

Meeting of the I.O.C. Executive Board with the delegates of the National Olympic Committees

The National Institute of Industry, Madrid, October 4, 1965.

1. Welcome by president Brundage.

Mr. Avery Brundage, I.O.C. president, welcomed the delegates from the National Olympic Committees who had responded to the convocation of the I.O.C. *Mr. Elola-Olaso*, president of the Spanish Olympic Committee, in turn, also welcomed the delegates and wished them a pleasant stay in Spain.

2. List of presence (Annex No. 1).

President Brundage thanked the members of the Italian Olympic Committee for the perfect organization of the preliminary meeting in Rome. He also thanked the Spanish Olympic Committee and its members for the organization of the present meeting, most satisfactory to all the participants.

3. Approval of the minutes of the Tokyo meeting.

Approved with no comment.

4. Report from the Grenoble Organizing Committee.

Mr. Alain Danet (Organizing Committee of Grenoble) announced that a delegation of 4 members will be available to the delegates of the N.O.C.'s in Madrid from this evening onward to answer all their questions about the Grenoble Games. He gave some general information about the work in progress which is advancing normally.

5. Report from the Mexico Organizing Committee.

General Clark (O.C. of the Mexican Games) told the assembly that unfortunately Report No. 2 on the Mexican Games, sent by airmail, had not yet arrived. He gave some information about the work in progress, information which is included in the printed report that each delegate will receive.

The program of the Games is not yet definitive.

Therefore, the N.O.C.'s can still make suggestions. The daily cost per athlete will be \$ 4.00 as compared to \$ 8.00 in Rome and Tokyo. This lower rate is due to the television rights received by the Organizing Committee.

The Marquess of Exeter (E.B.) spoke of an interesting experiment which will be made in the very near future in Mexico. Under medical supervision, trials will take place in order to evaluate the effect of the altitude on the behavior, health and performances of the athletes. Three hundred athletes will take part in these trials in order to prove that the rumors spread by the press about the dangers to which the athletes are exposed because of the altitude are absolutely unjustified.

The Marquess of Exeter and president Brundage called the attention of the National Olympic Committees to the psychosis that these rumors could provoke among the athletes. Mental condition is very important. Athletic championships in the United States will take place at the same altitude as in Mexico and the N.O.C.'s can send observers there.

A Portugese delegate announced that a medical convention was held in Lisbon where the question of altitude was discussed. He did not know its conclusions but the I.O.C. could make inquiries.

Mr. Honey (N.O.C. of South Africa) spoke of his practical experience in Johannesburg which is also at high altitude. The articles in the press have amused the people in Johannesburg who know that there is no danger in practising sports at high altitude.

The delegate from Porto Rico said that all the athletes who live at sea level and who have participated in contests in Mexico have not experienced any physical discomfort.

The representative from Kenya said that recently a self-styled expert gave a conference before a large audience. He assured them that there would be deaths in Mexico and that the hospitals should be ready to receive athletes suffering from the effects of altitude. The representative expressed the hope that abundant publicity will be given to the medical reports which will be made after the current experiment, in order to quiet the fears provoked by these debatable rumors.

6. Changes and additions to rules.

President Brundage announced that a new edition of the booklet of Olympic Rules and Regulations, including all the changes made since 1962, is being prepared. It will be mailed from the I.O.C. headquarters in Lausanne when it is printed.

Olympic Academy, Athens and Olympia.

President Brundage recommended to all N.O.C.'s this institution where the participants live at Olympia and take part in interesting conferences concerning the history and philosophy of the Olympic Movement, etc. This is an excellent way of publicizing the Olympic Movement among youth. Approximately 40 countries were represented this year. Considerable enlargements are planned and Mr. Brundage expressed the hope that the N.O.C.'s would take an interest in the Academy.

Protection of the Olympic Emblems.

Many countries legally protect our Olympic emblems, but according to certain national laws this is not always possible. The I.O.C. hopes to be able to draft an international agreement to which every country could adhere. In the meantime, the N.O.C.'s must protect these emblems by every means at their disposal.

Olympic Medical Archives.

Under the auspices of the Federation Internationale Medecine Sportive (FIMS) a committee has been constituted for medical archives which are kept at the I.O.C. headquarters in Lausanne. Athletes who volunteer must undergo a complete medical examination, cardiogram, X-rays, etc. ; and this examination must be repeated several times in the course of their lifetime. All these documents will be conserved and compared. The findings of these analyses should prove of great interest to humanity. It will be possible to detect characteristics common to champions. The participation of the medical authorities as well as of the athletes is entirely voluntary. President Brundage expressed the hope that the N.O.C.'s will contribute to this research by encouraging their athletes to participate in these free, recurrent examinations.

7. Promotion of sports events by government agencies.

In certain countries, the governments decide to organize competitions. We should firmly oppose this governmental intrusion into amateur sport. If the I.O.C. collaborates with the International Federations and the N.O.C.'s we can stop this entire intrusion, but we must not relax our efforts in this direction.

6. Olympic Awards.

President Brundage reminded the assembly that every country participating in the Games is eligible for these awards.

The Olympic Cup is awarded to an institution or association having rendered eminent service to the cause of sport.

The Olympic Diploma of Merit is awarded to individuals with similar qualifications.

The Fearnley Cup can be won by a local sport club or society because of its meritorious achievement in the service of the Olympic Movement.

The Mohammed Taher Trophy is reserved for a deserving amateur athlete.

The Bonacossa Trophy is awarded to a National Olympic Committee which has done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic Movement.

The Awarding of the Tokyo Trophy, a statuette representing an athlete, will be decided at the I.O.C. session in Rome (21-28 April 1966). The Japanese Olympic Committee has just sent the original to us together with duplicates.

The president of the I.O.C. would be happy to receive the nominations of candidates for these Olympic trophies which are awarded annually.

9. Meeting of the National Olympic Committees, Rome, sept. 30 to Oct. 2, 1965.

All N.O.C.'s were invited by the Italian N.O.C. (C.O.N.I.) to participate at this meeting and received documents explaining the agenda.

I *Independence of N.O.C.'s* : President Brundage had received the resolution voted at Rome (Annex No. 2). He was pleased to ascertain that no difference of opinion exists between the N.O.C.'s and the I.O.C. and that the Olympic ideal of the independence and autonomy of the N.O.C.'s was unanimously upheld. They must be exempt from every exterior influence, whether political, religious, social, racial or commercial. In practice this is very difficult to achieve because the governments are the ones who grant subsidies to the N.O.C.'s whose resources are almost always insufficient. Consequently, it is very difficult to avoid interference, but the N.O.C.'s must be ever alert to avoid submitting to pressure. Mr. Brundage went to the African Games in Brazzaville in which 27 African countries participated. The Organizing Committee and most especially Mr. Ganga, the secretary general of the First African Games, deserve hearty congratulations for the organization, after 40 years of fruitless discussions, of these Games. During the Games a very successful meeting was arranged with the four members of the I.O.C. present there and delegates from all the African N.O.C.'s. The relationship between the I.O.C. and the N.O.C.'s was discussed and the desire of the I.O.C. to help and assist all N.O.C.'s was expressed. Financial aid was not contemplated because the I.O.C. resources are strictly limited. There is a small fund, however, that could be used for this purpose and Mr. Brundage promised to recommend this at the next I.O.C. session. It was pointed out that the Olympic Movement had reached its present position as the most important social force in the world today, without money. Governments wish to win the local Olympic movements to their cause, but in no case may sportsmen become political agents ; this would be the end of the Games.

II *Political interference* in sport (a proposal from the N.O.C.'s of the USSR and Czechoslovakia) (Annex No. 3).

President Brundage read this resolution and declared that no difference of opinion exists with the I.O.C. which does all it can to organize a common front with the N.O.C.'s and the I.F.'s against governmental interference. There was no discussion. Mr. Brundage passed to the next resolution.

III *Agreement with the International Federations* (proposal of the N.O.C.'s of Mexico and Sweden) (Annex No. 4).

President Brundage declared that in order to participate in the Games, entries must be signed by the athlete, the National Federation and the National Olympic Committee.

The International Federations do not give an authorization in this case. The N.O.C.'s are much better informed of everything concerning the athlete and his qualification. This was approved unanimously by the N.O.C.'s. Some N.O.C.'s have complained that certain National Federations have professional delegates. Consequently, the International Federations must collaborate with the N.O.C.'s in order to avoid such cases, for their delegates in reality control the National Olympic Committees since they must have the majority of the vote. This resolution will be presented to the I.O.C. during the next few days.

IV *Financial support of the N.O.C.'s* (Annex No. 5).

President Brundage recapitulated the history of the television rights which have given the I.O.C. the possibility of obtaining funds. The I.O.C. reserved to itself these rights which in the beginning were very limited. Little by little, the amounts collected have become more important. The major expenditures are borne by the Organizing Committee of the Games which are increasingly expensive. The N.O.C.'s are responsible for the expenditures relative to transportation and housing of the teams and officials ; these, too, increase continually. The I.O.C. can only conclude that the International Federations, the N.O.C.'s and the I.O.C. all generally lack funds. Everyone wants their share. At Rome, the N.O.C.'s expressed the desire that future television rights be shared between the I.O.C., the Organizing Committee, the I.F.'s and needy N.O.C.'s, especially the N.O.C.'s of countries recently recognized by the I.O.C.

The Marquess of Exeter (E.B.) spoke of his experiences as a member of the British Olympic Association, where during 20 years he was responsible for sending the athletes to the Games. Because the N.O.C.'s are chiefly formed of representatives of the National Federations who are themselves members of the International Federations it is necessary to see to it that the funds put at the disposal of the N.O.C.'s and the I.F.'s do not go to the same persons and that the money be used for the best in harmonious collaboration.

General Clark (E.B. and Organizing Committee of the Mexican Games) stated that the question of television rights for the Games in 1968 has been settled, his Committee having paid to the I.O.C. the sum fixed at Baden-Baden of \$200,000 (shared with the I.F.'s). The current discussions concern only the Games in 1972.

In his capacity as head of sport in his country, he is aware of the needs of the N.O.C.'s who, outside of technical questions, have many activities (sport before, during and after scolarity, etc.). The Mexican Olympic Committee teaches the Olympic spirit to millions of children who engage in sport respecting its rules. In under-developed countries, it is not enough to provide trainers. Facilities must also be given to the athletes themselves, such as transportation, equipment, etc.

Mr. Massard (E.B.) said that his National Committee had received financial help from its government to send athletes to the Games. Sometimes he has been able to return unused funds. Actually, he estimates that apart from the Athletic Federation,

the International Federations have much less need of money than the N.O.C.'s who until now have received no aid.

Mr. Onesti (N.O.C. Italy) said that during the meeting in Rome, the 80 N.O.C.'s had discussed freely, with a positive and encouraging spirit. For his part, he estimates that 90 % of the money which the I.F.'s have at their disposal comes from the N.O.C.'s. The I.F.'s need money for the technical organization of their sports, whereas on their part, the N.O.C.'s meeting in Rome asked that help be given to those among them who have special difficulties.

Mr. Fried (N.O.C. Austria) brought up the questions of the Olympic Winter Games and the films, two questions which must receive the attention of the I.O.C. He has the impression that the I.O.C. does not collaborate sufficiently with the N.O.C.'s.

President Brundage made note of the proposals of the N.O.C.'s which will be examined with interest by the I.O.C. It should be emphasized that every member of the International Olympic Committee belongs by right to a N.O.C. They know the problems of the N.O.C.'s and report on their experiences to the I.O.C. But it is impossible to satisfy everybody. Sometimes the I.O.C. must say no. This it does without pleasure but from a sense of duty, for it is sometimes necessary to put certain subjects in perspective.

V *Definition of an Amateur* (Annex No. 6).

President Brundage stated that it is extremely difficult to devise a rule agreeable to all, its interpretation varying from country to country. A clear statement ought to be worked out to serve as a uniform criterion of the conditions of eligibility for the athletes participating in the Olympic Games.

He estimated that the resolution under number III from the meeting at Rome is not constructive.

Mr. Brundage stated that the I.O.C. has been trying to unify the Rules of the International Federations on amateur status during 50 years with no success. If we could obtain a valid Rule for the Olympic Games alone, we would consider ourselves happy.

Mr. Massard stressed the necessity of leaving to the International Federations, the only qualified, wide authority in the elaboration of their rule of amateur status, with the reserve that this rule be not contrary to Olympic principles.

VI *Regional Games* (Annex No. 7).

President Brundage declared that this resolution from the meeting at Rome conforms completely to the principles of the I.O.C. and to its practice. There was no discussion. The assembly passed to the next item on the agenda.

VII *Increase in the number of Team Officials* (Annex No. 8).

President Brundage announced that Rule No. 36 of the Olympic Regulations must be revised, because several objections have been raised on this subject. A sub-committee of the I.O.C. will be named who will take into consideration, as much as possible, the proposals made at the meeting in Rome.

VIII *Proposals of the N.O.C.'s of Portugal and Spain*.

The I.O.C. will examine them during its session.

Mr. Eloja-Olaso (N.O.C. of Spain) explained the Spanish proposal which seeks to limit the participation in certain sports to two instead of three contenders.

He also pleaded the cause of all the athletes who, without being among the first three winners who receive medals or the next three who receive diplomas, have obtained a result nonetheless very close to the winners. A study should be undertaken of the distribution of a standard medal to be awarded to those who have obtained a standard result in the events without having won either medals or diplomas.

Mrs. Flor Isava de Locca (N.O.C. of Venezuela) urged that the patronage of the I.O.C. be accorded to the Regional Games, which was called for by unanimous vote at the meeting in Rome. She stressed the difficulties that arise when visas are refused. She wondered if a gentlemen's agreement could be proposed, according to which the nation in question would agree not to participate in such cases in order to avoid the denial of patronage. *Mr. Manuel Gonzalez Guerra* (N.O.C. of Cuba) exposed the current problem of the Central American Games. Porto Rico who is organizing these Games wants no longer to accept Cuba for reasons of security, for the city does not have at its command enough police if eventual refugee demonstrations should occur. It is his opinion that if the city organizing the Games is unable to respect the Rules, it should give up the organization. *Mr. Anibal Illueca* (N.O.C. of Panama) proposed that the I.O.C., the I.F.'s, the N.O.C.'s and the National Federations should stand united to resolve the visa question. The I.O.C. should be much more active. Its members should intervene in their capacity as ambassadors of sport. Those who do not have sufficient financial means should be aided. If the Central and South American members of the I.O.C. had intervened more energetically, the visa problem would have been solved. For their part, the I.F.'s should collaborate to make known their rules in these different countries. He expressed the hope that as a result of the meeting in Rome, a working committee would study the problems of different regions, particularly the West Indies where certain N.O.C.'s are not functioning. Members of the I.O.C. and delegates of the I.F.'s ought to visit them to help.

President Brundage declared that the I.O.C. is opposed to all types of discrimination and does not want the Olympic flag to be used for political ends. The I.O.C. possesses neither money nor army. It can only promote its noble ideals with the help of the N.O.C.'s and the International Federations in order to convince governments that sport is and must remain above politics, Little by little we will win. During the past 70 years, the Olympic Games have acquired unparalleled vigor and authority. The N.O.C.'s are the ones responsible for this realization.

Meeting recessed at 1 p.m., reconvened at 3.30 p.m.

10. Other business.

Mr. Y. Tessema (N.O.C. of Ethiopia) spoke in favor of football which he hopes to see maintained on the program. Professionalism does not exist in Africa and Asia. To eliminate football from the program would be to open the door to professionalism in Africa and Asia.

General Stoytchev (Bulgaria) said that at the 62nd session, in Tokyo, he had proposed the organization of a scientific convention at the occasion of the Games, under the control of the I.O.C. The Mexican

Organizing Committee has agreed to arrange this convention. *Professor Matteev* gave some information concerning this subject (Annex No. 9).

Mr. Raoul Mollet (N.O.C. of Belgium) expressed the regret that the commission of co-ordination created in Rome had not been mentioned. Its purpose is a loyal and effective collaboration with the I.O.C., conforming to its Rules. He estimated that a genuine realization of consciousness took place in Rome. The I.O.C. says sometimes that the N.O.C.'s are its children. Mr. Mollet considers that these children are mature and ready to put their experience at the disposal of the I.O.C.

President Brundage expressed the regret that he might have left the impression of under-estimating the importance of the meeting in Rome, which is not the case. Committees will be named to examine the recommendations presented by the N.O.C.'s; they will make proposals which will be examined by the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Brundage judges that the resolutions presented by the N.O.C.'s are constructive and in conformance with Olympic principles in most of the cases. The I.O.C. will examine them with much interest. He gave the list of members of the Committee of co-ordination and study (Annex No. 10).

Mr. Emil Ghibu (N.O.C. of Roumania) proposed for the entries in the Games a maximum of two individual competitors for each event instead of three. He declared himself against the replacement of the flags and the national anthems by the flags of the N.O.C.'s and a fanfare of trumpets, because he considers this change contrary to the principles expressed by Baron de Coubertin. He would be happy to receive the experts' conclusions about the influence of altitude.

Mr. Jean-Claude Ganga (secretary of the African Games at Brazzaville) spoke for his colleagues from Africa who present a motion on the participation of South Africa (Annex No. 11). He asked not only for the exclusion of South African athletes from the Games, but also for the exclusion of its officials at Olympic meetings and conventions.

Mr. Milan Ercegan (N.O.C. of Yugoslavia) stressed the collaboration which must exist between N.O.C.'s and I.O.C. The N.O.C.'s carry the heaviest burden and the authority of the I.O.C. depends upon that of the N.O.C.'s. But until now, the N.O.C.'s have not participated either in the decisions nor in the discussions preceding these decisions. What they desire is a greater participation in the Olympic Movement.

Mr. Edgar Fried (N.O.C. of Austria) recalled the Winter Games which some would like to abolish. Without the Winter Games, the Olympic Games are not complete.

President Brundage, in resuming the discussions of this meeting, declared that he had never presided a better session. He congratulated the African delegates for their discipline and the Spanish Olympic Committee for their organization. All the suggestions of the N.O.C.'s will be examined and a new meeting will take place as early as possible. He stated that it is difficult to promote the principles of the Olympic ideal and he thanked the National Olympic Committees who serve voluntarily as the publicity agents for the Olympic Movement.

Meeting recessed at 6.30 p.m.

Avery Brundage
president.

L. Zanchi
secretary.

Annex No. 1.

Liste de présence - List of presence.

(Ordre alphabétique français - French alphabetical order.)

Commission Exécutive du C.I.O. :

M. Avery Brundage, président
M. Armand Massard, vice-président
Le Marquis d'Exeter, vice-président
M. Constantin Andrianow
Général José de Clark
M. Ivar Vind

D^f Giorgio de Stefani

Excusé : M. G. D. Sondhi

Délégués des Comités Nationaux Olympiques :

Afrique du Sud : M. R. Honey ; **Algérie :** M. L. Silahcene, vice-président ; **Allemagne :** D^f Walter Wülfing, vice-président, D^f Max Danz, vice-président, M. Walther Tröger, secrétaire ; **Allemagne de l'Est :** D^f Heinz Schoebel, président, M. Manfred Ewald, M. Helmut Behrendt, secrétaire ; **Antilles néerlandaises :** M. S. L. Maduro, président ; **Argentine :** M. Mario L. Negri ; **Australie :** M. H. Weir ; **Autriche :** M. Rudolf Nemetschke, vice-président, M. Edgar Fried, secrétaire ; **Belgique :** M. R. Mollet, président ; **Brsil :** M. A. dos Reis Carneiro, secrétaire ; **Bulgarie :** Général Vladimir Stoytchev, président, M. Dragomir Mateev ; **Canada :** M. James Worrall, président, M. Henk W. Hoppener, secrétaire ; **Ceylan :** M. V. A. Sugathadasa ; **Congo Brazzaville :** M. Jean-Claude Ganga ; **Corée :** D^f Sang Beck Lee, président, M. Walter Jung, secrétaire general ; **Cuba :** M. Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, président, M. Jorge Garcia Bango, vice-trésorier, M. Fabio Ruiz Vinaseras ; **République Dominicaine :** M. Garcia Saleta, président ; **Espagne :** M. Jose-Antonio Elola-Olaso, président, M. J. A. Samaranch, vice-président, M. Jaime de San Roman, secrétaire ; **Etats-Unis :** M. Kenneth L. Wilson, président, M. Douglas F. Roby, vice-president ; **Ethiopie :** M. Y. Tessema, président ; **Finlande :** M. Akseli Kaskela, président, M. Ali Koskimaa, vice-president, M. Aulis Ruusuvaara, secrétaire général ; **France :** M. Jean Dame, vice-président, M. Alain Danet, secrétaire général ; **Ghana :** M. Djan Ohene, président ; **Grande-Bretagne :** M. K. S. Duncan, secrétaire général ; **Grèce :** M. Pyrrros Lappas, secrétaire général, M. Epaminondas Petralias ; **Haïti :** M. Antoine Coicou, président ; **Hollande :** M. H. A. van Karnebeek, président, M. Ch. E. van der Ploeg, secrétaire ; **Hongrie :** M. G. Egri, président, M. A. Csanadi, vice-président ; **Iran :** M. Amir A. Amin, secrétaire général ; **Irlande :** Lord Killanin, président ; **Islande :** M. Benedikt G. Waage ; **Israël :** M. Shalom Zysman, président, M. Haim Glovinski, secrétaire ; **Italie :** M. Giulio Onesti, président, M. Mario Saini, secrétaire, M. Marcello Garoni, M. Donato Martucci ; **Jamaïque :** M. Tony Bridge ; **Japon :** M. Tsuneyoshi Takeda, président, M. Tetsuo Ohba, secrétaire, M. Tsuyoshi Miyakawa ; **Kenya :** M. John M. Kasyoka, M. Harbans Singh ; **Liberia :** M. Frank O. Roberts ; **Libye :** M. Salem Sharmit, président, M. N. H. Coobar ; **Luxembourg :** M. Prosper Link, vice-président ; **Mall :** D^f H. Corenthin, M. Bengoro Coubbaly ; **Malte :** Major A. P. Briffa, président ; **Maroc :** M. Benjelloun, président ; **Mexique :** M. Eduardo Hay, M. Javier Ostos ; **Monaco :** M. Paul Noghès, président, M. Jacques de Millo, vice-président ; **Nigéria :** Sir Ade Ademola, M. Oyebola Jolaso ; **Norvège :** M. Axel Proet Host, président, M. J. Christian Schonheyder, vice-président ; **Panama :** M. Anibal Illueca, président ; **Pérou :** M. Guillermo Griffiths Escardo, président ; **Philippines :** M. Jorge B. Vargas ; **Pologne :** M. Wlodzimierz Reczek, président,

M. Edward Wiczorek ; **Porto Rico :** M. Felicio M. Torregroa, président, M. Adolfo Porrata-Doria ; **Portugal :** M. A. Vieira, secrétaire, R. Raul Worm, M. Gaudencio Silvacosta ; **R.A.U. :** M. A. M. S. El-Watidi, M. O. H. Gohar, M. M. Rifaat ; **Roumanie :** M. Aurel Duma, président, M. Emil Ghibu, vice-président, M. Grigore Arsoca ; **Sénégal :** M. Amadou Barry, président, M. Bachirou Cisse, secrétaire, M. Demba Diop ; **Suisse :** M. Jean Weymann, secrétaire, M. Marc Hodler ; **Taiwan :** M. Henry Hsu, M. B. T. Chang ; **Tchécoslovaquie :** M. Frantisek Vodslon, M. Frantisek Kroutil ; **Thaïlande :** M. Luang Sukhum Nayapradit, vice-président, M. Chaloke Komarakul, secrétaire ; **Tunisie :** M. Mohamed Mzali, président, M. Slah Eddim Baly, M. Mahmoud Chehata ; **Turquie :** M. Suat Erler ; **URSS :** M. Constantin Andrianow (C.E.), M. V. Savvine, secrétaire général ; **Venezuela :** M^{me} Flor Isava de Lucca ; **Yougoslavie :** M. Milan Ercegan, M. Nebojsa Popovic, secrétaire ; **Zambie :** M. George d'Arcy Crane, président.

The following resolutions are published in their original version.

Annex No. 2.**Resolution on independence of National Olympic Committees.**

The National Olympic Committees convened in Rome on 1st October 1965,

having heard and discussed a report on the "principle of independence of National Olympic Committees",

confirm the full validity past, present and future of the Olympic principle concerning the independence and autonomy of the National Olympic Committees from all political, religious, social, racial and commercial influences ;

invite the public authorities of all countries to promote and organize in a spirit of love the physical education of young people throughout the world and to help both morally and financially the sport and above all olympic movement for which the National Olympic Committees are the only ones responsible, also in the field of international relations, although it is the right of each State to ensure the useful utilisation of available resources ;

express the wish that all National Olympic Committees would tend to adopt the same constitutions within the limits of the laws of their own countries ;

wish that the international Olympic Committee carries out all forms of control on request of the N.O.C.'s when serious charges are made by members of the I.O.C., N.O.C.'s and I.F.'s, through visits of their own members, chosen by the Executive regardless of the country of origin, and by adopting, in case of verified involuntary or resolute violations of the Olympic Rules, all possible measures for the re-establishment of the full respect of the independence of each Olympic Committee.

Annex No. 3.**Draft of resolution proposed by U.S.S.R. with amendment by Czechoslovakia.**

Political interference in sport and with N.O.C.'s.

At the Rome Meeting of September 1965, the National Olympic Committees recognize the efforts being made by the International Olympic Committee and the International Sports Federations to avoid political interference in sport, so that all members of International Sports Federations may enjoy equal rights of participation in official international competitions.

The Meeting of National Olympic Committees supports :

- 1) the resolutions of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations, adopted in February 1963, which stress the necessity to organize official competitions only in those countries guaranteeing visas for all competitors and officials ;
- 2) the resolution approved on April 11 last by the International Federations, which draws to the attention of all parties concerned the general principle that all member Federations should have the possibility, together with all related privileges and rights, of participating in the Olympic Games, the World Championships and other championships organized by the International Federations, as well as Olympic sports meetings and meetings of the International Sports Federations.

The National Olympic Committees consider the foregoing necessary in order to facilitate the carrying out of the above principle.

Annex No. 4.

Proposal by Mexico, with Swedish amendment.

On the occasion of the meeting of National Olympic Committees, the members of the Olympic Committees of America wish to submit the following proposals :

Since :

- 1) at the meeting of the N.O.C.'s which took place at Athens, in June 1961, the Mexican Olympic Committee proposed that :

"In accordance with the Olympic Regulations, the International Olympic Committee entrust the National Olympic Committees of each country with the publicity and organisation of the Olympic Movement".

In your official declarations, you yourself, Mr. President, have made reference to this report. Yesterday evening, in the course of the opening of proceedings, you stated that three signatures were required on subscription forms, namely, of the athlete, of the Federation and finally of the National Olympic Committee.

In the present relations between the Federations and the Olympic Committee a scission exists which should be done away with. According to Olympic Regulations, the National Olympic Committees should have representatives of their National Federations who are recognized by the International Federation.

However, the International Federations are not required to give their authorisation for such recognition, or to consult with the Olympic Committee which is better informed than any other foreign organisation of the merits and qualifications acquired by the delegates in the field of sport in the various countries.

It was therefore decided :

that this organisation of National Olympic Committees energetically insist that the International Olympic Committee firmly support a common agreement between the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees whereby each National Olympic Committee refuse to recognise any National Sports Federation not already recognized by its respective International Sports Federation, and that, in their turn, the International Sports Federations only recognize such members of the National Federation as enjoy the full confidence of the National Olympic Federation.

- 2) The meeting approved the foregoing proposal unanimously.

3) Notwithstanding which, the practical implementation of such an agreement has not been achieved. Consequently we ask you kindly to adopt the following resolutions :

- a) that the resolutions adopted at Athens following the Mexican proposal, and now supported and backed by the Olympic Committees of America, be confirmed ;
- b) that the International Olympic Committee be urgently requested, in accordance with normal procedure, to approve and practically implement such resolutions with a view to obtaining the desired agreement with the International Federations.

Annex No. 5.

Resolution on :

"Financing of National Olympic Committees".

The National Olympic Committees meeting at Rome on October 1, 1965,

having listened to and discussed a full report on the financing of National Olympic Committees,

decide to propose to the I.O.C. that the revenue received from television rights for all Olympic transmissions be spread as follows :

as far as possible to the I.O.C. in order to allow it greater autonomy in the exercising of its functions, including the control of observance of the Olympic Regulations, and the strengthening of a secretariat with organised and always efficient offices ; *and, additionally, for assisting the Olympic Academy ;*

a certain proportion to the Organizing Committees of each Olympic Games, thus allowing them also to meet the cost of transport of a greater number of *operative members* (see art. 37 and 38 of the Olympic Regulations) of the International Federations interested in each edition of the Games ;

25 % to those National Olympic Committees in difficulties as regards participation in the Olympic Games, in accordance with proposals made to the I.O.C. by the National Olympic Committees themselves;

the National Olympic Committees invite the I.O.C. to ensure the effective functioning of the Assistance Commission of the I.O.C. for the purpose of directing international aid to the development of Olympic sports in those countries recently admitted into the Olympic family.

Annex No. 6.

Resolution on amateurism.

The National Olympic Committees meeting in Rome on October 1, 1965,

having heard and discussed an exhaustive report on the amateur status of athletes affiliated to the International Federations of Olympic standard,

agree that the present training requirements as well as the necessity to undertake long journeys for the major competitions and especially for the Olympic Games, demand far more time and sacrifice than formerly, such time and sacrifice varying in accordance with the sport practised,

and consider it necessary to study a new general formula, to be specified separately for each sport by each International Federation ;

therefore propose to the I.O.C. :

- 1) that the following general formula be adopted :
« An amateur is one who practices sport not for material gain, but in addition to other study or work activities. » *He is entitled to reimbursement*

only of justified and controllable expenses in connection with his training ;

- 2) that each International Sports Federation of Olympic standard study and propose to the I.O.C. for ratification, in terms appropriate to the nature of each individual sport, the definition of amateurism for each such sport ;
- 3) that, consequently, the application of the regulations and the control of amateur status be entrusted to each International Sports Federation, to their *exclusively amateur Committees and to the N.O.C.'s*, save appeal to the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. against the decisions of the International Sports Federations by the Olympic Committee to which the athlete in question belongs ;
- 4) that the *National Olympic Committees undertake the task of the training of young people in order to safeguard the modern amateur spirit on which the Olympic movement is founded ;*
- 5) the Olympic Committee expresses the hope :
 - a) that an initiative be taken whereby the International Olympic Federations unify the regulations on amateurism for the qualification of athletes in accordance with the requirements of each individual sport ;
 - b) that the I.O.C. study in a realistic way an extension of the present regulations, particularly those relating to wages not received and the number of days of the athlete's displacement.

Annex No. 7.

Resolution on Regional Games.

The N.O.C.'s meeting in Rome, having examined the brief history of the territorial, or local and group Games.

agree that these constitute an important incentive for the development of the Olympic ideal and practice, and thus deserve the utmost attention by the I.O.C., the National Olympic Committees and the International Sports Federations ;

express the wish that their regulation be more fully studied by the I.O.C. and the International Sports Federations concerned ;

propose to the I.O.C. the following guiding lines :

- 1) Invitations to the Games which include the name of a geographically determined region should be made to all the Olympic Committees of the region, providing these are in full accordance with the Olympic Regulations. Only in such cases should the I.O.C. and the International Sports Federations grant their patronage and recognition.
- 2) Free invitations according to the organizers' choice should be made to those Games which do not come within such a territorial grouping, and do not bear such a name, in accordance with the limits and norms of the International Sports Federations. They therefore :

invite the International Sports Federations to do their utmost to facilitate all Games of a sports propaganda nature for the sole purpose of assisting the realisation of bilateral or multilateral meetings, especially in those countries in which the sports organisations are in need of aid, advice and the utmost understanding. The fundamental condition is that these meetings essentially aim at the development of the Olympic ideal.

Annex No. 6.

Proposal for the increase in numbers of accompanying personnel.

It has repeatedly been noticed, particularly during summer Games, that the number of accompanying

personnel as laid down by rule 36 has become inadequate in so far as the requirements of participating teams are concerned.

In practice, in fact, notwithstanding the ruling of art. 53 of Olympic Regulations, events of certain sports no longer take place within the olympic circuit, but at a distance of tens or hundreds of km. away. One must also take into account the separation of males from females. Accompanying personnel, under such circumstances, are unable to fulfil more than one duty and cannot find themselves everywhere.

It is therefore necessary that the athletes of each sport have their own officials, their own technicians, their own doctors and assistants.

On the other hand, the high level that has been reached in olympic events and the commitments that athletes are asked to fulfil require that they, during the games, be continually assisted both from a technical point of view and from a hygienic medical aspect.

The N.O.C.'s convened in Rome therefore maintain that it would be opportune to revise art. 36. The increases might therefore be considered within the following limits :

- a) from 1 to 30 competitors : 1 official for each 3 athletes ;
- b) from 31 to 150 competitors : 1 for each 5 ;
- c) over 151 : 1 for every 7 ;
- d) 1 official for each sport in which a N.O.C. is entered ;
- e) 1 additional official for each female sport in which one participates.

Of the above mentioned accompanying officials, no account should be taken of the president, the secretary general of the N.O.C. and the chef-de-mission.

For that which concerns other services, the following modifications are proposed :

Doctors : due to increased care required for athletes participating in Olympic Games it is felt to increase doctors in future Olympic Games. That is from the view point of its responsibility in the maintenance of welfare among the amateur athletes the N.O.C. should pay a serious attention to this problem and provide an adequate precaution.

In this respect, the Japanese Olympic Committee directs its special attention to the resolution moved at the Executive Committee Meeting of the Federation Internationale Medecine Sportive (F.I.M.S.) held in Munich in March 1965.

As the resolution of the F.I.M.S. it was recommended that the number of medical doctors to accompany each team at Mexico Olympic Games should be increased for the benefit of health maintenance of the contestants and also for the benefit of scientific investigations relative to their physical condition.

Thus it was resolved by the J.O.C. that this proposal should be submitted to the I.O.C. with unanimous approval of the 1st N.O.C. meeting ;

Masseurs and medical attendants : 1 for every 25 athletes up to 100 and 1 additional for every 50 athletes from 101 onwards ;

Mechanics for cycling : 1 for road events and 1 for track events ;

Cooks : 1 for every 100 athletes with a maximum of 2 ;

Transport of craft : 1 for canoeing and 1 for rowing, 1 for yachting but not exceeding 2 and 1 for horses' transport.

The remainder of art. 36 can remain unchanged.

All the above officials must be in possession of the regular olympic card and be authorized to be accommodated in the Olympic Village or in the Olympic Village allocated to their sport, when this latter is forseen as a separate entity.

With regard to the press, art. 48 establishes that journalists may be a total of a maximum of 1,000 plus 150 photographers and 150 radio and television personnel.

The National Olympic Committees are able to state, through direct experience, that these numbers have now become insufficient.

The N.O.C.'s propose, therefore, that the number of journalists be increased to 1,200 in number, radio and television commentators to 300 and photographers to at least 200. Furthermore they state that regularly accredited journalists, bearers of the Olympic Card, should have access not only to the Press Stands reserved for each sport but also have the right to attend the opening and closing ceremonies as well as athletic events. Furthermore, they should be able to have access to the best non-numbered seats in the individual venues when not in possession of the special ticket for the press stand proper.

This procedure was adopted in Rome in 1960 and was greeted with success by the press.

Annex No. 9.

Proposal from Professor Dr. Dragomir Mateev, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, member of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

At the 62nd meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Tokyo, the president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, the right honorable General Stoytchev, proposed to the I.O.C. that a world-wide Olympic Scientific Convention be organized during the Olympic Games and that it be closely associated with them.

In my capacity as official representative of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, permit me to explain to you today very briefly the reasons why the Bulgarian Olympic Committee is advancing this proposition.

Actually the modern Olympic Games constitute on the very widest scale a review of the scientific achievements of different countries in the field of athletic training as a scientific method for the planned development and the betterment of man.

Is it not then high time that parallel to the sportive performances a review also be made of the achievements of the science of sport ? Is it not now indispensable that parallel to the Olympic Games a Scientific Olympiad also be held — a World-wide Olympic Scientific Convention where the scientific workers of every country, the sports teachers (trainers) and the athletes themselves who possess scientific training come to report and exchange their scientific gains and their new experiments.

The initiative for such a convention could only issue from and be the work of the International Olympic Committee. It is the only competent international organism able to convoke this congress and give it the character of a Scientific Olympiad.

The organization of these World-wide Olympic Scientific Conventions must certainly have every possibility to rely upon such international bodies as the C.I.E.P.S., the F.I.E.P., the F.I.M.S and others. Perhaps

a special scientific commission might eventually join them as an auxiliary body. These are, of course, questions to which the future will indicate practical and concrete solutions.

At the 62nd meeting of the I.O.C. in Tokyo, the right honorable General Clark, vice-president of the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games in Mexico, agreed enthusiastically to organize in Mexico the first World-wide Olympic Scientific Convention.

On the part of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, I move that the International Olympic Committee adopt the following resolutions :

1. The introduction of World-wide Olympic Scientific Conventions (Scientific Olympiad).
2. That the First World-wide Olympic Scientific Convention take place in Mexico at the time of the Games of the XIXth Olympiad.

Annex No. 10.

Resolution adopted at the meeting of N.O.C.'s at Rome, October 2, 1965.

Since the orientation of the assembly is favourable to the creation of an associative body among the National Olympic Committees for a fair and efficient co-operation with the I.O.C., abiding by its regulations, it is hereby decided to appoint a Co-ordinating and Study Committee for the formulation of the organisational rules of such a body. These regulations will be submitted for examination by all the National Olympic Committees and will be discussed and approved at the next assembly.

List of members of the Co-ordinating and Study Committee :

President : Giulio Onesti, Italy ; Hugh Weir, Australia ; Jean-Claude Ganga, Congo ; Tsuneyoshi Takeda, Japan ; K. Sandy Duncan, Great Britain ; Gabriel Gemayel, Lebanon ; H. Corenthin, Mali ; José de Clark Flores, Mexico ; R. W. Wilson, USA ; Jean Weymann, Switzerland ; Konstantin Andrianow, USSR.

Annex No. 11.

Motion presented by Mr. J.-C. Ganga in the name of African National Olympic Committees.

The African Olympic Committees represented at the meeting of the N.O.C.'s with the Executive Board of the I.O.C., after having noted that racial discrimination in sport is continued there despite the injunctions of the International Olympic Committee.

considering that this is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement,

considering the resolution adopted in Rome on the problem of N.O.C.'s independence, and in particular paragraph 2 of said resolution,

considering that the nearly 80 N.O.C.'s present in Rome unanimously agreed to exclude the delegate of the South African National Olympic Committee from the meeting room,

considering that the decision of the I.O.C. not to allow the participation of the South African Olympic Committee in the Olympic Games punished the athletes of that country and not the officers of the Olympic Committee,

affirm that the presence of a delegate of the South African Olympic Committee in this meeting, even in his capacity as member of the I.O.C., is an offence to the Olympic Ideal ;

propose to the Session of the I.O.C. about to meet in Madrid to exclude completely the South African Olympic Committee from all olympic institutions.