

Minutes of the 61st Session of the International Olympic Committee

Landeshaus, Innsbruck, January 26th, 27th and 28th 1964

January 26th. Official opening ceremony, Grosse Stadtsaal.

January 27th. 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Council Chamber of the Diet, Neues Landhaus.

1. The President, *Mr. Avery Brundage*, welcomed the assembly, which included for the first time the new members elected at Baden-Baden, *Mr. Jean Havelange* (Brazil) and *General Raoul Pereira de Castro* (Portugal) who read the declaration for the introduction of new members and were introduced to all those members of the International Olympic Committee present.

2. LIST OF THOSE PRESENT (Appendix No. 1)

3. MINUTES OF THE BADEN-BADEN SESSION.

Mr. Vargas (Philippines) considered that the Minutes contained an error on page 7, on the subject of the use of the initials R. O. C. on uniforms only. The request which he had made was that these initials R. O. C. should be used on the flags, emblems, circulars and results, etc. *Mr. Vargas* considered that, by 38 votes to 15, the International Olympic Committee had admitted that the Republic of China ought not to be called Taiwan and he asked for the minutes to be altered to that effect.

A long discussion followed in which Messrs. *Taknishi*, *Massard*, *Brundage*, *Romanov*, *Garland*, *The Marquess of Exeter*, Messrs. *Stoytchev*, *Siperco*, *General Dyrssen* and *Andrianow* took part.

The Chancellor said that the minutes were in conformity with the decision taken. At the Press Conference at Baden-Baden *Mr. Gunsun Hoh*, the representative of the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of China, had, he considered, put out incorrect information and he, *The Chancellor*, had put the matter straight. In addition, the press statements at Baden-Baden had not come from the International Olympic Committee but from the Organizing Committee of the session.

Mr. Vargas asked for the question to be put to the vote: The majority of members considered the Baden-Baden minutes to be in order. Seven members were of the opposite opinion.

It appeared from the discussion that the International Olympic Committee had decided to consider Taiwan as a geographical area. The initials R. O. C. could only be used on the athletes' uniforms.

4. FINANCIAL REPORT.

Mr. Marc Hodler, the commissioner of accounts, gave a picture of the receipts and expenses from 1956 to 1960, at which period the situation was catastrophic. After 1960, the situation had improved as a result of the payments made by the cities organizing the Games, from television royalties. There were now more than 400,000 francs in reserve and contributions were still to come from the cities chosen for the 1968 Games. Up to that time, the President had paid his enormous expenses himself. New expenditure had to be faced because the city of Lausanne had allocated the second floor of Mon Repos, where the International Olympic Committee were already occupying the third floor. The Committee could at last have a reception room worthy of their visitors and more spacious offices.

The accounts had to be audited, as was normal, by a chartered accountant. The exact figures would be ready for the Tokyo meeting. *Count de Beaumont* asked that the balance of the Funds for the assistance of countries in the process of development be wound up separately and placed under 'liabilities' in the balance sheet. *Mr. Reginald Alexander* (Kenya) thought that it might be possible to find an accountant who would do the work for nothing. He would get in touch with *Mr. Hodler* about it.

5. ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The appended agenda showed, as a result of a mistake, the names of the candidates, which should not be allowed to happen again: Having already had 6 elections at the Baden-Baden session, the *President* proposed waiting a little longer before having new elections, except in the case of Hungary, which was very active in Olympic matters. He therefore proposed *Mr. Arpad Czanadi*, General Secretary of the Olympic Committee, aged 40. The Executive Board recommended the nomination and *Mr. Czanadi* was elected.

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Mr. Brundage said that during the session the directives of the Executive Board would be made known, as and when necessary, in the course of the discussions.

7. REPORT OF THE TOKYO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

The representatives of the Organizing Committee were introduced:

Mr. Yosano, General Secretary,
H.H. Prince Takeda,
Mr. Iwata.

Their report was distributed and Mr. Yosano explained it. The demands of the International Federations, if they were reasonable, would be accepted, but must not be taken as precedents.

Mr. Brundage brought up the question of the 70th Anniversary of the International Olympic Committee. He considered that it should be celebrated in Tokyo when all the National Olympic Committees would be present. The Executive Board proposed that this celebration should take the place of another proposed manifestation.

Mr. Stoytchev asked for information about the question of transporting athletes and equipment by plane. Mr. Yosano replied that, within a week, a representative of their airline company would arrive and would fix the cost of this transport and the means of payment. With regard to the horses, they had not received a reply, but that it would come in the near future.

Mr. Azuma asked for information on how long the flame would be in each city on its way to Tokyo. Mr. Yosano said that the French version of their report contained a mistake. The time which would be taken was one night and not 2 to 3 days.

Mr. Azuma proposed for the 62nd Session of the International Olympic Committee in Tokyo the following dates :

Monday October 5th. : Executive Board.
Morning and afternoon.
Tuesday October 6th. : Executive Board.
Morning.
Tuesday October 6th. : Opening of the session. Afternoon.
Wednesday October 7th. : Meeting.
Banquet in the evening.
Thursday October 8th. : Meeting.
Friday October 9th. : Meeting.
Saturday October 10th. : Opening of the Games.
Sunday October 24th. : Closing of the Games.

Mr. Brundage said that if necessary it would always be possible to call a half-day meeting if the 3 days were not enough. Later it was decided that the Executive Board would meet already on Sunday October 4th.

Lord Killanin, having raised the subject of the wearing of evening dress, it was decided that it should not be worn. Very special attention would be paid to the recruitment of interpreters for the members of the International Olympic Committee.

8. RECOGNITION OF THE NEW NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES.

From the discussions in which Messrs. Brundage, Alexander (Kenya), Porritt (Great

Britain), Reczek (Poland) and Count de Beaumont (France) took part, it would appear that, at the present time in those countries which have recently arrived at independence, it is the governments which, in practice, support the National Olympic Committees from a financial point of view. The Ministers of Sport and Education were the intermediaries. The line of conduct to be taken in this respect was to support them in such a way, that their development proceeded according to Olympic ideals.

The National Olympic Committees of Algeria, Niger, and Sierra Leone had their statutes in order and 5 of their National Federations at least were affiliated to international federations. They were therefore recognized.

The National Olympic Committee of Congo-Brazzaville was also recognized. On the other hand, Congo-Leopoldville, not having 5 federations affiliated to the International Federations, was not recognized, its recognition being left in abeyance. The two Congo Olympic Committees would be written to, in order to inform them that they both had the same name, which would certainly entail much confusion, and they would be asked to supply names which showed clearly the difference between them.

The Chad Olympic Committee had not yet shown itself to be in order.

9. PROGRAMME OF THE 10TH WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES. 1968.

Mr. Brundage informed the meeting of certain questions regarding the Winter Games and also of a letter from Mr. A. Massard in which he said that he thought that no athlete was qualified to take part in the Innsbruck Games. The President reminded the members of the International Olympic Committee that, at the end of the Moscow meeting, the French Olympic Committee had sent a circular-letter alleging that the President of the International Olympic Committee had himself changed the Rules after they had been adopted by the meeting. He said that this was a serious accusation and if a single member of the assembly thought that he was capable of such a disgraceful act, he would leave the committee. Mr. Massard said that the French Olympic Committee had no doubts about the moral integrity of the President.

Some weeks before the Innsbruck Organizing Committee had been pressed to place more money at the disposal of the athletes taking part in the ice hockey at the Innsbruck Games. This Committee was told that, if this were not done, there would be no ice hockey at the Innsbruck Games. The Organizing Committee had categorically refused and the matches would nevertheless take place. This state of affairs could happen again and should be carefully watched.

The Press had published articles which said that, in ice hockey, there were no

amateur teams. If this were true, the International Olympic Committee was tolerating an infraction of the Rules. It must be remembered that the athlete, the national federation and the National Olympic Committee must, on signing the document for participation in the Games, certify that the amateur status was respected. It had been proposed to ask for a supplementary declaration from the athlete at the time when his medal or diploma was awarded to him. This was a question to be examined. If there were doubts they should be looked into. With regard to skiing, some teams train for some weeks in their own continent, then in Europe. Lastly the figure skating was a nursery of professionals for the 'Ice Revues'.

A discussion took place in which Messrs. *Massard* (Executive board), *The Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board), *von Frenckell* (Finland), *Ditlev-Simonsen* (Norway), *A. Mayer* (Switzerland) and *Reczek* (Poland) took part. It was decided to send serious warnings to the International Federations of those sports in which the amateur status was suspect. The task of the International Olympic Committee was to show the value of winter sports. The President drew the attention of the assembly to the tragic loss of the two athletes during training which had taken place even before the opening of the Games. He thought that the Olympic tests should be difficult but not dangerous. The competitors should be of Olympic standard and experience and should not embark blindly on the undertaking. He recalled the equestrian trials in Stockholm, where several horses had had to be put down. This had called forth vigorous protests from animal protection societies. The Olympic Equestrian Federation, when questioned on the subject, did not consider that the tests were outside the capacity of properly trained riders and horses. They had been asked to take care to enrol only riders and horses up to Olympic standard. The same care ought to be taken in the winter sports events. *Mr. A. Mayer* (Switzerland) thought that the winter sports problems ought to be studied in conjunction with a delegation of presidents of the International Federation of Winter Sports, who were specialists in the matter.

Mr. Marc Hodler (Switzerland) and President of the International Ski Federation, spoke of the special considerations with regard to skiing where the season is very short when compared with summer sports. The training must be intensive within a short space of time if it were not desired to limit this sport to those living in mountainous countries. Skiing equipment was expensive and whatever was used by the champions was fashionable. To avoid the champions arriving at competitions with several pairs of skis and selling them, the International Ski Federation was considering a method which assigned a uniform equipment to all

skiers in the same competitions, which each time would be of a different make.

Mr. Hodler supported the proposal of *Mr. A. Mayer*, but he thought that the basic problems were the same for both summer and winter sports. He firmly believed that skiing could remain entirely amateur. There existed a small professional group, which the International Ski Federation ignored.

Mr. Reczek (Poland) proposed to fix the programme for the 1968 Games after the city had been chosen, in order to conform to the facilities offered and to precede the fixing of the programme by a meeting of a committee composed of members of the International Olympic Committee, representatives of the International Federations and a delegate from the town who could give all necessary information.

The President put forward the question of the *Biathlon* at the Winter Games. The International Federation of the Modern Pentathlon proposed that the event should be reinstated. Shooting and skiing were popular sports and not exclusively military. The Executive Board were of the opinion that this event ought to be excluded.

Mr. Hodler (Switzerland) said that the International Ski Federation had pronounced in favour of the *Biathlon*. Following a question by the *Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board), *General Dyrssen* (Sweden) said that it was almost impossible to find athletes able in both downhill skiing and jumping for instance, whereas shooting and cross-country skiing were widely practised.

Mr. Andrianow (Executive Board) proposed that since *Biathlon* events had been organized at the last two Winter Games and as the programme was not overcrowded, it should be included under the rules.

Vote : (2/3 majority) For 31 votes
Against 5 votes

Decision. The *Biathlon* was to be reinstated under the Rules.

The President said that it had been made clear that, in ice hockey, 8 teams have no chance of winning medals.

The question should be gone into with the International Federation. *Mr. Andrianow* gave information on the rules of the International Federation regarding eliminatory matches before the Olympic Games.

10. THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At Baden-Baden after a long discussion a resolution (*Appendix 2*) was voted on. *Mr. Braun*, representing the south African Olympic Committee, had been heard at the Executive Board meeting and had made a statement which was not satisfactory. *Mr. Brundage* observed that apartheid was a government matter, but the Olympic Committee

of South Africa could be asked to state whether it was faithful to the Olympic principles of racial non-discrimination. They had not done so and in consequence a definite decision must be asked for. The International Olympic Committee would be happy to keep them within the Olympic Movement, but Article 24 of the Rules must be observed. Messrs. *The Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board), *A. Mayer* (Switzerland), *Siperco* (Rumania), *Alexander* (Kenya) and *Ketseas* (Greece) took part in the subsequent discussion.

The resolution (Appendix No. 3) was carried unanimously with one dissident voice.

Mr. Braun (South African Olympic Committee) was introduced and the resolution which had been voted upon was given to him. He said that he would do his best to satisfy the demands of the International Olympic Committee before the closing date for entries for the Tokyo Games. If he were successful, he would re-establish contact with the Executive Board, who could then take a decision. *The Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board) laid down that the South African Olympic Committee must openly and officially declare itself to be against apartheid in sport and to be the champions of Olympic ideals among its people. Even if it were not entirely successful, its effort in this direction would be noted.

Mr. Azuma, in the name of the Tokyo Organizing Committee, asked what procedure was necessary to withdraw their invitation and *Mr. Brundage* replied that having received the resolution they should, as a result, write to the South African Olympic Committee.

11. THE GANEFO GAMES. INDONESIA.

Mr. Brundage gave an account of the past history of the matter. The Indonesian Olympic Committee, which organized the Jakarta Games, was suspended following the regrettable incidents during these Games. Two nations were excluded for political motives and the Olympic spirit had not been respected. After this suspension, the Indonesian Olympic Committee had sent in its resignation by telegram. The President of the Indonesian Republic declared himself to be the reorganize; of international sport and the GAMES OF THE NEW EMERGING FORCES (GANEFO) took place in 1963, at Jakarta. They were entirely political. Invitations were sent through diplomatic channels. According to their reports, 40 to 50 countries were supposed to have taken part. The International Federations were not contacted and they sent circulars to their members advising them not to take part. Sonic National Olympic Committees were sounded on the matter, but few actually took part and then mostly in non-Olympic events.

Mexico sent singers and dancers. The Philippines sent soldiers and other countries sent students. Communist China sent a large contingent.

According to the Press, the Games were on the whole badly organized. The funds were advanced by China. It was largely a festival comprising not only sports but also music and folk dancing. It was decided to organize it every four years. The charter and rules held nothing against the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations. On the contrary, it was laid down that these games should be carried out according to the Olympic ideals.

In the discussion on this subject, the following took part: Messrs. *Vargas* (Philippines), *Benjelloun* (Morocco), *Andrianow* (Executive Board), *The Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board), *A. Mayer* (Switzerland), *Vind* (Denmark), *Alexander* (Kenya), *von Frenckell* (Finland) and *Reczek* (Poland).

Finally resolution No. 4 was adopted unanimously.

THE INDONESIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

A resolution was adopted at Baden-Baden (*Appendix No. 5*), in which the Executive Board received authority to reinstate the Indonesian Olympic Committee if it declared itself willing in the future to observe the Rules of the International Olympic Committee. The member *Mr. Touny* (U.A.R.) who went to the GANEFO Games, found out that the Indonesian Olympic Committee had not received the notification of the Baden-Baden resolution. He therefore telegraphed to the Chancellor in order to get the text of the resolution which was at once sent to him by telegram. *Mr. Touny*, however, did not receive the telegram, so he declared.

The President of the Indonesian Republic recently went to Tokyo where he declared that his country would take part in the 1964 Games, which under present conditions would not be possible. The situation was therefore entirely obscure.

As the Chancellor had not sent an official notification of the Baden-Baden resolution to the Indonesian Olympic Committee, this committee had only been informed through the Press. A year had passed since the unhappy events at Jakarta and it should be possible to make a friendly gesture to the Indonesian Olympic Committee in order to allow them to take part in the Tokyo Games. It must be taken into consideration that the suspension had had, practically speaking, no consequences to date, and if they gave effect to the resolution they could participate in the Tokyo Games, *It was therefore decided to send a copy of the resolution to the Indonesian Olympic Committee, which was carried unanimously with one dissident voice.*

The Meeting ended at 6.30 p.m.

Session resumed on the following day, January 28th 1964, first floor News Landhaus, Innsbruck at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Brundage, the President, greeted the new member for Hungary, *Mr. Arpad Czarnadi*, who read the declaration for the introduction of new members. He returned thanks for his election.

CANDIDATURES OF CITIES WISHING
TO ORGANIZE
THE 10TH OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Calgary The delegation was composed of 6.

Mr. Grant MacEwan - Mayor
Messrs. James Morrall
E.H. Davis
Hans Maciey
John E. Burns
J.H. Messinger

The *Mayor* spoke about the candidature put forward and the different documents sent to the members of the International Olympic Committee.

The International Federations had no further questions to ask. *Mr. Garland* (U.S.A.) received confirmation that a grant of 150 dollars per athlete was provided for in the case of distant countries.

Grenoble The delegation was composed of 11.

Dr. A. Michallon, Mayor of Grenoble
Dr. Genin
Messrs. Mistral
Ardouin
Huart
Proumen
Chanet
Dalmasso
Duchêne
Porte
Collomb

The *Mayor* of Grenoble spoke about the brochures and documents sent to members and showed a film demonstrating the different installations and possibilities of the district.

The International Federations and the members of the International Olympic Committee had no further questions to ask.

Lahti The delegation was composed of 6.

Messrs. Olavi Kajala, president
Ake Wahlroos
Yrjo Kaloniemi
Uolevi Nuotio
Osmo Kock
R. Mannerla

The mayor showed a film and explained the documents sent. No questions.

Lake Placid The delegation was composed of 7.

Messrs. Robert J. Peacock, Mayor
Art Devlin
Ronald Mackenzie
Stanley Benham
James C. Sheffield
Luke Patnode
J. Berrord Fell

One of the delegates explained the documents sent and the film. The International Federation had no further questions to ask. A member of the International Olympic Committee asked for the proposed dates and information as to the snow conditions.

The reply : February 12th to 20th 1968

Snow : an average of 120 inches for the last 12 years.

Oslo The delegation was composed of 6.

Messrs. Brynjulf Bull, Mayor of the city of Oslo
Egil Storstein, Financial advisor and municipal administrative director
Rolf Stranger, member of the municipal council.
Paul Grostad, administrative director of sports installations
Axel Proet Host, President of the Norwegian Olympic Committee
Rolf Petersen, general secretary of the Organizing Committee for 1968.

The Mayor spoke about the documents sent and the film. No questions.

Sapporo The delegation was composed of 9.

Messrs. Yosaku Harada, Mayor
Shiniki Nishida
Masad Tsuda
Masanobu Nasu
Seishichi Ohno
Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, President of the Japanese Olympic Committee
B. Hirai
Takeshi Itagaki
Retsuya Hirase

Mr. Azuma (Executive Board) introduced the Mayor of Sapporo, *Mr. Harada*, and his advisor, who spoke in explanation of the documents and the film. No questions from the International Federations.

Count de Beaumont (France) asked what was the distance from Tokyo to Sapporo. Reply : 1 hour by jet plane.

The claims of the cities having been put forward, the *President* asked the International Federations if they had any remarks to make on the candidatures.

Mr. Hodler, President of the International Ski Federation, replied in their name that all the International Federations were satisfied with regard to the technical conditions for their particular sport. He expressed the wish that all the events be included in the programme.

Mr. Ahearne (International Ice Hockey Federation) asked if any decision had been taken regarding the receipts from television. Reply : nothing had yet been decided.

The International Federations withdrew.

Mr. Andrianow (Executive Board) asked if the question of visas for Grenoble had been settled to the satisfaction of the International Olympic Committee. *Mr. Massard* (Executive Board) replied that the French Government had given the necessary guarantees.

Count de Beaumont raised the question of the candidature of Lahti, where, owing to the nature of the ground, no downhill events could take place as there were no mountains. They would, however, take place nearby in Sweden. The Swedish Olympic Committee had given its support said *Mr. von Frenckell*. All the ceremonies would take place in Finland, which country undertook the transport arrangements. Sweden and Finland had been united for centuries and the arrangements arrived at seemed to him to respect the Rules.

VOTE BY ELIMINATION.

6 CITIES BEING INVOLVED.

Scrutineers : Messrs. Hodler and Czanadi.

51 voting papers distributed.

51 returned.

Grenoble 15 votes

Calgary 12 votes

Lahti 11 votes

Sapporo 6 votes

Oslo 1 votes

Lake Placid 3 votes

Oslo, Sapporo and Lake Placid were eliminated.

Second round

Calgary 19 votes

Grenoble 18 votes

Lahti 14 votes - eliminated

Third round

Grenoble 27 votes

Calgary 24 votes - eliminated

The *Mayor of Grenoble* was introduced and the result given to him. He thanked the meeting and gave the Chancellor a cheque

for 25,000 dollars as a first payment on a 1-year contribution on T. V. rights to the International Olympic Committee. *Mr. Massard* (Executive Board), in the name of his Olympic Committee, returned thanks for the allocation of the 1968 Games to the town of Grenoble.

The Meeting continued.

ARTICLE 12 ON THE CONDITIONS FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS AT THE TOKYO MEETINGS.

There was in the Olympic Rules a difference between the French and English texts. While the French text spoke of a 'term of four years', the English text said 'for successive terms of four years'. The Executive Board put forward the opinion that it was the English text that had been discussed at various times, (Rome and Moscow sessions), and which should be considered as the correct one. Article 50, however, said that in case of discrepancy it was the French text which prevailed. *Mr. Brundage* said that since he was directly concerned by the enforcement of the article, he would leave the meeting while article 12 is being discussed and ask the first Vice-President, *Mr. Armand Massard*, to preside.

Mr. Massard proposed to retain the English text as advised unanimously by the Executive Board.

A discussion took place in which three theories were put forward. In the first, it was considered that only a matter of a mistake in translation was involved. The English text, which had been the object of the Moscow discussions, spoke of 'successive terms'. All that was necessary then was to correct the erroneous French text.

The second theory put forward was that the French text was not limiting. If it had been so wished the text could have been made clear by using *a single* or *only*.

The third theory saw in the French rule an intentional limitation of the term of the presidency to a maximum of 12 years. To modify it in order to define *successive terms*, a vote was necessary, and since this in turn would necessitate a change in the Rules, a 2/3 majority was necessary.

After a discussion in which Messrs. *Massard* (Executive Board) *Sir A. Porritt* (New Zealand), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), Messrs. *Vargas* (Philippines), *Siperco* (Rumania), *von Frenckell* (Finland), *Andrianow* (Executive Board), *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria), *Benjelloun* (Morocco), *Dawes* (Canada) and *Ketseas* (Greece) took part, it was decided to refer the question to the Executive Board so that a definite motion could be presented at the Tokyo session. (31 votes in favour of a postponement.)

12. CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE RULES.

The *Marquess of Exeter* (Great Britain) pointed out that it was not, in fact, a question of new changes to be made in the Rules, but of texts which had been approved at Baden-Baden, and which, following a defective transmission of the simultaneous translation, did not appear in the Minutes of the Meeting.

The text of these changes figure in the *Appendices Nos. 6 and 7*.

Rule No. 38.

The new proposal of Mr. O. Mayer, Chancellor, concerning the judges was adopted. See *Appendix No. 8*.

13. RECOGNITION OF NEW INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS.

Fédération Internationale des Chronométriers (Olympic standing)

Federation Internationale de Badminton (Olympic standing)

Fédération Internationale de Curling (as Olympic sport for 1968)

Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs (Bowling - as Olympic sport)

Regarding the recognition of 4 new International Federations, the Executive Board had decided to put off their recognition for further information.

14. ELECTION OF SUCCESSORS.

The *President* asked the members of the International Olympic Committee to let him know confidentially those people whom they considered could replace them in the event of their wishing to retire.

15. CELEBRATION

OF THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

These will take place at Tokyo. See No. 7 of the minutes.

Having finished the items on the agenda, *Mr. Avery Brundage* read telegrams which had arrived during the session from *H.S.G. Prince Pierre de Monaco*, *H.R.H. Prince Axel* and *Sir A. Ademola* who regretted their inability to be present.

DOPING.

Mr. Bo Ekelund (Sweden) wished that, in order to stop Press reports about athletes doping, blood tests could be taken in suspicious cases. *Sir A. Porritt* (New Zealand) said that the Doping Commission, of which the late and much lamented *Dr. Ferreira Santos* had been a member, had not yet

made its report. It was a little too soon to comment on the question. Probably the next year there would be great benefits forthcoming from proved medical advice.

PRESS.

The *President* had received a long letter of protest from the important Press associations including France Presse, A. P., Reuter and U.P.I. on the subject of accredited journalists. The Chancellor had been asked to take the necessary steps.

OLD OLYMPIANS

Former competitors wanted to organize a reunion at Tokyo. They should get in touch with the Chancellor.

NORTH KOREA.

The delegations from Korea had arrived the previous Sunday at Innsbruck. North Korea had a flag which did not conform to the decisions taken at Baden-Baden. In a letter, they had asked to be called 'Korea' and not 'North Korea'.

REGIONAL GAMES

The *President* stated that, at Baden-Baden, it had been decided to continue the sponsoring of Regional Games. The Executive Board had decided to allow the national federations to participate in the Regional Games but the International Olympic Committee would send out a circular which would put the whole matter straight.

VOLLEY-BALL

It was hoped that this sport would figure in the programme at the Mexico Games in 1968 and this would be possible if Water polo were included again under Swimming and Diving. *A unanimous decision was taken.* Volley-ball would thus be included in the 1968 Mexico programme and Water-polo included in future under Swimming and Diving.

At Tokyo, under special authority, Volley-ball would have 10 men's teams and 6 women's.

The *President* thought that if it were wished to continue with the women's participation, an addition to Rule 29 should be voted on and this required a 2/3 majority.

Vote : 30 votes for
14 votes against.

It was decided however, on the proposal of *Mr. von Frenckell* to adjourn the question of women's participation in the Volley-ball events until after the Tokyo Games.

Mr. Siperco (Rumania) thought that the voting could not be annulled but *Mr. Brundage* considered the question to be settled.

The *President* announced the deaths of an Australian skier and a British luger at Innsbruck. *Mr. Hodler* (Switzerland) gave the details of this almost unbelievable accident, since it had taken place where whole groups had trained without accident. The dead man had run out on a flat part of the track. It was lack of snow on the side of the track that had caused the accident. The organizers could, in no way, be blamed. The experts considered that competitions could be held. The runners must limit their speed to the prevailing snow conditions. A minute's silence was observed for the victims of the accidents at Innsbruck.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA. TAIWAN.

Mr. Vargas (Philippines) returned to this question. After a discussion in which Messrs. *Vargas*, *Siperco* (Rumania), The *Marquess of Exeter* (Executive Board), *Mr. Brundage* (President) and *Mr. Andrianow* (Executive Board) took part, it was decided to leave the subject and not to discuss it. Vote : 32 against the motion of *Mr. Vargas* and for upholding the decision taken at Baden-Baden 19 votes.

The *President* thanked the authorities, the Organizing Committee of the Session, which had shown them generous hospitality, without forgetting the charming hostesses who had done so much to make the stay at Innsbruck a pleasant one.

The Meeting rose 7 p.m.