

Four new members of the I.O.C.

1 What, in your opinion, is the difference between the Olympic Movement and simple amateur sport ?

2 Do you think, as some others seem to, that the Olympic Movement is in danger?

3 Which among the principles upheld by the Olympic Movement will you advocate particularly ?



Key Young Chang

Born in 1916. Korean. Place of residence : Seoul. Besides Korean, speaks English, Japanese and German. Deputy Premier and Minister

of Economic Planning Board. Has had an extremely active career in banking, publishing, information and several branches of his country's civil service. Was Vice-President of the Korean Basketball and Tennis Associations and founded national Kite-flying, Korean-style Wrestling, Angling and Archery contests as well as the International Marathon from Incheon to Seoul, in 1958. A member of the Korean Olympic Committee since 1954, an executive member since 1960, he was elected to the Presidency in 1966. President of the Asian Games Federation since 1966 also. In 1964 he received the Second Athletic Award from the Ministry of Education in recognition of meritorious service for the development of olympic and amateur sports in Korea.

1

Olympic rules, article 9, sub-section 3, covers this question very well : "The International Olympic Committee, to which the Congress of Paris on 23 June, 1894 entrusted the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, is responsible for... encouraging the organization of amateur sport competitions." There is no difference. The Olympic Movement is world-wide, whereas simple amateur sport is merely one of its branches.

2

No. However, the Olympic Movement should encompass more areas with adequate representatives as members of the I.O.C.

3

Fundamental principle No. 3. "The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of those fine physical and moral qualities that come from contests on the friendly fields of amateur sport and to bring together the youth of the world in a great quadrennial sport festival thereby creating international respect and goodwill, and helping to construct a better and more peaceful world." It too makes direct reference to my answer to question No. 1 as stated above.



Paavo Honkajuuri

Born in 1914. Finn. Place of residence : Helsinki. Degree in technology. Speaks Finnish, Swedish, English and German. Manager and company director in several branches of industry. Member, Board of Commissioners, University of Economics and Business Administration in Helsinki ; member of the State Science Council. Active golfer and sailor (took part in yacht races and travel sailing from 1945 to 1960). Also interested in shooting. Chairman of Finnish Icehockey Association (1952-1957) and member of the Board of Directors of the Icehockey Foundation.

1

The Olympic Movement aims to increase international friendship and understanding, thus indirectly also working for peace. The Olympic Games are held in accordance with specific rules which are observed by all participants. In contrast, amateur sport as such may be purely national and the rules may vary in the different countries.

2

The following danger exists : for reasons of national-ambition it may be forgotten that the most important thing is participation, and not just winning, which has the consequence that competitors will be professionally trained and will glide into secret or public pro-

fessionalism. This danger must be overcome by preventive measures. In my opinion this can be done.

3

Internationalism and amateurism.



Tsuneyoshi Takeda

Born in 1909 in the Imperial House of Prince Takeda. Japanese. Place of residence : Tokyo. Graduate of the Imperial Japanese Army Cavalry School. Speaks Japanese and English.

Participated in many equestrian competitions and also practiced kendo (Japanese fencing), judo, kyudo (Japanese archery), shooting, swimming, skiing, skating, tennis and golf. Has been President of Japan's National Skating, Equestrian and Modern Pentathlon Federations. Manager of the skating team at Oslo in 1952 and chef-de-mission of the Japanese delegation of Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956. President of the Japanese Olympic Committee since 1955. From 1959 to 1964 Vice-President of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad in Tokyo and since 1966 Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee for the Sapporo Olympic Winter Games. Member of the Council of the Asian Games Federation in 1962 and member of its Executive Committee since 1964. President of the Japanese University Sports Board since 1962.

1

The Olympic Movement is a movement centered around the youths of the whole world with amateur sports as its basic keynote. But in amateur sports, conducted individually, the matter of winning or losing is often generally considered as more important. As a result, "amateurism" is liable to become questionable and threats are posed by "commercialism".

The Olympic Movement, on the other hand, was established by Pierre de Coubertin on the basis of the brilliant history and noble ideal and by the spirit which was embodied in his famous words : "The most important thing being not to win but to take part, etc."

It has always bestowed a correct direction toward amateur sports and contributed to the enhancement of peace and love of mankind.

2

From my experience in organizing the Games of the XVIIIth Olympiad, however, I cannot deny that the Olympics are burdened with many problems. The commercialism offensive and political pressure, in particular, are liable to pose a big threat.

I believe it is most important for us to raise the noble and ideal banner of Baron de Coubertin and advance in the future by positively overcoming these perils.

3

Fairness and equality form the basis of amateur sport. At the same time, they are the strongest weapon to deal with the dangers I mentioned in my reply to the second question above. Moreover, I believe that fairness and equality will become the two biggest and important pillars of the Olympic Movement as a world-wide movement. The Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 has been hailed as a success. I am confident that the successful stag-

ing of the Games was due more to the victory of the olympic spirit based on fairness and equality rather than to our organization and management of the Games.



James Worrall

Born in England in 1914. In Canada since 1922, at Toronto since 1935. Has Canadian nationality. Graduated in science and later enrolled at Osgoode Law School to enter the legal profession. Has now a legal practice and is a director of several Canadian companies. Active in sport, has competed in waterpolo and athletics since high school. Represented Canada at the British Empire Games, in London, in 1934, and at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, taking part in the hurdle events. After the war, was instrumental in reorganizing track and field activities in Ontario. Assistant chef-de-mission of the Canadian team at the London and Helsinki Games and chef-de-mission at Melbourne and Rome. Was elected Vice-President of the Canadian Olympic Association in 1953 and President in 1961. Member of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport appointed by the Government of Canada.

1 2 3

Mr. Worrall's answers to our questions had not reached us when this *Bulletin* went to the press.