

Minutes of the 64th session of the I.O.C.

Excerpts

The session lasted from 25 to 28 April, 1966. It took place in Rome, at the Hotel Excelsior.

1. Welcome by president Avery Brundage.

President Brundage welcomed the members of the I.O.C. who had come in large numbers to attend this session. He congratulated the Italian Olympic Committee for the excellent arrangements which would permit a productive session. He excused Messrs. Moenck (Cuba), Pereira Castro (Portugal), Mohammed Taher, Sh. Takaishi (Japan), Barry (Senegal), Prof. Gruss (Czechoslovakia), Sosa (Panama), Negri (Argentina) and Luxton (Australia), who were not able to come to this session, in most cases because of illness.

Mr. Ericsson, the new member for Sweden, who was participating for the first time at an I.O.C. meeting, took the oath and was presented to the members of the I.O.C. He praised Mr. Bo Ekelund whom he is replacing, and promised to succeed him to the best of his ability.

2. Roll Call (annex No. 1).

3. Deceases and resignations.

The I.O.C. member for Korea, Mr. Sang Beck Lee, who had planned to assist at the session, had died suddenly of a heart attack. The assembly rose to honour his memory.

4. Approval minutes 63rd session.

Mr. Reczek (Poland) judged that our minutes are too condensed and would like to see mentioned the names of the members who have participated in the discussions.

5. Examination Lahti candidature according to the proposition of Mr. Rangell (annex No. 2).

President Brundage exposed the situation. The city of Lahti has presented its candidature for the 1972 Games, as it had already done before for the 1968 Games. This city can organize all the sports except the alpine skiing events. The exception is due to the configuration of the terrain. Lahti therefore proposes organizing these skiing events at Are in Sweden, an arrangement contrary to the I.O.C. Rules. It would be necessary in this case to change the rules, which would require a 2/3 majority of the votes cast. Finland is a country which has a great Olympic tradition and which has provided several Olympic champions. Finland would like to organize the Winter Games but does not have the mountains necessary for the alpine events. *Messrs. von Frenckell* and *Rangell* (Finland) defended their country and offered to transport the athletes and the officials from Finland to Sweden at the expense of the Organizing Committee.

Me Hodler (Switzerland) said that the international Skiing Federation judged it quite possible to organize the alpine events in Sweden, which would help the Finnish people.

President Brundage said that we could decide to limit the programme and to eliminate the alpine events. He judged that we must respect our regulations and vote first on the question of principle, that is to know if the Games can be organized in two different countries. Therefore, it was decided to vote on the question of principle before

proceeding to vote on the candidatures for the Winter Games. It was also decided to announce immediately after the vote, by means of television, which cities had been chosen by the I.O.C.

6. Report of Committee on Winter Games.

Mr. Eric von Frenckell, president of the committee, read his declaration (annex No. 3) and gave various details concerning this question. Because he had not received all the required answers from the International Federations, it was decided to postpone this question until the next meeting in Teheran, at which time Mr. von Frenckell will submit a new report.

7. Report on meeting of Executive Board with International Federations on April 23 in Rome.

President Brundage made his report. In regard to political interference, the International Federations had reaffirmed their will to resist all interference and discrimination for reasons of race, religion or politics. The I.F.'s had repeated their request to the I.O.C. to include all the sports recognized by the I.O.C. in the programme of the Games.

President Brundage had upheld the prerogative of the I.O.C. to compose the programme. He had told them that if the I.O.C. had to eliminate a sport, it would only do so for serious reasons and in the interest of the Olympic Movement.

In reference to the *proceeds coming from television*, the I.F.'s claimed that they should receive a third of the total proceeds. However, the National Olympic Committees also wish to participate in the distribution as well as the Organizing Committee of the Games. A committee had been appointed, which was presided by *Mr. Onesti* and composed of *Messrs. Azuma* (Japan), *Gemayel* (Lebanon), *Sondhi* (India), *Stoytchev* (Bulgaria), *Alexander* (Kenya) and *Negri* (Argentina). The committee had presented its report which had then been examined thoroughly by the I.O.C.

President Brundage said that in principle, the television rights to the Olympic Games belong to the I.O.C. There can be no doubt on this subject. The I.O.C. would like the money to be entirely devoted to the Olympic Movement. It would examine the claims of the three interested parties: the Organizing Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees. The Organizing Committee must meet enormous expenses. If we continued to increase the number of sports, the candidate cities would become more and more rare. Mr. Brundage cited the example of the 1972 Games for which three candidatures had been withdrawn for financial reasons. The Executive Board proposed that the first million dollars go entirely to the I.O.C. who would divide it between the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees, on the basis of 1/3 to each, the I.O.C. reserving for itself the final third.

The second million would be divided as follows: 1/3 to the Organizing Committee and 2/3 to the I.O.C. who would distribute 2/9 to the I.F.'s, 2/9 to the N.O.C.'s and 2/9 to the I.O.C.

Starting from the third million, 2/3 would go to the Organizing Committee and 1/3 to the I.O.C. to be re-distributed as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

In regard to the Winter Games, the progression

would be the same starting from the sum of \$200 000.—

President Brundage noted that this discussion concerned only the 1972 Games, because the question has been settled for the 1968 Games.

The Marquess of Exeter specified that the distribution foreseen by the I.O.C. would only be allotted to the I.F.'s who make the Olympic Games the occasion of their world championships.

President Brundage afterwards spoke about the subject of the formation of the N.O.C.'s, the majority of whose voting members must be representatives from National Federations of the sports recognized by the I.O.C. Thus, the I.F.'s and the N.O.C.'s can check on each other. Each must do his part so that harmony may reign. The I.F.'s are responsible only for technical questions concerning the Games. During their meeting in Rome, they had examined the candidatures and proceeded to a secret vote whose result they had not wished to disclose in order that no misunderstanding arise, the I.O.C. reserving strictly to itself the right to choose the organizing city.

President Brundage spoke of the difficulties that we have had with the International Federations of Skating, Football and Skiing who are sliding more and more in the direction of professionalism and he had warned them against repeated infractions of the code of amateurism.

He had announced to the I.F.'s that we would take our precautions against the use of drugs or artificial stimulants and penalize those who are guilty of their use.

He had asked the I.F.'s of Shooting and of Yachting and the International Equestrian Federation to eliminate money prizes which could be replaced by a reimbursement of actual costs.

A special rule should be adopted for teams who belong to commercial or industrial firms.

8. Presentation candidatures for Games of the XXth Olympiad.

This presentation was programmed to take place in alphabetical order, the candidatures for the Summer Games coming first.

Before ushering in the representatives of the International Federations, the I.O.C. members declared themselves in agreement with the table of distribution for the proceeds from the television. This would be shown to the I.F.'s before the presentation of the candidatures.

The representatives of the International Federations were ushered in and *Mr. Brundage* informed them of the propositions of the International Olympic Committee for the distribution of the proceeds from the television.

There was a long discussion. The vote that followed showed a large majority of the I.F.'s in favour of this proposition. Therefore, the table of distribution was accepted for the 1972 Games.

Summer Games.

The Detroit delegation was introduced. It included Mr. Fred Matthai, Jr., president, Mr. K. Jerome Cavanagh, mayor of Detroit, Mr. George Romney, governor of Michigan, Messrs. Richard Cross, Jack Tompkins, Wade McCree and Charles Adams. *Mr. Roby*, I.O.C. member, presented *Mr. Fred Matthai*, Jr., president of the delegation, who exposed the possibilities of his city.

President Brundage stipulated that the distribution of the television rights would be made under the authority of the I.O.C. who reserves the right to distribute them according to their importance.

Mr. Matthai answered : "I fully understand."

The Madrid delegation was introduced. It was composed of Mr. Suevos, sindaco of Madrid, Mr. Pardo de Santayana, governor, Messrs. Elola Olaso, president of the N.O.C., Samaranch, vice-president, San Roman, secretary, and de Benito. *Baron de Guëll*, I.O.C. member, presented the sindaco of Madrid, Mr. Suevos, and Mr. Elola Olaso, president of the Spanish Olympic Committee, who exposed one after another the advantages of Madrid as the city in which to organize the Olympic Games. These two speakers, specified that because Spain is bound by no treaty, visas would be accorded to all the athletes and participants at these Games. They also agreed to the terms of the International Olympic Committee concerning the television rights.

Mr. Keller (rowing), asked details on the basin provided for their events. They replied that a dyke is under construction on the Manzanares, at San Juan, very near to the Olympic village.

Mr. Pain (athletics) asked further details about the tracks for training, both those already in existence and those having to be constructed, as well as details about the education of the necessary officials. *Mr. Elola Olaso*, in the name of his Committee, pledged to accept the terms dictated by the I.O.C. both for the present and in the future.

The Montreal delegation was introduced. It was composed of Mr. Jean Drapeau, mayor of Montreal, Mr. James Worrall, president of the N.O.C. of Canada, Mr. Gerry Snyder, vice-president E.C. Montreal City Council, Mr. Howard Radford, secretary of the N.O.C. of Canada, Mr. René Belisle and Mr. Maurice Gauvin.

Mr. James Worrall, president of the Canadian Olympic Committee, introduced *Mr. Jean Drapeau*, the mayor of Montreal, who set forth the advantages of his city and their devotion to the Olympic Movement. He gave additional information to *Mr. de Coquereaumont* (canoe) who asked in the name of *Mr. Keller* (rowing), absent, details about the basin for the rowing events, and to *Mr. Libaud* (volleyball).

At the request of Mr. Brundage, who read the E.B. terms concerning television rights to him, *Mr. Jean Drapeau* answered : "We accept this resolution and all the amendments that you may add to it." Moreover, during his statement before the I.O.C. he proposed inviting all the athletes, room and board expense free.

The Munich delegation was ushered in. It was composed of Dr. Vogel, lord mayor of the city of Munich, Messrs. Brauchle, mayor, Schielein, director of sports, Daume, president of the N.O.C., Dr. Danz and Dr. Wülfing, vice-presidents. *Mr. Daume* presented the lord mayor of Munich and rejoiced to show the collaboration between Eastern and Western Germany.

The cost of room and board for the athletes has been fixed at \$6.— a day. He answered *Mr. Croce's* (yachting) question about the sequence of the events in this sport which can be held either on the Bodensee or on the sea at Kiel or Lübeck, according to the choice of the federation.

Mr. Daume pledged to respect the I.O.C. terms about the repartition of the television rights and certified that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany has promised to accord entry visas to all the representatives and teams of the National Olympic Committees recognized by the I.O.C., without any discrimination.

Winter Games.

The Banff delegation was introduced. It was composed of Messrs. W. R. Roberge, mayor of Banff,

E. D. Davis, president, V. Emery, P. Lougheed, vice-president, H. Maciej, T. Trafford. *Mr. Worrall*, president of the Canadian Olympic Committee, introduced *Mr. Davis*, president of the delegation, who exposed the advantages of Banff, near Calgary, a vacation-center.

Mr. Victor Emery, former bobsleigh captain at Innsbruck, gave some information about the bobsleigh run. *Mr. Lougheed* refuted the objections coming from people who are apprehensive of the possibility of the National Park being used for commercial ends. He explained that the zone devoted to the Games represents only 1% of the National Park and that it is already equipped as a tourist and recreation centre. He also refuted the objections of General Dyrssen (Sweden) who had learned of the existence of a hot and humid wind, coming from the Pacific, which can raise the temperature from ten degrees below zero Fahrenheit to seventy-five degrees above. The representative from Banff said that these winds affect the low altitudes, but not the mountains where one can ski all year round. *Mr. Dawes* (I.O.C. Canada) specified that there exists in Banff and in the neighbourhood two very large hotels for skiers and tourists.

Candidature of Lahti. *Mr. Erik von Frenckell* (I.O.C. Finland) presented the Finnish delegation, whose members were Messrs. Olavi Kajala (mayor of Lahti), Ake Wahlroos, president of the committee, Lauri Saarinen, architect. He emphasized that Finland had already had the honour of organizing the Summer Olympic Games of the XVth Olympiad, that sport is a veritable religion in his country and that if Lahti lacks the mountains to organize the alpine events, the city of Are, situated in Sweden, could make up for the deficiency. The inhabitants of these two countries go back and forth without passports, and transportation expenses would be borne by the Organizing Committee. In answer to a question asked by the *Count of Beaumont*, the speaker specified that there are four hours of sunlight in Lahti and Are at the period of winter when the Games would be held. President Brundage stipulated the I.O.C. conditions for the distribution of television proceeds and the chairman of the delegation assured the I.O.C. of his complete agreement. He even said that he was surprised to learn that his Organizing Committee could participate in the distribution.

Candidature of Salt Lake City. *Mr. Roby* (I.O.C.) presented the delegation composed of Messrs. General Maxwell E. Rich, president, Gene Donovan, treasurer, Devereaux Jennings, secretary, Walker Wallace, F.C. Koziol, Glen Adams. All the necessary installations have been constructed. The United States Olympic Committee has inspected them and found them excellent. *Mr. Rich* gave all the details desired and guaranteed that no discrimination would be practised against the participation of the athletes; he also accepted the I.O.C. conditions concerning the television rights. After *Mr. J. J. Garland* (I.O.C.) had given information about routes of communication, the delegation withdrew.

Candidature of Sapporo. Prince Takeda, president of the Japanese Olympic Committee, presented his delegation, composed of himself, Messrs. Y. Harada, mayor of Sapporo, K. Hirose, president of the Sapporo Chamber of commerce, H. Kihara, president of the Japanese Skiing Association, U. Chizaki, president of the Sapporo Amateur Athletic Association, K. Iwata, Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Mr. Iwata conveyed to the I.O.C. the greetings of *Mr. Takaishi*, I.O.C. member, who is 86 years old and is recovering from an illness. He had intended to come, but his doctor had forbidden him to do so. *Mr. Iwata* recalled that Sapporo had been chosen to organize the 1940 Winter Games. After two years of preparation, the war broke out and the Games could not be held. He gave his assurance that all the participants, without exception, could freely enter Japan, and mentioned that following an agreement with the U.S.S.R., flights from Moscow to Tokyo will begin this summer, lasting ten hours, at a cost of \$400 round trip, and from now until 1972, both the cost and the duration of the flight will be reduced. The delegation stated that it agreed with the conditions of the I.O.C. concerning the television rights. *Mr. Azuma* (I.O.C.) thought that the visitors to Sapporo would like to visit Tokyo and Japan's principal cities. In his capacity as governor of the city of Tokyo, he announced that a special programme would be provided.

Mr. Azuma announced to the assembly that *Mr. Takaishi*, since he had been prevented from coming, had recorded his speech, to which the members listened, in accordance to his wish.

9. Discussion with International Federations of candidatures.

The I.F.'s withdrew, after having informed the assembly of their appreciation of the possibilities of organizing the Summer Olympic Games in each of the cities presenting a candidature.

10. Vote on candidatures.

The *Prince de Mérode* and *Mr. Csanadi* were named to count the ballots.

Sixty-one ballots were distributed. Therefore the majority was thirty-one.

On the second ballot, the city of *Munich* obtained thirty-one votes and will therefore organize the Games of 1972.

Mr. Daume (Germany) expressed his thanks.

XIth Olympic Winter Games.

The question of sharing the events between Lahti and Are had to be resolved first. *Mr. von Frenckell* (Finland) recalled that the Organizing Committee proposed bearing all the transportation expenses of the athletes, the officials and of the I.O.C. members. The opening and closing ceremonies would take place in Lahti. Finland would organize the Games as a whole and would be responsible for the conduct of all the events. *Messrs. Andrianow* and *Hodler* (C.E. and Switzerland) supported the candidature of Lahti, and proposed making an exception to avoid that Finland be permanently prevented from organizing the Winter Games. *President Brundage* proposed that Lahti enters its candidature for the sports that it can organize and that the world alpine events championships of the International Skiing Federation take place at Are at the same time. *Messrs. Rivera Bascur* (Chile), *Piétri* (France), *Onesti* (Italy), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *Vind* (C.E.) and *Bustamante* (Venezuela) gave their opinions. Finally, a vote was decided upon in order to know if the rules would be changed for the 1972 Winter Games, permitting their organization in two different countries. A two-thirds majority was necessary. Sixty-one ballots were distributed. Forty-two nos, eighteen yes. *The alpine events will not be able to be organized at Are.*

For the balloting on the organization of the 1972 Winter Games sixty-one ballots were distributed. Thirty-two votes were cast for Sapporo on the first

ballot, which was therefore chosen to organize the 1972 Winter Games.

Mr. Azuma (Japan) expressed his thanks.

An enumeration of the votes will be conserved in the archives.

11. Election of new member for Executive Board.

Following the proposal of the Count de Beaumont concerning the reorganization of the I.O.C. (see item No. 23), which had been studied during the session, two new members of the Executive Board had to be elected.

Mr. Gomez (Mexico) proposed electing by acclamation the Marquess of Exeter whose term as vice-president was ending, this in consideration of his enormous experience. The I.O.C. members applauded enthusiastically. *The Marquess of Exeter was therefore named member of the Executive Board.* For the election of the second member, a vote took place, which gave the majority of the ballots to *Mr. Syed Wajid Ali.* Thus he became a member of the Executive Board.

12. Election of new vice-president.

Following the study of the proposal of the Count de Beaumont (item 23), it had been decided to elect three vice-presidents, *Mr. Massard*, reelected in Tokyo in 1964, remained in office. Therefore, two new vice-presidents had to be elected. On the first ballot, *Mr. Constantin Andrianow* was elected. On the second ballot, *General Clark* was elected. *Messrs. Andrianow and General Clark* voiced their thanks for the confidence shown in them.

13. Election new members.

President Brundage proposed the election of : *Mr. von Opel* (Germany), well-known industrialist, to replace *Dr. Ritter von Halt*, deceased.

He also proposed :

Prince George Wilhelm of Hanover who is the president of the International Olympic Academy, and who, for this reason, should be an ex-officio member of the I.O.C.

He also proposed the nomination of :

Dr. Schöbel (East Germany), very well-known in Olympic circles. He is a publisher and has published notably a remarkable book about the Antique Olympic Games.

He also proposed :

Mr. Samaranch as second member for Spain. *Mr. Samaranch* has accomplished an important work in his country, notably for the organization of the Mediterranean Games. He is an outstanding person, disinterested and highly respected by all.

Prince George of Hanover, Dr. von Opel, Dr. Schöbel and *Mr. Samaranch* were unanimously elected.

The next day at 2 p.m., *Dr. Schöbel* and *Mr. Samaranch* both took the customary oath and voiced their thanks for the confidence that had been shown to them.

President Brundage read a telegram from H.R.H. Prince George of Hanover, communicating his thanks for his election in connection with his presidency of the Olympic Academy. The president also read a telegram from *Mr. Takaishi* who also expressed his thanks for the attribution of the 1972 Winter Games to Sapporo.

Mr. Ditlev-Simonsen (Norway) announced his wish to retire at the time of the session in Teheran. He had presented a list of candidates to the Executive Board who thought that *Mr. Jan Staubo* would be the most likely. He is a shipowner who practices horseback riding, tennis and bandy. The assembly voted his nomination for 1967 by acclamation. It

also decided to name *honorary member Mr. Ditlev-Simonsen* who has represented the I.O.C. so well. *Mr. Sondhi* (India) spoke of the Asian continent which has, in his opinion, an insufficient number of members with a place on the I.O.C.

14. Recognition of new National Olympic Committees.

The Virgin Islands. These islands belong to the United States and have a population of 50 000 inhabitants. Until now they have never participated in a competition. The United States Olympic Committee has given its approval to the formation of an independent National Olympic Committee. *President Brundage* pointed out that they can participate in the Central American Games. It would be advisable in addition to study the question of these tiny countries with a low density of population who have independent N.O.C.'s, when logically they should be integrated to the teams of the big countries to whom they belong. It was therefore decided to defer the question to the next session for study of this problem, for we cannot lengthen indefinitely the list of National Olympic Committees in favour of weak entities.

Kuwait. Here the question concerned a National Olympic Committee whose bylaws are in order with those of the I.O.C. and who represents an independent country. *Its recognition was approved.*

Gabon. The African Commission had not yet been able to visit this Olympic Committee in formation. *Sir Ademola* (Nigeria) agreed to go there in the very near future. *President Brundage* pointed out that there was no hurry, for if they were accepted next year, they would be able to participate in the Mexican Games. *Decision : deferred to next year.*

15. Recognition of new International Federations.

International Bowling Federation ;
International Water-Skiing Federation ;
International Skibob Federation.

President Brundage stated that these three federations want to be on the list of International Federations recognized by the I.O.C. but whose sport does not appear on the programme of the Olympic Games. They have declared that they wish to submit to our rules and recognize amateurism as a fundamental condition. *Mr. Brundage* judged that it is the interest of the Olympic Movement to group around itself all the sports not appearing on the Olympic program but who want to conform to the Olympic requirements concerning amateurism, non-discrimination and independence from governmental interference. A discussion followed, participating in which were *Messrs. Siperco* (Rumania), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *Vind* (E.B.), following which the recognition of these federations was deferred to the next session in Teheran, in 1967.

16. Report from Grenoble Organizing Committee.

The delegation from Grenoble was ushered in. It was composed of *Dr. Michallon*, president of the Organizing Committee, of *Messrs. Raoul Arduin*, vice-president, *Hubert Dubedout*, mayor of Grenoble, *Dr. R. Heraud*, managing director of the Grenoble Games. *Dr. Michallon* gave his report which was distributed to the members.

President Brundage thanked the delegation who retired.

17. Report from Mexican Organizing Committee.

General Clark presented the president of the Organizing Committee, former president of Mexico, *Mr. Lopez Mateos*, who gave details about the report distributed to the members of the I.O.C. The cost of room and board per athlete will be \$ 4.—

during the Games. Those delegations who come to Mexico two weeks before the Games will be given free room and board during these two weeks. If, however, they want to come before this period of acclimatization, they will have to pay \$8.— per athlete for room and board.

The Olympic village will be ready one month before the opening of the Games.

The question of altitude was mentioned. From the medical investigations which have been made on the spot, it appears that those athletes who make an intense but brief effort will certainly achieve remarkable results, while those who run long distances will be at a disadvantage because of the rarefied air. At the Olympic Games, the spirit of competition alone is important. Records are not necessary. The question of the training of the teams was next the object of an animated discussion. Finally, it was decided not to permit the athletes to train more than four weeks during the three months preceding the opening of the Games at altitudes higher than those to which they are accustomed (*text of the decision : annex No. 4*). *President Brundage* recalled that at the attribution of the 1968 Games at Baden-Baden, the I.O.C. was perfectly aware of the problems of altitude in Mexico. The Games are on a worldwide scale ; all must be able to organize them. In the case of Mexico, we have many medical and sportive reports proving that there is no real danger for the athletes nor for the horses. The results will probably be different than those obtained in other cities, but it is not the results that count ; the Olympic Games were not instituted to break records. The following persons took part in different discussions about Mexico : *Messrs. Baron de Guëll* (Spain), *General Stoytchev* (Bulgaria), *the Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *Roby* (U.S.A.), *Sir Porritt* (New Zealand), *Bustamante* (Colombia), *von Frenckell* (Finland), *Alexander* (Kenya), *Massard* (E.B.), *Sondhi* (India). *Weir* (Australia), *Vind* (E.B.).

Baron de Guëll said that the Spanish Olympic Committee proposes equipping a frigate that will follow the route of Christopher Columbus. This frigate will carry the Olympic flame across the Atlantic.

18. The status of the South African Olympic Committee.

President Brundage gave an account of this question.

He recalled that Apartheid is a law of the government and that the South African Olympic Committee risks sanctions if it violates this law. We had asked them to make a public declaration saying that they approved the Olympic Movement's principle of non-discrimination. They did not do so and were not able to participate in the Tokyo Games. Now, the next Games in Mexico are in view and we must re-examine the question realistically. If we expel them, we shall never see them again. If we suspend them immediately, this could cause the arrangement that they are desperately trying to make with their government to miscarry. Mr. Brundage judged that no decision should be made this year and that the question should be reconsidered at the time when the invitations are sent out for the Games in Mexico. He said that in Tokyo, the South African N.O.C. wanted to incorporate seven coloured athletes on the team going to the Tokyo Games. Following the suspension, these seven coloured athletes who could not participate in the Games on an amateur team became professionals and were lost to the Olympic Movement.

The South African delegation was introduced'. It was composed of Messrs. Braun, P. Opperman, D. Mc Ildowie. *Mr. Braun* made a declaration according to which the South African Olympic Committee recognizes the validity of the Olympic Charter which permits no discrimination towards the athletes who participate in the Olympic Games. In conformity with article 24, every athlete will be entered in the Games, provided that he has the standard necessary and whatever his colour may be. The selection of the athletes will be made honestly and fairly. The responsible government official has agreed to the formation of a committee composed of an equal number of white and coloured officials, presided over by the South African Olympic Committee. This committee will concern itself with the selection of the members of the Olympic team and with all the other matters of common interest relative to this team. Mr. Braun considered that this arrangement could constitute an acceptable basis for their continuation as a member 'of the Olympic Movement. It is a step forward, an honest realization in view to the participation of coloured athletes on the South African team. A discussion followed in which the following took part : *Messrs. Touny* (U.A.R.), *Ademola* (Nigeria), *Andrianow* (E.B.), *Benjelloun* (Morocco), *Siperco* (Rumania), *the Marquess of Exeter* (E.B.), *Alexander* (Kenya), *Mzali* (Tunisia), *Count de Beaumont* (France), *Bakrak* (Yugoslavia), *Inciarte* (Uruguay), *Gemayel* (E.B.). It was finally decided to put the South African Olympic Committee to the test, to see how this mixed committee will function and to defer to the Teheran session the decision on South African participation in the next Games. In the interim, an I.O.C. commission will go to South Africa to make an investigation on the spot and report to the session in Teheran. (Annex No. 5 : declaration of the delegation of the South African Olympic Committee.)

19. Report by Coordinating and Study Committee named by N.O.C. (Mr. G. Onesti, chairman).

Mr. Giulio Onesti reported on the meeting that took place this year in Rome a few days before the I.O.C. session (annex No. 6). He emphasized the N.O.C.'s desire to create an association of reciprocal assistance for technical and legal matters. Mr. Onesti reaffirmed his fidelity to the I.O.C. and his desire to help the National Olympic Committees in the process of formation not to deviate from the fundamental principles of the I.O.C. through a lack of advice and help.

The Coordinating and Study Committee prepared a project for statutes that it is submitting to the National Olympic Committees. But there exists a second minority project that will also be proposed at the next N.O.C. meeting, which will be held in Teheran four days before the I.O.C. session.

President Brundage thanked Mr. Onesti for all the work he had accomplished and noted that at the present time, a regularly constituted association of the N.O.C.'s does not yet exist. He had learned that certain N.O.C.'s have not agreed to join this association, preferring to remain in direct contact with the I.O.C.

General Dyrssen (Sweden) said that the Scandinavian National Olympic Committees thought that such an association is dangerous and that they prefer to abstain. *General Clark* (E.B.) said that the South American N.O.C.'s do not want to belong to an organization of this sort, preferring to enter into contact directly with the I.O.C. Therefore, the National Olympic Committees are not unanimous, though the report speaks of recommendations unanimously approved.

Mr. Onesti (Italy) declared that all new ideas have difficulty winning unanimity. He stated that the meeting of the National Olympic Committees included more than twenty I.O.C. members and that fourteen South American N.O.C.'s were present when the recommendations were voted. Perhaps, they had later changed their minds.

The Marquess of Exeter (E.B.) cited the example of the International Federations who do not have an official organization. They meet one day before the I.O.C. to discuss their problems together. The chairman of the meeting who is usually Colonel Russell, repeats to the I.O.C. the wants of the International Federations. The I.O.C.'s task can be facilitated if proposals are grouped together for presentation.

President Brundage specified that at next year's session, the National Olympic Committees will be invited to a meeting with the E.B. of the I.O.C. and he insisted that it was extremely important that all the N.O.C.'s should attend and express their opinions on the proposed organization. From now until then, the situation will have a chance to clarify itself and the I.O.C. will give its appreciation.

20. **Report on Amateur Organizations for Cycling and Football.**

The Cycling Federation has formed a separate amateur federation who has however the same president and the same secretary general as the professional federation. It remains to be seen how it will function before giving our definitive agreement.

The International Football Federation (annex No. 7) had informed us that it did not think that an amateur independent federation was possible, but it proposed the creation of an autonomous amateur committee, who would take in hand the Olympic competitions and conform to the I.O.C. rules. The F.I.F.A. has proposed to us a rule for amateurs which would be satisfactory, except where it concerns the payment of lost salary, a practice authorized by this federation and forbidden by us. Negotiations will be undertaken again and clarified before our meeting in Teheran.

22. **Report from the Sub-Committee on rule 26 — Definition of the amateur.**

Mr. Hugh Weir (Australia), chairman of the sub-committee, distributed a report (annex No. 8). Because the question is so vast, it will be postponed again to the session in Teheran.

23. **Report from Reorganization Committee** (Count de Beaumont, chairman).

The report from the sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Mohammed Benjelloun (Morocco), Lord Killanin (Ireland), Major Albert Mayer (Switzerland), Ivar E. Vind (E.B.), Count de Beaumont (France) had been sent to the I.O.C. members.

Rule 10.

a) **Age limit.**

Decision : the age limit for the new I.O.C. members has been fixed at 72 years, without affecting retroactively the members currently in office. However, no age limit was accepted for the nomination of new members.

Members not attending I.O.C. sessions during three years lose their membership, in derogation of the current rule.

b) **Membership limit.**

It was decided not to fix an I.O.C. membership limit.

c) **Requisite qualifications for I.O.C. candidates.**

This was left to the competence of the Executive Board.

Rule 12.

The president is currently elected for eight years and is re-eligible for successive terms of four years. After a discussion in which the following took part : *Messrs. Dawes* (Canada), *Vind* (E.B.), *Syed Wajid Ali* (Pakistan), *Vargas* (Philippines), *Touny* (U.A.R.), a first ballot fixed at the period of eight years the mandate of the president.

The Count de Beaumont proposed providing an additional term of four years, on the condition that a secret vote grouped 75% of the votes. *H. M. Constantine* (Greece) considered a simple majority sufficient and *Mr. Rivera Bascur* (Chile) proposed a two-thirds majority. This motion was refused by twenty-four votes to twenty-two and the existing rule maintained (this rule provides for re-eligibility for successive terms of four years) according to a new vote which gathered a large majority.

The election of three vice-presidents, instead of two, was proposed, which constitutes a change in the rules.

Decision : this proposal was accepted by forty votes.

The E.B. had suggested that the terms of office of the vice-presidents expire the first, second and third year between the Olympic Games and that there be no vice-presidential election the year of the Olympic Games. The E.B. will take care of the matter. The assembly approved unanimously the proposal that one of the vice-presidents must obligatorily reside in Europe.

Rule 13.

Payment of the travel expenses of the Executive Board.

Payment was approved by a large majority except when the E.B. meets at the same time as the sessions.

Treasurer.

The proposal that the treasurer attends all meetings of the Executive Board but without a vote was rejected by twenty-six votes to eighteen.

Rule 17.

Secretariat.

President Brundage said that the E.B. had examined several candidates for the post of secretary general. One of the candidates was Mr. J. W. West-erhoff, who is in his fifties, born in Djakarta but living in Switzerland, and of Dutch nationality. He was presented by Mr. van Karnebeek. He is a sportsman, having practiced rowing, athletics and equestrian sports. He is president of the Dutch Federation of the Disabled and vice-president of the World Federation and, in addition, member of several sports organizations. He had been chosen for the jumping team of the Dutch delegation to the 1940 Games that were cancelled because of the war. He speaks German, French, English, Dutch and several Indonesian idioms. Mr. Brundage had met him in Lausanne. He believed that he would make an excellent secretary general. As he was in Rome at the time, the I.O.C. could meet him.

Mr. Wesferhoff was ushered in and expressed his thanks for his nomination.

The Marquess of Exeter welcomed him.

24. Report on mail vote on minor rule changes.

President Brundage explained that because the booklet of our rules is out of print, we must prepare a new printing. He had therefore noted several little modifications which he had thought would be approved without difficulty by the members of the I.O.C. That was why he had proposed these modifications by the post, but the table of answers established by the secretariat, had shown a number of conflicting opinions and consequently these modifications would be examined again.

1. Page 10, rule 8 :

Change the wording "are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the Games are held" to "are paid to the International Olympic Committee". *Approved.*

2. Page 11, rule 10 :

Shall the members of the International Olympic Committee be limited to 75, 85 or 100. See decision item 23.

3. Page 11, rule 10 :

Last line first paragraph. Insert after "ment" the following words "and in those countries where the Olympic Games have been held". *Approved.*

4. Page 12, rule 11 :

Insert the words "or no longer lives in his country" after the word "nationality" in the fourth line. *Approved.*

5. Page 12, rule 12 :

Add to paragraph 12 : "The Committee elects from among its members a treasurer and a chief of protocol who will be in charge of the arrangements for meetings." *Approved.*

6. Page 13, rule 13 :

Add after the first paragraph : "When an election of officers, or members of the Executive Board, is to be held, nominations in writing signed by at least three members shall be made and announced the day before." *Approved.*

7. Page 13, rule 17 :

Reword rule 17 as follows : "The Executive Board shall employ secretaries, interpreters, and other employees as required for such periods and on such terms as the Board decides." *Approved.*

8. Page 14, rule 18:

In the next to the last line change the word "two" to the word "one". *Approved.*

9. Page 16, rule 24 :

Reword the fourth paragraph as follows : "The rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee shall be incorporated in the rules and regulations of National Olympic Committees and shall be enforced by them in their respective countries or areas." *Approved.*

10. Page 16, rule 24 :

Last paragraph, add at the end of the third line, who should be "citizens of the country". *Approved* with the correction that the E.B. will have the power to accord exceptions.

11. Page 17, rule 24 :

Reword second paragraph : "b) the National Federations, members of International Federations

whose sport is included in the Olympic program. These federations shall be represented by at least one delegate of their own choice and these delegates must constitute a voting majority of the National Olympic Committee." *Approved.*

12. Page 19:

A revision of rules 26 and 27 is being prepared.

13. Page 20, rule 30 :

Next to last paragraph add the words "or during the preceding or following week". *Approved.*

14. Page 23, rule 36 :

There will be a special report on this rule.

15. Page 24, rule 37 :

Add after the word representative in the next to last line "and of the president and secretary of the International Federations". *Rejected.*

16. Page 25, rule 38 :

Add after the word "facilities" in the third line of the last paragraph "at reasonable cost". *Approved.*

17. Page 25, rule 40 :

Reword the second sentence as follows : "If this competitor's National Olympic Committee or National Federation is proved to have been party to the fraud the team in the spot-I involved shall also be disqualified." *Approved.*

18. Page 27, rule 41 :

Add at the end "and all surplus medals shall be remitted to the International Olympic Committee". *Approved.*

19. Page 31, rule 49 :

Add after the word "Committee" in the second line of the second paragraph "(sponsorship by tobacco or alcoholic beverages companies is not permitted)". *Will be studied by the E.B.*

20. Page 34, rule 57 :

Add at the end of the second paragraph : "Participants are not permitted to carry cameras on the field during the opening and closing ceremonies." *Approved.*

21. Page 36, rule 58 :

Add at the end of the second line "accompanied by the president of the International Federation concerned". *Rejected.*

22. Page 36, rule 59 :

A special study of the closing ceremony is being prepared.

26. Report on closing ceremony, Mr. Constantin Andrianow, chairman.

President Brundage said that the Executive Board had examined the problem very seriously. It proposed that each team has the right to choose six athletes who will march in the closing ceremony, and who could be kept under control. These teams will be mixed, but disorder must absolutely be prevented.

27. Report on the Kilius-Bäumler case.

President Brundage commented the report that had been sent to the I.O.C. members before the session. The medals have been returned to us and will be given to the skaters who were in fourth place at the Olympic Games at Innsbruck. All these skaters seem, with one exception, to have

turned professional after the Innsbruck Games. This example demonstrates clearly how very much certain sports are imbued with professionalism. Mr. Brundage considered that the dignity of the Olympic Games is gravely impaired when they are reduced to the role of a steppingstone on the way to a professional career. Sports that have openly passed over to professionalism should no longer be on the programme of the Games.

28. **Report Committee on Africa by Mr. R. S. Alexander.**
Mr. Alexander (Kenya) had nothing to add to the report which had been distributed to the members (annex No. 10).

29. **Report Committee on doping by Sir Arthur Porritt.**
Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) commented the report which the members of the I.O.C. all supported (annex No. 11). A list of the products considered as drugs or artificial stimulants has been established. Doping will be even more dangerous in Mexico, because the athletes will not be accustomed to the high altitude. We can anticipate that athletes sickened by drugs or artificial stimulants will blame their discomfort on the altitude. It was finally decided that the team of an athlete convicted of doping will be disqualified for the sport concerned. *Messrs. Porritt* (New Zealand), *Piétri* (France), *Romanov* (U.S.S.R.), *Prince de Mérode* (Belgium) and *President Brundage* took part in the discussion.

30. **Report on cash prizes.**

President Brundage had written to the three International Federations who award cash prizes : Yachting, Equestrian Sports and Shooting. The International Yachting Federation has indicated that in order to conform to the I.O.C. rules, it will no longer award cash prizes. We have also begun discussions with the I.F.'s of Equestrian Sports and of Shooting and we hope to arrive at a satisfactory result in the near future.

31. **Should the I.O.C. sponsor Philatelic Exposition at Mexico ?**

On the advice of *General Clark* (Mexican Organizing Committee), this patronage was accorded.

34. **Proposal from International Equestrian Federation** (annex No. 12).

Item No. 1. — The addition of a blacksmith had been proposed and accepted in the new wording of rule 36 which would be revised in the near future.

Item No. 2. — The Organizing Committee had no objection to make on this point. The Executive Board had recommended its realization.

Items No. 3, 4 and 5. — The Mexican Organizing Committee was asked to settle these three points.

35. **Proposal Yacht Racing Union** (annex No. 13).

After a discussion in which the following took part : *H. M. Constantine* (Greece), *Major Padilha* (Brazil), *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *Messrs. Vind* (E.B.), *von Frenckell* (Finland), it was decided to study this proposal more at leisure after having contacted the Yachting Federation in order to determine how many participants there may be. The question will be reconsidered at the session in Teheran.

36. **Proposal from Netherlands Olympic Committee** (annex No. 14).

President Brundage pointed out that these questions had already been discussed and that concerning points *a)* and *b)*, the Organizing Commit-

tee must apply the most moderate prices and provide quarters in the Olympic villages according to the Olympic Rules. As for point *c)*, it is difficult to please all the athletes who want to watch other events. Apart from the main stadium, the stadiums where the events are held are generally very small and the organizers must be able to count on ticket sales to recuperate a part of their enormous expenditures. This desire will be submitted to the Organizing Committee with the request that it will do all that it can to comply.

37. **Proposal from Armand Massard, vice-president.**

The I.O.C. agreed unanimously to the broadcast of the announcements by the loud-speakers in the stadiums in the following order :

1. In the national language of the organizing country.
2. In French, the official language.
3. In English.

38. **Proposals from Albert Mayer** (annex No. 15).

1. This matter had already been resolved.
2. Mr. Mayer withdrew his proposal.
3. Mr. Mayer also withdrew his proposal, an age limit having been accepted during the session.

39. **Proposals on name of Olympic Committee on Taiwan, Jorge Vargas and Hugh Weir** (annex No. 16).

This proposal had been made at Madrid, but had not been discussed. It consists of a request for permission to designate and recognize as representing *China (Taiwan)* the officials and competitors selected for the Olympic Games by the Republic of China Olympic Committee. In case *China (Peking)* were to resume its place in the Olympic Movement, its officials and competitors would be designated as representatives of *China*. *Mr. Weir* (Australia) recalled the history of the question. He thought that the problem raised by *China-Taiwan* did not differ from that posed by other countries such as Germany and East Germany, the Congo Brazzaville and the Congo Leopoldville, etc. *Mr. Stoytchev* (Bulgaria) said that if the I.O.C. granted this proposal, we would close the door irremediably to *China (Peking)* that represents a population of 750 million inhabitants in favour of *Taiwan* which has only 10 million inhabitants. This would not be reasonable. A vote followed. Twenty-six votes were cast for the *Weir/Vargas* proposal and thirty against. It was, therefore, rejected. *President Brundage* hoped that this matter would not come up again before the 1968 Games.

40. **Proposal from Portuguese Olympic Committee to return to the former classification of compulsory and optional sports.**

President Brundage reviewed the question and indicated in passing that the team sports had been introduced on the Olympic programme against the wishes of Baron de Coubertin who was opposed to this modification. About six years ago, the I.O.C. members decided that the twenty-one sports recognized by the I.O.C. would be included on the Olympic programme. The Executive Board had carefully examined the Portuguese proposal, but finally decided to oppose it. A vote by the I.O.C. followed, and the majority rejected the proposal.

41. **Proposals from Spanish Olympic Committee.**

Mr. Samaranch (Spain) proposed deferring the discussion of these proposals to the session in Teheran. Accordingly, he withdrew them.

42. **Financial report** (M^e Hodler).

M^e Marc Hodler (Switzerland) commented the financial report which had been distributed to the members of the I.O.C.

43. **Allocation T.V. money. Report special Committee** (G. Onesti, chairman).

For the 1972 Games, this question had been settled with the agreement of the International Federations (see items 7 and 8). A table of distribution will be drawn up by the Marquess of Exeter who had already performed the same task at the time of the Games in Tokyo to everyone's satisfaction and who will also take care of the distribution for the 1968 Games.

44. **Report on Central American Games.**

All the problems relating to these Games have been solved. They will take place in 1966 in Porto Rico, a free state attached to the United States. In the beginning the government had refused to accord visas to the Cubans, but it had reconsidered and not only will accord the visas but will subsidize the Games. The sports installations for these Games are satisfactory, without great luxury, but exactly what is necessary. They have requested our patronage, as have the Pan-American Games which will be held in Winnipeg.
Decision : Patronage accorded to these two American Games.

45. **Olympic awards.**

The Executive Board recommended awarding the Olympic Diploma of Merit to *Dr. Gruss*, our honorary member, who has consecrated his whole life to the Olympic Movement. *The I.O.C. accepted.* For the other Olympic awards, many candidatures had been received, some after the closing date. It had been impossible for the Executive Board to examine them. That was why Mr. Brundage suggested postponing the granting of these awards until next year, which was agreed upon.

46. **Should a standard constitution and by-laws for National Olympic Committees be established ?**

This question was referred to the committee headed by Mr. Onesti who will report at Teheran.

48. **Shall we activate Olympic Institute ?**

The question must be very carefully studied. *H. M. Constantine* (Greece) suggested linking the Olympic Institute to the Olympic Academy, whose co-founder was Dr. Diem. *President Brundage* considered this a good suggestion and said that it should be studied.

51. **Date of 1967 session at Teheran.**

May, 1967, was chosen for the session. The I.O.C. members will be informed when the dates are set definitively.

52. **Miscellaneous.**

Proposal from Mr. Andrianow for an International Olympic Day (annex No. 19).

There already is an International Olympic Day, celebrated on June 23 to commemorate the Congress at the Sorbonne. In the southern hemisphere the month of June is not very suitable. Therefore, it was left to the National Olympic Committees to choose an annual date convenient to them for this celebration. Adopted.

Use of Esperanto in the Olympic Movement.

The I.O.C. headquarters had received a number of letters from associations and from individuals

asking that Esperanto be made the official language of the Olympic Movement. The president and the members of the I.O.C. considered that they were not qualified in this matter and that the proposal could not be realized for practical reasons.

Film.

President Brundage informed the assembly that a producer would like to make a film about the International Olympic Committee and the revival of the Games. He thought that this project could make excellent publicity, and asked Lord Killanin to serve as expert. *Lord Killanin* said that a sub-committee should be nominated, who could also be responsible for press and public relations. He would be happy to participate in its work.

Invitation for the 1969 session.

Mr. Reczek (Poland) transmitted the invitation from Warsaw. *Mr. Sondhi* (India) recalled that New Delhi had already presented its candidature. Lisbon had also sent an invitation.

The president Brundage reminded the assembly that the next session will take place in Teheran on the invitation of Prince Gholam and that in 1968, Grenoble and Mexico City will each have to organize a session before the Games. It was therefore, preferable to await the 1967 session before choosing the place for the 1969 session.

Archery.

This sport will be part of the programme of the 1972 Games. *President Brundage* noted that the events in this sport are mixed, that is to say men and women compete together. It was therefore necessary to authorize women to participate in the Games, in this sport.

Adopted. Consequently, rule 29 will be changed.

Judo.

Proposal from Dr. Azuma (Japan).

Judo had been on the programme of the Tokyo Games in 1964, but was not accepted for the Mexico Games in 1968. It will be on the programme again in 1972. *Mr. Azuma* therefore requested that the question be reconsidered, if the Organizing Committee would agree to the addition of this sport. A discussion followed, in which took part : *Messrs. von Frenckell* (Finland), *Garland* (U.S.A.), *Vind* (E.B.), *Clark* (O.C. Mexico), *Havelange* (Brazil), *president Brundage*, *Lord Killanin* (Ireland), *Sir Porritt* (New Zealand), *Siperco* (Rumania), during which it was noted that three sports cannot participate in the Mexico Games : judo, archery and handball. If judo were accepted archery and handball ought to be taken as well. Finally the question came to a vote needing a majority of 2/3 for passage. Judo obtained twenty-eight votes against seventeen who were opposed to this sport. Therefore, the majority was not sufficient and judo will not be one of the sports of the 1968 Games.

The Peace Medal of the Grotius Foundation.

This medal had been awarded to *President Brundage* for the International Olympic Committee, during the annual convention of this foundation, which took place in Tunis. Because Mr. Brundage was absent, the medal had been given to Mr. Mzali, I.O.C. member for Tunisia, who presented it officially to Mr. Brundage.

President Brundage said that all the items on the agenda had been examined and declared the 1966 session closed. He thanked *Messrs. de Stefani*

and *Onesti* for the excellent organization of this session, for the warm and generous welcome which the I.O.C. members had received, as well as for the organization of audiences with H. H. Pope Paul VI and with H. E. Mr. Saragat, head of the Italian State.

Messrs. Massard and Sondhi, in their turn, thanked the president of the I.O.C. who had conducted the debate with his habitual energy and his unequalled knowledge of Olympic problems.

Meeting adjourned Thursday, April 28 at 10 p.m.

Avery Brundage
president.

L. Zanchi
secretary.

Annex No. 1.

List of presence :

Published in French part (see page 42).

Annex No. 2.

Proposal by Mr. J. W. Rangell (Finland).

November 8th, 1965.

During the 55th session of the I.O.C. in Munich in 1959, the undersigned Rangell on the 26th of May — after the discussion concerning the city of Lahti's candidature for the Winter Games 1964 — made the following proposition, which had been made by me in writing :

Mr. President, dear Colleagues,

I beg to make a proposition concerning the Olympic Winter Games.

It is well known that the idea of the founder of the modern Olympic Movement, Baron de Coubertin, was that the Olympic Games should be arranged always in different cities so as to get every fourth year new circles, new powers, new people, new hearts attached to the Olympic ideals.

But now we must take into consideration that there are not many countries, which have the needed conditions to be able to arrange both the so-called nordic as well as the alpine events.

Therefore, I beg to propose that we should leave to our Executive Committee to consider and in a later I.O.C.-meeting to present us their views about the following question :

Can we — when two cities which are applying to arrange the Winter Games together and have agreed upon how to do it — in principle accept such an in partnership made application.

As far as I can see, according to our rules (No. 33) there is no hindrance to do so.

In the minutes of aforesaid session (page 7), we find the following decision :

Mr. Rangell (I.O.C.) proposes that in future the Winter Olympic Games be divided in two since some cities like Lahti have not the possibility to stage all the winter events scheduled in the Olympic program. Hence, he requests the E.B. to go into the matter and report at a next session. Approved.

As far as I know, there has appeared no report about this matter on the agenda or in the minutes of the sessions which have been held after the Munich session 1959.

Now I ask and hope that the E.B. of the I.O.C. be kind enough and go into the matter and give their report at the session in Rome in April 1966 before the question of the Winter Games 1972 is taken up.

Signed : *J. W. Rangell.*

Annex No. 3.

Report from the Sub-Committee for studying the question of moving some events from the Summer to the

Winter Games (Messrs. von Frenckell, Hodler and Alexander).

In 1950 the I.O.C. elected a sub-committee for the same purpose. After studying the question and getting answers from nearly all National Olympic Committees and International Sports Associations, the report of the sub-committee was submitted and discussed in 1952. No final decision was taken.

The new sub-committee has written to the nine in-door Sports Associations, namely : boxing, fencing, weightlifting, gymnastics, wrestling, basketball, handball, volleyball and judo. All these associations except judo and volleyball have answered. The answers were negative ; they all preferred to remain on the programme for the Summer Games.

Even if the maximum of participants in the Summer Games in 1952 in Helsinki were 5867, participation dropped to 5200 and 5500 in the subsequent Games. Mexico anyhow expects to receive from 6 to 7000 participants.

According to information, Winter resorts now prefer not to stage Olympic Winter Games during the high season when all hotels are normally filled with regular tourists. The Winter Games may therefore be given to cities where indoor halls and schools can be at disposal for indoor events.

The sub-committee therefore proposes that the question be further studied and discussed with the Associations of Handball, Weightlifting and Judo. These sports events do not need large indoor halls and large spectator seating. No change should intervene before 1976. If the above mentioned events should be moved from the Summer to the Winter Games, the reduction of participants in Summer Games would be from 900 to 1000. In fencing for instance there have been more participants than spectators.

The proposal of the sub-committee is that it should be allowed to continue its work and propose a new report on occasion of the next I.O.C. session.

Table of Winter and Summer Games' participants.

Years	Countries		Sportsmen		Sports events	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Nordic	Alpine
1908	6	23	21	2 080	—	—
1912	—	28	?	2 541	—	—
1920	10	29	84	2 691	—	—
1924	16	44	294	3 092	19	—
1928	28	46	495	3 015	16	—
1932	17	37	306	1 408	15	—
1936	28	49	755	4 059	17	2
1948	28	59	773	4 146	22	6
1952	30	69	722	5 867	22	6
1956	32	67	819	3 183	24	6
1980	32	85	665	5 500	27	6
1964	—	—	ca. 900	5 469	34	6

Annex No. 4.

Acclimatization at the Mexico altitude.

In regard to the coming Olympic Games in Mexico City the I.O.C. has decided that to achieve fairness as far as possible between competitors, no athletes, other than those who usually live or train at such heights shall specially do so at high altitudes for more than four weeks in the last three months before the opening of the Games.

The I.O.C. points out that to break this rule would be a gross breach of good sportsmanship and it is sure that no-one connected with the Olympic Movement would wish in any way to be guilty of taking an unfair advantage over the other competitors.

Annex No. 5.

South Africa.

With regard to Olympic sport in South Africa the I.O.C. reaffirms its determination to uphold the fundamental principle of the Olympic Charter (which the South African Olympic Committee accepts) namely : *No discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or political affiliations.*

In terms of this principle, the I.O.C. notes the latest development in South Africa whereby a committee of an equal number of non-white and white administrators of Olympic sports will be called into being under the chairmanship of the president of the South African National Olympic Committee to handle the selection of South African representatives for Olympic teams and any other matters of mutual interest relevant to the administration of Olympic sports and regards this as an indication of some progress.

In response to frequent invitations from the South African Olympic Committee for the president of the I.O.C. to visit South Africa, it is proposed that, between now and the date when the invitations from Mexico City for the 1968 Olympic Games are due to be accepted by the National Olympic Committees of the world, the president of the I.O.C. or his representative and two representatives from Africa both members of the I.O.C., be invited to visit South Africa at the appropriate time to acquaint themselves with the position in Olympic sports and to report their conclusions to the following meeting of the I.O.C.

This is a line of thought that the representatives of the South African Olympic Committee are prepared to take back to South Africa as a basis for discussion and to communicate with the president of the I.O.C. in due course.

Annex No. 6.

Report on the meeting of the Co-ordinating and Study Committee of National Olympic Committees (Avv. Giulio Onesti, chairman).

The Co-ordinating and Study Committee appointed on the occasion of the meeting of National Olympic Committees in September/October 1965 met at Rome, with all members present, on April 20 and 21, 1966.

At this meeting, the committee accomplished constructive work, completing the resolution taken at the Rome meeting of 1965 concerning the creation of an Association of National Olympic Committees.

As a result of this work, the committee deliberated and approved, by majority vote, a draft statute for this Association of N.O.C.'s. In addition, it decided to submit to the general assembly a second draft approved by the minority.

The next general assembly of the N.O.C.'s will decide upon the form of association which it considers most fitted to its needs, obviously always fully respecting the I.O.C. and complying with its rules.

The association, as was indicated by the 1965 Rome meeting, has the precise aim of arriving at mutual assistance and exchange of information among the various N.O.C.'s and the debating of sports problems of common interest. With regard to problems that fall within the competence of the I.O.C., the assembly has no deliberative powers, but can only formulate proposals to be submitted to the superior authority of the I.O.C.

Confirming the conclusions of the Rome assembly of 1965, the committee declares that the activity of the assembly is dedicated to the service of the Olympic Movement, expressed and represented by the I.O.C. The N.O.C.'s, not only out of respect for the I.O.C. Regulations, but because of profound conviction, wish

to place their efforts at the service of the International Olympic Committee, which has obtained so many successes of prestige in the development and diffusion of sport, thus constituting the most effective guarantee of its durability.

The committee recognises that the strength of the I.O.C. is also the strength of the N.O.C.'s, and therefore the strength of amateur sport in the world. It furthermore notes that the I.O.C., in facing the extension of the Olympic Movement, today finds itself having to confront structural and permanent operative problems of considerable difficulty. Up to now, with the use of a minimum secretariat and reduced instrumental means, the I.O.C. has been able to stand up to the situation, thanks above all to the spirit of sacrifice of its president. No praise can be sufficient for the great personal fatigue that president Brundage has had to face, undertaking journeys, risks and expense and dedicating so much of himself to the Olympic ideal. The N.O.C.'s, while gratefully thanking president Brundage for his exceptional generosity and capacity, ask that a more suitable and functional organisation be placed at his disposal. The committee also wishes to express a word of thanks to the excellent collaborators who, with an exemplary sense of duty, bear the burden of the secretariat at Lausanne.

However, it should not be thought that the time has come to radically modify the structure of the I.O.C. which has continuously achieved great successes and prestige throughout the world of sport. The committee therefore recommends evolutionary reforms, carefully thought over, keeping away from revolutionary proposals. On the other hand, problems cannot only be solved by a widening and a reorganisation of set-ups and offices. The action of the president, according to the N.O.C.'s, must be supported and assisted by the members of the Executive Board and of the I.O.C. These must be invested with special missions to the N.O.C.'s who need or desire the presence of Olympic personalities in their country. The prestige that the I.O.C. enjoys in each nation is a guarantee for the success of such missions which are indispensable to guarantee the aim of universality of the Olympic Movement. The officials of Olympic sport have the duty of approaching those countries in particular which have become temporarily estranged from their community.

In any case, the N.O.C.'s, should they be asked, are prepared to indicate the names of highly qualified persons : presidents or personalities from National Olympic Committees, who possess a vast experience and are animated by the will to serve the Olympic Movement and the directives of the I.O.C.

The committee insists on the fact that, together with an improvement of structures and the creation of new initiatives, certain very clear ideas will be solemnly affirmed. For the N.O.C.'s there exists a supreme sports authority, which is that of the I.O.C. The exclusive power of the I.O.C. must be exercised regularly throughout the Olympic quadrennial and not only during the actual Olympic Games. This is in conformity with article 9 of the Olympic statute, which calls for the I.O.C. not only to ensure the regular celebration of Games and to make them ever more worthy of their history and their ideal, but also (paragraph 3 and 4) to encourage the organisation of amateur sports competitions and to orient and maintain amateur sport on the right lines, encouraging and consolidating friendship amongst sportsmen throughout the whole world.

The National Olympic Committees, through the committee, re-confirm what was established in Rome in connection with the statute of amateur athletes. Today it happens that certain athletes have a rule of eligibility for world or continental championships and a rule for Olympic Games. The athlete should, instead,

have one single status for amateur qualification, whether he participates at the summit of sport, namely in the Olympic Games, or whether he takes part in continental, local or national championships. It is obvious that the definition ruling cannot be one only for all the Sports Federations that have different requirements and characteristics. But the I.O.C. can express its own general definition, which might be that indicated by the N.O.C.'s in Rome, or some other one ; each federation of international standing could pronounce a ruling valid for all competitions. agreed with the I.O.C., and to be applied to its respective athletes, putting them in a position of being amateurs within the law and at all levels.

The committee therefore proposes that the I.O.C. nominates, under the care of the Executive Board, a committee of members who possess a particular technical and juridical vocation, in order to harmonise these rulings between the I.O.C. and the International Federations by means of friendly discussion.

With regard to the financing of sports organisations supporting the work of the I.O.C., the N.O.C.'s in their Rome meeting affirmed and illustrated their need to receive some proportion of television proceeds. The committee, after calling for an enlargement of the structure and functions of the I.O.C., feels that such duties necessitate the availability of proportionate financial means. Such means are now mainly made up from radio and television rights on the Olympic Games. This subject will be discussed by the I.O.C., where a special committee will be reporting on it. In principle, the committee wishes to place on record that, whilst the available sum can be useful and sufficient for I.O.C. requirements, it will, on the other hand, become minimum and insufficient should it be broken up amongst all the N.O.C.'s and all the International Federations. Insofar as the N.O.C.'s are concerned, they have heavy responsibilities which very often concern the quadrennial financing of amateur sport and national sports federations in connection with the financial effort for participation of national delegations in the Games. In fact, article 24, in the third paragraph, lays down that "National Olympic Committees are organisations without financial aims, dedicated to encouraging and promoting physical, moral and cultural education of the youth of their countries, in order to better character, health and civic sense".

Once the N.O.C.'s have obtained such a sub-division of proceeds, the committee will propose to the N.O.C.'s that they renounce to such rights in favour of the I.O.C., as the strength of the I.O.C. is the strength of the N.O.C.'s. These trust that, with all due foresight, the I.O.C. will eventually help some National Olympic Committees finding themselves in difficulties to send worthy athletes to the Olympic Games. They therefore request the I.O.C. to ensure the effective functioning of the Commission of assistance of the I.O.C., in order to channel international aid for the promotion of Olympic sports in those countries which have only recently become members of the Olympic family.

The N.O.C.'s appreciate the inclusion in the agenda of the 64th session of the subject concerning the statutes of the N.O.C.'s. They hope that a general prototype of statute for the N.O.C.'s will be created, and that the I.O.C. will examine, through a special sub-committee, the statutes of the N.O.C.'s. In fact the I.O.C., in the same way that it recognises International Federations and calls on them for a general prototype statute, should do the same for the N.O.C.'s, whose lives depend on recognition from the I.O.C. Also in this sector, as in all others, the N.O.C.'s are prepared to offer their co-operation, even through the special juridical and legislative office they have already set up.

Upon termination of the proceedings, the committee expressed its gratitude to the I.O.C. for having placed

on the agenda for its 64th session the many subjects that were dealt with in the Rome meeting of 1965.

Finally, the committee decided that the next meeting of N.O.C.'s will be held at Teheran, where the 65th session of the I.O.C. is due to take place, a few days before the beginning of the session of the I.O.C.

Annex No. 7.

Proposal from the "Fédération Internationale de Football Association".

April 19th, 1966.

This letter is to report the steps we intend to take at the next F.I.F.A. congress to be held in London in July to create an amateur committee to be responsible, among other duties, to organize the Olympic Football Tournament in a manner which will meet with the requirements of your committee.

It is intended to propose that an amateur committee shall be elected to :

- a) promote amateur football in every way which seems proper to F.I.F.A. ;
- b) organise the Olympic Football Tournament ;
- c) organise or authorize to be organised other amateur football tournaments in accordance with special regulations ;
- d) enforce compliance with the amateur definition of the F.I.F.A. (classes of players) as well as with the eligibility rules of the I.O.C. for all players who compete in official F.I.F.A. amateur competitions including the Olympic Football Tournament and F.I.F.A. amateur tournaments.

In reply to your letter to me of 12th January 1966, I would remind you that the preface of the amateur definition of F.I.F.A. says :

It is necessary, however, that players taking part in amateur international tournaments, the Olympic Games, and other such competitions organized by F.I.F.A. shall conform to the definition of an amateur as stipulated by F.I.F.A.

Thus a player who receives fees for playing in matches, or any other payment prohibited by the F.I.F.A. definition of an amateur, is not eligible to take part in amateur international tournaments organized by, or under the direct auspices of F.I.F.A., or the Association football tournament of the Olympic Games, even though he may remain an amateur according to the definition of his national association.

The definition of what is considered to be an amateur is given as follows :

Players who have taken part in a football match or training session and who have been refunded :

- a) *their actual expenses for travel, necessary maintenance and hotel charges who*
- b) *in special cases, have been specifically authorized by their national association to receive expenses for equipment, physical preparation and insurance against accidents during play and whilst traveling are considered to be amateur players.*

Those who take part under the jurisdiction of their national association and receive an allowance for wages lost may also be considered to be amateur players. Such allowance must be an equitable proportion of the actual wages of the player which have been lost. Players who receive regular wages, payments for playing, bonuses, salaries, deferred payments, or any other allowances, other than those mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, or who have only an apparent, fictitious or sham employment or profession, are considered to be professionals or non-amateurs. Under no circumstances are such players allowed to take part in the Olympic Games or any competition, arranged by F.I.F.A. restricted to amateur players only.

Furthermore when on 23rd July 1962 we gave the necessary information to our national association (circular letter No. 26) we drew the attention to the following :

The tournament is reserved exclusively to amateur players who fulfil the conditions required of an amateur according to the F.I.F.A. definition which we are attaching to this letter, as well as those of article 26 of the general rules of the Olympic Games promulgated by the International Olympic Committee and amended by them in a circular which will be printed during the coming month.

As soon as the I.O.C. had published the eligibility rules, a copy was sent to each national association which had entered its amateur representative team in the preliminary Olympic competition.

I think that F.I.F.A. did everything to provide each national association in membership with the full information and did more than any other International Federation to assist them in complying with the Olympic amateur rule.

Finally, I would like to point out that the Italian case was not at all due to the F.I.F.A. definition of amateurism ; it was a purely internal matter and mistake on the part of the Italian Olympic Committee and the Football Federation ; the Italian Olympic Committee gave an erroneous interpretation to the existing rules and regulations.

Signed : *Sir Stanley Rous.*

Annex No. 8.

Preliminary report of Sub-Committee on amateurism.

On assembly in Rome, the sub-committee appointed by the president has taken the earliest opportunity of commencing a study of the task allotted to it at the Madrid session of the I.O.C.

The sub-committee is of the opinion that as amateurism is an ideal, it is difficult to arrive at a simple definition to cover all aspects and to afford full protection to the rules of the I.O.C. which demand that. Participation in the Olympic Games shall be confined to amateurs.

The subject is one which all realise requires constant and intensive study and, even though it has caused concern for many years, should not now be approached with haste.

Therefore, the sub-committee proposes to continue its study and as soon as possible make a report to the president for consideration by the Executive Board.

The sub-committee is of the opinion that the most effective method to ensure that the Olympic Games are confined to *amateurs* only will be to establish a code enumerating those infringements which will definitely render a competitor *ineligible* to take part in the Olympic Games.

After adoption by the I.O.C. of such a code, it is considered that, to give full effect to the code of eligibility, it will be necessary to enter into friendly discussions with those International Federations whose rules on amateurism appear to fall short of the requirements of the I.O.C.

The sub-committee is of the opinion that mutual agreement on points of difference, if this can be accomplished, will be of great assistance in consolidating a code of eligibility designed to give protection to the fundamental principle of the I.O.C.

Signed : *Hugh Weir.*

Annex No. 10.

First report of the all Africa Sub-Committee.

1. The terms of reference of the sub-committee are contained in minute 11 of the meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in Madrid in

October 1966 and particularly in the sentence which reads :

... it was decided to leave to the members who live in Africa the responsibility of visiting the existing National Committees and those who request I.O.C. recognition in order to advise them and to help them to avoid mistakes.

2. The two questions that have received our closest attention are :

- a) amateur code, rule 26 ;
- b) independence and autonomy of National Olympic Committees, rule 25.

3. We are satisfied that, at the moment, there is little evidence, in Africa, of professionalism in sport. This is, perhaps, because Africa does not have a great deal of money. However, great vigilance on this subject will be necessary as nations in Africa become wealthier. In soccer, in particular, unfortunate tendencies are on the increase.

4. Because of general inexperience and lack of money governments in most parts of Africa have had to initiate and administer amateur sport. The instrument chosen is normally a National Sports Council that is government dominated. For purposes of affiliation to the International Olympic Committee the sports councils, or their subsidiaries, use the name "National Olympic Committee". We consider that, in the early stages of the development of amateur sport in Africa, government direction is inevitable, but we also consider that, with progress, this situation is not necessary and we recommend that all National Olympic Committees in Africa must, within eight years of each country becoming a sovereign State, prove to the satisfaction of your sub-committee that rule 25 is fully complied with.

5. Several members of your sub-committee had the pleasure of a visit by the provisional secretary general of the all Africa Games Committee, Mr. Jean-Claude Ganga. Vigorous representations were made to him that amateur sport in Africa must, in no way, be associated with the Organisation of African Unity which is a highly political body.

Signed : *R. S. Alexander.*

Annex No. 11.

Report Committee on doping.

March 3rd, 1966.

Whilst it is fully realised that the problem of doping can be met only by a long-term education policy stressing the physical and moral aspects of the subject, it is recommended, as short-term measures, that :

The National Olympic Committees should stimulate general education on the subject through their medical sports organisations.

National Olympic Committees should incorporate in the entry form for the Olympic Games, signed by each individual competitor, a statement that he or she did not indulge or had no intention of indulging in doping. (This would automatically clear the way for testing and examination as and when considered necessary.)

International Sports Federations should include in the rules and regulations governing their particular sport a categorical prohibition of the habit.

The I.O.C. itself should :

- a) issue a strongly condemnatory statement on "doping" ;
- b) be given powers to establish sanctions against either N.O.C.'s or individuals adjudged to be guilty of doping during the Olympic Games ;
- c) make correspondingly suitable arrangements for examination and testing of competitors during the

Games when occasion demands — such arrangements to be under the supervision of the medical authorities of the Organising Committee of the Games, assisted perhaps by officials of the F.I.M.S. — the international medical body duly recognised by the I.O.C.

Signed : *Arthur Porritt.*

Annex No. 12.

Proposal from the International Equestrian federation,
January 10th, 1966.

1. It should be possible to add a blacksmith, in addition to the grooms, as an accompanying member to each national delegation at the Olympic Games and at the Regional Games.
2. The Olympic Grand Prize for jumping should be able to be organized, as was the case in Rome, in two separate events, one with individual classification and the other with team classification (stadium).
3. The whole Olympic equestrian competition should be able to be disputed at a lower altitude in Mexico.
4. Eliminate the period of quarantine for the horses, period fixed according to the veterinary report (sanitary instructions) at one month in Mexico.
5. Approval of the following calendar for the equestrian events in Mexico :
October 18, 1968 : Dressage — Full competition.
October 19, 1968 : Dressage — Full competition.
October 20, 1968 : Cross-country event — Full competition.
October 21, 1968 : Jumping event — Full competition.
October 22, 1968 : Rest.
October 23, 1968 : Olympic Grand Prize for jumping (individual classification).
October 24, 1968 : Grand Prize for dressage.
October 25, 1968 : Grand Prize for dressage (recall).
October 26, 1968 : Rest.
October 27, 1968 : Olympic Grand Prize for jumping (team classification) (stadium).

Annex No. 13.

Proposal by the International Yacht Racing Union.
December 20th, 1965.

At the meetings of our union in London last month it was resolved that a request to the International Olympic Committee be made immediately for the inclusion of a sixth Olympic yacht racing class in 1972.

Five classes took part in the Games of 1948 and the same number in 1964, yet during the intervening period there has been a tremendous increase of world interest in yacht racing. With only five classes in the Games, it has been impossible to reflect this trend.

Our permanent committee feels that the large number of yachtsmen involved in off-shore racing merit representation in the Olympic Games. The committee wishes to propose an ocean race which would be a sort of marathon event, and such would, we believe, be very popular.

Signed : *Peter Scott, president.*

Annex No. 14.

October 20th, 1965.

On the occasion of the congress of National Olympic Committees at Rome from September 30th till October 2nd, 1965, the Netherlands Olympic Committee suggested to add the following items to the agenda :

- a) costs for transportation, housing and boarding of technical officials and juries ;
- b) obligatory living in the Olympic village(s) for competitors and officials ;
- c) amplification of opportunity for competitors to attend Olympic events.

As these items, however, did not come into discussion during the Rome meeting, we should be grateful, if now they could be taken into consideration by your committee.

Signed : *Lt. Col. J. Ph. H. E. van Lier,*
director of the Netherlands Olympic Committee.

Annex No. 15.

Proposals from Mr. Albert Mayer (Switzerland).
January 23rd, 1966.

Add to new rule 17 : *it will establish specifications for the secretary.*

Page 41 (conditions required of the cities...) add to point 7 of the new rules voted in Tokyo, after International Federations : *and the National Olympic Committees.*

Retirement age of I.O.C. members :

I.O.C. members must retire from active membership in this organization when they attain the age of 75 years.

If they have been active members of the I.O.C. for at least ten years, they will be named honorary members and will be able to attend I.O.C. meetings with the right of discussion but not that of the vote. To be elected a member of the I.O.C. the *maximum* age limit will be 50 years.

These dispositions will take effect from the beginning of the next Olympiad, that is to say in 1968, after the Mexican Games.

Annex No. 16.

Proposal by Hugh Weir for designation of representatives of Republic of China Olympic Committee at Olympic Games.

In future officials and competitors selected to participate in the Olympic Games and Winter Games by the Republic of China Olympic Committee, shall be designated and recognized as representing "China (Taiwan)".

In the event of a National Olympic Committee being in future recognized as representing the People's Republic of China with headquarters in Peking, officials and competitors taking part in the Olympic Games and Winter Games shall be designated as representatives of "China".

Annex No. 19.

The International Olympic Day.

Proposal by Mr. K. Andrianow, member of the I.O.C. Executive Board.

March 1st. 1966.

The adoption of the following resolution is proposed :

"With a view to popularize the Olympic Movement, its ideals and traditions an "International Olympic Day" should be nominated for universal celebration. The third Sunday of June should be chosen as the date to celebrate the "International Olympic Day" (from the 16th to the 24th of June, 1894, in Paris the international meeting was held, where Pierre de Coubertin's proposal concerning the rebirth of the Olympic Games was accepted.)

"All international and national sports organizations, sports clubs, educational institutions and enterprises should be encouraged to celebrate widely the "International Olympic Day", arranging different competi-

tions, mass sports performances, solemn meetings and lectures, publications devoted to the Olympic Movement and to the successful development of the Olympic Games."
