

Meeting of the International Olympic Committee

Saturday, February 8th 1964. Hotel Tyrol, 4 p. m.

Twenty-two members were present, which did not constitute a quorum.

The President, *Mr. Avery Brundage*, gave those members who were at that time still in Innsbruck up-to-date information about the letters which had been sent to the Olympic Committees of the U.S.A., Czechoslovakia and Sweden, and of which copies had been sent to those International Federations who were interested. These letters concerned the rumours circulating about the amateur status of their ice-hockey teams and the ski team of the U.S.A.

Replies had been received from the Czechoslovakian and Swedish Olympic Committees, but the U.S.A. had not yet replied.

The *President* also commented on the complaints received about the distribution of anti-communist leaflets and other political propaganda leaflets concerning the question of the Southern Tyrol to the athletes in the Olympic village. He had consequently written to the commandant of the Olympic village to ask him to see that this propaganda was stopped immediately.

A discussion, in which Messrs. *von Frenckell*, *The Marquess of Exeter* and *Ditlev Simonsen* took part, was embarked on as regards the candidature of Lahti (Finland). This candidature should not have been considered since the city was obliged to ask for the collaboration of a Swedish village in order to be able to organize all the events for the Winter Games. Finally, *Mr. Rangell* (Finland) considered that it should be possible for two countries and two frontier towns to get together to organize the Games if the

geographical possibilities of one country did not permit the organization of all the events. *Passed to the Executive Board to report at Tokyo.*

The *Marquess of Exeter* considered that the technical installations at Innsbruck had been excellent, but that members of the International Olympic Committee had not been treated according to their protocol. He proposed that a list of all the conditions which concerned the International Olympic Committee, its meeting and office during the Games should be established and that a member of the Organizing Committee should take responsibility for it. He also said that as members left, so their places in the various stadiums should be re-grouped so as to fill up the places of those who had gone. That would avoid the infiltration of people who were not members of the International Olympic Committee into the vacant places.

He also proposed that the Executive Board should examine the question of the reorganization of the Lausanne office and to name a Vice-Chancellor.

The question of amateurism was once more discussed. *Mr. Dawes* (Canada) said that the Canadian athletes here all amateurs whether they are college-boys, or students, etc.

At 5 pm. the members of the International Olympic Committee dispersed.

AVERY BRUNDAGE, *President*
MRS. L. ZANCHI, *Secretary*.

INNSBRUCK SESSION, 27 et 28 janvier
Neues Landhaus

List of presence

See page 33.

APPENDIX No 2.

Resolution voted at Baden-Baden on the South Africa question

The South African National Olympic Committee must pledge itself to declare categorically that it recognizes and submits to the spirit of the Olympic Charter and in particular to Rules No. 1 and No. 24. It must also receive from its Government between now and December 31st 1963 a modification of its policy of discrimination in sports matters and in competitions in its country. In default of this, the National Olympic Committee of South Africa will be forced to give up the inscription of its athletes in the Olympic Games.

APPENDIX No. 3

Resolution voted at Innsbruck Session on the South Africa question

The International Olympic Committee notes with approval that the South African National Committee guarantees that trials to the satisfaction of the International Olympic Committee would be held to choose their Olympic team in South Africa, or outside, if the South African Government makes this impossible.

The South African Government has also made it clear that travel visas will be issued to non-white athletes attending the trials or the Olympic Games as an integral part of the South African team. The South African Olympic team would therefore be truly representative. This is very real progress.

The South African National Olympic Committee has however another duty under Rule 24 'to conduct its activities in accordance with the Olympic Regulations and high ideals of the Olympic Movement'. It was pointed out to the representatives of the South African National Olympic Committee by a number of speakers at the International Olympic Committee Meeting at Baden-Baden that to fulfil this obligation it was essential that it should collectively, clearly and publicly disassociate itself from the policy of non-competition in sport and non-integration in the administration of sport in South Africa between whites and non-whites, and would continue to urge this point of view.

The International Olympic Committee considers that the South African National

Olympic Committee has not carried out this obligation adequately.

Under these circumstances, the resolution passed at Baden-Baden still stands and the invitation to the South African team to compete in Tokyo is withdrawn.

When the South African National Olympic Committee has carried out its duty under Rule 24, it will then be in a position to return to the International Olympic Committee for reconsideration of the decision.

APPENDIX No. 4

Ganefo Games

The International Olympic Committee considered the position arising out of the Ganefo Games. As these were not under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee, active executive action falls essentially within the province of the International Federations, except in so far as National Olympic Committees countenanced them. This point is being actively pursued. The International Olympic Committee however notes that the Ganefo Games were admittedly political in conception and aims, openly ignored International Federations and National Federations, and included in invitations to non-member countries. The International Olympic Committee states that such aims and actions are completely opposed to Olympic Ideals and threaten the very foundations of amateur sport. Under these circumstances it welcomes firm actions by International Federations concerned.

APPENDIX No. 5

Resolution voted at Baden-Baden with regard to Indonesia

Seeing that the Olympic Games, in 1964, will be held for the first time in Asia, it is to be hoped that all National Olympic Committees in this part of the world will be able to take part.

In order that the Olympic spirit may once again prevail, the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee would be willing to reinstate the Indonesian Olympic Committee as soon as it declares that it is prepared to respect the Olympic Rules.

APPENDIX No. 6

Rule 27, second sentence

It is not permissible for a competitor who having once worn the colours of a country in the Olympic Games or World or Area Games or Championships to wear those of another country in a future Games. The exception to this rule is when his former country has been incorporated in another State, or if he wore the colours of the former

country because his native land had at that time no National Olympic Committee, or after he has become naturalized and a period of, at least, three years has passed since he applied for naturalization, or in the case of a woman, when she has taken new nationality by marriage.

APPENDIX No. 7

Marquess of Exeter, proposals, accepted in Baden-Baden

Add at the end of asterisk paragraph :

Recognition of an Olympic Committee in such an area

1. does not imply political recognition, as this is outside the competence of the International Olympic Committee ;

2. is dependent on the area having had a stable Government for a reasonable period.

Rule 24, p. 16, line 3.— At the end add ‘or geographical area’.

Eligibility Rules (Amateurism) under ‘Official Interpretations’ a new section :

‘The International Olympic Committee reserves to itself the right to make exceptions to these rules in the case of sports or individuals, provided that the basic principle than an athlete does not make a profit or livelihood out of his sport is not infringed’.

APPENDIX No. 8

The proposal of Mr. Otto Mayer (Switzerland)

The judges, members of the juries and referees, do not belong in the delegation of a National Olympic Committee.