

The 50th anniversary of the I.O.C. seat in Lausanne

On the 10th April 1915, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and Baron de Blonay, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee and member for Switzerland, were received by the mayor, Mr. Maillefer and members of the Municipal Council in the town-hall in Lausanne. Signatures were exchanged, setting up in the city the world administrative centre and archives of modern Olympics. Until that time, the International Olympic Committee had no definite centre. A regulation dating from the beginnings intended it to move every four years to the country where the next Olympic Games would be held, although it was thought of as being in Paris where Baron de Coubertin had his residence. Owing to its neutrality, its position in the heart of Europe, Switzerland was indicated as the ideal country to establish a centre for a vigorously growing Olympic Movement. Baron de Coubertin wrote in this regard : "Delightfully situated on the shores of the lake, crowned by forests, provided with every imaginable possibility in the way of sport, Lausanne was the best conceivable place for the establishment of the administrative centre of the Olympic Movement."

Lausanne is, as is well known, the capital of the canton of Vaud, one of the Swiss cantons situated on the shores of lake Lemman. "Lausanne was, in turn, a Roman city, a cathedral city, a centre of social pleasures and of business, autonomous and captive. Thus were formed its characteristic picturesqueness, the strenuous spirit imbuing it with the fascination one feels despite the modernity of recent changes."

And changes there certainly have been between the establishment of the International Olympic Committee seat in the magnificent Mon-Repos park and our day. In this connection, let us quote the bantering remark of Pierre de Coubertin who, in his "Olympic Memoirs", devotes to Switzerland important comments : "Such a country was predestined to play a notable part in the Olympic Movement, but first had to be convinced of this. And one does not wrong its children by reminding them that it is easy to obtain from them only that which they are really willing to give." With the passing of half a century, it is particularly pleasing for us to observe how much the Municipality of Lausanne has given the Olympic Movement by granting the unique privilege of establishment in the very building where it receives its guests.

Until Spring 1964, the International Olympic Committee archives lodged in the third floor of this mansion. Since then, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Georges-André Chevallaz, mayor of Lausanne, of Mr. Alfred Bussey, municipal finance councillor, and other councillors, thanks also to the good offices of ex-chancellor Otto Mayer, the International Olympic Committee has enjoyed the advantage of an additional floor, put entirely

at its disposal, where are grouped the secretarial offices, a large conference room and the Olympic Library. The archives and Olympic Museum remain on the third floor of this building where, we may recall, Pierre de Coubertin lived.

The Olympic Museum has been added to during successive Olympic Games and is composed of eight rooms in chronological order : the Hellenic room, the Pierre de Coubertin room where certain of his personal possessions are preserved, notably his writing-desk, work table, arms, decorations and writings ; three rooms devoted to Games of the modern era, illustrated by numerous photographs, posters and documents ; the International Olympic Committee members' room, a room devoted to Olympic Winter Games, and finally, the Bonacossa room (from the name of a former Italian member), where there is an important collection of stamps issued throughout the world on the occasion of the various Olympic Games and the original trophies of prizes awarded each year by the International Olympic Committee.

It is fitting to mention here Mr. Gustave Apothéloz, vigilant curator and organizer of the museum for more than twenty five years, and Mr. Numa Roux, efficient guardian for the last year of the mansion and I.O.C. headquarters of Mon-Repos.

On the occasion of the meeting of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board and the International Federations, the fiftieth anniversary of our seat in Lausanne was the subject of particular ceremony. On this occasion also, there was the official presentation of a model of Olympia by the National Olympic Committee of Germany. We cannot do justice to this event without quoting passages from the inaugural address by Mr. Willi Daume, president of this committee :

"I feel truly happy to have so fine an opportunity to present to the International Olympic Committee this token of friendship today of all days. This is the occasion for that generous and magnificent city of Lausanne to receive thanks for the splendid hospitality it has extended to us for over half a century. The Olympic Movement has yet another home, its original centre in Greece : Olympia. The magnificent Greek nation has given the world the great Olympic Games, but not only that : it also gave us both a truly great idea of world peace and that of optimum personal happiness of man by combining the culture of the mind with that of the body.

"Modern Greece, too, is the country of a liberal nation which has permitted other nations to do research in classical Greek soil, to excavate and unearth the grand monuments of early Greek culture, and to enjoy the happiness of free scientific research activity. The German nation

has had the special privilege of working in the district of Olympia itself. Headed by the famous German archaeologists Curtius and Doerpfeld, scientists began in the past century with the excavation of the grandiose holy Zeus district, which was nearly completed before work began on the adjacent stadion joined with the Altis by a lofty archway. This great task has now been fulfilled by the German sports world.

"The German Archaeological Institute in Athens and its branch in Olympia have conducted the required archaeological excavation work with scientific skills and care. It was most gratifying to find in the stadium under the seven-metre layer of earth the richest archaeological treasure trove ever unearthed in Greece. The German Archaeological Institute headed by Professor Kunze, ably supported by Dr. Mallwitz and their co-workers, has made the design for this model. With scientific precision it is based on the finds and the writings of Pausanias that have come down to us, and so the holy district of temples and the stadium with its facilities present themselves here in their state of archaic times.

"I should not conclude without emphasizing that most significantly Olympia is not only a museum : thanks to the initiative of the Greek Government and the support of the late Professor Diem, an Olympic Academy has arisen ¹, where young scientifically interested sportsmen from the whole world, who are destined to be sports lea-

¹ Now presided over by Mr. Jean Ketseas, member of the I.O.C. for Greece. (Ed.)

ders of their nations, will meet every summer to study the spiritual heirloom of the classical Olympia and the knowledge of modern sports sciences.

"In presenting this model to Avery Brundage, the president of the International Olympic Committee, I should like to give thanks to the City of Lausanne for according us so worthy a location for our present in this museum. It is my fond wish that many Swiss young people will get a first glimpse here of this early centre of Greek and, therefore, European culture, and that the visitors of this museum from the whole world will derive pleasure and encouragement from this model. May the International Olympic Committee regard this present as a token of friendship and thanks for the spirit of understanding which particularly in the arduous postwar period it has again and again proved to feel for the problems of our country, and that it has found good solutions truly in keeping with the spirit of the Olympic idea. German Olympic youth is most grateful to you, Mr. president and all members of the International Olympic Committee."

This ceremony was followed by a reception at Mon-Repos, and by a dinner offered to the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations by Lausanne Municipality in one of the celebrated castles of Vaud, the castle of Oron. The reception and dinner were honoured by the presence of Mr. Paul Chaudet, federal councillor, one of the "seven wise men" who preside over the destiny of the Swiss Republic.

Just published

"**The Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad**", published by the International Olympic Institute of Lausanne, under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee.

While newspapers, broadcasting and the television screen can only provide a short moment's contact, this volume offers a lasting record of the Tokyo Games, of all the achievements, records, performances, sensations, human incidents and the deeper meaning behind it all,

preserved for ever by the photo camera, by the written record of international sports writers and observed by Tatsuo Toki's ink-drawings. It is a lasting souvenir of the so successful Games of Tokyo — successful as an event of sport, as a world event of peace which held the centre of the world's interest, and successful as a social event which brought West to East and, in return again East to West.

Original texts : 160 pages. Black-and-white and coloured photographs : 200 pages. Price : 55 Swiss francs, or 13 US dollars, or £ 4/11.

We have succeeded to buy from his publishers a certain number of Otto Mayer's book "A travers les Anneaux olympiques" which are now on sale at the Olympic Library, Mon-Repos, Lausanne (Switzerland). The chancellor of the International Olympic Committee from 1946 to 1964 writes on the history of the Olympic Movement throughout the sessions of the I.O.C. from 1894 to 1960. Mr. Mayer has worked on olympic archives and manuscripts, letters and documents which belonged to Baron de Coubertin and were discovered only a few years ago. Otto Mayer's sense of anecdote, his perfect knowledge of olympic affairs and people, make the reading of his book most enjoyable next to it being a source of valuable information for those interested in the operation of an international body in charge of an ever-growing movement: the Olympic Movement.

A travers les Anneaux olympiques by Otto Mayer

is available in French, Spanish and Japanese, for the amount of 8 Swiss francs or 2 US dollars to be paid by check or to our postal account 10 - 22 82, Comité International Olympique, Lausanne.

Extracts of the minutes

Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee with the representatives of the International Federations, in Lausanne on 12 April 1965

The meeting started at 9 a.m.

1. Welcome by president Avery Brundage.

President Brundage welcomed the representatives of the International Federations (see list of presence — annex 1) and proceeded with a rapid survey of matters of common interest. He emphasized the importance of the Olympic meetings in 1965 which would decide for the next seven years of the Olympic Movement. *The president* then requested *Co/one/Russell* to report on the matters which the International Federations wished to be put to the Executive Board of the I.O.C. pursuant to their own meeting held the day before in Lausanne, also at Hotel Continental.

Colonel Russell presented the following resolutions on behalf of the I.F.s :

1. The I.F.s wished to discuss item 15. of the agenda after item 8. *Granted.* (In fact that item was discussed immediately.)
2. That a resolution adopted unanimously by the 24 I.F.s present at their meeting of 11 April 1965 be given consideration (concerned distribution of television rights).
3. That all sports controlled by the I.F.s and recognized by the I.O.C. be on the programme of future Olympic Games (21 sports).
4. That sport be kept free of governmental interference :

The 24 International Sports Federations recognized by the I.O.C. and represented at their meeting on April 11th, 1965 in Lausanne regret that little progress has been made since 1963 in their and the I.O.C.'s joint efforts to secure the independence of sport from all interference and all discrimination on account of race, religion or political affiliation.

Attention of all parties concerned is drawn once more to the general principle that all member Federations who desire it, must have the possibility with the full privileges and rights to participate in the Olympic Games, World Championships and other Championships organized by the International Federations.

Resolution No. 2 by the International Federations.

President Brundage recalled that in Baden-Baden, on the occasion of awarding the 1968 Games, the representatives of the candidate cities were informed that the I.O.C. reserved control of the television rights. At that time it was extremely difficult to estimate how much those rights might amount to, their importance depending on the development of television in the countries of the candidate cities. Agreements were reached which can now seem very modest. The I.O.C. is tied with those contracts and cannot take back its word. It can however appeal to the Organizing Committees for a voluntary additional contribution. It is evident that between the time the Games are awarded and their celebration television may develop considerably and the organizers may receive larger sums for selling the rights. It must be kept in mind however that the transportation of athletes is the financial responsibility of the N.O.C.'s and not the I.F.s' which consequently have lesser expenses.

The Marquess of Exeter indicated how he had divided the TV contribution from the former Olympics between the I.F.s, on account that the I.F.s which consider the Olympic Games as their world championship should have an advantage over those which hold separate remunerative world events. Apparently those arrangements had been found satisfactory by the I.F.s. The National Olympic Committees had also

demanded a share on these rights. But it seemed impossible to meet their wish. Their heavy expenses must be met by subventions and raising of funds in the public.

President Brundage declared that the whole matter would receive full consideration.

A general discussion followed in which Messrs. *Ahearne* (ice hockey), *Phillips* (swimming), *Johnson* (weightlifting), *State* (weightlifting), *Coulon* (wrestling) participated, in the course of which it was declared that the I.F.s felt that they should receive 1/3 of the television rights, 80 % of which would be turned over to their National Federations for the development of their sports, the building of facilities, etc. The I.O.C. was requested to bear in mind that the interests of sportsmen were at stake.

President Brundage called the assembly's attention to the enormous expenditure incurred by the installations for international or even worldwide transmission of live reportages, in particular for Winter Games, which lowered the offers of the broadcasters. It may be better to receive a fixed sum rather than the third of a lump sum.

Colonel Russell announced that the I.F.s would hold a separate meeting for consultation sometime during the day.

Resolution No. 3 by the International Federations.

(participation of all sports on the Olympic programme).

President Brundage declared that such a decision belonged solely to the I.O.C., a rule limiting at present the number of sports to 18 having been voted. This was certainly unfair to certain sports, such as judo which now registers over 6 million participants throughout the world, and the I.O.C. will give attention to that problem in the course of its next session.

Sir Stanley Rous spoke of the letter received by F.I.F.A. from the I.O.C. which gave them one year to organize an independent Amateur Federation or football would be withdrawn from the Olympic programme. If F.I.F.A. were to proceed to such reorganization, it could do so only with the approval of its congress due to meet in 1966. *Sir Stanley* wished to know which right the I.O.C. had to lay such obligation for an I.F. to modify its structure. In Baden-Baden the members of the I.O.C. voted the participation of football in the Mexico Games. The amateur sports organizations have practically no money. The financial repercussions would be serious if an independent Amateur Federation was to be created by F.I.F.A. *Sir Stanley* also mentioned that football had received no share of the television rights. In spite of that the F.I.F.A. had contributed 60 000 pounds to the development of football in the developing countries.

The Marquess of Exeter recalled that F.I.F.A. had not participated in the distribution because football did not consider the Olympic Games as world championship.

President Brundage stated that relationship between I.O.C. and F.I.F.A. has always been correct and that football is a very popular sport. However the Olympic Games are meant for amateurs. Some International Federations control both amateurs and professionals. The I.O.C. has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the International Federations but it is perfectly its right to decide which federations it wishes to recognize.

Mr. Chesal (U.C.I.) declared that his federation had received a similar letter from the I.O.C. In the course of a recent assembly the U.C.I. gave attention to the I.O.C.'s ultimatum and decided that it wished to continue to participate in the Olympic Games. New statutes are being drafted which will be studied at the next U.C.I. congress to be held in San Sebastian, on the occasion of the Cycling World Championship.

Mr. Chesal wished to hear from the I.O.C. that it had no prejudice against cycling.

President Brundage stated that football and cycling were on the programme of the Mexico Games. The discussion pertains to the 1972 Games. The attention given to that problem by the U.C.I. was much appreciated. It is certain that most football players and cyclists are amateurs and that contacts should be maintained with both these sports, but we must oppose their commercialization. *President Brundage* requested both the F.I.F.A. and the U.C.I. to let the I.O.C. know their decisions before the 1966 session because it was then that the 1972 Games would be awarded and the programme arranged.

Mrs. Frith (archery) pleaded in favour of her sport which is not professionalized and which is practised more and more in all countries. She remarked that the International Federations were requested to support the Olympic Movement and to adopt common action towards that end but that nonetheless three sports were left aside.

President Brundage concluded by saying that the rules of the I.O.C. had to be changed if all sports were to be included in the Olympic programme and that that required a two third majority. The problem of limiting the Olympic programme is extremely complex. The number of athletes should be reduced which could be done if all athletes were to be of olympic caliber. In Tokyo it could be said that at least 50 % of the athletes had not a chance of being among the first ten. The I.O.C. will study the matter in Madrid.

Resolution No. 4 by the International Federations.

President Brundage was happy that the I.F.s had adopted the resolution prepared in February 1963. The I.O.C. will never change its policy. All organizations it recognizes must have a right to participate in competitions under its jurisdiction and the Olympic Games will never be awarded to a city unless all recognized delegations are given the necessary documents to enter the country. *President Brundage* recalled the history of the united German team which was agreed on when it was thought that the unification of Germany would soon be realized. This had been a great victory for sport. The East German Olympic Committee has fulfilled its obligations. The I.O.C. cannot impose the continuation of a united team ; it has to be a common agreement. Conditions have now changed and the East German Olympic Committee insists on having an independent status. The I.O.C. will take a decision at its Madrid session.

Mr. Ahearne (ice hockey) declared that his federation has in its statutes a rule making it a right for all teams to participate in ice hockey championships.

Mr. Libaud (volleyball) recalled that 20 I.F.s out of 24 have recognized a separate federation in East Germany and that it was only in order to meet the wish of the I.O.C. that the-principle of a united team was followed.

Mr. State (weightlifting) felt that the organizers of the Olympic Games should pay the travel and housing expenses of the presidents of the I.F.s in addition to the expenses of two technical officials. *The I.O.C. will give consideration to that request.*

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 and resumed at 2.30 p.m.

4. and 5. Preliminary report from Mexico and Grenoble.

The I.F.s' representatives who wished to consult with the delegates of Mexico and Grenoble over technical problems met with them in turn in the hall of the hotel.

2. and 3. Suggestions for improvement of Winter and Olympic Games.

Mr. State (weightlifting) presented a suggestion of general interest concerning the housing of the

referees which was not well arranged in Tokyo. *President Brundage* replied that the representative of the Mexican Organizing Committee had stated that full attention would be given to the matter, and that special quarters would be prepared for officials.

Mr. Libaud (volleyball) wanted to take that opportunity to propose a vote of appreciation and congratulations to the Japanese Federations which had provided such efficient assistance over the organization and operation of the Tokyo Olympic Games. *The proposition was adopted unanimously by a standing vote with applause.*

President Brundage remarked that never before had Games been adopted as their own personal project by 95 million people. He proposed that a letter of congratulations should be written to the Japanese Olympic Committee on behalf of both the I.O.C. and the I.F.s.

6. Prevention of political interference with sport.

President Brundage said that the major problem at present came from the difficulty for East German athletes to be given necessary visas but that there were other cases too. Only when they are members of a united German teams are East German participants granted travel documents to travel to N.A.T.O. countries. But this is not the case when they travel as a separate team.

Other cases were mentioned, such as the baseball world champion Cuban team which was not allowed into Colombia to participate in this year's world championship. If the I.O.C. and the I.F.s adopt a firm and common policy maybe it will be possible to control the situation. In any case the I.O.C. shall uphold the principle of participation for all without discrimination.

7. Regional Games.

President Brundage informed the assembly that the organization of the 1st African Games to be held in Brazzaville was being conducted according to I.O.C. rules and that Olympic patronage had been granted to those Games, as well as to the Asian Games to be held in Bangkok and the Central American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the organizers of which had expressed their desire to organize their Games in conformity with Olympic ruling.

10. Should National Olympic Committees be composed of National Federations rather than of delegates named by National Federations ?

President Brundage reported on the present situation in France where, subsequent to a governmental decree, the presidents of the N.F.s could remain in office only three years. The representation of the N.F.s in N.O.C.s changes from one country to another. In some cases it is the president who represents his federation. In others the federations chooses as its representatives someone other than its president. The position of the I.O.C. is not quite clear and the president recommended that it should be clarified in the rules whether the representative of the N.F. is a member or the N.F. itself.

11. Attention to rule 38.

The president said that the judges, referees, etc. are representatives of the International Federations and that they can not live in the Olympic Village. In Mexico special quarters will be arranged for the officials according to our rules. The transportation of these officials to the site of the Games is the financial responsibility of the I.F.s. It happens that some N.O.C.s offer the I.F.s' officials the possibility to travel at a lesser cost on the planes they charter but they remain at the charge of their I.F.s.

A general discussion followed in which the following took part : *Messrs. Ahearne* (ice hockey), *de Coquerneau* (canoe), *the Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Libaud* (volleyball), *Thoeni* (gymnastics). Some I.F.s appoint referees living in the organizing country.

Others prefer to have neutral judges and therefore have to pay for their transportation.

Rule 36 (number of team officials) will be reviewed at Madrid.

12. Prevention of use of dope.

Sir Arthur Porritt, an eminent doctor in Great Britain and member of the I.O.C., has prepared a report on the matter which occupies the attention of the I.O.C. as well as the International Federations. This report will be published in the I.O.C. Bulletin.

Messrs. Ferri (fencing) and *Riolo* (rowing) remarked that their federations severely prohibit the use of dope.

14. 1966 session and award of 1972 Games.

The 1966 session will probably take place in Lausanne and the I.F.s will be invited to send their representatives since the 1972 Olympic Games will be awarded then (six years in advance). The I.O.C. will receive the recommendations of the I.F.s.

Mr. Marc Hodler (skiing) having indicated that Calgary (Canada), Lahti (Finland-Sweden) and Sapporo (Japan) were candidate, the *Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.) remarked that the I.O.C. must clarify its position regarding Lahti since the sports facilities are located both in Sweden and in Finland.

President Brundage insisted that the International Federations should demand that the technical facilities for their Games be as perfect as possible.

15. Proposals by the International Federations.

Mrs. Frith (archery) informed the assembly that some olympic sports accept the sponsorship of commercial firms for international competitions. She felt that this practice should be discussed by both I.F.s and I.O.C. in order to agree on a common policy.

President Brundage answered that the I.O.C. would give attention to this question in the light of experiences in several countries and will report on its conclusions.

16. Other business.

Mr. Brundage announced that a book on the Tokyo Games (one in French and one in English) had been published under the patronage of the I.O.C. by the International Olympic Institute. This report will be sent to each I.F. and the I.O.C. will appreciate their views.

Closing ceremony. *President Brundage* declared that the closing ceremony of the Tokyo Games had lacked dignity. It is a point to which attention will be given.

The meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m. for a separate short meeting of the I.F.s between themselves, and resumed at 5 p.m.

1. *Colonel Russell* speaking in the name of the I.F.s expressed their satisfaction for the manner in which the discussions had been conducted, for the spirit of co-operation displayed and for the

exceptional harmony of the meeting, and thanked president *Brundage*.

2. The I.F.s placed their interests in the hands of the I.O.C. with regard to their indemnity and a possible addition to the contribution of the Mexican Organizing Committee.
3. They requested the inclusion of all sports (21) on the Olympic programme, if possible.
4. Regarding East Germany, the I.F.s hoped that the I.O.C. would take a final decision at its Madrid session.
5. The I.F.s expressed the desire to meet with the I.O.C. in 1966 in Lausanne on the occasion of the award of the 1972 Games. The television rights and the indemnity to be allotted to the I.F.s will then have to be carefully examined.

President Brundage adjourned the reunion and thanked the representatives of the I.F.s for their intelligent comprehension of the problems submitted to them and for their support of the Olympic Movement which is much appreciated by the I.O.C.

The meeting concluded at 6 p.m.

Avery Brundage
president

L. Zanchi
secretary

List of presence

Executive Board of the I.O.C. :

Mr. Avery Brundage, president
Mr. Armand Massard, vice-president
Marquess of Exeter, vice-president
Mr. Constantin Andrianow
General Jose de Clark
Mr. Ivar Vind
Dr. Giorgio de Stefani
S. E. Mohammed Taher (member assistant to the president)
Absent : *Mr. G.-D. Sondhi*

International Federations :

Archery : *Mrs. I. Frith*, *Mr. Oscar Kessels* ; **athletics** : the *Marquess of Exeter* ; **basketball** : *Mr. Sapporta* ; **bobsleigh** : *Mr. Rotta*, *Mr. Leclef* ; **boxing** : *col. R. H. Russell*, *Mr. Banks* ; **canoeing** : *Mr. Charles de Coquereumant* ; **cycling** : *Mr. Rodoni*, *Mr. Chesal* ; **equestrian sports** : *Mr. Sarasin*, *Mr. Menten de Home* ; **fencing** : *Mr. Pierre Ferri* ; **football** : *Sir Stanley Rous*, *Dr. Barassi*, *Dr. Kaeser* ; **gymnastics** : *Mr. Charles Thoeni*, *Mr. Roger Clergerie* ; **handball** : *Mr. Hans Baumann*, *Mr. Albert Wagner* ; **hockey** : *Mr. René Frank*, *Mr. Albert Demaurex*, *Mr. Sainz de Los Terreros* ; **ice hockey** : *Mr. John Ahearne* ; **judo** : *Mr. Paul Bonet-Maury*, *Mr. André Ertel* ; luge : *p.p. Me Marc Hodler* ; **pentathlon** : *Mr. Thofelt* ; **rowing** : *Mr. Thomas Keller*, *Mr. Charles Riolo* ; **shooting** : *Mr. Kurt Hasler*, *Mr. E. Zimmermann* ; **skating** : *Mr. Laftman* ; **skiing** : *Me Marc Hodler*, *Mr. Sigge Bergmann* ; **swimming** : *Mr. Phillips*, *Mr. D. Sällfors* ; **volleyball** : *Mr. Paul Libaud* ; **weightlifting** : *Mr. Clarence Johnson*, *Mr. State* ; **wrestling** : *Mr. Roger Coulon*, *Mr. Ercegan* ; **yachting** : *Mr. B. Croce*.