizing efforts. He declared that, in the International Federation of Gymnastics, no discrimination is allowed.

Mr. Gemayel (Organizing Committee for the Mediterranean Games) explained that Libya, Albania and Israel had not applied two years in advance as stipulated in the Rules. He considered that the International Federation of Weight-Lifting was itself guilty of discrimination in threatening not to take part if these three countries were not admitted. Is it the full assembly of the International Federation of Weight-Lifting which took this decision or was it the Federation's Secretary General? It would be unjust to disappoint the city of Naples now that large sums of money have been spent. This question must finally be settled in the future.

Mr. State (Weight-Lifting) said that if he had particularly supported Israel it was because the two other countries, Libya and Albania, were not yet affiliated to the International Federation of Weight-Lifting.

President Brundage summing up the situation said that it would be necessary for the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations to take concerted action in setting up a joint information office which would have its headquarters

in Lausanne. He stated once more that the International Olympic Committee not having bestowed its patronage on the Mediterranean Games cannot become involved in its organization. The Organizing Committee ought to change its name to the *Neapolitan Games* or some other name. Speaking generally he considered that the regional Games had achieved their end, and that they had been supplanted by World Championships and other such meetings.

Mr. Chesal (Cycling) supported the proposition made by Mr. P. Ferri and asked the President of the International Olympic Committee to oppose with all his force, moral and spiritual, these three men of the tripartite commission who were preventing many countries from taking part in the World Championships. He asked him to intervene on behalf of these countries.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) replied that we had already intervened with the Tripartite Commission, but that its reply was not very satisfactory. He noted that the assembly of the International Federations who had met the previous day under Colonel Russell considered that the Council of Europe should not be empowered to settle sporting matters. The question should be taken up again of the participation of all the sports which are affiliated to the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations when the Olympic Games take place. Concerning the television rights, the President of the International Olympic Committee was surprised at the willingness of the Federations to share equally between themselves. When the time comes for the sharing of the television rights at the Tokio Games, *The Marquess of Exeter* has established a plan of allocation, based on the importance of the particular sport in the Games, and a plan which will give a larger share to the Federations. Having made the Olympic Games their world championships, they would be deprived of the receipts of these championships. The television rights have been shared between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations in equal parts. The International Federation of Athletics has given up half its share in favour of other Federations. Beware of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs! The organizers of these Games have enormous expenses and their budget is always sadly deficient. It is also necessary for the Games to be organized everywhere.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BASKETBALL
(*See Annex N° III*)

Mr. Jones, President, asked that point N° 3 should be examined. the other two

having already been presented in February last.

Mr. Ahearne (Ice Hockey) is against all sanctions, as this means that the athletes who are not responsible are penalized by the exclusion of the National Olympic Committees or the National Federations. It is better to rely on public opinion to influence the government in question. As to the existence of a legal contract, the London Courts ruled that in Amateur sport no such contract exists. If it is essential to penalize, then those who refuse to send their athletes should also be penalized, for it ought to be possible for sport to be practised everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANOEING

It is too late to change the programme at Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CYCLING

No follow up to this proposal.

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS

The Chevalier Menton de Horne returned to the question of 'dressage' to ask that three horsemen should be sent instead of two.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) replied to Messrs. *de Coquereaumont* (Canoeing) and the *Chevalier Menton de Horne* (Equestrian Sports). It is absolutely essential to fix a definite programme for a certain date and to stick to it. A limited programme can also be arranged. It would be better if the International Federations who have questions to ask with reference to the programme at Tokyo should ask them after the meeting with the Executive Board so as not to prolong the present meeting.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SWIMMING

Mr. Ritter, President, discussed point N° 3 of his proposition (See Annex III in French text).

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) replied that it might be possible to obtain some more seats, but this could not be guaranteed. There are more and more officials all the time, and soon there would be more of them than there were athletes. The Organizing Committee ran at a great loss, and nobody would be willing in future to organize anything if the deficit were too great.

Sir Stanley Rous (Football) considered that in the Football and Basketball stadiums, among others, there were a great number of reserved seats, many of which were not occupied. The principal stadium was filled to a much greater capacity than any of the others.

COMMITTEE FOR AID TO NEW COUNTRIES

The Count de Beaumont (International Aid Commission) presided over this Com-

mission. At the time of the Friendship Games at Dakar, there were meetings with all the national organizations existing in the African countries. The activities of this Commission are under the control of the International Olympic Committee. The statutes will be approved at the Session in Nairobi in October.

The new African countries have no Olympic formation. They have only sporting organizations in embryo. Some of them already have a National Olympic Committee. The name of this Aid Commission tends to confuse, since the demands made on it seem to have been above all financial, whereas our aim is to encourage these people to help themselves! We have no funds to distribute.

The Count de Beaumont has contacted the governments of 21 new countries at Dakar. He needs the collaboration of the International Federations over technical questions. Certain countries complain of having written direct to an International Federation and of having received no answer.

The Marquess of Exeter on behalf of the I.A.A.F. stated that any coaching or technical help given to these countries must be channelled through the International Federation concerned, for they alone knew the priority of needs and also were qualified to pick suitable coaches.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE MODERN PENTATHLON

Mr. Grut, Secretary of the International Federation of the Modern Pentathlon, indicated the simplifications which the International Federation intended to apply to the Olympic Games of 1968, which would considerably reduce the cost of this event.

Mr. Grut also said that in his Federation an effort was being made to reduce the costs of the Winter Biathlon, in which 50 000 skiers will be taking part, according to the Congress at Seefeld.

Mr. Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, said that we must face up to the question of the financing of the Games, and for that reason, the International Olympic Committee had envisaged the possibility of cancelling the Modern Pentathlon on account of its high cost. This side of the problem must be studied by all the International Federations.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING FEDERATION

Mr. Ritter, President, said that Swimming, Diving and Water-Polo constituted one sole sport.

Mr. Brundage reminded him of the numerous difficulties which appeared at the time of the Water-Polo events, and he advised him to ensure the necessary control.

THE OLYMPIC MEDICAL ARCHIVES

This Federation has existed for several years. It proposes to make a systematic study of the physical condition of the Olympic athletes. Dr. Wolffe (U.S.A.) and Professor La Cava (Italy) asked for the collaboration of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations. They have representatives in all the universities and colleges and they are trying to establish medical records comprising X-Rays taken voluntarily of the athletes during the course of their careers. Dr. Wolffe showed a film to illustrate the action which he hopes to take.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) has received communications from several countries who have promised their help, and he said he was sure that the International Federations would gladly collaborate with this Federations. The records of this organization would be available at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The International Olympic Committee and the International Federations consider that it is not necessary to institute a new international sporting organization in addition to those already in existence.

CANDIDATURES FOR THE GAMES OF 1968

In addition to the four towns indicated in the Agenda, the candidature of Vienna has been received, but according to our regulations this came too late and it has not been possible to accent it. For Berlin, the problem is different. On March 27th last, the Olympic Committee of West Germany sent in the candidature of Berlin, marked 'Confidential', the Olympic Committee of East Germany not having been consulted. The latter having remained silent on the subject, this candidature cannot be taken into consideration. We have kept the matter confidential, but recently it has been mentioned in the Press. The following cities therefore remain in the list :

Buenos Aires
Detroit
Lyon
Mexico City

The choice will be made at Nairobi. The International Federations are invited to send a delegation. The International Olympic Committee would like to know their opinion on the subject of the candidatures.

The Olympic Rules demand that there should be at least 15 different sports with a maximum of 18.

A long discussion in which the following took part came next: Messrs. *Keller* (Rowing), *Johnson* (Weight-Lifting), *Massard* (Executive Board of the International Olympic Com-

mittee), *P. Bonet-Maury* (Judo), *Pain* (Athletics), *Coquereaumont* (Canoeing) and *Libaud* (Volley-ball). The International Federations demanded a complete documentation on these candidatures for the purpose of forming an opinion and to make it known to the International Olympic Committee either in Nairobi or by letter before this session. The International Federations regret that representatives of the towns presenting their candidature had not come to Lausanne to give an account of their plans. Mexico City and Detroit had sent non-official delegations and had also brought films.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) hoped that the candidature of Berlin could be taken up again in Nairobi, but the President remarked that this would be impossible.

Mr. Andrianow (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) said that the Eastern delegates who were at that moment in Lausanne, had never heard this candidature mentioned and that it was only known when it appeared in the Press. The two National Olympic Committees should meet together and resolve the problem between them, and later it could be discussed.

Mr. Brundage stated that the invitation had been rejected by the Executive Board.

WINTER GAMES

The agenda gives the names of 7 candidatures. The decision will be taken at Innsbruck where all the winter sports will be held in January and February next year, and where all the International Federations will be represented.

PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) spoke of the brochure recently published on the conditions of entry for the Olympic Games. The rules have not been changed and they are simply stated. The International Olympic Committee wishes these rules to be respected and asks for the collaboration of the International Federations. Sanctions can take the form of suspension of the National Olympic Committee or elimination of a sport.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) proposed that the International Olympic Committee should be empowered to take a decision in certain limited cases, as for example those of naturalization. These are not important.

Mr. Ahearne (Ice Hockey) considered that the sanctions are too strict as a National Federation can be expelled following an infringement of the Rules.

Mr. Brundage explained that this may happen only in very grave cases.

THE INDONESIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Mr. Avery Brundage said that the suspension of this Committee had been decided as a result of a grave scandal. The facts were of such a nature that there was no alternative but to suspend this National Olympic Committee. But this action was taken most unwillingly, and if the Indonesian Olympic Committee were to inform us of its regret, we would re-consider the question. The International Olympic Committee will not take the first steps, the scandal having started in Djakarta and the Indonesian Olympic Committee being responsible for it. But we know through accounts in the Press that, in that country, it is a matter of organizing Games on a rising tide of political and governmental inspiration. The Indonesian intend 'to reorganize world sport in order to save it from American and European influence'. The Pekin Government of China would participate in these Games. This country was not struck off by the International Olympic Committee but it withdrew voluntarily, not wishing to come in contact with Nationalist China (Formosa). Will the International Federations themselves take part in these Games? Are their national federations authorized to do so? The International Federations should take a decision on this. It is vital that world sport should be independent of politics. There are many International Federations which have a rule which states that a national federation cannot meet a federation which is not affiliated. The existence of the International Federations is not justified without such a rule. It is therefore desirable that a rule of this kind should be adopted by all the International Federations.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) said that the I.A.A.F. would like to have the support of other International Federations in this thorny problem.

AFFILIATED AND NON-AFFILIATED COUNTRIES

Mr. Avery Brundage (International Olympic Committee) disclosed that, at the Youth Festival at Helsinki, China wanted to take part. The Finnish Federation was opposed to this. The organizing Committee wanted to accept China and as a result the Finnish Federation decided to withdraw its objection, which action was approved by us.

It is regretted that the sanctions which can be applied should only be applied against affiliated countries and cannot touch countries which are non-affiliated. Some years ago, a short time before the Central American and Carribean Games, the 'government' of one country wanted to organize its own team. The Organizing Committee of the Games refused. At the last minute the Olympic Committee of this country was able to collect the necessary funds to send a team to these Games.

Mr. Libaud (Volley-Ball) said that the Olympic Committee of Indonesia has been suspended by the International Olympic Committee but the International Federations had not been asked to do likewise. Certain countries are affiliated to the International Federations but not to the International Olympic Committee. It is difficult in this case to share a point of view. At the Games in Madagascar, Abidjan and Dakar took part as affiliated and non affiliated countries. There should cease to be two weights and two measures at Brazzaville, and only affiliated countries should be permitted to take part.

The meeting ended at 1. p.m.

The meeting re-opened at 3 p.m.

The I.B.M. gave a demonstration of electronic installations for the broadcasting of the results of the Games.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) expressed his thanks and further stated that the Tokio delegation would be at the disposal of the International Federation in an adjoining room. He drew the attention of the International Federations to the question of the number of votes in the very heart of the Federations. If we accept 25 new African countries, the countries with a strong Olympic tradition will risk being outvoted. It would be prudent perhaps to give certain countries with a large sporting population more votes than a country only recently affiliated. This is a problem to be studied in each federation.

Mr. State (Weight-Lifting) returned to the question of the Mediterranean Games, and asked if the Organizing Committee would agree to call them 'Neapolitan Games' if certain federations would not grant the licence to the Mediterranean Games, in view of the discrimination in force there.

Mr. de Stefani (Mediterranean Games) said that a similar agreement existed with Athletics. He asked the International Federation of Weight-Lifting to make an official application in this case. This would be difficult, as the Games are due to begin in 90 days. *Mr. de Stefani* would have to refer the matter to the Organizing Committee.

Messrs. Gemayel and Benjelloun (Mediterranean Games) refuted the charge which was levied against these Games, that of discrimination. When the political question between Israel and the Arab States was settled, all would be plain sailing from the sporting point of view.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) declared once more that we had not been asked to give our patronage and in consequence the Mediterranean Games will be held in their present form. Each International Federation will have to resolve its problem itself.

PROTECTION OF OLYMPIC EMBLEMS

Mr. Brundage stated that the Greek Government had decided to take up once more the question of a convention, similar to that of the Red Cross, for the purpose of protecting our Olympic emblems.

The Organizing Committee of Tokyo are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining any protection in their country. It has asked for the support of the International Federations.

Mr. Bornhaupt (International Luge Federation) said that, according to the statutes, the Olympic Committee of Holland can send to the Games only those competitors who have a legal status in Holland. In case of doubt, the Minister of Justice must arbitrate. This is dangerous, since he can easily dispose of the statutes, which is in direct contradiction to Article 24 of the Rules. The Chancellery will contact the Olympic Committee of Holland.

Sir Stanley Rous (International Football Federation) said that the F.I.F.A. is disturbed by articles in the Press which state that Football will be excluded from the Olympic Games. He hoped a decision would be reached so that the International Football Federation could, in this event, organize a world championship for the many amateurs who play this popular game. 99% of the players are amateurs.

Mr. Brundage reassured Sir Stanley Rous and asks his Federation to control most carefully the amateur status of the players who will take part in the Olympic Games. The competitors must observe the Rules of the International Olympic Committee even if they are different from those of their International Federation. On a remark from *Colonel Russell*, (Boxing), *Mr. Brundage* repeated that the Rules of admission to the Olympic Games, which were recently published, have not been modified, but only clarified.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee), *Mr. Massard* (Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee), *Mr. Abe* (Swimming) and *Mr. Libaud* (Volley-Ball) took part.

Mr. Brundage (International Olympic Committee) asked the International Federations if they wished their meeting with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee to be spread over two days instead of one. Everything depended on the agenda. The reply was YES if necessary.

Mr. Massard (International Olympic Committee) wanted these meetings of the National Olympic Committee to be also called in Lausanne if the ordinary session of the International Olympic Committee took place in a non-European city.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the I.B.M. which had put at our disposal the

apparatus for simultaneous translation, free of charge.

Mr. Brundage, President, thanked all who had taken part for their presence and for their interest in the Olympic cause. He announced that at 6.30 p.m. there would be an inauguration of a monument to the memory of the Baron de Coubertin, a replica of that of Olympia, which had been given to the city of Lausanne by the Hellenic Olympic Committee. This inauguration would be followed by a reception given by the Municipality of Lausanne at Mon-Repos.

Colonel Russell thanked the President of the International Olympic Committee in the name of the International Federations.

The Meeting closed at 4.45 p.m.

AVERY BRUNDAGE, President.
MME L. ZANCHI, Secretary.

ANNEX Ia
AGENDA

FOR MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE WITH INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Welcome from President Avery Brundage
2. Programme for Elimination of Politics from International Sport Review Recommendation adopted at February meeting
3. Proposals from various International Federations. (See Letter No 222)
4. Sport Programme of the Council of Europe
5. Invitations for the Games of the XIX Olympiad :
 - Buenos Aires
 - Detroit
 - Lyon
 - Mexico
- For Winter Games of 1968 :
 - Calgary (Canada)
 - Grenoble (France)
 - Lahti (Finland)
 - Lake Placid (U.S.A.)
 - Oslo (Norway)
 - Sapporo (Japan)
 - Sion (Switzerland)
6. Treatment of Non-Federation Members (Report by Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur)
7. Suspension of 'Komite Olimpiade Indonesia' (Attempts to organize events under direct Government auspices)
8. Problem of New Countries with small population and little knowledge of Olympic and amateur principles

9. Programme of Federation Internationale de Medecine Sportive for medical survey of Olympic athletes
10. Other business.

ANNEX No II

At a meeting of the Delegates of 18 International Federations (Athletics. Basketball. Handball and Skating being absent) the following *recommendations* were passed unanimously :

1. The Council of Europe should not be permitted to intervene in matters which are the province of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations.
2. All sports controlled by International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee shall be included in all Future Olympic Games. (There was one abstention to this recommendation.)
3. After the 1964 Games, 33 1/3 %, of all TV fees received by the Organizing Committees of future Olympic Games shall be given to the International Federations participating and shared equally between them.

ANNEX No III

Propositions submitted by the International Federations at the Lausanne meeting, June 6th 1963

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR BASKETBALL FEDERATION

If visas are not granted to all those entitled to attend, following action should be taken :

1. The sport event in question will lose its title. Instead of, say, World Championship, it will be called World Tournament or International Tournament, or any other name that does not imply the granting of title of World Champion.
2. The country involved, that is the one that has refused the visas, will be excluded from participation at the next Olympic Games, either in that particular sport if the International Federations refuse the principle of united action, or in all events if the international

Federations are united in their action. This would mean that the country in question will be barred for participation in that sport or in all sports from the moment of the violation until the end of the next Olympic Games.

3. A violation of the pledge to give visas to all those entitled to attend will be considered as a breach of contract. After all, all of our by life is based on an unwritten contract. The contracting parties are the International Federations involved, the organizing body and the participating teams or athletes. There are actually two unwritten contracts, the first between the International Federation and the organizing body and the second between the organizing body and the participants.

I believe that the time has come for a panel of competent lawyers to study the applications of the law of contract to sport events.

INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION
See p. 19).

INTERNATIONAL CYCLIST UNION
See p. 19.

INTERNATIONAL EQUESTRIAN FEDERATION
See p. 19.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DE NATATION AMATEUR

Swimming, diving and water polo are one by and unless all sections of the sport are included in the Olympic Programme, the F.I.N.A. will not organize the swimming for such Games.

The F.I.N.A. wish that their President and a member of his family be seated in Stand « A » instead of « B », and he be invited to share the presentation of medals in the victory ceremony instead of just escorting the procession.

Asks the modification of International Olympic Committee's Rules so that the Organizing Committee would issue tickets, *at least for swimming*, for the following personnel :

- a) Presidents of National Swimming Federations and a member of his family.
- b) One member of the family of the F.I.N.A. Bureau members.
- c) Delegates to the F.I.N.A. Congress from affiliated countries.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PENTATHLON
MODERNE
See p. 19.











