

## MINUTES

### Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee with the representatives of the National Olympic Committees Kurhaus-Baden-Baden (Germany) October 15th 1963

1. Mr. *Avery Brundage*, President of the International Olympic Committee, was delighted at the presence of so many representatives of the National Olympic Committees and thanked them for coming. The problems which faced the Olympic movement at that moment were grave, but could be solved with the help of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations.

#### 2. LIST OF PRESENCE.

Appendix No. 1 (73 National Olympic Committees were represented). **See French text.**

#### 3. REPORT ON THE INNSBRUCK GAMES.

Mr. *E. Fried*, a member of the Organizing Committee, presented the written report which had been sent to the National Olympic Committees. None of the committees had any questions to ask.

#### 4. REPORT ON THE TOKYO GAMES .

Dr. *Yosano* distributed his report and announced that the delegation of the Organizing Committee was at the disposal of the National Olympic Committees.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) asked a question with regard to the housing of the cyclists, since the Olympic village was too far away from their tracks : Mr. *Yosano* said that a fast train taking half an hour to reach the track and the same time for the return journey was under consideration. The Organizing Committee was considering the possibility of having a rest house close by.

Mr. *Duma* (Rumania) brought up the question of air transport provided by each country which would be taking part in the Games. Mr. *Yosano* replied that it was a question for the respective governments, but that he hoped to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

#### 5. DUTIES OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES .

Mr. *Avery Brundage* said that the National Committees should not confine themselves only to the organization of the teams taking part in the Olympic Games, but should propagate the Olympic ideal and make sure that both public opinion and the press were so imbued. The President quoted Japan, where Olympic principles were instilled from childhood, from the very beginning of school physical education.

Mr. *Duncan* (Great Britain) asked that the International Olympic Committee should clarify the question of the judges, since these judges should not live in the Olympic village. Mr. *Brundage* replied that the International Olympic Committee was dealing with this matter.

Mr. *Onesti* (Italy) considered that the National Olympic Committees ought to have a meeting each year with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee either in Lausanne or at the place chosen for the annual meeting of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. *Brundage* said that the question had already been discussed by the International Olympic Committee and he thought that, as the problems were becoming more and more difficult, more frequent meetings would be helpful. The International Olympic Committee would take up that question again.

Mr. *Farouk Siraj* (Afghanistan) observed that the countries which have no member on the International Olympic Committee had hardly any opportunity of keeping in touch with Olympic affairs. He considered that Asia was not sufficiently represented on the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria) and Mr. *Duma* (Rumania) considered that the meetings of the National Olympic Committees were not long enough and that the opinion of the National Olympic Committees should be asked as well as that of the International Federations on all controversial questions, as, for example, that of the National Anthems.

Dr. *Kroutil* (Czechoslovakia) drew attention to the directives of Baron de Coubertin in his pamphlet *Les Assises de la Cité Prochaine*. He took a stand against the multiplicity of championships and Regional Games, at dates too close to one another. The National Olympic Committees should consider reductions and control and co-ordinate all sports meetings. He rejected on the other hand all discrimination of any kind whatsoever and asked the International Olympic Committee to terminate the temporary recognition of the German and Korean committees. All the national committees should be equal and the International Olympic Committee ought to settle the matter in principle, since the provisional position of East Germany had existed for eight years.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) approved of the Italian proposal to hold meetings of the National

Olympic Committees once a year, but by continents or large areas. The reports of these areas should be presented to the International Olympic Committee in order to avoid long and expensive journeys.

Mr. *Coicou* (Haiti) was amazed at the fact that his country had only provisional recognition in view of the fact that a team from Haiti had taken part in the Olympic Games for more than 40 years, and had even obtained laurels. Mr. *Brundage* replied that it was due to the fact that, for several years, the International Olympic Committee had had no news of this committee. The provisional recognition was thus ended, and he was glad to welcome a representative from Haiti to that meeting.

Dr. *Schöbel* (East Germany) recalled that his committee had been provisionally recognized for 8 years and that it was time that the expression 'provisional' ceased, as they had conscientiously fulfilled their obligations. Mr. *Brundage* called to mind all the difficulties encountered in the foundation of a unified German team. The collaboration of East Germany had, however, been much appreciated and the International Olympic Committee would re-examine the question during its session.

Mr. *Sales* (Hong-Kong) supported the Italian proposal to have a yearly meeting of the National Olympic Committees. The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee should be more mobile and visit other continents, so that the National Olympic Committees could present their particular problems. Mr. *Brundage* recalled that he had summoned the National Olympic Committees to Tokyo at the time of the 1957 Asian Games, to Mexico at the time of the Modern Pentathlon championships and to Dakar on the occasion of the Games of Friendship. He quoted the enormous work done in Mexico on behalf of school children, which could be judged by the competitions open to all ages. It was for the National Olympic Committees to promote in their respective countries similar competitions and to train judges, who were very hard to get, since there were so many competitions.

Mr. *Soo Kimki* (North Korea) hoped that the provisional recognition of his committee would be terminated since he had done his best to collaborate and had respected the Olympic Rules. Mr. *Brundage* replied that the question would be discussed at the International Olympic Committee session.

Mr. *Lekhyananda* (Thailand) emphasized that the duties of the National Olympic Committees were often very heavy. They wanted the International Federations to send all their circulars to the National Olympic Committees so that they could keep up to date with information.

The Marquess of Exeter (Executive Board and President of the International Athletic Amateur Federation) explained that the circulars of the International Federations were sent to all their national federations, who ought to make them available to the National Olympic Committees. Mr. *Brundage* made the observation that it must be verified that the representatives of the national federations within the National Olympic Committees were in fact really competent.

## 6. A NEW RULE FOR THE ELIGIBILITY TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Mr. *Brundage* summed up the question of amateur status and explained why this new rule had been drawn up. It would allow all National Olympic Committees to take a stand on all the problems which might present themselves to them when forming their teams. At the time of the Olympic Games, there were always criticisms on the subject of amateur status as it affected certain athletes. These criticisms were principally under three headings.

1. 'State' amateurs who give all their time to sport.
2. Soldiers who are taken off their military duties and placed in camps where they receive an intensive training.
3. Athletic scholarships among those at schools or universities, these scholarships being given for athletic prowess.

Mr. *Brundage* asked the National Olympic Committees to study carefully this rule and to obey it when forming their teams.

Mr. *Massard* (Executive Board) wished that amateurism were less strict and that events were allowed to take their course.

Mr. *Duncan* (Great Britain) considered that there were obscure passages in the rule. The International Olympic Committee ought to have a special committee to solve exceptional problems. He mentioned in particular money prizes for shooting.

The *Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board) was not in agreement with Mr. *Massard*. The Olympic Games were based on recreation. If rewards were accepted all the activities should be on a professional basis.

He had presented a project to the International Olympic Committee based on certain exceptions to the rule concerning conditions of admission.

Mr. *Gunsun Hoh* (Taiwan) said that his committee would see that there was no professionalism in his country.

Mr. *Sales* (Hong-Kong) brought up the problem of the domicile of the athlete. How could any National Olympic Committee certify the amateur status of an athlete who did not live in the country. He would like to see a precise rule established on the subject. Mr. *Brundage* said that these delicate questions would be studied by the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) was of the opinion that, whilst in the past, an athlete trained 4 or 5 hours a week, performances were now of such a high standard and specialization so great that it was necessary for an athlete to devote 4 or 5 hours a day to training. He thought that broken time was not professionalism. Firms helped athletes in giving them the necessary time off for their training. Mr. *Brundage* replied that 'broken time' had been under consideration for the past forty years. At one time, the working day was from 10 to 14 hours long. Now it was only 8 or even 6 hours long and the athlete had enough time for his training. Amateurism was a question of spirit, difficult to define, but which had certainly remained the same as it was 50 years ago.

Mr. *Brundage* said that the expenses incurred in shooting and in equestrian sports were greater than the money prizes. However, it seemed that, with regard to equestrian sports, the prize had become far too large, and this question must be taken up again.

Mr. *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria) observed that it was not the horses but their owners who got the prizes !

Mr. *Massard* (Executive Board) thought that the expression 'broken time' should be replaced by 'loss of salary'. In certain cases, it should be possible to compensate for loss of salary. Because of this narrow way of looking at things, athletes were forced to perjure themselves.

## 7. POLITICAL INTERFERENCE IN SPORT.

Mr. *Brundage* pointed out that, at the present time, many governments were tempted to use sport for political ends. To counter this there was only one solution, and that was to establish a close collaboration between the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees.

The International Olympic Committees would not allot the Games to a town, nor hold a meeting in a country which was guilty of discrimination, whether it be racial, political or religious. The International Federations should take a similar stand.

It would seem that unanimity was being reached little by little on this subject, but it was still difficult to decide what practical action should be taken.

The National Olympic Committees should draw the attention of their governments to this question, which was a corner stone of the Olympic movement. In the past, they had had both successes and failures and if they all worked together the governments would realize that they were firm in *their* resolve on this principle. They should elicit public support to see that all political infiltration in sport was entirely stamped out.

Mr. *Glovinski* (Israel) expressed his gratitude for the decision taken at Djakarta at the time of the last Asian Games in which Israel had taken part in the past, and was prepared to do so again. In the Mediterranean Games, his country was not able to participate. He was grateful for the decision to hold the 'Naples Games'. He considered that countries which did not accept the Olympic principles should be excluded.

Mr. *Schöbel* (East Germany) said that the refusal of visas to their athletes by the N. A. T. O. countries on the occasion of several championships was a violation of the Olympic charter. It had been a terrible blow to the athletes concerned, as, after all their efforts, their visas had been refused. He hoped that future Games would only be allocated to countries who undertook to grant visas to all athletes without any discrimination.

He would like to see East Germany have its own team, and said that the problem would not be solved by the existence of a united team from the two Germanies.

Mr. *Fried* (Austria) reminded those present that the duty of the National Olympic Committees was

to occupy themselves with Olympic matters and not with politics.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) mentioned the fencing championships for the under-twenty-year-olds. The International Fencing Federation had asked for visas but the military commission of N. A. T. O. has refused them. The sportsmen had done what was necessary, but it had not been possible to obtain satisfaction. Mr. *Brundage*, said that the International Olympic Committee had been in touch with N.A.T.O. but up to then had not had a satisfactory reply.

Mr. *Djan*, President of the Ghana Olympic Committee, thought that all should respect the rules of the International Olympic Committee Articles 25 of these rules stated that the International Olympic Committee had the right to take the necessary measures against countries which did not keep them. He asked the International Olympic Committee to insert this clause in the Rules and to put it into operation without fear and without delay. Thus the governments would understand that, in sport, no discrimination could be allowed. He hoped that the International Olympic Committee would take a firm stand in the South African question. If it could be proved that the coloured athletes could not compete against the white, then the Olympic Rules were not being respected. Mr. *Brundage* said that, in the South African idea of 'apartheid', the political element and the sports element must both be taken into consideration. The International Olympic Committee would consider this question carefully.

Mr. *Kieselev* (U.S.S.R.) said that political interference existed and did much harm. Quoting the German and Korean questions he considered that there were in fact two different states in each case, but that one of them was not recognized by all countries. It was therefore a political question. He asked for the recognition of each of the two German and Korean States, thus respecting the Olympic Rules. He was astonished on the other hand that, at one meeting, it had been decided to exclude the Indonesian Olympic Committee.

The National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. approved of the steps taken by the International Olympic Committee to counter discrimination in sport. The International Federations, however, must be asked what they proposed to do on their side.

Mr. *Kieselev* was against the banning of national flags and anthems at the Olympic Games. How then could the athletes be identified ? These athletes could not be deprived of their pride in representing their country. He thought that the National Olympic Committees ought to have been consulted and allowed to express an opinion on this matter. Finally, in the South African question, he hoped that the International Olympic Committee, recognizing that 'apartheid' was an accomplished fact, would suspend this National Olympic Committee.

Mr. *Brundage* replied that it was impossible to condemn any National Olympic Committee without having heard both sides of the question. In the case of South Africa, both points of view had not been heard. With regard to Indonesia, a decision had been taken after having received 4 or 5

reports of 50 pages in length on what had happened at the Asian Games. With regard to the two Germanies, he reminded the meeting that the International Olympic Committee had been occupied with the problem for 15 years. A treaty had been signed between the two parties in 1951, but it had not been ratified by East Germany. A new agreement had been made and a unified team had taken part in the Games of 1956 and 1960.

Mr. *Ewald* (East Germany) explained that, in 1951, the International Olympic Committee had wished to secure the participation of athletes from East Germany under the direction of the Olympic Committee of the Federal Republic. It was for this reason that it had not been possible to ratify the agreement signed by their representatives. When satisfaction had been obtained, there was no further obstacle, and the International Olympic Committee had recognized that their Olympic Committee respected the Olympic Rules. They were now asking the International Olympic Committee to take a further step forward and to cancel the provisional recognition of their National Olympic Committee for which they had been waiting for eight years.

Mr. *Farouk Siraj* (Afghanistan) asked what could be a solution to the South African problem. Mr. *Brundage* replied that the International Olympic Committee could either suspend or expel this National Olympic Committee, but this would in fact punish the innocent, that was to say those athletes who were preparing to go to the Olympic Games. The same thing happened when a sport was excluded. The question was a very complex one.

Mr. *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria) said that the Bulgarian National Olympic Committee supported the opinion of the U.S.S.R. in the matter of anthems and flags, also in the matter of South Africa and in the terminating of the German and Korean provisional committees.

Mr. *Onesti* (Italy) said that the National Olympic Committees were exposed to interference by State organizations, which arose from the fact that they contributed financially when an Olympic team was sent to the Games, or when they were represented on the International Olympic Committee. He would like to see the International Olympic Committee intervene if it should become necessary. Mr. *Brundage* assured him that the International Olympic Committee did all it could, and gave as an example the case of Guatemala where the National Olympic Committee had recently ceased to exist, and the case of the Dominican Republic where it appeared that a similar situation existed. The International Olympic Committee would write to the National Olympic Committees to put them on their guard. The National Olympic Committees must respect the laws of their countries, but when these laws were in conflict with the Olympic Rules, an appeal must, be made to the International Olympic Committee to intervene. The charter must be respected, and the infiltration of politicians into the affairs of the National Olympic Committees constituted a violation of this charter.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) heartily approved.

Mr. *Rifaat* (United Arab Republic) had studied carefully what was happening in South Africa.

Discrimination continued. the National Olympic Committee had submitted its report, but Mr. *Rifaat* hoped that the non-racial committee would put forward its point of view. After having heard both sides, a just and honest solution must be found.

*Meeting ended at 1 p.m.*

*Continuation of the Meeting at 3 p.m.*

Sir A. *Ademola* (Nigeria) asked what justification South Africa could put forward for their policy of 'apartheid', and what they had done in the past year to alter it.

Mr. *Sales* (Hong-Kong) said that his National Olympic Committee suffered from lack of funds. He asked under what conditions Government aid could be accepted. Mr. *Brundage* answered that if the Government attached 'strings' to its help, the National Olympic Committee must refuse. If there were no such 'strings', then the National Olympic Committee may accept.

Mr. *M. Idriss* (Chad) said that sport took a prominent place in the formation of the African countries. The Aid Commission to countries in the process of development informed them of the means whereby they could take part in the Olympic movement. Several African countries were already members of the Olympic family. He asked that the decision taken in respect of South Africa should be clear and definite, for sports must, once again, unite all men. It was necessary that the sanctions taken against those who did not respect Olympic Rules should be absolute.

Mr. *Wieczorek* (Poland) said that the Polish National Olympic Committee appreciated the fact that the International Olympic Committee had taken a firm stand against political interference. HP reminded the meeting that the World Fencing Championships had taken place in Poland with 100% participation — which was also the case for Basketball. He supported the annulment of the provisional recognition of the National Olympic Committee of East Germany. With regard to South Africa, he thought that action should be taken to uphold a principle, and also to help new countries. Dealing with the question of Israel, he found that the declaration of the United Arab Republic was to be noted on the subject of South Africa, but he considered that the United Arab Republic was guilty of discrimination against Israel.

Mr. *Hussain* (Pakistan) criticized the decision of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee on the subject of the Asian Games at Djakarta. When the exclusion of Israel and China was known, it was decided to change the name of these games. The Asian Games Federation should have had the opportunity of holding an enquiry, and should not have been judged without having had the chance to defend itself. He recommended therefore the reconsideration of the question of the suspension of this National Olympic Committee.

The *Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board and International Athletic Amateur Federation President) said that his federation had given permission to its affiliated members to take part in the Asian Games. Since Taiwan and Israel were not able to be represented, the International Athletic Amateur

Federation had withdrawn the permission given to its athletes to take part in these Regional Games, since all the teams living in the region did not take part. Their diploma, therefore, should bear the name of 'Djakarta Games. In contrast to the Kenya National Olympic Committee which had done everything possible to observe Olympic Rules, the Indonesian National Olympic Committee had done nothing. It was for this reason that it had been suspended

Mr. *Brundage* said that the suspension came into force a month after these events, when 4 or 5 reports had been sent to the International Olympic Committee from various sources. It was not only the question of Taiwan and Israel which was under consideration, but the way in which the affair had been conducted.

Mr. *E. Mukhtar* (United Arab Republic) pleaded the cause of Indonesia. He was sure that the people, the National Olympic Committee and the authorities were faithful to the Olympic Rules. A member of their National Olympic Committee was present and could testify to this. He asked if this question of suspension could be reviewed. On the other hand, regarding the Mediterranean Games, he thought that the games committee, by the exclusion of Israel, had simply applied the rules of these games.

The *Marquess of Exeter* and Mr. *Brundage* (Executive Board) said that everyone could make mistakes. If apologies were made, they were ready to recognize the Indonesian National Olympic Committee once more, but up to that time the International Olympic Committee had received nothing of that kind.

Mr. *Massard* (Executive Board) said that the International Olympic Committee must take a definite decision, since that taken by the Executive Board was only a temporary one.

Mr. *Braun* (South Africa) thought that the National Olympic Committees had only one aim, and that was the participation of all peoples in the (Games, especially those from Africa. On the following day, his National Olympic Committee would present its report which would point out the improvement in the situation created by 'apartheid' — a state of affairs created by the Government.

Mr. *Singh* (Kenya) gave the example of his country, which had had to overcome racial discrimination similar to that existing in South Africa. Sixty years ago, a very strict form of 'apartheid' had existed, and Africans, Asiatics and Whites lived apart from one another, salaries being different according to the colour of skin. Much courage had been necessary to arrive at a point where, in sport, the Whites played with the Blacks. Politicians of all races, in constant political opposition, played games together. Then, little by little, people became accustomed to being in contact with one another in their social lives. Certainly dissensions remained, but Kenya had managed to assure a normal life to all races.

Mr. *Ercegan* (Yougoslaia) requested in the name of his National Olympic Committee the affiliation of all countries, the nomination of one member per country to the International Olympic Committee

and the severe application of the principle of non-discrimination found in the Olympic Charter. He supported the proposal of Mr. *Onesti* (Italy), to have a yearly meeting with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. *Siperco* (Rumania) asked in the name of his National Olympic Committee the definite recognition of the Olympic Committee of East Germany and that of North Korea, and he asked for energetic measures to be taken against South Africa. He had heard it said that the International Olympic Committee wished to establish a form of grading of countries according to their population. He thought that all countries ought to have the same rights irrespective of size. Mr. *Brundage* replied that this was a misunderstanding. Nothing of the kind was considered, but it was nevertheless obvious that 40% of the countries represented in the Olympic Games had fewer inhabitants than some large towns. It would become impossible to reach all those countries. It was a problem which had to be thought about.

## 8. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MEDICINE IN SPORT

Mr. *Brundage* expounded the objects of this federation which tried to explain the reasons for an athlete becoming a champion. That federation wanted a medical examination to be made of each athlete in order to find out how to make him a champion. Mr. *Brundage* hoped that the National Olympic Committees would give their support to this Federation, and he told them that they would shortly receive details about it. A representative of the National Olympic Committees hoped that the questionnaire which the Federation of Medicine in Sport would send to the National Olympic Committees would not be too complicated and that it would be easy to answer.

Mr. *Braun* (South Africa) said that they had a laboratory in Johannesburg, and medical tests were carried out on all sportsmen, both white and black in order to improve their training and to allow the National Olympic Committee to select the best possible team.

Mr. *Brundage* said that, when the experts had arrived at a conclusion, the results would be sent to all National Olympic Committees.

## 9. OLYMPIC ACADEMY

Mr. *Brundage* reminded the meeting of the existence of that Academy at Olympia, which allowed those who were there to become familiar with all aspects of sport, both ancient and modern. Each National Olympic Committee could send one student. Those present at the 1963 courses had been very happy there.

Mr. *Ketseas* (Greece) gave details of the aims of that institution, which were to form an elite who would later on disseminate propaganda for the Olympic ideal. That Academy had been suggested by Baron de Coubertin and put into effect by Professor Diem and by Mr. *Ketseas* himself. It had been in existence for 3 years. The Greek Olympic Committee hoped, little by little, to build a permanent installation, but, for the moment, it was only a camp. Up to that time.

the National Olympic Committees had not shown great interest in that Academy. Out of 105 invited, only 19 had answered, and 14 National Olympic Committees had sent at total of 70 participants. The complete report on the Academy had been sent to all National Olympic Committees. Mr. *Brundage* suggested that all those present should pay a visit to Olympia, which was the Mecca of the Olympic movement.

#### 10. OLYMPIC AWARDS.

Mr. *Brundage* said that the book of Rules gave the regulations concerning those awards and a list of them. The National Olympic Committees had the right to make proposals which should be sent several months before the annual meeting of the International Olympic Committee, which was usually held in the spring.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) pointed an abuse of Olympic terms and emblems. There were 'Olympiads' of beer and chocolate. The Belgian National Olympic Committee had requested a lawyer to take up the case, but unfortunately no law exists in Belgium to prevent the misuse of such emblems. They had, however, taken many steps to stamp out this abuse.

Mr. *Brundage* showed a newspaper in which an advertisement said 'Win an Olympic Gold Medal by drinking beer'! He explained all that had been done to protect the Olympic emblems by law, but unfortunately without great success. In some countries, especially in the United States, they were protected. The National Olympic Committees should try to get a similar protective law passed whilst awaiting a convention, on the lines of the Geneva Red Cross Convention, which would give world-wide protection.

Mr. *Yosano* of the Tokyo Organizing Committee, said that this committee had, in 1961, started a special committee in collaboration with the newspapers. Now that the Olympic Games were approaching, the situation was becoming more difficult. Recently they had received government help towards trying to put into force a protective law. At that moment, the Japanese Diet was in session and the Organizing Committee hoped to be supported by a special protective law.

*Baron de Güell* of the Spanish National Olympic Committee announced that a law had been promulgated to forbid to use of Olympic emblems.

Mr. *Sales* (Hong-Kong) asked if the Organizing Committee of the Games had the right to sell emblem? to raise funds.

Mr. *Brundage* declared that discretion in this matter had been left to the Organizing Committee. In that case, Mr. *Sales* replied, the International Olympic Committee ought to control the sales, since he had seen in Hong Kong the Olympic rings reproduced on ladies' underwear — which made the emblems ridiculous.

Mr. *Fried* (Organizing Committee of the Innsbruck Games) said that the organizing committees should have the right of choice.

#### 11. PROGRAMME OF THE 1968 OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. *Brundage* explained that the programme would be decided in two days' time. According to

the Rules there were 22 International Federations and 22 recognized sports. The programme of the 1968 Games should have a minimum of 15 sports and a maximum of 18. It must not last longer than 16 days. The sports which are not sufficiently practised throughout the world must therefore be eliminated. The criterion should be that the sport be practised in at least 25 countries. Its popularity might be increasing or decreasing, so it was possible that the programme would change. In addition, these sports must be conducted according to Olympic Rules. Each case must be carefully examined, especially in regard to the International Federations, which support at one and the same time both amateur and professional sport. Finally, there would be a vote taken among members of the International Olympic Committee which would lay down the programme of sports for 1968.

Mr. *Savine* (U.S.S.R.) said that the candidate towns were always willing to organize all sports. The National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. therefore considered that all sports should figure on the Programme. He considered in addition that women should take part in Volleyball matches. The 1968 programme should, in the first instance, take modern sport into account. Mr. *Brundage* replied that the year before in Moscow, two-thirds of the members had voted for 18 sports as a maximum, with a minimum of 15. The decision had therefore been taken.

#### 12. PROPOSALS EXAMINED AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AT BADEN-BADEN.

A) Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) said that his committee was chiefly concerned with Olympic sports, but in the capacity of a national sports committee they had 52 affiliated federations.

Mr. *Brundage* explained that this proposal had been drawn up because in a certain number of countries the government asked them to interest themselves in all sports. The prestige of the Olympic movement was such that other sports wished to take advantage of this.

The *Marguess of Exeter* (Executive Board) stated that this proposal had been made during the Pan-American Games.

Mr. *Victor Boin* (Belgium) said that the Lawn Tennis Federation was part of the Belgian Olympic Committee. Tennis had been an Olympic sport, but, at the present time, was not part of the Games. It remained, however, on the Belgian Olympic Committee, but did not take part in discussions on Olympic matters.

General *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria) stated that the Bulgarian Olympic Committee was of the opinion that the National Olympic Committees should give advice on all problems, lie also thought that all sports should be included in the Games. He would like to know the opinion of other National Olympic Committees.

Mr. *Brundage* replied that the rule in force was for a minimum of 15 sports and a maximum of 18. The candidate towns would accept anything in order to have the Games, and then end by not knowing what to do. Not long before there had

been 17 candidate towns for the Olympic Games. At the present time, there were only 4.

Mr. *von Frenckell* (Finland) who had organized the Games in 1952, knew the great difficulties they entailed. He knew that the Marquess of Exeter for the Games of 1948 and Mr. Hugh Weir for those of 1956 were of his opinion. In order to change the rule, a two-thirds majority was necessary and this would certainly not be secured.

B) *Prizes for Appliances, Stamps, Photographs, etc.*

Mr. *Brundage* observed that the Olympic movement in earlier lime had a cultural aspect which was lacking at the present time. Fifty years ago, the Olympic programme included artistic competitions which were not successful because the judging of the works of art was difficult, since they were in so many different styles belonging to the various parts of the world. On the other hand, the best artists would not compete for fear of having work of inferior quality preferred to their own. Anyway they were professionals and the movement should remain an amateur one. It was for this reason that competitions no longer existed. There was now only a presentation of fine arts. A remarkable exhibition was assembled in Rome, in 1960. of the most celebrated works from the museums which were connected with sport. A debate was allowed, but nobody wished to speak.

C) *Demonstrations lasting 45 minutes of Folklore. etc.*

The *Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board) thought that there were 105 National Olympic Committees and if each one wished to present a show of this kind it would take on very large proportions.

Mr. *Duncan* (Great Britain) saw technical difficulties.

Mr. *Rousskov* (Bulgaria), on the other hand, supported this proposal which, he believed, would create a pleasant atmosphere. These demonstrations of folklore could present a certain number of athletic dancing or the playing of musical instruments. He further asked that the meetings of the National Olympic Committees with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee be preceded by a report on the activities of each of the National Olympic Committees.

Mr. *Fried* (Austria) was against these 45 minutes of folklore. The participants would have to be housed and fed, and if each National Olympic Committee wanted to bring one, it would slow down the Games.

D) *A Trophy for the best team turn-out at the parade.*

Mr. *Brundage* thought that, in the main, the National Olympic Committees were against these four propositions. He returned to the question of the anthems and flags that the International Olympic Committee did not see from the same angle as the National Olympic Committees. Too much patriotism was not a good thing, and the Olympic Games must not encourage narrowness of vision. Also, the calculation by points was foolish, for, if it were examined on the basis of the number of inhabitants, it would be seen that it was not the big populous nations which obtained the maximum points. but the small nations such as Finland, Hungary, etc.

Mr. *Brundage* congratulated the Bulgarian Olympic Committee on its very interesting bulletin. Other National Olympic Committees were also deserving of the same congratulations, — Italy, Rumania, Mexico, France, Belgium, etc., etc.

Mr. *Onesti* (Italy) said that his National Olympic (Committee was against the four proposals submitted. He thanked the Executive Board as well as the German Olympic Committee for the excellent organization of this very interesting meeting. (Sustained applause.)

Mr. *Brundage*, in his turn, thanked the representatives of the National Olympic Committees for their attention, collaboration and the information they had given on their activities and on the points of view of their committees.

*The meeting ended at 5 p.m.*

*Avery Brundage*  
President.

*Mrs. L. Zanchi*  
Secretary.

SEE LIST OF PRESENCE, *Annex No. 1*, page 37.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE ITALIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
(Adjunction to the Agenda which has been sent off before the reception of these propositions.)

That a meeting of the National Olympic Committees with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee should be called up every year in view to establish a better co-operation between the National Olympic Committees and the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee who conducts the World's Olympic Movement.

That the National Olympic Committees may give their opinion regarding the candidatures of the Cities candidates to organize the Olympic Games, in case the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee wishes to know their views. In such case, their opinion would be put to a secret vote.

The Italian National Olympic Committee, although being aware of Art. 25 of the Olympic Rules, thinks that it would be advisable that the International Olympic Committee underlines once more the principles mentioned in it regarding the independence and autonomy of the National Olympic Committees towards any political, religious and commercial pression.

*Avv. Giulio Onesti*  
President

*Dott. Bruno Zauli*  
Secretary General.