

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

Tehran, 3rd May, 1967

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Welcome by President Brundage

Mr. Avery Brundage, I.O.C. President, welcomed the delegates of the National Olympic Committees who had responded to the convocation of the I.O.C.

The President then recalled the importance of the International Olympic Movement which could be called the most important social force in the world at the present time. This could only be achieved through the co-operation between the I.O.C. and the National Olympic Committees. This co-operation is assured since many members of the I.O.C. are Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the National Olympic Committee in their home countries. Furthermore, all I.O.C. members are according to our rules Board-members of the National Olympic Committees. Therefore, it should be understood that it is the intention and the duty of the I.O.C. to strengthen and help the N.O.C.s as much as possible. In this respect there cannot be any misunderstanding between the I.O.C. and the N.O.C.s.

One of the institutions assisting in strengthening the Olympic Movement is the International Olympic Academy of which the President was present and was requested to address the meeting.

The Prince of Hanover, President of the International Olympic Academy, then asked the N.O.C.s to assist him in bringing up the level of the I.O.A. by proposing lecturers of high standing and picking out students for the I.O.A. which could be helpful to spread the high ideals of the Olympic Movement in their countries after attending the summer sessions of the I.O.A.

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List of presence

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Approval of the minutes of the Madrid meeting

Approved without comments.

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Report on the preparations at Grenoble

The President of the Grenoble Organizing Committee, Dr. Michallon, reported on the progress of the preparations for the Winter Games in 1968. The technical installations were mostly ready although alterations had to be made during this summer after the experiences during the last international competitions. He assured that everything would be ready this winter after which test competitions will be held. Further

explanations were given by *Mr. Vincent* and *Mr. Potin*. *Dr. Fried* (Austria) then asked for further explanations on transportation, housing and administrative problems. In the discussion which then followed *Mr. Koskima* (Finland) and *Mr. Svensson* (Sweden) took part. *Dr. Michallon* was aware of some existing shortcomings which would be adjusted in the near future and pointed out that the housing problems during the last international competitions could not be avoided since it could not be expected that the olympic villages be ready one year in advance of the Olympic Winter Games. In connection with the housing problem the following delegates took the floor *Mr. Jahre* (Norway), *Mr. Weymann* (Switzerland) while *Mr. Duncan* (Great Britain) and *Mr. Svensson* (Sweden) pointed out that in connection with the distances between the different areas, it would be necessary to include more officials in the teams.

President Brundage and *Vice-President Massard* gave the assurance that Grenoble would live up to the olympic regulations.

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Report on the preparations at Mexico

The President of the Mexican Organizing Committee, *Architecte Ramirez Vazquez* gave a much appreciated report on the progress of the different constructions of which 80% has already been finished. It is expected that everything will be ready in August, 1968. Different preparations in connection with the administration, transportation and housing for athletes, officials and press-and photograph reporters were mentioned.

Mr. Saraj (Afghanistan) requested further information on costs for lodging of athletes and officials as well as on the problem on obtaining visa.

Mr. R. Vazquez stated that as promised in Madrid, the daily cost for all athletes, officials and journalists during the Games will be U.S. \$4.—. In addition to that the two weeks before the beginning of the Games will be free of charge. During the third and the fourth week before the beginning of the Games, the daily rate was fixed at U.S. \$ 8.—. In connection with the obtaining of visas, it was stated that this could be handled through the Mexican Embassies in the different countries.

For those countries which have no diplomatic representation of Mexico, visas could be obtained on request with the Mexican Organizing Committee. It was further stated that the olympic village would be opened on the 2nd September, 1968.

Mr. Weymann (Switzerland) asked clarification on the rumours of teams coming already two months before the beginning of the Games.

Mr. R. Vazquez was not aware of this but thought that it might be possible under such circumstances where quarantine regulations ask for a forty day's stay.

Prof. Mateev (Bulgaria) inquired about the medical convention which would be held. *Mr. R. Vazquez* replied that the organizing of such convention during the Olympic Games would be impossible but that he would give every assistance in the week before or after the Games.

Mr. Phillips (Australia) inquired whether the Organizing Committee would be prepared to house at their expense six more officials than prescribed in the I.O.C. rules for every International Sports Federation involved in the Games. In the discussion that followed *Dr. Fried* (Austria) and *Mr. Saraj* (Afghanistan) participated. *Mr. R. Vazquez* replied that for those sports where extra officials were necessary to guarantee a proper handling and organization, he would be ready to include more officials than officially prescribed. *Mr. Dibos* (Peru) then stated his perfect confidence in an excellent organization of the Olympic Games by the Mexican Organizing Committee.

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Changes of rule book

President Brundage announced that the provisional edition of the olympic rules and regulations book which had been distributed to all N.O.C.s will be reviewed during the coming I.O.C. session after which soonest possible a definite edition will be printed and distributed. It was asked to destroy then the present provisional edition.

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Olympic awards

President Brundage reminded the meeting that every year olympic awards are given to individuals or organizations which have done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic Movement. The N.O.C.s are requested to study once more the rules in connection with the olympic awards and to send in the nominations of candidates for these awards with the qualifications in writing. These nominations had to be sent in time to enable a proper study.

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Other business

President Brundage recalled what was said in his opening speech during which it was stated that the I.O.C. wanted to help and strengthen the N.O.C.s. Until recently this has been done by all I.O.C. members individually and without the help of any funds available. In the I.O.C. office in Lausanne there were only a very small staff. It is only during the last year that a businesslike organization was set up by the new elected Secretary General. In this organization a special section has been created specially for contacts with the N.O.C.s.

As the high standing and authority of the I.O.C. could only be achieved in close co-operation with the N.O.C.s, the Executive Board of the I.O.C. in an earlier meeting had already decided to nominate a special sub-committee of six persons to deal with the problem of intensifying these contacts and to control the work of the afore mentioned special section in the I.O.C. office. Soon after this meeting circular letters will be sent to all one hundred and twenty-three N.O.C.s asking them to inform the office in what way they require assistance and what special problems they have. Apart from this, an advisory committee will be set up appointed by the one hundred and twenty-three N.O.C.s of which the members are not be I.O.C. members. This advisory committee of N.O.C. members will consult and co-operate with the earlier mentioned I.O.C. sub-committee.

It is the intention that this N.O.C. advisory committee will be appointed before the 1st August and that the I.O.C. sub-committee will be nominated during the coming I.O.C. session.

Both committees will then meet not later than the 1st October, 1967, and can set up a working programme taking into consideration all information gathered from the N.O.C.s and other sources in the meantime. A working policy can then be set up with the aim to enforce and strengthen the N.O.C.s where and whenever it is wanted. *Mr. Onesti* (Italy), chairman of the general assembly of sixty-three N.O.C.s which have been meeting in the three days before, then was asked whether he had to report any suggestions. *Mr. Onesti* presented a report (Annex 2) indicating the results of the considerations of sixty-three N.O.C.s.

President Brundage thanked *Mr. Onesti* and his collaborators and the delegates of the N.O.C.s for the constructive work they had done especially referring to six points of the report which could be of immediate use for activities of committees and the section in the Lausanne office which have to deal with the special question of furthering the contacts with the N.O.C.s. *President Brundage* assured once more that prompt action will follow.

In the discussion that followed the following delegates took part :

Mr. Mollet (Belgium), *Dr. Fried* (Austria), *Dr. Corenthin* (Mali), *Mr. Phillips* (Australia), *Mr. Gafner* (Switzerland). All delegates pointed out that they could not well understand how this advisory committee from the N.O.C.s could be elected or appointed by all N.O.C.s the more as a new general assembly of N.O.C.s on short notice was not foreseen. Therefore, they proposed that the present meeting should appoint the members of the N.O.C. advisory committee. Furthermore, they wanted an information as to the status of the study committee of ten persons under the chairmanship of *Mr. Onesti*. *President Brundage* then repeated the history of the study committee of ten persons under chairmanship of *Mr. Onesti*. The study committee during the last meeting in Rome with the N.O.C.s was charged to study the means for effecting a close collaboration of N.O.C.s amongst themselves and with the I.O.C., and to report its suggestions to the next meeting of N.O.C.s in Tehran. According to the report now submitted by chairman *Onesti* the meeting of N.O.C.s has renewed the mandate of the study committee until the next meeting of N.O.C.s in Mexico. It is therefore quite clear that this study committee as such will exist until Mexico. In the meantime, however, several N.O.C.s have contacted the I.O.C. and expressed their wish to stay and remain in direct contact with the I.O.C. regardless of the results and suggestions of the study committee. To avoid confusion the President of the I.O.C. recently sent a cable and a circular letter to all N.O.C.s on this problem with the result that many N.O.C.s have not sent their representatives to the general assembly and it is therefore that the Executive Board of I.O.C. could not agree with the proposition that this meeting appoints the members of the advisory committee of N.O.C.s to be established. Only sixty-three N.O.C.s are present in the meeting and the Executive Board of the I.O.C. wants this new advisory committee to be appointed by all one hundred and twenty-three N.O.C.s. *President Brundage* assured the meeting that the I.O.C. would find an acceptable possibility on short notice to have the advisory committee from N.O.C.s appointed by all N.O.C.s.

It was further confirmed that the special sub-committee of the I.O.C. would report to the I.O.C. during the next session in Grenoble.

In common agreement it was then decided that the N.O.C.s would meet again in Mexico in 1968 for one day with the committee of ten under the chairmanship of *Mr. Onesti* and one next day with the Executive Board of the I.O.C.

Mr. Sales (Hong Kong) finally referred to article 16 of the I.O.C. rule book and underlined that it was the right of the I.O.C. to hold conferences with N.O.C.s and to decide.

The I.O.C. never has disregarded advice from the N.O.C.s. Since it is now the intention to further the co-operation between the I.O.C. and N.O.C.s he advised to wait to the next meeting in Mexico.

Mrs. Lekarska (Bulgaria) made a short remark concerning the agenda of this meeting. She proposed that contact should be taken up with the N.O.C.s as to come to a more interesting agenda without repetition of points which have been on the agenda for many years. A further result could be that through this contact an exchange of experience between the N.O.C.s would be established. *Dr. Fried* (Austria) participated in the discussion that followed.

The President asked the Secretary General about a circular letter sent out from the I.O.C. office to all N.O.C.s asking for proposals for the agenda of the present meeting. The Secretary General answered that on one hundred and twenty-three letters forwarded to the N.O.C.s not one reply was received.

Mr. Svensson (Sweden) and *Mr. Van der Ploeg* (Netherlands) referring to the report of the general assembly of N.O.C.s stated that the figures mentioned on the first page in the last paragraph of annex II were not absolutely correct and that there has been no voting. The chairman apologized for the mistakes.

Mr. Alexe (Rumania) as well speaking about new ways to be found for a better co-operation between I.O.C. and N.O.C.s asked that the N.O.C.s should be consulted in matters like choosing cities to stage Olympic Games, precisising amateur rules and fixing the programme for the Olympic Games. He then proposed that articles 23 and 25 of the rule book should be revised as to cover the modern circumstances. Finally he proposed that article 35 should be changed in such a way that the number of competitors for individual events should be restricted as to promote that more countries participate in the Games.

Lt. Col. Adefope (Nigeria) then presented a resolution drawn by the African National Olympic Committees on the South African problem (Annex 3).

In the discussions followed thereafter the following delegates took part :

Mr. Sunderani (Uganda), *Mr. Ganga* (Congo), *Mr. Kazanski* (U.S.S.R.), *Mr. Moukhtar* (U.A.R.), *Dr. Corenthin* (Mali), *General Stoytchev* (Bulgaria), *Mr. Guerra* (Cuba), *Mr. Ordia* (Nigeria), *Mr. Rakotobe* (Madagascar).

In general, it was pointed out by the forementioned delegates that without doubt racial discrimination exists in sports in South Africa and that therefore the South African teams were not allowed to participate in the Olympic Games of Tokyo in 1964. It was the opinion of the speakers that, regardless of possible slight progresses in the sport situation in South Africa, the decision of the I.O.C. at the present moment should not be changed and that eventually the South African Olympic Committee should be suspended. Even if a big part of the black population of South Africa should be enclined to accept the present change in the situation as reported then, still they proposed not to accept any South African team mixed or not mixed as long as the South African Olympic Committee could not fully comply with all I.O.C. rules. Only complete independent Olympic Committees could be recognized by the I.O.C. and to their opinion the South African Olympic Committee was not independent from Government interference at all.

President Brundage then spoke on this problem stating that a distinct difference should be made between governmental policy and racial discrimination in sports. We all are against any discrimination in race, religion and politics. If this principle rule will not be enforced the Olympic Movement soon will disappear. He reviewed the situation going as far back as the Olympic Games of 1936 where during the Olympic Games, racial discrimination and political interference was eliminated without changing the governmental policy. It cannot be expected that sports and the Olympic Movement can be used as a stick to achieve political aims.

The I.O.C. has set up a distinct policy in connection with the South African problem, reports have been asked from different sides and the last report in this connection will be presented by the South African Olympic Committee during the next days. After studying these reports, a special I.O.C. committee will go to South Africa to investigate the situation. The findings of this committee will thereafter be reported to the Executive Board of the I.O.C. and discussed in the next I.O.C. session after Tehran. Therefore, it is expected that no decision can and will be taken before the next I.O.C. session in Grenoble.

Mr. Popovic (Yugoslavia) asking for the floor referred to the last Olympic Congress held in 1930 and pointed out the importance of such meetings. He proposed that these Olympic Congresses should be reinstated.

President Brundage answered that these Olympic Congresses were set up by Baron de Coubertin at the beginning of the Olympic Movement. Afterwards the situation became complicated since the problems of the International Federations and National Olympic Committees are of a different kind and laying in a different field. It was therefore decided to discontinue such Olympic Congresses.

Mr. Mollet (Belgium) asked for information on Press Publications in which was talked about new regulations from the I.O.C. concerning limitations of training and travelling days and about a letter from the I.O.C. to several International Sports Federations.

President Brundage answered that a modification of the twenty-eight days travelling rule was under discussion by the I.O.C. and that decisions on this point might be taken during the coming session. *The Marquess of Exeter* (Great Britain) pointed out that the twenty-eight days travelling limitation was to avoid that athletes were travelling around the world the whole year.

Mr. Phillips (Australia) drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that travelling and training limitations were two separate problems. He urged the I.O.C. to reconsider the training limitation in connection with the specific circumstances in Mexico.

President Brundage stated that the rules on training limitation were a point of consideration during the coming I.O.C. session. With regard to a circular letter sent to some international Sports Federations he replied that since the I.O.C. during the last time was attacked officially in the papers about not keeping the eligibility rules, it has written several letters to some Federations as to investigate the amateur status of athletes in different sports.

Mr. Fried taking the floor asked whether German could be added to the languages spoken during the meetings.

President Brundage replied that the rules provide that French and English were the official languages within the I.O.C. During meetings, however, it was agreed to have simultaneous translation in Spanish and Russian if possible. To add more languages was too complicated.

President Brundage thanked the delegates of the N.O.C.s for their attention and their contribution to the discussions of the meeting. He congratulated and thanked the Iranian Olympic Committee for its wonderful reception and organization. He stated that the suggestions would be examined and that everybody could be sure of prompt action. He repeated that it is a difficult task to promote the principles of the Olympic Movement, but that he is sure that we all have the same objectives. However, it is necessary that we continue to co-operate. He assured the meeting that the I.O.C. intends to back and strengthen the N.O.C.s.

J. W. Westerhoff
Secretary General

Annexe 1 / Annex 1

Liste de présence / List of presence

Commission exécutive du C.I.O./I.O.C Executive Board

M. Avery Brundage, président ; M. Armand Massard, vice-président ; M. Constantin Andrianow, vice-président ; Général José de Clark, vice-président ; M. Ivar Emil Vind ; D^r Giorgio de Stefani ; M. Gabriel Gemayel ; Le marquis d'Exeter ; M. Syed Wajid Ali. *Délégués des Comités nationaux olympiques / Delegates of the National Olympic Committees :*

Afghanistan : M. Sardar Faruk Saraj, secrétaire général ; **Afrique du Sud** : M. F. H. Braun, président ; M. D. Mc. Ildowie ; M. R. W. J. Opperman ; **Allemagne** : D^r Max Danz, vice-président ; D^r Walter Wulffing, vice-président ; **Allemagne de l'Est** : M. Günther Heinze, vice-président ; M. Helmut Behrendt, secrétaire général ; **Antilles néerlandaises** : M. Mordy S. L. Maduro, président ; **Arabie saoudite** : H. R. H. Prince Khalid Al Faisal, secrétaire général ; M. Saleh

Al Kadi ; M. Orfan Obari ; **Australie** : M. L. Luxton ; M. W. Berge Phillips ; **Autriche** : M. Edgar Fried, secrétaire général honoraire ; D^r R. Nemetschke, vice-président ; **Belgique** : M. R. Mollet, président ; **Bésil** : M. Antonio dos Reis Carneiro, secrétaire général ; **Bulgarie** : Général Vladimir Stoytchev, président ; M^{me} N. Lekarska, secrétaire ; Prof. D^r Mateev, secrétaire général ; **Cameroun** : M. Georges Ndine Mpondo, vice-président ; **Congo Brazzaville** : M. Sita Felix, secrétaire général ; M. Jean-Claude Ganga, secrétaire général ; **Corée** : M. Walter Jung, vice-président ; **Corée du Nord** : M. Kim Hyun Il, vice-président ; M. Jin Choong Kook ; M. Kim In Sik ; **Cuba** : M. Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, président ; M. Fabio Ruiz Vinageras, secrétaire ; **Danemark** : M. Harold Jespersen, secrétaire général ; **Equateur** : M. Agustin Arroyo, président ; **Espagne** : M. J. A. Samaranch, président ; M. J. Agulla, vice-président ; **Etats-Unis** : M. Douglas F. Roby, président ; **Finlande** : M. Ali Koskimaa, vice-président ; **France** : Comte de Beaumont ; **Grande-Bretagne** : M. K. S. Duncan, secrétaire général ; **Grèce** : Amiral Pyrrhos Lappas, secrétaire général ; honoraire ; M. Epaminondas Petralias ; M. Otto Szymiczek ; **Haiti** : M. Antoine Coicou, président ; **Hongkong** : M. A. de O. Sales, président ; Hongrie : M. Gyula Egri, président ; M. Arpad Csanadi, secrétaire général ; D^r Lajos Balthazar ; **Inde** : Raja Bhadrindra Singh, président ; **Indonésie** : M. A. I. A. Pesik, secrétaire général ; **Iran** : Général A. Jahanbani, vice-président ; **Irlande** : Lord Killanin, président ; **Israël** : M. H. Glovinsky, secrétaire général honoraire ; D^r Atlas ; **Italie** : M. Giulio Onesti, président ; **Japon** : Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, président ; **Kenya** : M. E. K. Belsol ; **Koweït** : M. Ali A. Al-Omar ; M. Fouad M. Saleh ; **Madagascar** : M. René Rakotobe, président ; **Malaisie** : M. Thong Poh Nyen, secrétaire général honoraire ; **Mali** : D^r H. Corenthin, secrétaire général ; Maroc : M. Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun, président ; **Mexique** : M. Josue Saenz, président ; M. Eduardo Hay ; **Nigeria** : Lieutenant-colonel H. E. O. Adefope, président ; M. Abraham A. Ordia, secrétaire honoraire ; **Norvège** : M. Jorgen Jahre, président ; M. Arne B. Mollen, secrétaire honoraire ; M. Johan Christian Schonheyder ; **Ouganda** : M. Hassan M. Sunderani, secrétaire général ; **Pakistan** : M. Rana Abdul Hamid Khan ; **Pays-Bas** : M. Ch. E. van der Ploeg, secrétaire honoraire ; M. Jonkheer Herman A. Van Karnebeek, président ; **Pérou** : M. Victor Nagaro, président ; M. Eduardo Dibos ; **Philippines** : M. Antonio de las Alas, président ; **Pologne** : M. W. Reczek, président ; M. E. Wiczorek ; **Portugal** : Général A. Gomez de Lemos Correa Leal, vice-président ; M. Manuel Nunes Correa ; **République arabe unie** : M. Ezzeldine Moukhtar ; M. Mostafa Rifat ; **Roumanie** : M. Anghel Alexe, président ; M. Grigore Arjoca ; **Sénégal** : M. Bachirou Cisse, secrétaire général ; M. Abdoulaye Sar ; **Soudan** : M. Mohamed Karrar, secrétaire ; **Suède** : M. Sten Svensson, secrétaire général honoraire ; **Suisse** : M. Raymond Gafner, président ; M. Jean Weymann, secrétaire général ; **Taiwan** : M. Henry H. Hsu ; M. Gunsun Hoh, président ; **Tchécoslovaquie** : M. Frantisek Vodslon, président ; M. Miroslav Subrt, secrétaire ; **Thaïlande** : Général Luang Chatrakarn Kosol ; M. Chaloke Komarakul, secrétaire général ; **Tunisie** : M. Mohamed Mzali, président ; Colonel S. Baly, secrétaire général ; **U.R.S.S.** : M. Igor Kazanski ; M. Aleksii Romanov ; M. Savvin, secrétaire général ; **Yougoslavie** : M. Polic Zoran, président ; M. Nebojsa Popovic, secrétaire général ; **Zambie** : M. Georges D'Arcy Crane, président.

Annex 2

Report presented by Mr. Onesti

Mr. President of the I.O.C., Members of the Executive Board,

As you know, on 29th and 30th April and on 1st May, the scheduled assembly of the National Olympic Committees took place. This was preceded by a meeting

of the Co-ordinating and Study Committee of N.O.C.s of which I have the honour of being President. Sixty-three National Olympic Committees were present, for a total of one hundred and nine persons, of which nineteen were I.O.C. members.

The meeting commenced with an informative report on the work carried out in eighteen months by the Co-ordinating and Study Committee. This report was approved.

The assembly noted that the resolutions presented in 1965 at Madrid were approved by the I.O.C. and that the resolution on amateurism, in the course of examination was also appreciated by the I.S.F.s. This establishes that the task of determining amateur status be entrusted to each I.F. save ratification by the I.O.C.

The N.O.C.s would like to particularly thank the I.O.C. for having decided to assign them one third of television proceeds accruing from the filming of the Games from 1972 onwards. This will provide assistance for a more rapid technical development and — it is hoped — a larger measure of participation in the Olympic Games by those Olympic Committees lacking the necessary financial backing. This consideration by the I.O.C. itself, since the strength of the I.O.C. is the strength of the N.O.C.s.

Continuing the agenda, a proposed modification by Holland to the olympic rules concerning accompanying personnel was discussed and approved. The assembly then agreed that each International Federation should enjoy the hospitality, including relative journeys, for six representatives for olympic events. Later a proposal by the French Olympic Committee on European Continental Games was examined. The question was discussed at length in a general way by many participants in favour of the organisation of Continental Games under the aegis of the I.O.C. In a separate meeting, consisting of the representatives of twenty-one European Olympic Committees, it was decided to charge a group of five Olympic Committees with the task of undertaking a detailed study of the proposal for European Continental Games as a synthesis and substitute for the present European Championships ; this group will then present a report at Mexico City in 1968. Fourteen Olympic Committees expressed themselves in favour of the holding of European Continental Games ; five against, while three had certain reservations, naturally subject to agreement with the International Sports Federations. Particular interest was aroused by the Greek proposal for a World Olympic Day to be celebrated on the anniversary of the commencement of the first modern Olympic Games at Athens (on 6th April). A large number of speakers took part, demonstrating an excellent olympic spirit. It was then decided to recommend to the I.O.C. that a World Olympic Day should be instituted, to be organized in all the various countries, possibly on 6th April. It was also agreed that the Olympic Committees should report at Mexico City on the individual possibilities of organization of such an event.

The meeting which I had the honour of presiding then turned its attention to the organization of N.O.C.s.

The Co-ordinating and Study Committee of N.O.C.s after prior detailed study of the question, decided to present a majority report on this matter. In this report the Co-ordinating and Study Committee suggested to the general assembly that it postpone the decision on the formation of an association to the next meeting at Mexico City in 1968. The proposed postponement was determined by the news that the I.O.C. intended to set up a sub-committee for N.O.C. relations, and that this sub-committee was to be officially formed in the course of the 65th I.O.C. session at Tehran.

In any case the Co-ordinating and Study Committee, anxious not to miss any opportunity of demonstrating

its attachment to the I.O.C. has devoted long hours of work to the formulation of proposals and suggestions to be submitted to the I.O.C. in view of the formation of such a sub-committee. On 29th and 30th April the Co-ordinating and Study Committee, on the basis of long and arduous meetings, considered it appropriate to summarize in a short list of main points the expectations and requirements which such a sub-committee of the I.O.C. could satisfactorily fulfil. The main requirements which impel the N.O.C.s to more frequent and constructive meetings are contained in a document drawn up by the majority of the committee, as follows :

1. The promotion of closer contacts between the N.O.C.s and the I.O.C. on questions regarding the Olympic Movement.
2. A continuous information service on olympic matters and problems of amateur sport.
3. The publication of studies and information on sports construction problems.
4. Advice on legal and sports legislation matters.
5. Mutual assistance between the N.O.C.s to facilitate the participation of deserving athletes in the Olympic Games and for the exchange of instructors.
6. Development of direct contacts between the N.O.C.s, by means of the general assembly and of other initiatives.

At the same time it has been considered necessary to give some indication of the instruments for the realisation of the above principles. It is suggested that a President, appointed by the I.O.C., direct a committee composed of eminent members of those N.O.C.s who have shown themselves to be especially active in the sports field, for the realisation of the aims enumerated.

With the above suggestions, the Co-ordinating and Study Committee considers that it has made an important contribution to the initiative of the I.O.C. The majority proposal of the Co-ordinating and Study Committee was discussed at length, with over forty participants taking the floor.

It was then put to a secret ballot which gave the following result : thirty-four Olympic Committees in favour of postponing the decision to set up the association of N.O.C.s until Mexico City on the occasion of the general assembly of the N.O.C.s due to take place there, with the consent of the Mexican Olympic Committee, prior to the beginning of the 19th Olympic Games. Twenty-six Olympic Committees in favour of the immediate formation of the association and of examination of relative draft statutes. One voided vote ; one abstention ; North Korea absent.

At the same time the assembly agreed to renew the mandate of the Co-ordinating and Study Committee in order to assure the continuity of its work. The assembly general of the N.O.C.s thus demonstrated once more its loyalty and respect towards the I.O.C.

Finally, I would like to emphasize to you, Mr. President of the I.O.C., the high olympic capacity of the representatives of the N.O.C.s taking part in the general assembly of the last few days, and I therefore venture to insist that the best of these be utilised by the I.O.C. to assist the latter in problems concerning N.O.C. relations. These men have given proof of outstanding competence in the sports field and of unreserved attachment to the Olympic Movement, which we all love and serve and which we should like to see progressively perfected, convinced that this is one of the most important instruments for the healthy progress of humanity and for the creation of peace and brotherhood men.

Annex 3

Motion on the South African problem presented by the African National Olympic Committees

The African National Olympic Committees, after acquainting themselves with the latest developments

in the position of sport in South Africa, and after analysing the solutions for the South African selection of whites and blacks to compete in the next Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968 :

- considering that the olympic rules strictly condemn any racial discrimination in sport ;
- considering that article 2 of the I.O.C. rules assumes that the Olympic Games are the term and consecration of a period of four consecutive years of sports friendship ;
- considering that the fact that a National Olympic Committee aiming at exclusive participation in the Olympic Games takes the initiative of constituting a partite committee on a racial basis when asked to present a national multi-racial team, does not conform to the fundamental rules of the I.O.C. ;
- considering that to be in conformity with the I.O.C. according to article 26 of the Olympic Charter, the N.O.C.s must carry on their activities in accordance with the rules and high ideals of the Olympic Movement as specified in article 1 ;
- considering that the same rules direct all National Olympic Committees to organize and promote sports meetings in their national territories between all citizens and free from all political, racial or religious considerations, on a permanent basis ;
- considering that participation by a national team selected on a racial basis for the sake of presenting one contingent of athletes under the same flag for international sports meetings organized outside South Africa under the guidance of the I.O.C. would lead the highest sports authority in the world to recognize in South Africa a situation contrary to the olympic morals and principles ;

Considering all the above facts, the African N.O.C.s state :

a) That the measures undertaken in South Africa do not comply with the olympic rules and show

clearly that the N.O.C. of this country is incapable of showing resistance to political pressure exerted by its government and by doing so is practising racial discrimination in sport in its country which is contrary to rules 1, 7, 24 and 25 of the I.O.C. Charter.

b) That these same measures, which seem to find a favourable response in some international sports centres, in reality do nothing but consolidate the practice of racial discrimination in sport in Africa itself, since the responsible persons declared that there will be no compromise, no negotiations and no abandonment of the apartheid principle in sport inside the country.

Thus the African N.O.C.s

— *confirm* their adherence to the Olympic Movement and firmly condemn all racial discrimination in sport ;

— *congratulate* the I.O.C. for its decision to suspend the South African Olympic Committee and request it to maintain its decision until racial discrimination has been completely eliminated in South Africa itself and this when all sportsmen in this country could pursue among themselves the sport of their choice in the stadiums of their country without any discrimination.

The African National Olympic Committees are firmly resolved to use every means to obtain the expulsion of the South African sports organizations from the Olympic Movement and from the International Federations, should the N.O.C. of this country fail to comply fully with the I.O.C. rules.

The African N.O.C.s reserve their decisions to participate in the 1968 Olympic Games in case the South African team would be allowed to participate in such Games without complying fully with the Olympic Charter, of which the I.O.C. is the supreme guardian.