

Extracts from the MINUTES of the 66th Session
of the INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
New Town Hall, Grenoble,
February 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1968

WELCOME BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Brundage welcomed the members who had come to Grenoble in larger numbers than expected. He then declared the session open and turned to the next item on the agenda.

DECEASES

A minute of silence was observed in memory of two honorary members: His Excellency Alfredo Benavides (Peru) and Professor Jerzy Loth (Poland).

Mr. Paavo Honkajuuri, who was elected a member of the IOC at its last session in Tehran, but who was unable to be present at that time, was received officially and made his declaration after which he was introduced to each member present.

APPROVAL MINUTES LAST MEETING

The minutes of the last meeting were approved with two modifications which are as follows :-

Minute 13 should read :

"It was resolved that, in view of the establishment of the I.O.C. Sub-Committee for the promotion of contact with the N.O.C.s, the Aid Commission for Africa be now dissolved."

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

Mr. Brundage recapitulated the events which had taken place during the past year concerning the International Federations. He recalled the setting up by Mr. Coulon (President of the International Wrestling Federation) and Mr. Phillips (President of the International Swimming Federation) in April 1967 of an organization called "The General Assembly of International Federations" (GAIF) and the ensuing meetings he had had with Mr. Coulon. He stressed the fact that the IOC could not recognize the GAIF since it did not include certain of the most important Federations recognized by the IOC, He then went on to report on the meeting of the IOC Executive Board with the International Federations held in Lausanne on 27th and 28th January 1968 and said that he thought the meeting had been a fruitful one.

Mr. Hodler (Switzerland), President of the International Ski Federation, informed the assembly that, although a group of Federations wished to form an association of IFs with an executive board, this had been avoided since the majority of the IFs preferred to maintain a direct contact with the IOC.

Mr. Onesti (Italy) delivered a speech in which he stated that the International Sports Federations, by trying to set up a super- organization constitutes a threat to the IOC and to the Olympic Movement, all the more since such an organization would seem to be claiming competences and money which belong to the IOC.

Mr. Onesti proposed that the ISFs be reminded that the IOC and the NOCs are prepared to recognize, support and back up the technical role which the International Federations play, but oppose all requests and vindications which fall outside the competences of the ISFs.

The Marquess of Exeter strongly protested against this speech which he considered detrimental for the whole Olympic Movement.

Mr. Brundage then read the questions put by the International Federations during their meeting with the Executive Board and submitted the answers proposed by the Board for the approval of the Committee. (see Newsletter No 5)

It was further agreed that the Secretary General should contact each individual Federation in order to try and bring their constitutions into line with the IOC Rule Book. This would be done in collaboration with the Marquess of Exeter and Mr. Ivar Vind. The final results will be reported to the Commission on Amateurism under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Weir.

REPORT MEXICAN ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Mr. Pedro Ramirez Vazquez (President of the Mexican Organizing Committee) presented a report on the preparations for the 1968 Olympic Games. (see chapter "Future Olympic Games".)

ELIMINATION OF DEMONSTRATION SPORTS DURING THE GAMES

Some members felt that, in view of the tremendous development of sport, demonstrations were no longer necessary. Others thought that the possibility of holding demonstrations should be maintained as the present IOC rules do not make them obligatory.

A vote was taken and; by 28 votes to 20, it was decided to keep demonstration sports in the programme.

REPORT FINANCE COMMISSION

Lord Luke, President of the Commission, being absent, Mr. Alexander (Kenya) made a report on the work accomplished by the Commission. After a discussion in which Messrs. de Beaumont (France), Ericsson (Sweden), Honey (South Africa), Alexander (Kenya), Daume (Germany) van Karnebeek (Netherlands) and Lord Killanin (Ireland) took part, the following decisions were taken :

Expenses for IOC Commissions

It was decided that all Commissions should meet at the time of the annual IOC Sessions. Should the Chairman of a Commission consider it necessary to call a meeting in between, which would mean that the expenses would be covered by the IOC, he could obtain the approval of the Finance Commission through the IOC Secretariat.

Expenses for Technical Delegates

It was unanimously decided to modify Article 39 of the IOC Rules and Regulations so that the Organizing Committees of the Games no longer pay first class air travel for these delegates but only economy class.

Château de Vidy

The Château de Vidy having been placed at the disposal of the IOC by the Municipality of Lausanne free of charge, a lease should be drawn up stipulating the exact terms under which this gift had been made.

Television Rights

The Finance Commission of the IOC will supervise the sale of television rights and may engage the services of a broker in order to ensure that the maximum profit be drawn from this sale.

IOC Reserve Fund

It was suggested that the IOC members should find Patrons of amateur sport who would give generously towards the maintenance of the Olympic Movement. The IOC Reserve Fund once established would be permanent and held in trust for the Olympic Movement. The Patrons could be trustees of the Fund.

Budget

The budget as presented for 1968 was approved.

REPORT COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF OLYMPIC EMBLEMS

Lord Luke, Chairman of the Commission, being absent, the Secretary General gave a brief summary of developments in this field and submitted a letter and a declaration for the approval

of the Committee. The aim of the Commission would be to get the various Governments' approval of the declaration and then, on the basis, call an international convention on the subject.

REPORT COMMISSION ON SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Brundage congratulated the three members of the IOC Commission on South Africa on the work it had accomplished in South Africa and on the comprehensive report subsequently published.

Mr. Alexander (Kenya) expressed his and Sir Ade Ademola's thanks to Lord Killanin for all he did as Chairman of the Commission to make the work run smoothly.

Lord Killanin thanked the Secretariat for the rapid accomplishment of the report and the tremendous effort made to have this report ready in time in two languages.

A delegation from the South African National Olympic Committee (SANOC) was shown in.

Mr. Frank Braun, President of SANOC, then made a statement.

Comte de Beaumont asked Mr. Braun if the SANOC would be prepared to allow athletes from South Africa to participate in the Olympic Games under the colours of the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Braun replied that sportsmen in South Africa would not agree to this suggestion since this would give the impression that they were stateless. South African athletes wish to compete under the colours of their own country.

The delegation from the SANOC then withdrew.

Mr. Weir (Australia) presented a resolution and asked that it be sent to the members absent to be used as a basis for the vote. (see Newsletter No 5)

General Stoytchev (Bulgaria) suggested that no resolution be used but that the members be asked to vote on the re-admission of a South African team to the Olympic Games without any basis other than the report published by the Commission.

The matter of a resolution was put to the vote and Mr. Weir's motion was adopted by 28 votes to 25.

POSTAL VOTE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION

In view of the importance of the South African question and of the fact that only forty-two members had stated that they would attend the session, the Executive Board, at its meeting in December 1967, had decided to hold a postal vote. The situation having changed due to the fact that fifty-five members were present, the Session was asked to decide whether or not such a vote should be held.

Some members expressed the view that a postal vote was a highly irregular procedure since most of the members were present, whilst others felt that such a vote gave all members of the Committee a chance to express their opinion on such an important matter. Moreover, since it had previously been announced that a postal vote would be held, certain members might have based their decision not to attend the session on the fact that they were sure of being able to vote on this question even if they were absent.

The matter was put to the vote and it was decided that a postal vote would be held.

The result of the vote, announced on 15th February 1968, was that the IOC, by an absolute majority decided to re-admit a mixed South African team to the Games of the XIXth Olympiad in Mexico.

REPORT JOINT COMMISSION FOR CONTACTS IOC/NOCs

The President of the IOC asked the Chairman of the Joint Commission to make his report.

Mr. Vind (Denmark) then delivered a speech of which the following extracts are quoted :-

"I strongly believe that the strength of our relationship with the National Olympic Committees lies in the IOCs contacts with each independent NOC. I do not have to tell you, gentlemen, that many problems, and even serious ones have been solved through this personal contact, either by the President himself or members of the IOC.

There is one point which I should like to mention. Having had the pleasure of speaking to many Presidents and individual members of the NOCs, I have got the definite impression that they do want a stronger contact with the IOC and they do want more IOC attention - but also they do want to protect their own independence in their relationship with the IOC. This, I think, is worth keeping in mind when we discuss this matter.

The recommendations made by the "Joint Commission" concerning the promotion of closer contact between the NOCs and the IOC on question regarding the Olympic Movement are as follows :-

1. After the Secretariat has been reorganised it is recommended that the Secretary General should visit as many NOCs as possible.
2. A great benefit would be derived if the Executive Board of the IOC held its meetings in various areas of the world particularly if the Executive Board provided at least one day in which to discuss problems with representatives of NOCs in the nearby countries.

3. It is considered essential that the IOC members accept it as their duty to inform their NOCs as to what had taken place at IOC congress meetings and, if the Executive Board agrees, what has taken place at meetings of commissions such as this one.
It is further recommended that the IOC members should visit those neighbouring countries in which no IOC member resides.
4. The members of this Joint Commission have pointed out the considerable personal expenses involved in attending meetings in general. Accordingly, it recommends that careful consideration should be given to rendering such assistance as may be feasible.
5. It will be of great benefit in the future if more attention could be given to the meeting between the IOC Executive Board and National Olympic Committees and especially the provision of adequate time.
6. It is recommended that the IOC implement and enforce its Rules and Regulations.
7. It is advised that the IOC request the International Federations to co-operate more fully with the National Olympic Committees in future. Such a united effort would be of great significance for the Olympic Movement.

I presume all the members were acquainted with the progress made through our department of "Press and Public Relations".

The IOC Secretary General proposed that a model constitution be drawn up for the NOCs and I sincerely hope that a definite solution as to how this problem should be handled will be found in the nearest possible future.

Another item deals with mutual assistance between the National Olympic Committees to facilitate the participation of deserving athletes in the Olympic Games and for the exchange of instructors.

Concerning the exchange of instructors, I have referred to the initiative taken by several International Federations by sending coaches and instructors, especially to Africa and Asia. Instructors and coaches have been sent to the International Weeks in Mexico during the past three years and it has been of great benefit for both parties concerned.

At the recent meeting of the Commission for the International Olympic Academy it was also proposed that one-yearly sessions should be held to teach coaches and trainers, especially those coming from newly-recognized National Olympic Committees.

Eighteen months ago a new Secretary General was appointed. Since then and inspite of many obligations concerned with the work of the IOC, he has managed to visit well over half of the NOCs. From reports and correspondence which I have received and contacts I have had with many Presidents of the NOCs, I think these visits as a personal contact between the ICC and the NOCs have definitely been of the greatest value and have been very much appreciated by everyone.

As I said at the beginning, each National Olympic Committee has its own characteristics and from time to time they deal with special problems of their own which I doubt very much they would ever bring forward for general discussion in an NOC Assembly. Those serious problems have hitherto, if not been solved completely, at least found a temporary solution, either through personal contact with the IOC President, or with individual members of the IOC. But what about the rest of the difficulties and problems, where can the NOCs turn to get assistance to solve them !

They can turn to the IOC Executive Board. They can have the matter discussed by the IOC General Assembly; they can ask for their questions to be put on the Agenda for the meeting between the NOCs and the members of the Executive Board and maybe those problems in question will be turned over for further handling by the "Joint Commission"; and finally they can turn directly to the "Joint Commission" by writing to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne.

Mr. President, Gentlemen, this whole matter and what has been going on over the last years, concerns each of us. I am sure we all want to find the right solution - I must ask the Chair to be generous enough to give the lead, to straighten things out and to clear the air, so that we all - the Olympic family can again interchange ideas and work and walk together in dignity, defending true Olympism."

Mr. Onesti (Italy) then asked for the floor and delivered a speech in which he reviewed the development of the contacts between the IOC and the NOCs since the Tokyo session in 1964, resulting in the formation by the NOCs of the Study and Coordinating Committee in October 1965 in Rome under the chairmanship of Mr. Onesti, and presented six studies made by this Committee. He then proceeded to describe the developments of the contacts between the IOC and the NOCs resulting in the formation by the IOC in collaboration with the NOCs of the Joint Commission for contacts with NOCs after the Tehran session 1967.

A general discussion then took place.

It was decided that a letter would be sent out to all NOCs making it quite clear that the IOC considers the Joint Commission as being the only official body to deal with matters relating to contacts, co-operation, collaboration and help for the National Olympic Committees.

NORTH KOREA

A delegation from the North Korean Olympic Committee was shown in. Its members asked that the North Korean Olympic Committee in future be called the Olympic Committee of "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea" since this is the name by which it has chosen to call itself.

After the withdrawal of the delegations, a debate started.

Some members felt that in view of the policies adopted in the past with regard to divided territories, the IOC should continue to call the North Korean Olympic Committee by that name. Should the IOC decide to change its policy with regard to Korea, it must then do so for Germany and Taiwan.

At the end of this discussion a vote was taken and, by 31 votes to 21, it was decided that the name "North Korea" would be maintained.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

The following awards were made :

Olympic Cup	:	Pan American Sports Organisation (O.D.E.P.A.)
Olympic Diploma of Merit	:	<u>Mr. Francisco Nobre Guedes</u> (President of the Portuguese Olympic Committee) <u>Mr. Vernon Morgan</u> (Sports journalist for REUTERS)

REPORT COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY

Prince George of Hanover, President of the International Olympic Academy, replaced Mr. Vind, President of the Commission for the IOA, who was absent.

Prince George gave a report on the 1967 session of the Academy, on the topics discussed and the other activities undertaken by the students present, and underlined the high academic standard

reached at this meeting. He then reported on the progress made since 1966 in the construction of buildings, As far as the Academy's financial situation was concerned, Prince George thanked all those who had contributed to the IOA fund, set up in Lausanne under the supervision of the Secretary General.

REPORT MEDICAL COMMISSION

Prince Alexandre de Mérode, President of the Medical Commission, gave a brief outline of the way in which the Commission intended to work in Grenoble. He then brought a proposal before the Committee that the paragraph in the IOC Rules and Regulations on doping should be replaced by a text drawn up by the members of the Medical Commission. (see Newsletter No5)

It was decided that the modifications of sanctions for doping as proposed by the Medical Commission would be inserted into the IOC Rule Book in place of the second paragraph of the article on "Doping" (page 46).

REPORT COMMISSION FOR PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Lord Killanin (Chairman of the Commission) reported on the activities of the Commission. (see Newsletter No5)

Languages at IOC Sessions

The text drawn up by General Clark was discussed by the assembly and the modification to the protocol approved, (e.g. languages during the sessions : French, English, Spanish, Russian.)

Proposal General Stoytchev

General Stoytchev (Bulgaria) proposed that a special statement should be made to the athletes at the beginning of the Games. The text of the statement was unanimously accepted and published. It reads as follows :

The 66th Session of the International Olympic Committee in Grenoble is in full accordance with the appeal of the Mayor of Grenoble to stop hostile actions everywhere in the world.

During the period of the Ancient Olympic Games, fighting ceases and truce was announced between hostile countries.

A truce would greatly contribute not only to the successful organisation of the great forum of youth - which the Olympic Games are - but would serve the cause of further development in international sports as well.

We appeal to all those who hold the Olympic Ideal in great esteem to do everything possible to stop, during the period of the Olympic Games, hostilities all over the world.

Booklet on the organization of Olympic Games

Lord Killanin informed the assembly about a book soon to be published, which is a guide for future organizing committees. This book was drafted by a commission of three men (Mr. Duncan, Mr. Garroni and Mr. Iwata) but will be studied by the Secretary General before being finally published.

OTHER BUSINESS

- A) Mr. Brundage informed the Committee that he intended setting up a Commission to go into the whole subject of the Olympic Winter Games since these Games had become too big and too widely spread. Together with professionalism, commercialisation is endangering the Winter Games as an Olympic event.

This statement met with the approval of the members.

The commission, later nominated, is made up of the following IOC members :

Mr. van Karnebeek (Netherlands) Chairman
The Grand Duke of Luxemburg
Mr. von Frenckel (Finland)
Mr. Siperco (Rumania)
Mr. Staubo (Norway)

- B) After the close of the Session, Mr. Hodler, in his capacity of President of the International Ski Federation (F.I.S.) informed the IOC President that although he had announced in 1967 that the F.I.S. would blot out the trade marks on the skis during International and Olympic events in order to avoid advertising, a statement repeated recently during a meeting in Chicago between Mr. Brundage and the F.I.S. Eligibility Committee, the F.I.S. council had overruled him and consequently the trade marks would not be covered during the Olympic Winter Games in Grenoble.

The IOC President then called for a special meeting of the IOC during which Mr. Hodler explained the reasons behind the above decision.

After a general discussion it was agreed to follow the proposition from the F.I.S. President which was that the skis would be taken away from the athletes at the finish of all ski events so that the competitors passed in front of the press photographers and television cameras without their skis.

J.W. Westerhoff
Secretary General