

Extracts of the minutes of the 65th session of the International Olympic Committee

Tehran, 6, 7, and 8 May, 1967

1

Welcome by President Avery Brundage

President Brundage welcomed the members and stressed the importance of this session. Recently, in Lausanne, several International Sport Federations met and formed a kind of association of which Mr. Phillips (Australia, International Swimming Federation) and Mr. Coulon (France, International Wrestling Federation) were elected President and Secretary General. They had sent a letter dealing with matters which are not of their competence and only the concern of the I.O.C. The letter was signed by the Presidents of sixteen International Federations being included in the Olympic Games, amongst which are even members of the I.O.C. This is not understandable since a circular letter was sent from the I.O.C. office to the International Sport Federations asking whether a meeting with the I.O.C. Executive Board was wanted before the Tehran session, on which only six out of the twenty-six International Federations replied in the affirmative, and consequently no meeting was held.

Mr. Hodler (Switzerland, International Skiing Federation) then asked for the floor and apologized for the afore mentioned letter which he saw here for the first time. He stated that he never signed such a letter but that apparently the roll-call signatures of the Lausanne meeting were taken and attached to this letter which he of course disapproved. Recalling the situation in Rome 1966 when the International Boxing Federation and its President, Colonel Russell voluntarily took on the task of making an annual sports calendar and of calling for an unofficial meeting of the International Sport Federations, Mr. Hodler stated that the Lausanne meeting was called to discuss common problems of the International Federations on advertisements and television problems. A meeting with the I.O.C. was indeed not necessary this year. It was further said that the founding of an official Association of International Sport Federations (G.A.I.F.) as indicated in the letter, was not agreed upon and that the International Ski Federation preferred to stay in direct contact with the I.O.C., as it was before.

2

Roll call

The following fifty-seven members were present :

Commission exécutive / Executive Board.

Président : M. Avery Brundage ; *1er vice-président* : M. Armand Massard ; *2^e vice-président* : M. Constantin Andrianow ; *3^e vice-président* : général José de Clark ; *membres* : M. Ivar Vind ; M. Giorgio de Stefani ; M. Gabriel Gemayel ; le marquis d'Exeter ; M. Syed Wajid Ali.

Membres du C.I.O. / I.O.C. Members.

M. Marte R. Gomez, Mexique ; sir Arthur Porritt, Nouvelle-Zélande ; S. A. le prince régnant François-Joseph de Liechtenstein, Liechtenstein ; Hon. Jorge-B. Vargas, Philippines ; M. J. W. Rangell, Finlande ; M. Reginald Honey, Afrique du Sud ; S. A. R. le grand-duc Jean de Luxembourg, Luxembourg ; Raja Bhalindra Singh, Inde ; M. Erik von Frenckell, Finlande ; M. John Jewett Garland, Etats-Unis ; M. O. Ditlev-Simonsen, Norvège ; comte de Beaumont, France ; lord Luke, Grande-Bretagne ; M. Lewis Luxton, Australie ; lord Killanin, Irlande ; M. Aleksí Romanov, U.R.S.S. ; général Vladimir Stoytchev, Bulgarie ; M. Julio Gerlein Comelin, Colombie ; lieutenant-général Gustav Dyrssen, Suède ; M. Douglas F. Roby, Etats-Unis ; S. A. I. le prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi, Iran ; M. Alexandru Siperco,

Roumanie ; M. Suat Erler, Turquie ; M. Willi Daume, Allemagne ; M. Eduardo Dibos, Pérou ; M. Reginald Stanley Alexander, Kenya ; M. A. D. Touny, R.A.U. ; M. Wlodzimierz Reczek, Pologne ; M. Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun, Maroc ; M. Jean Havelange, Brésil ; M^e Marc Hodler, Suisse ; M. Arpad Csanadi, Hongrie ; S. A. le prince Alexandre de Mérode, Belgique ; major Silvio Magalhaes Padilha, Brésil ; Avv. Giulio Onesti, Italie ; Jonkheer Hermann A. van Karnebeek, Hollande ; M. Gunnar Ericsson, Suède ; M. Frantisek Kroutil, Tchécoslovaquie ; vice-amiral Pyrrhos Lappas, Grèce ; M. Mohamed Mzali, Tunisie ; M. Georg von Opel, Allemagne ; M. Juan Antonio Samaranch, Espagne ; D^r Heinz Schöbel, Allemagne de l'Est ; M. Jan Staubo, Norvège ; S.A.R. le prince Georges de Hanovre (*ex officio*), Allemagne.

Membres élus à la session / Members elected during the session.

M. Key Young Chang, Corée ; M. Tsuneyoshi Takeda, Japon ; M. James Worrall, Canada.

4

Deceases and resignations

The assembly rose and observed a minute of silence in memory of the members who had died during the year, Messrs. François Piétri, G. D. Sondhi, Benedikt G. Waage and Shingoro Takaishi.

Four members resigned : Messrs. J. W. Rangell (Finland), Olaf Ditlev-Simonsen (Norway), Arthur Porritt (New Zealand), Sidney Dawes (Canada) and were unanimously elected honorary members of the I.O.C. Later a cable was received announcing the resignation of Dr. Augustin Sosa (Panama).

5

New members

Four new members were elected : Mr. Key Young Chang (Korea), Mr. Paavo Honkajuuuri (Finland), Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda (Japan) and Mr. James Worrall (Canada). The ceremony of introduction for three of these members was then held.

6

Election of a new member of the Executive Board

Mr. Ivar Vind's (Denmark) term of office having expired, Lord Killanin (Ireland) was unanimously elected.

7

Meeting of the Executive Board of the I.O.C. with the N.O.C.s

President Brundage reported on the meeting held with the N.O.C.s in Tehran on 3rd May. Referring to his opening speech, he stated that many N.O.C.s criticized the I.O.C. and its Executive Board. Especially the younger N.O.C.s referred to a lack of contact. The President stated that he could not understand this since many I.O.C. members were president of N.O.C.s, and all I.O.C. members are *ex officio* members of the N.O.C. in their home country. The N.O.C.s are our agents and without their help and continuous efforts the Olympic Movement could not have become the biggest social force in the modern world. It is easy to criticize the I.O.C., but one must not forget that the I.O.C. never had money and the work was done by devoted members at their own expense, and, up till last year, through the private office of the President in Chicago and a very small staff in the Lausanne office. It is still a miracle that so much has already been achieved.

Mr. Andrianov (U.S.S.R.) spoke on items I, II, III and IV of a long proposal concerning :

I. The I.O.C. and the modern sports movement

Proposals :

- a) Active I.O.C. participation in popularization of sport and physical culture as a means of helping to people's health and recreation.
- b) Working out the social problems of sport developments.
- c) Working out the I.O.C. recommendations to the governments on the development of physical education and sports in their countries.
- d) Maintaining of the control and patronage of the I.O.C. over the Continental Games only, considering all other Regional Games as competitions on invitation.

II. I.O.C. decisions

Proposals :

- a) That the I.O.C. would firmly follow main principles of the charter, not permitting any discrimination and observing equal rights for all recognized National Olympic Committees.
- b) That the I.O.C. would demand guarantees from the governmental authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Olympic Games in Munich would be conducted in strict conformity with the Olympic Charter.

III. I.O.C. and the strengthening of peace

Proposals :

- a) To approve an appeal resolution, expressing the firm I.O.C. position concerning peace and war problem, taking into consideration that there is no sport without peace, and that the strengthening of peace is the basic ground of progress in sports developments.
- b) By the I.O.C. practical activities to promote the education of world's youth in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship, cooperation and fair sport competition.

IV. I.O.C. and National Olympic Committees

Proposal : That the I.O.C. would support the creation of a unification of National Olympic Committees, bearing in mind that such an organization will contribute to the solving of olympic problems, to the exchange of work experiences and mutual information.

A discussion then followed and the following resolution was adopted :

One of the main aims of the Olympic Movement is to promote friendship and mutual understanding among the youth of all continents, thereby helping to construct a better and more peaceful world.

The International Olympic Committee appeals therefore to all sportsmen to play their part. It is only in a world at peace that the Olympic Movement and International and National sports can flourish and develop. It was also decided to ask the Munich Olympic Committee for a written guarantee that the Games will be staged in accordance with the olympic rules in force at that time.

Mr. Onesti (Italy) taking the floor, reported on the work of the Study Committee of ten and the meeting of N.O.C.s with this committee. It was decided in view of the plans of the I.O.C. Executive Board to improve the contacts with the N.O.C.s, not to create an association of N.O.C.s, but to keep the Study Committee in existence until the I.O.C. meeting in Mexico City in 1968. He then presented a resolution from the meeting of the N.O.C.s for consideration by the I.O.C. and the Executive Board (see the minutes of the said meeting, annex II, pages 98 and 99).

President Brundage thanked Mr. Onesti, and the members of the Study Committee of ten, for their work and read the resolutions handed over by Mr. Onesti, stressing specifically the six points mentioned in this reso-

lution as being very acceptable aims for furthering the contacts between the I.O.C. and N.O.C.s.

President Brundage then announced the plans of the Executive Board for greater contact with the N.O.C.s, which were accepted as follows :

1. An I.O.C. sub-committee for the promotion of contact with the N.O.C.s, through the office in Lausanne, was set up for which the following members were designated : Mr. Vind (Denmark) ; Mr. Onesti (Italy) ; Mr. Kroutil (Czechoslovakia) ; General Clark (Mexico) ; Sir Ade Ademola (Nigeria) ; Mr. Wajid Ali (Pakistan) ; Dr. Azuma (Japan) ; Mr. Luxton (Australia) representing all parts of the world. Later on, Mr. Ivar Vind was elected chairman of this I.O.C. sub-committee.
2. A circular letter is to be sent out to the N.O.C.s from the I.O.C. office asking them to inform the I.O.C. on their individual problems and the assistance they need.
3. An advisory committee should be nominated by the N.O.C.s before 1st August, 1967 and should consist of N.O.C. members who are not I.O.C. members. This N.O.C. advisory committee should be appointed as follows :
 - a) Two members from the Pan-American Games Association.
 - b) Two members from the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa.
 - c) Two members from the Asian Games Federation.
 - d) One member from Oceania, appointed on written request to the N.O.C.s in that area from those N.O.C.s.
 - e) Two members from Europe, for which purpose a letter should be sent to all European N.O.C.s. In this way 98% of the N.O.C.s would have a say in the appointing of the members of the N.O.C. advisory committee.
4. The I.O.C. office will maintain in direct contact with all N.O.C.s as usual. The I.O.C. Committee and the N.O.C. Advisory Committee will meet before 1st October, 1967 to recommend a long term plan on future I.O.C. policy. It was proposed that the I.O.C. and N.O.C.s should meet more frequently, once a year if possible, and that the next meeting should take place in Mexico City, before the 1968 Olympic Games. It was once more stressed that all I.O.C. members should attend all meetings of the N.O.C.s in their respective countries.

8

Report Grenoble Organizing Committee

Dr. Michallon, President of the Grenoble Organizing Committee, gave a report on the preparations for the 1968 Winter Games.

Dr. Héraud, Director General of the Organizing Committee replied to many questions put to him.

a) *Housing* : Generally speaking, all competitors would be housed in the olympic village in Grenoble during the opening ceremony and during the Games. During the events outside Grenoble, all the competitors for these disciplines would be housed together. Facilities will be provided there. In general, the athletes will be housed two per room, with the exception of Autrans where three athletes will be in one room.

b) *Transportation* : First of all, it was mentioned that Grenoble has no international airport and that access to Grenoble would mostly be by Lyon and Geneva. Reception centres were foreseen for these cities, as well as in Grenoble itself, and transportation from Lyon and Geneva will be arranged. Furthermore, local transport in and around Grenoble will be available :

- passenger cars for officials ;
- minibuses for teams (four persons per bus).

If it should become necessary, private cars would be allowed with a special licence. The routing to the uphill stations will be arranged in such a way that there will only be one-way traffic.

- c) *Distribution of medals* : It was suggested that this should take place every night in the ice-stadium at Grenoble, before the beginning of the ice-hockey matches and after the end of the ice-dancing demonstrations. (*The question was later settled by the I.O.C. Executive Board.*)
- d) No medals for any other event should be distributed in the same place as the olympic medals.
- e) *Medical and sanitary arrangements* : At Grenoble, there is a fully equipped hospital with two hundred beds. At L'Alpe d'Huez and Chamrousse there are smaller hospitals apart from the medical aid stations which will be set up at every uphill station. Urgent cases will be evacuated by helicopter and the whole medical supervision will be organized by a separate section of the Organizing Committee.
- f) *Olympic flame* : There will be one central flame at Grenoble in the ice-stadium and others in all uphill stations during the events there.
- g) It was brought to everybody's attention that the International Sports Weeks, preceding the Olympic Games, should not be called pre-olympics as they are normal international competitions.

9

Report Mexico Organizing Committee

The report on the preparations for the Olympic Games in Mexico was presented by the President of the Organizing Committee, *Mr. R. Vazquez* (distributed at the meeting) followed by a film review of the buildings under construction.

- a) *Distribution of medals* : This will take place on the sites of every event or discipline.
- b) *Construction of different sites or grounds* :
 1. Special arrangements have been made at the shooting ranges in order to avoid disturbing the inhabitants of the neighbourhood with too much noise.
 2. The track for the athletic events was not yet ready as the I.A.A.F. had not yet decided on the cover. This will be done during the coming weeks, while *Mr. Pain* and *Mr. Paulen* are holding seminars on track and field organization in Mexico City.
 3. Special care will be taken to ensure that the ground for field hockey games will not be too soft and the layer of grass dense enough to give the best conditions for this event.
 4. Rowing sites will be ready before October this year in order to enable test competitions to take place.
- c) Separate housing has been arranged for technical and press officials and athletes. The competitors will be housed three per apartment.
- d) The entertainment for athletes will be taken care of by means of special cultural events.
- e) Housing for visitors and the public will be well covered. Apart from sixty thousand hotel beds, there will be special accommodation for groups. In addition, private addresses are being kept available for extra lodging.
- f) Special arrangements for shorter and longer trips in Mexico can be made through any travel agency. In order to avoid black-market selling of tickets, only an hotel reservation during the Olympic Games gives the right to purchase entry tickets to the Games.
- g) No other sport events will take place during the Olympic Games.
- h) Bulletins and pamphlets concerning the preparation for the organization of the Olympic Games will be sent, in different languages, to all con-

cerned, such as N.O.C.s and International Federations.

- j) Fronton will be played as a demonstration sport. A special programme of cultural events is being planned to take place during the Games.

10

Report on Regional Games

General Clark (Mexico) reported on the Pan-American Games to be staged in Winnipeg from 22nd July to 7th August, 1967. Then *Mr. Mzali* (Tunisia) reported on the Games to be held in Tunis from 8th to 17th September, 1967. Since Israel had not been invited, the Games are called the Tunis Mediterranean Games. No I.O.C. patronage has been given. It was decided that the I.O.C. should be less liberal in granting its patronage and would, in future, only grant it to long-standing, real Regional Games and would study the question of avoiding the use of olympic ceremonies during the events of smaller games.

11

Report on President's contacts with several N.O.C.s

President Brundage reported on changes which had taken place in the organization of the N.O.C.s of the Argentine, Jordan and France.

In connection with France, *Vice-President Massard* stated his point of view.

President Brundage thanked *Mr. Massard* for defending the olympic principles in his country in such a vigorous way and informed the meeting that the French Olympic Committee's constitution had now been changed in such a way that it was now accepted by the Executive Board.

12

Report Commission on South Africa

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) reported on the activity of the Commission for South Africa and the studies made in the meantime. The commission had not yet visited South Africa as the report from the South African N.O.C. had not yet been received. Moreover *Mr. Alexander* mentioned the existence of S.A.N.R.O.C. and presented the following resolution which was unanimously accepted :

The International Olympic Committee resolved that, whilst S.A.N.R.O.C. uses the word "olympic" in its title, neither the International Olympic Committee nor any of its officials shall have any communication or dealings with it.

President Brundage, as in previous meetings, reviewed the situation, emphasizing once more that there is a distinct difference between the Government Policy of Apartheid and racial discrimination in sport. We, as I.O.C., are concerned with the sport situation only, and the I.O.C. and Olympic Movement may, and can, never be used to change governments.

Mr. Braun, President of the South African N.O.C., with his committee was then shown in, and delivered his report on sports and changes made in sports arrangements in South Africa. *Mr. Braun*, answering the questions put to him, stated that there were, at present, two bodies governing sport, a white and a non-white, which would be integrated by means of a mixed top administrative body. Each separate sport body can elect their own representatives for this mixed top-body. For the present, whites are not allowed into the black organization, and vice versa. For the moment, the International Football Federation has suspended the South African National Federation for Football. After the top-body is formed, the International Sport Federations have to recognize only the integrated organizations. The mixed South African team will be travelling and living together and will wear the same uniforms and emblems and march under the same flag. At present, the N.O.C. still consists of white members only. The combined mixed

election board will deal with election and selection matters only and comply fully with I.O.C. rules. With regard to the sports facilities for whites and blacks, it was stated that the blacks, in many cases, were in a more advantageous position.

After the South African delegation had left the meeting, a discussion started.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) then presented the following resolution which was accepted :

The International Olympic Committee on the basis of reports presented to it notes progress by the South African National Olympic Committee in relation to the problem of racial segregation in sport in South Africa and resolves that its Commission on South Africa proceed to that country not later than the end of August, 1967 and submit its report to the President of the I.O.C. by the end of September, 1967 for consideration by the International Olympic Committee at Grenoble in February, 1968.

President Brundage then concluded the discussion by stating that the I.O.C. had announced that a fact-finding commission will be sent to South Africa in August or September, 1967 and will then report to the Executive Board and to the I.O.C. A decision on the problem would be deferred to the I.O.C. session in Grenoble in February, 1968.

13

Report Aid Commission for Africa

Mr. Alexander, President of the African Aid Commission, reported that this commission had met some days before. He moreover referred to the contacts he had maintained with several N.O.C.s in Africa. The aid funds which the I.O.C. agreed to give to the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa will be used to buy office equipment.

14

Report on International Olympic Academy

The President of the International Olympic Academy, Prince George of Hanover, reported to the members on the development of the I.O.A. and on the progress made. (See pages 74 and 75.) He also asked for financial aid from the N.O.C.s to complete the plans for the buildings and constructions. The request was backed by Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) and Admiral Lappas (Greece).

15

Report Commission for press and public relations

Lord Killanin, chairman of the Commission for press and public relations, reported on the activities of his commission and presented certain proposals which were adopted :

a) The commission is composed of a Standing Committee made up of four members : Lord Killanin, chairman, Lord Luke, Count de Beaumont and Mr. Heinz Schöbel, and of an enlarged commission made up of members of the I.O.C. (Mr. Wajid Ali, Mr. Eduardo Dibos, Mr. Mohamed Mzali and Mr. Samaranch), of a representative of the International Sports Federations, of the heads of the press departments of the Mexico and Grenoble Organizing Committees (later from Munich and Sapporo), of the President of A.I.P.S. as well as of the chief sports editors of the main international press agencies. Later on representatives of radio and television will join in the work of the commission.

b) During the meetings of the I.O.C., press releases on important matters will be prepared in English and in French and, after approval, will be immediately issued to the press. A translation into the language of the country where the meeting is taking place will also be arranged. Whilst the Secretary General will give short press conferences

each day, the President of the I.O.C. will give a general press conference at the end of each session.

c) While waiting for the minutes to be finalized, a provisional, summarized version will be drawn up for the members before the end of the session. The circulation of letters will be developed and, in certain cases, extended to the press.

The traditional quarterly Bulletin will be replaced by :

1. A monthly newsletter.
2. A bilingual, annual Revue du Comité international olympique.
3. A handbook containing a list of the members and the organizations associated with the Olympic Movement.

d) The olympic rules will be distributed as widely as possible at cost price.

e) The Secretary General of the I.O.C. will collaborate as much as possible with the international press agencies. The co-operation of the members of the I.O.C., the N.O.C.s and the International Federations will be enlisted in order to set up a well documented and efficient information service in the General Secretariat of the I.O.C.

f) The main items on the agenda of the olympic sessions will in principle be released to the press a few weeks before the meetings.

g) As far as the International Olympic Institute is concerned :

1. The Olympic Institute must be completely separated from the publishing houses.

2. The name " International Olympic Institute " must be controlled and used by the International Olympic Committee only.

3. With regard to financial problems at present, the co-operation of several international publishing firms established in different countries should be obtained.

4. The decision taken at Madrid with regard to the publication of a standard work for the Olympic Games in 1968 will be reconsidered.

h) The idea of making an olympic film, which at the moment is rather premature, will be examined in due course. In the meantime the question of copyright will be studied.

17

Report on progress of study on laws and by-laws

a) *National Olympic Committees* (standard constitutions)

b) *International Sports Federations*

The Secretary General reported on the studies initiated. The work was not yet finished and would take quite some time. A discussion followed.

It was clarified that the N.O.C.s could incorporate sport and other organizations which are not in the olympic programme. It was then decided that after the studies in connection with the constitutions of the International Sports Federations were completed, the Marquess of Exeter, Mr. Vind and the Secretary General would have meetings with these International Sports Federations, to see whether the different rules could be brought into line with I.O.C. rules. This having been done, a report on amateur rules would be made by the Marquess of Exeter, Mr. Vind and Mr. Siperco and forwarded to the I.O.C. sub-commission on amateur rules, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Weir (Australia).

18

Rule book :

— proposed changes

— standard entry form

a) The proposed changes were presented by President Brundage and a discussion followed. A new edition of the rules will be published in June, 1967.

b) The standard entry form, as proposed, was discussed and adopted (see pages 101 and 102).

Sir Arthur Porritt (New Zealand) addressed the meeting specially on the problems of doping, sex tests and anabolic steroids and proposed that contacts should be taken up with the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games so as to make sure that the medical machinery to cope with these problems would be available, and advised the inclusion of some technical doctors on the medical staff, as was done during the World Cup for Football. Furthermore, a list indicating the main drugs to be regarded as dope should be published (Annex Ia). In connection with anabolic steroids, a resolution was presented (Annex Ib) which was adopted for release.

Moreover, it was decided that Prince de Merode would take over the chair of the Medical Committee from Sir Arthur Porritt, since he had resigned from membership of the I.O.C. but would stay on as an advisor.

19

Report on distribution television money

The *Marquess of Exeter* explained his distribution scheme stating that the larger Federations had voluntarily given away a big part of their share to assist the smaller Federations. The scheme was then accepted and the Mexican Organizing Committee was thanked for their extra grant.

DISTRIBUTION SCHEME GAMES OF MEXICO

Sport	Actual contribution to receipts \$ (averagelast 3 Olympic Games)	Percentage of total	Entitlement of \$ 150 000 on this basis	Proposed distribution	Percentage
Athletics	1 674 795	45,62	68 430	35 000	23,27
Swimming	474 569	12,93	19 395	13 500	8,97
Football	445 662	12,14	18 210	12 500	8,30
Equestrian sport	306 712	8,35	12 525	10 500	6,98
Boxing	165 220	4,50	6 750	7 500	4,99
Volleyball	150 620	4,10	6 150	7 000	4,65
Basketball	128 890	3,50	5 250	6 400	4,25
Gymnastics	102 304	2,79	4 185	6 150	4,09
Wrestling	57 428	1,56	2 340	5 900	3,92
Hockey	51 971	1,42	2 130	5 900	3,92
Rowing	42 535	1,16	1 740	5 900	3,92
Fencing	24 539	0,67	1 005	5 700	3,79
Weightlifting	20 796	0,57	855	5 700	3,79
Canoe	7 524	0,21	315	5 700	3,79
Yachting	7 118	0,19	285	5 700	3,79
M. Pentathlon	5 463	0,15	225	5 700	3,79
Shooting	5 079	0,14	210	5 700	3,79
Total	3 671 225	100,00	150 000	150 450	100,00
From Mexico			150 000)		
Carry Forward			450)	150 450	

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES, GRENOBLE

Proposed division of 15 000 dollars between Winter Sports International Federations :

Skiing	5 750
Ice Hockey	5 750
Bobsleigh	1 500
Luge	1 500
Biathlon	500
	<u>15 000</u>

1. Skating is excluded as it holds World Championships the same year.
2. The Biathlon comes under the International Pentathlon which draws also on the sum available for the Olympic Games.

21

Recognition of new

— National Olympic Committees

— International Federations

It was decided :

- a) To recognize the N.O.C. of the Virgin Islands immediately and to recognize the N.O.C.s of British Honduras and Gabon when their rules had been modified in such a way as to comply fully with the

I.O.C. rules. The N.O.C.s of the Congo Kinshasa and Mauritius could apply again before the next I.O.C. session.

- b) Application made by different International Sports Federations were discussed. The following International Federations were recognized as conducting their activities at an olympic standard : Water Ski and Softball. The International Badminton Federation would be recognized in the same way when

their rules complied fully with the I.O.C. rules. The applications of the International Bowling Federation and the International Skibob Federation was deferred to a future session.

22

Protection olympic emblems

Lord Luke, as chairman of the sub-commission for the protection of olympic emblems, reported on the meeting of this committee which has just started its work. The commission recommended that :

1. The I.O.C. should make a declaration inviting every nation to subscribe to the protection of olympic emblems.
2. That a letter from I.O.C. with this declaration and the revised simplified text be sent to N.O.C.s for delivery to the Heads of State of each nation urging them to ratify the convention if possible in advance of the Olympic Games in Mexico City.
This approach and invitation to be reinforced by Presidents of N.O.C.s or their representatives.

29

Proposal Mr. Lappas

This proposal, of having a fixed date for celebrating the Olympic Day, was not accepted since it is impossible for many N.O.C.s to hold ceremonies on the same day.

32

Proposals Mr. Andrianov (U.S.S.R.)

Having already spoken about his proposals I, II, III and IV under item 7, Mr. Andrianov went on to speak about his proposals V, VI, IX, X and XI. The following decisions were taken :

V. Members of the I.O.C.

Proposals :

- a) To elect members for all countries and territories whose Olympic Committees are recognized by the I.O.C.
- b) While electing new I.O.C. members, to follow the recommendations of national sports organizations
Decision : Since one of the tasks of the I.O.C. is to promote the olympic idea through the N.O.C.s it would be advisable to have, in principle, I.O.C. members in all affiliated countries, but, on the other hand, the I.O.C. has to guide world sports and, in this connection, the bigger sports countries should have a bigger say in general matters. The normal procedure of appointing new members, by asking the advice of the N.O.C.s, would be continued.

VI. Recognition of new Olympic Committees

Proposal : That the I.O.C. should strictly follow the requirements of the charter while recognizing new National Olympic Committees.

Decision : Adopted.

IX. Women's participation in the Games

Proposal : That the I.O.C. accept the inclusion of women's competitions of basketball, cycling and rowing into the Olympic Games.

Decision : The International Shooting Federation may include women in their olympic teams. The International Volleyball Federation can have eight instead of six women's teams, but the number of entries for each team will be reduced so that the total number of participants will not increase.

X. I.O.C., International Federations and press

Proposals :

1. That the I.O.C., in order to establish closer contacts with International Sports Federations and International Sport Press Federation, should elect Chairman of the conference of International Federation and President of International Sports Press Federation as the I.O.C. *ex officio* members as it was done in case with President of the Olympic Academy.

2. That the I.O.C. together with the International Sports Federation should discuss the question : how to improve the practical work of referees and judges in order to provide necessary objectivity in their job.

Decision : See item 15 (Commission for press and public relations).

XI. The I.O.C. Secretariat

Proposals :

1. That the I.O.C. should support the reorganization of the Secretariat in order to be able to study and prepare proper documents for the I.O.C. sessions.
2. That the I.O.C. should consider expediency of the creation of an international I.O.C. Secretariat, involving to its activities qualified workers from different countries.

Decision : It was decided that the Secretary General should be given the power to engage the necessary employees to increase the importance and capacity of the I.O.C. office. The President and Secretary General should try to appoint a qualified assistant and office manager so as to assure the continuation of the I.O.C. office work during the absence of the Secretary General.

33

Olympic awards

The olympic awards were distributed in the following manner :

1. *Olympic Cup*
1966 : *Association internationale des sports silencieux* (Liege) for sewing the Olympic Movement, being an association with a general reputation for merit and integrity which has been active and efficient in the service of amateur world sport.
1967 : *Los Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos* for promoting the Olympic Movement through their activities in amateur sport throughout Latin America.
2. *Olympic Diploma of Merit*
Mr. Kon Ichikawa (Japan) for making the official film of the XVIIIth Olympic Games in Tokyo, 1964.
Sir Herbert McDonald (Jamaica) for his activities in the organization of the Commonwealth Games in Kingston, 1966.
Mr. Antonio Elosa Olaso (Spain) for his tireless and generous activities in promoting the Olympic Movement and amateur sport in Spain.
3. *Fearnley Cup*
1967 : *Club Atletico Sudamerica* (Argentina) for organizing the Vth Juegos Atleticos Internacionales "Baron Pierre de Coubertin".
4. *Mohammed Taher Trophy*
1966 : *Mr. Eugenio Monti* (Italy) for being a sportsman of great sporting spirit and moral, demonstrated when he lent a very important part of his own bob to his opponents, thus helping them to win a gold medal.
1967 : *Mr. Rodrigo de Castro Pereira* (Portugal) for being an active sportsman, even at his age (79), having shown, on several occasions, his great moral and sporting qualities.
5. *Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy*
1966 : *Kenya Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association* (Kenya) for having done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic Movement in their country.
1967 : *Comité Olimpico Nacional del Ecuador* (Ecuador) for furthering the Olympic Movement through their outstanding work in organizing the Vth Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos in 1965.
6. *Tokyo Trophy*
Messrs. L. and S. Käll (Sweden) for setting an outstanding example of sportsmanship during the Olympic Games in Tokyo, 1964, when they gave up their race to save the life of a competitor.

34

Other business

The Iranian Olympic Committee, and especially its Secretary General Mr. Amin, were thanked for all the arrangements and the great hospitality shown to the I.O.C. members during the receptions and the whole stay in Tehran.

Avery Brundage
President

J. W. Westerhoff
Secretary General

Annex 1a

Doping

As a consequence of the new *I.O.C. Entry Form*

1. An official medical set up will be established at the Olympic Games for dope-testing. This will consist of international specialists (from F.I.M.S.) working with the profession locally at the site of the Games
2. The following drugs are included amongst those constituting "dope" (the list is not exhaustive) :
 - Alcohols.
 - Amphetamines and Ephedrine.
 - Cocaine.
 - Vaso dilators.
 - Opiates (Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Pethedrine, Methadin).
 - Cannabis (Hashish).
3. The I.O.C. considers that the use of anabolic steroids (except for medical purposes) constitutes "doping" from the olympic viewpoint.

Annex 1b

Summary on anabolic steroids

Anabolic steroids are synthetic derivatives of the normal endogenous male hormone, testosterone. The steroids commonly available are Ethylestronol (Orabolin) ; Methandrostenolane (Dianabol, Stenediol) ; Mandrolane phenyl propionate (Durabolin) ; Merethandrolane (Milevar) ; Oxymethalone (Anapolon). These drugs have maximum anabolic properties (built

up), with minimum virulising properties. They are used in medicine for the following conditions :

1. As aids to "building up" in generally depilitating diseases.

2. In bone softening (osteoporosis).

3. In acute kidney failure.

Anabolic steroids have been increasingly used in sport since at least 1963. Their effect is to facilitate muscle building by utilising ingested protein to a maximum. By using these drugs in conjunction with a high protein diet and strengthening exercises, a dramatic increase in body weight and strength can be achieved. The advantages that such changes can have to sporting activities requiring power are obvious.

The drug is taken during the training period, that is to say *not* at the time of a championship or meeting. The harmful side effects are few. Basically, *in the male*, they are :

1. Jaundice.
2. Fluid retention (leading possibly to increased bloodpressure).
3. Impotence.
4. Failure or reduction in spermatogenesis.
5. Acne.

In the female :

6. Hirsutism.
7. Menstrual disturbances.

In adolescence :

8. Stunted bone growth.

Because the drug is not taken at the time of a championship or meeting detection is difficult. Detection, however, is theoretically not impossible.

The details of detection would require the close co-operation of an expert endocrinologist with specialised laboratory facilities. Probably the most informed department in Britain on this subject is that of Professor Prunty of St. Thomas Hospital.

Martyn Lucking.

23rd September, 1966.