

62nd session of the International Olympic Committee

October 7 and 8, 1964, Nissei Kaikan, Tokyo

Agenda

1. Welcome by president Avery Brundage.
2. Roll call.
3. Approval minutes of the 61st session Innsbruck 1964.
4. Report on Executive Board meeting June 26 and 27, 1964.
5. Report on meeting with N.O.C.'s, October 3rd, 1964.
6. Election of I.O.C. president (counting mail votes).
7. Election of secretary and discussion rule 17.
8. Election of treasurer.
9. Nomination two vice-presidents.
10. Nomination member of Executive Board.
11. Financial report and budget (M^e Marc Hodler, acting treasurer).
12. Resignations (Belgium : H. R. H. Prince Albert ; Czechoslovakia : Dr. Joseph Gruss ; Netherlands : General Pahud de Mortanges ; Roumania : Mr. A. Siperco).
13. Election new members.
14. New National Olympic Committees ready for recognition.
15. Political interference in sport (NATO reply).
16. What action to be taken in case of violation Olympic Rules before and during Tokyo Games.
17. Future policy on International Federations which rule both amateur and professional sport.
18. Protection of olympic words and emblems.
19. Request for recognition of new I.F.'s.
20. Request for inclusion of tennis on olympic programme.
21. Olympic awards (report of chairman Piétri).
22. Proposals Mr. Armand Massard :
 - a) change in rule 20 (see annex No. 4) ;
 - b) policy on advertising worn on athletes' uniforms ;
 - c) change in rule 12 (also by Count de Beaumont, see annex No. 4).
23. Proposals Mr. Constantin Andrianow (see annex No. 5) :
 - a) hold annual meetings with National Olympic Committees ;
 - b) reword rule 26, definition of an amateur ;
 - c) establish another International Aid Commission ;
 - d) see item 15 ;
 - e) full recognition East German National Olympic Committee ;
 - f) amend rule 18.
24. Proposal Mr. Albert Mayer(see annex No. 6) : extend permissible training camps to five weeks instead of three.
25. Proposals General Stoitchev (see annex No. 7) :
 - a) add basketball to rule 29 ;
 - b) study participation of women in Olympic Games ;
 - c) organize each four years a scientific congress during Olympic Games.
26. Proposal General Clark, Mr. Eduardo Dibos and others : make Spanish an official language.
27. Proposal Lord Killanin (see annex No. 8) : addition to information for cities which desire to stage Games.
28. Proposal Mr. Roby (see annex No. 9) : Invitations to stage Games to be presented six years in advance.
29. Amendments to rules (see annex No. 10) :
 - a) No. 24 ;
 - b) No. 27 ;
 - c) No. 36 ;
 - d) No. 48 ;
 - e) No. 49.
30. Place and date 63rd session 1965.
31. Other business.

Minutes

Extracts

Meeting of Wednesday 7 October 1964, 9.30 a.m.

1. Welcome by president Avery Brundage.

President Brundage welcomed the members of the I.O.C. He recalled the memory of the members who had died during the past year: H. R. H. Prince Axel of Denmark, and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, both of whom did very great work for the Olympic Movement. The meeting stood in remembrance of them.

Members excused : Mr. François Piétri - S. E. Mohammed Taher - H. H. the Prince of Liechtenstein - Mr. Miguel A. Moenck - H. R. H. the Prince of Luxembourg - Mr. Albert Mayer - S. A. S. Prince Pierre of Monaco - Lord Killanin - Baron de Guell - Dr. A. Sosa - Mr. Rivera Bascur - H. M. Constantin, King of the Hellenes.

2. Roll call.

See annex No. I.

3. Approval minutes of the 61st session, Innsbruck 1964.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) requested that, in conformity with the decision taken at the Innsbruck session, the question of rule 25 should be discussed at the Tokyo session. *President Brundage* replied that this question would be discussed under item 22.

4. Report on Executive Board meeting, June 26 and 27, 1964.

President Brundage stated that the words "for one year" appearing in the minutes and concerning the appointment of Mr. Eric Jonas, as secretary general, should be deleted.

5. Report on meeting with N.O.C.'s, October 3rd, 1964.

President Brundage reported that 134 delegates representing 72 countries were present at this meeting. Important questions were raised. The absence from the Tokyo Games of Indonesian and North Korean athletes who had participated at GANEFO was deplored by several delegates, particularly those of the U.S.S.R. *President Brundage* gave the facts concerning this question, which was exclusively the concern of the international Federations of athletics and swimming, who had duly warned their national federations of the illegality of these Games and of the risk of sanctions. The athletes who had participated in GANEFO despite these warnings could not take part in the Olympic Games according to the rules of these federations, who had adopted a very firm position as to their observance. The I.O.C. could only support the international federations in their effort to have their rules respected.

The question of the *united German team* was also raised, as well as that of the *protection of olympic emblems*, that it was hoped to provide by an international Convention of the Red Cross type.

The Italian Olympic Committee having proposed an *annual meeting of National Olympic Committees* to be held before the I.O.C. sessions, to coordinate their views and put forward concrete recommendations to the E.B., arrangements were made to hold a meeting in Rome one week before the Madrid session. This was an experience worth trying. The future would tell if the expenses involved would not be too onerous for some N.O.C.'s, and whether the participation of the N.O.C.'s was really representative of the Olympic Movement in the world.

The N.O.C.'s also requested that *Spanish and Russian be official languages*, and that steps be taken by the I.O.C. in order to obtain *reduced fare rates* to the Olympic Games.

6. Election of I.O.C. president (counting mail votes).

On the proposal of *Mr. Wajid Ali* (Pakistan), Messrs. *Rangell* (Finland) and *Azuma* (Japan) were nominated scrutators. They would count the votes and observe secrecy. The candidate who obtained the majority of votes would be proposed and elected unanimously.

The members who had not voted by correspondence handed their forms to Mr. Azuma, which brought the total number of voters to 68 ; president Brundage and the Marquess of Exeter abstained.

President Brundage was unanimously re-elected, and the Marquess of Exeter congratulated him and assured him of his support.

7. Election of secretary and discussion of rule 17.

During its meeting of 26 June, at Lausanne, the E.B. appointed Mr. Eric Jonas to the post of secretary general, as the title "chancellor" did not define the functions of a general secretary. Rule 17 was amended accordingly. *M^r Hodler* (Switzerland), the spokesman of the sub-committee responsible for finding candidates stated that the committee considered Mr. Jonas to be the best candidate.

Lord Luke (Great Britain) expressed the gratitude of the I.O.C. to the outgoing chancellor, Mr. Otto Mayer. The assembly rose to express its unanimous thanks.

8. Election of treasurer.

M^r Marc Hodler (Switzerland) was elected to the post of *honorary treasurer*. When financial matters are discussed, he will attend E.B. meetings.

9. Nomination two vice-presidents.

As the term of office of Mr. Armand Massard, 1st vice-president was about to expire, *Mr. von Frenckell* (Finland) proposed that he should be re-elected for a further four-year term. *Mr. Massard was unanimously re-elected* and thanked the meeting for the confidence it had shown in him.

10. Nomination member of Executive Board.

As the term of office of Dr. Azuma would expire at the close of the Olympic Games, a new member of

the E.B. had to be elected. *Mr. Giorgio de Stefani* (Italy) was elected by acclamation. The assembly stood to signify its gratitude to Dr. Azuma who had done magnificent work for the organization of the Olympic Games.

11. Financial report and budget.

M^e Marc Hodler (treasurer) distributed a report on the accounts and the budget for 1964-1967. This was a provisional budget, and it would be seen at the close of the Olympiad what the real expenses had been and then a more exact budget could be drawn up for the future.

President Brundage wanted to make a point of cordially thanking *H. I. H. Prince Pahlavi* (Iran) who had donated a splendid persian carpet to the I.O.C. ; it was placed in the Mon Repos conference hall.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) said that the funds derived from N.O.C. payments intended for the International Aid Commission should be entered in a special account. *The Comte de Beaumont* (France) stated that as the aid was continuing, the funds would be used. If this were not the case, they should be returned to the N.O.C.'s.

12. Resignations.

13. Election new members.

President Brundage reminded the meeting that the custom up to the present had been not to elect more than from 3 to 5 new members per session.

Belgium : H. R. H. Prince Albert of Liège regretted that too often his obligations had prevented his being present at I.O.C. meetings, and now obliged him to offer his resignation. He recommended *Prince Alexandre de Mérode*.

Holland : General Pahud de Mortanges having resigned, he proposed *Jonkheer Herman A. van Karnebeek*.

Professor Gruss (Czechoslovakia) and *Mr. Siperco* (Roumania) agreed to remain members for a further year.

The following were elected :

Avv. Giulio ONESTI (Italy) to replace *Count Paolo Thaon de Revel*, resigning.

Prince Alexandre de MÉRODE (Belgium) to replace *H. R. H. Prince Albert of Liège*, resigning.

Major Silvio Magalhaes PADILHA (Brasil) to replace *Dr. Ferreira Santos*, deceased.

Mr. Herman A. VAN KARNEBEEK (Holland) to replace *General C.-F. Pahud de Mortanges*, resigning.

Mr. Sang Beck LEE (Korea) to replace *Dr. Ki Poong Lee*, deceased.

Count Paolo THAON DI REVEL and *General PAHUD DE MORTANGES* were elected honorary members by acclamation.

The presentation of the first three candidates took place the same day, and of the remainder on the following day. The I.O.C. members rose when they read the protocol declaration concerning the duties they undertook to fulfill ; they then were introduced to all the members present.

Comte de Beaumont (France) insisted that the work he had undertaken be continued namely a register of all the curriculum vitae of all the members of the I.O.C.

He submitted the text of a proposal he had drafted in collaboration with *Sir Arthur Porritt* (New Zealand). (See annex No. 3.) This proposal was discussed on the following day after it had been signed by 39 members present. *It was adopted.*

14. New National Olympic Committees ready for recognition.

Recognition of new N.O.C.'s was deferred until additional information had been obtained. As soon as this was forthcoming, these N.O.C.'s could be recognised provisionally ; ratification would have to await the next session.

15. Political interference in sport. (NATO reply.)

President Brundage stated that a delegation of North Koreans had lodged a request for 6 athletes from their team who had been suspended for having taken part in GANEFO, to participate in the Olympic Games. *The north korean officials* were threatening to withdraw their 180 athletes, which would be a great injustice for the 174 competitors who were not the subject of sanctions. The press had published sensational articles which gave the public either insufficient or incorrect information on the reasons for these suspensions.

President Brundage recounted the facts of the *Indonesian question*. After the suspension of the Indonesian O.C. by the I.O.C. as a result of irregularities which occurred at the 4th Asian Games at Djakarta in 1962, the head of the Indonesian State had declared that he wished to reorganize world sport, and had organized the GANEFO. Nevertheless, having expressed the desire to participate in the Olympic Movement on the same basis as all the other countries, the Indonesian O.C. had been reinstated. Subsequently, the Indonesian Prime Minister, *Mr. Maladi*, was reported to have declared that the duty of the Indonesian team was to represent the Indonesian revolution, and that "sport could no longer be disassociated from politics". *President Brundage* had recently met *Mr. Maladi* privately in Tokyo, and had warned him against any violation of the rules of the I.O.C. and the I.F.'s.

The Marquess of Exeter (E.B.) stressed the fact that neither the I.O.C. nor the I.F.'s could cede to any pressure, on one hand so as not to create a precedent, and on the other to safeguard the international sports movement. He pointed out that among all the nations who had participated in GANEFO, only Indonesia and North Korea were insisting that the suspended athletes should take part in the Olympic Games.

A lengthy discussion followed in which the following took part : Messrs. *Andrianow* (E.B.), *Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Sondhi* (E.B.), *Benjelloun* (Morocco), *von Frenckell* (Finland), *Negri* (Argentina), *Siperco* (Roumania), *Reczek* (Poland), *Sir A. Porritt* (New Zealand).

It emerged from the discussion that the I.F.'s of boxing, volleyball and weightlifting had taken less severe sanctions than the I.A.A.F. and F.I.N.A.. and this had enabled all their athletes to participate in the Olympic Games. The Indonesian swimming Federation had withdrawn of its own accord from F.I.N.A. The sanctions affected the athletes, many of whom had been obliged by their governments to participate in GANEFO as soldiers, students or civil servants, whereas the officials had been amnestied although it was they who had been responsible. To the remark made by the *Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.) that it was the duty of the national federations to warn their governments of the sanctions to which they exposed their athletes, *Mr. Benjelloun* (Morocco) replied that he had done this in his country, but that the government had gone ahead nonetheless.

Other speakers, in particular *Mr. Sondhi* (E.B.) stressed that the admission to the Olympic Games of the suspended Indonesian and North Korean athletes would be an injustice to suspended competitors of other countries which had accepted the consequences of their actions and had not sent them to Tokyo. It should not be forgotten, either, that *all* the athletes from Taiwan and from Israel had been excluded from the 4th Asian Games at Djakarta.

With the co-operation of the I.F.'s the I.O.C. had presented to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France, Great Britain and the U.S.A. a request asking for the free access of athletes from East Germany to events held in NATO countries, on the basis of the principle that sport stands above all politics. The reply had not been very satisfactory. With the support of the I.F.'s the present line of conduct should be maintained, namely that no competition or championship could take place in a country whose government would not guarantee to grant visas to all athletes.

Thus, recently, the archery I.F. had changed the venue of its world championships, which were to have been held in the United States, to a country which was not a member of NATO.

Meeting adjourned at 1.15 p. m.
Called to order at 3 p. m.

16. What action to be taken in case of violation Olympic Rules before and during Tokyo Games.

17. Future policy on International Federations which rule both amateur and professional sport.

President Brundage spoke of the complex problem of the control of amateur sport and the enforcement of its rules. It was the I.F.s and the N.O.C.s that were responsible. Nevertheless there were times when teams whose amateur status did not conform to the Olympic Rules took part in eliminatory events for the Games, over which the I.O.C. had no control. When a member of the I.O.C. or other officials tried to intervene, they were accused of anti-patriotism by the press and the public. He mentioned the case of the Italian football team that the Italian N.O.C. had withdrawn from the Tokyo Olympics, after its amateur status had been called into question. He noted once again that it was extremely difficult for team sports to remain amateur. After a discussion in which the following participated : Messrs. *Dibos* (Peru), *the Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Honey* (South Africa), *Vargas* (Philippines), *von Frenckell* (Finland), the following proposal was adopted by 31 votes with 1 against and several abstentions : — to give F.I.F.A. and U.C.I. a year to create an independent international amateur federation, failing which their sports would be eliminated from the olympic programme.

18. Protection of olympic words and emblems.

President Brundage quoted extracts from the report prepared by the Japanese Olympic Committee, a copy of which was distributed to the members. 21 countries had a law of protection, 23 had not, and 11 had a law in preparation. *Mr. Sondhi* (E.B.) suggested that the protection of olympic emblems be imposed on cities which were candidates for organizing the Olympic Games. *Mr. Katses* (Greece) recalled the work done by *Maitre Hafner* of the Swiss O.C., and also by the Greek O.C. to establish an International Convention. The result had been disap-

pointing, and present conditions prevented the Greek O.C. from recommencing its action. As the opposition came from the Commonwealth, it was the *Marquess of Exeter* who would be the right person to take the question up. *Sir Arthur Porritt* (New Zealand) made it clear that although it belonged to the Commonwealth, his country enforced a protection law.

19. Request for recognition.

Applications from the I.F. of *Skibob*, the world Union of water-skiing, and those of *go-kart* and *amateur ballroom dancing* organizations were rejected, as these activities could not be considered to be on the same footing as olympic sports.

20. Request for inclusion of tennis on olympic programme.

A long discussion ensued on the subject of tennis, in which the following took part : Messrs. *de Stefani* (Italy), *Weir* (Australia), *Roby* (U.S.A.), *Vargas* (Philippines), *Sondhi* (E.B.), *the Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Luxton* (Australia), *von Frenckell* (Finland), *Benjelloun* (Morocco), *de Beaumont* (France), *Raja Bhalindra Singh* (India), *Stoitchev* (Bulgaria), *Bakrac* (Yugoslavia) and *Vind* (E.B.). Some of the speakers spoke of the open professionalism of the majority of first class tennis players, and of the prolonged tournaments which kept them away from the exercise of a profession, or from their studies. Players taking part in the Davis Cup should be declared professionals, and authorized journeys should be limited to a maximum of four weeks. When the international lawn tennis Federation had put its house in order, the I.O.C. could contemplate recognizing it.

Mr. de Stefani (Italy) rejected the arguments of those who opposed him and recalled that the rules of the I.F. of tennis were very similar to those of the I.A.A.F. A few professional players had been mentioned but there were thousands of quality amateurs. The I.F. of lawn tennis strictly controlled the emoluments of professional players. Moreover, this Federation had been one of the founders of the Olympic Movement. Tennis had been included in the programme from 1896 to 1924, and then the I.F. had withdrawn from the Olympic Games of its own accord.

Vote : in favour 25 ;
against 18.

The reinstatement of the I.F. of lawn tennis on the list of I.F.s was agreed upon.

21. Olympic awards.

The Olympic Cup was unanimously awarded for 1964 to the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, Los Angeles.

The award of other diplomas and trophies was held over until the Madrid session because of the absence of *Mr. François Piétri* (France), rapporteur.

22. Proposals by vice-president Armand Massard (see annex No. 4).

a) To amend rule 20.

This amendment did not meet with the approval of the members of the I.O.C., the assembly being agreed that the fewer rules there were, the better.

b) Publicity on athletes' jerseys and numbers.

Publicity on athletes' jerseys and numbers should no longer be tolerated because it was turning athletes into sandwich-men. The I.A.A.F. had put the question

on the agenda of its Tokyo congress. Up to the present it had not prohibited this publicity, provided that the money was paid to a club or a national federation. The I.O.C. ought to draw the attention of the I.F.s to this problem.

- c) *To amend rule 12 : elections should take place the year following the Olympic Games (also proposed by the Comte de Beaumont).*

After discussion, *the present rule was maintained*, and elections are to be held the year of the Games because of the large number of members present at the session ; furthermore, it is normal that the president's term of office should terminate with the holding of the Games for which he has worked. In any case, said *Mr. Brundage*, this question deserved consideration.

A fourth proposal by Mr. Armand Massard concerning the interference of governments in olympic affairs would be put on the agenda of the Madrid session. It was stated in this connection that organizing committees for the Olympic Games should be nominated by the O.C. of the country, which would then submit its choice for I.O.C. approval.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) drew attention to rule 25 which the assembly should not be afraid to enforce. The new recently formed national olympic committees too readily accepted the presence of government representatives. This might be necessary for a few years, but it should not lead to political interference in sport. A time-limit ought to be set ; *president Brundage* suggested three years. *Sir Ademola (Nigeria)* said that in his country the government provided subsidies if public collections were insufficient, but that it did not interfere in the affairs of the Nigerian O.C., as was the case in certain African countries.

Mr. Benjelloun (Morocco) stressed how important it was for countries with a long olympic experience to set an example of their autonomy, because the new N.O.C.s were inspired by their conduct.

The meeting was adjourned at 6 p. m.

Meeting of 8 October at 9.30 a. m.

23. Proposals of Mr. Constantin Andrianow (E.B.) (see annex No. 5).

- a) *Hold annual meetings with National Olympic Committees.*

President Brundage informed the assembly that at the meeting of the E.B. with the representatives of the N.O.C.'s, the E.B. had accepted the principle of a prior meeting of the N.O.C.s before the Madrid session, in order to give them the possibility of harmonizing the recommendations they intended to submit to the I.O.C. This meeting would be held in Rome, and experience would tell whether it would be repeated in the future. At the Tokyo meeting of the E.B. with the N.O.C.s, many I.O.C. members had represented their national committees. They are members of these committees by right and will maintain the olympic spirit in them. The following members took part in the discussion : Messrs. *Alexander (Kenya)*, *Gemayel (Lebanon)*, *Massard (E.B.)*, *Comte de Beaumont (France)*, *Reczek (Poland)*, and *Sir A. Porritt (New Zealand)*.

- b) *Reword rule 26, definition of an amateur.*

After the following : Messrs. *Stoitchev (Bulgaria)*, *Massard (E.B.)*, *Andrianow (E.B.)*, *Honey (South Africa)*,

Reczek (Poland), *Bustamante (Venezuela)*, *Vind (E.B.)*, *Hodler (Switzerland)*, *von Frenckell (Finland)* and *Weir (Australia)* had expressed their opinions, it was decided not to change anything in the rule on amateurism which was adopted recently.

On the contrary, it was unanimously decided to increase the duration of training camps from three weeks to not to exceed one month in any one year. *President Brundage* pointed out that exceptions were provided for in the amateur Code for exceptional cases.

- c) *Establish another International Aid Commission.*

Messrs. de Beaumont (France), *Sir A. Porritt (New Zealand)*, *Sir Ademola (Nigeria)*, *Alexander (Kenya)*, *Lord Luke (Great Britain)*, *Andrianow (E.B.)*, *Sondhi (E.B.)*, desired the creation of a sub-committee supervised by two or three I.O.C. members, among them *Mr. Andrianow*, which would recommence the work of the former International Aid Committee. 20 African countries were present at Tokyo, 12 of them for the first time. It was absolutely necessary for the countries to receive assistance in their formation through circulars, various information, etc. It was even necessary to send authorized personnel to these countries to assist them at the start of their activities. The I.O.C. had a fund of approximately 5000 dollars derived from gifts from the National Olympic Committees, and this fund ought to be used for the purpose. *Mr. Brundage* proposed a sub-committee of 5 members to supervise the work of *Miss Meuwly*, who was very familiar with the question. *This proposal was accepted.*

- d) *Mr. Andrianow's proposal was unanimously adopted.*

- e) *full recognition of the East German O.C.*

Mr. Brundage recalled that the West German and East German teams were to participate in the Tokyo Games with a single united team, and this, in his opinion, represented a great victory for the fraternal spirit which united sportsmen throughout the whole world. However, the East German O.C. desired to be recognized fully, and no longer provisionally, and in the future to participate in the Olympic Games with a separate team.

Decision : Question to be held over until Madrid.

- f) *Amendment of rule 18.*

This amendment was rejected, as the I.O.C. did not wish to hamper its activity by the enforcement of superfluous rules.

Meeting adjourned at 1 p. m.

Called to order at 3 p. m.

Before the assembly recommenced its work, *Mr. Machine*, a member of the U.S.S.R. O.C. was introduced and read a message from *Mr. Nikita Krutchev*, premier of the U.S.S.R. *Mr. Brundage* expressed the thanks of the assembly.

Mr. Armand Massard (E.B.) was of the opinion that persons not belonging to the I.O.C. should not be allowed to enter the conference hall to read a governmental message. He felt that such messages should be transmitted by the I.O.C. members of the country. *Mr. Brundage* answered that in the present case, it was a question of a friendly message and not a political one, but in the future he would pay great attention to the wish expressed by *Mr. Armand Massard*, seconded by *Mr. Honey (South Africa)*, *Lord Luke (Great Britain)* and *von Frenckell (Finland)*.

24. **Proposal by Mr. Albert Mayer** (see annex No. 6).
The question was dealt with under item 23.

25. **Proposals by General Stoïtchev** (see annex No. 7).
a) *To study the question of the participation of women in the Olympic Games.*

The proposal was accepted.

b) *To add basketball to rule 29.*

It was proposed to authorize the same arrangement as for volleyball, namely to allow 10 male teams and 6 female teams to participate. The I.O.C. would see the result of the Tokyo Games and *would take a decision at Madrid.*

c) *To hold a scientific Congress every 4 years on the occasion of the Olympic Games.*

President Brundage said that a Congress of this type had been arranged for Tokyo under the chairmanship of Dr. Azuma's brother. He thought that such congresses should be organized by professionals, under the auspices of the I.O.C. *Mr. Gomez* and *General Clark* (Organizing Committee for Mexico) would examine the question and report on it at Madrid.

26. **Proposal of General Clark and Mr. E. Dibos for the adoption of Spanish as an official language.**

President Brundage proposed that Spanish and Russian be used in the sessions, i.e., that simultaneous interpretation will be provided for these two additional languages, but that they should not be considered as official languages.

He informed the assembly that the Organizing Committee for Mexico would translate the official I.O.C. Bulletin into Spanish, at its own expense.

Decision : Agreed.

27. **Proposal by Lord Killanin** (see annex No. 6).

Mr. Weir (Australia) put forward two objections : one concerning item 2 ; he thought that 6 people would be enough. The other concerned item 5, which should stop at the comma in the first line.

Decision : Mr. Weir's proposals were accepted.

28. **Proposal by Mr. Douglas Roby** (see annex No. 9).

This already exists in the regulations.

29. **Amendments to the rules** (see annex No. 10).

Art. 24 : Given that the E.B. considered that the I.O.C. was at times obliged to accept them provisionally, *the decision was deferred until Madrid.*

Art. 27 : Amendment adopted.

Art. 36 : By unanimous decision, the accompanying personnel enumerated under letters e to l were to be included in a), b), c). *The rule would remain unchanged, but it would be re-worded.*

Art. 48 : Decision : statu quo ante.

Art. 49 : Delete the amendment as a whole.

30. **Place and date 63rd session 1965.**

The exact date of the Madrid session, together with the details, would be published in the next I.O.C. Bulletin.

31. **Other business.**

Doping : This practice was unanimously condemned. *Sir Arthur Porritt* (New Zealand) member of the committee appointed by the I.O.C. to study this question, felt that the I.O.C. should take 3 decisions :

1) Issue a formal declaration condemning the use of drugs.

2) Make provision for sanctions against any N.O.C.s or any person who directly or indirectly promoted the use of drugs.

3) Request the N.O.C.s to insist that athletes should be prepared to submit to an examination at any time. To add to the application forms : "I do not use drugs, and hereby declare that I am prepared to submit to any examination that may be thought necessary".

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) thought that a medical team ought to be present to carry out very precise and very rapid examinations. The International Federations should also be asked for their support. *Mr. Jean Havelange* (Brasil) handed in a report prepared, in collaboration with a Brazilian doctor, Dr. Mario Pini, by our former member for Brasil, Dr. Ferreira Santos, recently deceased, who was a member of this committee.

Decision : The E.B. will prepare a more precise text for the rules of eligibility.

Report of the organizing Committee for Mexico.

General Clark submitted his report and answered a few questions about the acclimatization of athletes to the altitude of Mexico. No accidents had ever been recorded. It was just a question of prejudice. After a few days, athletes were perfectly alright.

Judo.

President Brundage had received numerous telegrams in favour of including this sport at the Mexico Games.

Decision : On the motion of *Mr. Havelange* (Brazil) a proposal in favour of the inclusion of judo was tabled. (See annex No. 12.) After the experience of the Tokyo Games, the matter would be examined at Madrid.

Olympic Academy.

At Olympia. The courses held this summer were a great success. I.O.C. members should make them known in their respective countries. A report was distributed.

African Games at Brazzaville.

These will take place next year. They desire the patronage of the I.O.C.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) pointed out that invitations to these Games had been sent out by the Congolese Government to the governments of countries invited. *President Brundage* recalled that France had organised Community and Friendship Games in Africa in 1959, 1961 and 1963. The African Games at Brazzaville, on the other hand, would be organized by Africans. *Mr. Touny* (U.A.R.) gave information about the organization of these Games. He was trying to convince the organizers to take olympic principles as a basis, i. e., to work through National Olympic Committees and not government officials. Certain countries did not yet have N.O.C.s and were not affiliated to the I.F.s. He asked that I.O.C. members who lived in Africa should do everything possible to contribute to the organization and running of these Games.

Mr. Weir (Australia) proposed a vote of thanks to the president.

The meeting was adjourned at 8 p. m.

Avery Brundage
president.

L. Zanchi
secretary.

Annex No. 1.

List of presence.
(Published in French text, see page 23.)

Annex No. 3.

Proposal of Count de Beaumont and Sir Arthur Porritt.

The purpose of this proposal is to try and ensure that as many members of the I.O.C. as are reasonably qualified to do so, should have the opportunity of serving on the Executive Board and as vice-president — in order that they may become better acquainted with the overall policies and detailed executive work of the I.O.C.

Already a satisfactory rotation mechanism exists in respect of the Executive Board — members serving for a limited period of 4 years, with one member retiring each year. Thus is created a pool of members (past and present members of the Executive Board) from which could be drawn the candidates for the office of vice-president.

To achieve this added responsibility in the affairs of the I.O.C., it is felt that the office of vice-president should also be limited to 4 years maximum — one re-election to this office being possible after an interval of 4 years.

Thus, amongst present and past vice-presidents would be created a second pool of members, who might be considered as potential presidents, if and when a vacancy should occur in that office.

Such a scheme would give an incentive to all members of the committee (as one hopes it would apply equally to those members who are younger both in age and status) to attain to executive office for limited periods and thus improve the knowledge and responsibility of an increasing number of members.

We, the undersigned, therefore propose that rule 12 be modified to read :

"The vice-presidents are eligible for only one period of 4 years but may be re-elected after an interval of 4 years minimum for one sole further period of 4 years."

Annex No. 4.

Proposals by Mr. Armand Massard (item 22 on the agenda).

a) *Amendment to rule 20.*

"An election by mail may be admitted after it has been suggested by one member of the I.O.C. and approved by the majority of the members only when it requires no informative debate such as would be the case of the election of a candidate already in office, of his re-election or if he were officially a candidate."

(Since this proposed amendment refers to a presidential election, it might be added to rule 12 instead of 20 — suggestion of the I.O.C. Office.)

c) *Addenda to rule 12.*

(Also proposed by Comte de Beaumont.)

"The presidential election takes place at the next session following the celebration of the Olympic Games."

Annex No. 5.

Proposals by Mr. Constantin Andrianow (item 23 on the agenda).

a) *Role of the National Olympic Committees in Olympic Movement.*

The successful development of the Olympic Move-

ment of now a days depends to a great extent on the active participation of the National Olympic Committees in it, on their attitude to the main problems and those contacts, which exist between the governing body of the Olympic Movement — the International Olympic Committee and national organizations called to realize the olympic principles.

Proceeding from all this, I suggest the following resolution should be adopted :

"In order to enhance the role of the National Olympic Committees in the development of the Olympic Movement and to establish the closest contacts of the I.O.C. with the National Olympic Committees, the I.O.C. session instructs the I.O.C. Executive Board to summon annually joint meetings with the National Olympic Committees to discuss the main problems of the modern Olympic Movement."

b) *Amateur rules.*

With a view to perfect the existing amateur rules and to bring them up to the requirements of the modern development of sport I would ask to discuss and to adopt at our session the following definition to an amateur sportsman in the article 26, Olympic Charter :

"An amateur is one who participates and always has participated in sport for his physical and mental development and perfection thus bringing social benefits and without material gain for himself.

"An amateur must comply with the rules of the International Federation concerned.

"Participation in sport is *not* the source of livelihood for an amateur. Reimbursement by National Federations and Olympic Committees to a sportsman of his wages or salary for the period of time spent at international sports competitions is not an infraction of the amateur status.

"The duration of a period of training in a camp before the Olympic Games is determined by the rules of the corresponding International Federation."

c) *International Aid Commission.*

The Aid Commission created by the I.O.C. for promotion of sports development in african and asian countries has fulfilled certain work and submitted a full report to the I.O.C. After the 60th session in Baden-Baden in October 1963 the activities of this Commission was practically stopped.

Considering this field of the I.O.C. activities of great importance for the development of sport and spreading olympic ideals the world over, I think our session in Tokyo must take a decision which will define the functions of this Commission and resume its activities. Therefore, I propose the following draft of the resolution on this matter :

"Trying to promote the development of Olympic Movement in countries of Africa and Asia, organization of National Olympic Committees and the development of sport as a whole, the I.O.C. considers it useful to continue the activities of the Aid Commission directed to the spreading of the olympic principles, amateur sport and selection of information."

d) *Political interference into sport.*

The efforts undertaken lately by the I.O.C. and International Federations against political interference into sport are quite necessary and needful. But these measures have not brought to our regret the results we wish to and political discrimination in sport is still a serious impediment in the development of international sports contacts.

To continue our efforts it is important to under-

stand the attitude of National Olympic Committees to this problem. That is why I ask to put this matter on the agenda of the Executive Board meeting with the National Olympic Committees and of the I.O.C. session too and to take the following resolution :

“Supporting the efforts of the I.O.C. directed against political interference into sport, the meeting of representatives of the National Olympic Committees held in October 1964 in Tokyo upholds the I.O.C. Executive Board statement addressed to Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, U.S.A. and France to annul the political discrimination regarding the sportsmen of the German Democratic Republic. The meeting appeals to all the National Olympic Committees to come out in their practical activities against political discrimination in sport and to fulfil the requirements of the recommendations political interference into sport, adopted by the I.O.C.”

Besides that it is necessary to discuss this problem again at the I.O.C. session in Tokyo and to listen to the I.O.C. president's information how the recommendation adopted in February 1963 in Lausanne are being fulfilled in practice.

The I.O.C. office will submit the necessary informations on this matter.

e) *Recognition of the National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic.*

The question of recognition of the German Democratic Republic National Olympic Committee was being discussed at the 60th I.O.C. session in October 1963 and was adjourned until the Tokyo session.

At present there is no ground at all to maintain the provisional recognition for this committee and it would be quite reasonable to recognize it unconditionally as an independent and equal in rights member of the olympic family. This decision is to be based on the national, state and sports sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic, on active participation of their sports organizations in Olympic Movement and practical activities in the work of quite a number of international sports federations.

Having addressed to Ministers of Foreign Affairs of leading NATO countries a statement to stop political discrimination of the German Democratic Republic sportsmen, the I.O.C. must themselves display consistency and grant this National Committee equal standing among the National Olympic Committees recognized by the I.O.C. Such a decision will be another contribution to the efforts undertaken by the I.O.C. in its struggle against political discrimination of this country in the international sport.

f) *Amendments to article 18, Olympic Charter.*

With view to facilitate the routine procedure at the I.O.C. sessions and the Executive Board meetings and to ensure better acquaintance with the essence of the questions under discussion I propose to accept the following amendments to article 18 of the Olympic Charter :

“Propositions submitted by the I.O.C. members to be put on the agenda of the I.O.C. and Executive Board meetings should be sent to the I.O.C. office two months before the meetings begin. These propositions must be accompanied by the enclosed drafts of a decision or a resolution on this matter ;

“as a rule, the I.O.C. session discusses only the items of the agenda. Items not on the agenda may be put on the agenda only in case they were previously discussed by the Executive Board.”

Annex No. 6.

Proposal by Major Albert R. Mayer
(item 24 on the agenda).

To-day, it is impossible to prepare an athlete for the Olympic Games within a three weeks training period only. The dates are such that a training of at least five weeks should be permitted. I propose that the Rules of the I.O.C. be amended accordingly.

Annex No. 7.

Proposal by General Vladimir Stoitchev
(item 25 on the agenda).

I

The participation of women in the Olympic Games does not reflect the spread and development of sports among women everywhere in the world. This is a shortcoming at the present stage of development of the Olympic Movement.

In our modern times sports are a necessity to every woman, because they promote physical fitness, working capacity and longevity, whereas the Olympic Games are a powerful stimulus, encouraging sports to form part of the everyday life of women in society.

In view of the above, a proposal is made hereby :

a) The I.O.C. to appoint a commission to examine carefully and revise the olympic programme, so that it can be made to establish a realistic balance between the share of women and men in modern sports, The proposal of this commission to be submitted for discussion at the next I.O.C. session in 1965.

b) In order to give a realistic expression of it's correct attitude with regard to women's sports and their mass development, we suggest that the Tokyo I.O.C. session should decide to include women's basketball on the list of olympic sports, so that it might afford an official opportunity of choice in the elaboration of future olympic programmes.

The following argumentation is given in support of the above proposal :

Today basketball is just as popular with women, as it is with men and yet only the women have been left out. This is not the case with other sports enjoying equal popularity and recognition, like athletics, gymnastics, swimming, fencing and others. This exception has no justification.

II

c) Today sports rely to a great extent on sciences for achieving top results, an all-round physical fitness and working capacity. So we propose that scientific congresses be held at the time of the Olympic Games under the direct leadership and control of the I.O.C. Forming an integral part of the Games, they will serve for an interchange of experience in the field of physiology, sociology, philosophy, sports medicine, pedagogics and all that is related to training schedules. This will add a new element to the Olympic Movement, reflecting its development in a rapidly changing and advancing world of sports.

Annex No. 8.

Proposal by Lord Killanin
(item 27 on the agenda), amended according to Mr. Weir's proposal.

As the following suggested amendment is to be included under "information" and not under the official rules, a majority vote should carry this.

Insert on page 41 under "Information for cities which desire to stage the Olympic Games", after questionnaire.

- 1) At the session when the invitation and questionnaire are discussed no cocktail parties, receptions, etc., will be given by the inviting city before the allocation of the Games.
- 2) The delegation attending the meeting shall not exceed six persons in all.
- 3) The inviting cities will not make special approaches or visits to members of the I.O.C. either in person or through diplomatic channels before the meeting.
- 4) Information sent to members of the I.O.C. will be limited to the official answers together with any addenda and corrigenda.
- 5) No presents or gifts may be sent to members of the I.O.C.
- 6) The presentation of the invitation, including film time, shall be limited to 45 minutes (30 minutes for Winter Games).
- 7) Only members of the I.O.C. and delegates from the International Federations shall be present at this meeting.
- 8) The financial arrangements (e. g. cost per athlete, etc.) shall be discussed subsequently at the Executive Session of the I.O.C. before the vote is taken.

Annex No. 9.

Proposal by Mr. Douglas F. Roby
(item 28 on the agenda).

It has been my feeling for some time that there is much unnecessary expense and trouble in regard to the presentations of cities requesting the privilege of organizing the Olympic Games. The city of Detroit recently expended approximately \$ 300 000 on their presentation, made at Baden-Baden — and in my opinion the vote would have been the same had no presentations been made.

I would like to present the suggestion that, in the future, all of these presentations be made at our session one year earlier than has been the practice (or at the session held on the even year prior to the Games) and that the final vote be taken the following year. I would further make the suggestion that at the session when the final vote was taken, all of the delegations be limited to three persons from each city — and that the only matters to be discussed with this three person delegation prior to the final vote would be the matter of financial arrangements.

I think that such a method would put all cities on an equal basis, and relieve the I.O.C. members from the responsibility of visiting the various areas.

Annex No. 10.

Proposed draft for rules (item 29 on the agenda).

- a) *Rule 24, page 17, add after item 3 :*
 - 4) A person who occupies a governmental or political position at a national level.
 - 5) A person who is not a citizen of the country.
- b) *Amendment to rule 27.*
Delete second sentence of first paragraph and replace by :
"It is not permissible for a competitor having once worn the colours of a country in the Olympic or Regional Games, or World or Area 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 in another country following at least three years' residence, or in the case of a woman, when she has taken new nationality by marriage."
- c) *Rule 36.*
Are non-competitors listed from e) to 1) additional to those listed under a), b), c) ?
- d) *Amendment to rule 48 under "Stand E".*
"The matter of the number of accreditations for press, radio and television people is left to the appreciation of the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games."
- e) *Rule 49.*
Addenda to first paragraph of rule :
"... giving first attention to the requirements of the five great global news organizations which serve all newspapers, radio and television stations."

Annex No. 12.

Concerning judo and its inclusion in the Olympic Games.

I should like to bring to the notice of the members of the I.O.C. :

- 1) That the International Judo Federation currently comprises 66 nations and that the 5 continents are represented in it. There are 13 national federations in Asia, 15 in the Americas, 2 in Oceania, 15 in Africa and 21 in Europe. 51 of the 59 I.O.C. members present have a national judo federation in their countries, recognized by the I.J.F.
- 2) These 66 nations in fact represent millions of judo exponents in the world, whose number it is difficult to estimate precisely. I think however I can say that the International Judo Federation has more than five million members with a competition licence. Judo is the greatest combat sport ; nevertheless it does not claim to take the place of other

disciplines, since it encourages young people to go in for sport.

- 3) Throughout the whole world, an immense effort has been made to make judo worthy of being a great olympic sport. The decision not to include judo in 1968 has caused considerable moral and material prejudice to a modern sport.
- 4) For this reason, the National Olympic Committees of a certain number of nations have not sent athletes to Tokyo, considering so ephemeral an effort to be useless.
- 5) Despite this, 31 nations have sent athletes to the Tokyo judo competitions.
- 6) The International Judo Federation, in order not to overload the Olympic Games programme, has limited participation to a maximum of four athletes per country. Thus the judo competitions will only last 4 days.
- 7) The Rules of the International Judo Federation are particularly well suited to the olympic ideal and its rules, and this fact, at the time, won the federation a letter of congratulations from chancellor Otto Mayer.
- 8) Finally, at the time when candidatures were put forward for the 1968 Olympic Games, Mexico declared itself prepared to include judo, and according to certain reports, would be agreeable to organize judo competitions if the International Olympic Committee were to give a favourable decision.

In conclusion

Mr. Chairman, I hereby table a motion requesting that judo may be included in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico.

- 1) Firstly, I propose that the assembly should accept the principle of this.
- 2) Secondly, I propose that the assembly should work out a procedure enabling judo to be included in the 1968 programme.

I should not like to conclude, Mr. Chairman, without speaking of the immense distress that the decision of the International Olympic Committee has caused our Japanese friends.

The city of Tokyo and the Japanese people have made a considerable effort to achieve the perfect organization of the judo competitions held in their city, and judo is a sport which has spread throughout the whole world thanks to the Japanese.

For the purpose, they have built a magnificent arena seating 15 000 people. I hope that all of us will have an opportunity to see it.

Furthermore, if my information is correct, our member and friend governor Azuma, who has toiled so hard for these 1964 Olympic Games, is himself a great exponent of judo, and has attained a very high level (4^e or 5^e dan). Probably very few of us are aware of this, because with his customary modesty, he never speaks of his great sporting qualities.

(signed) *Jean Havelange*.
