

Women and Sports Administration

Second part: The NOCs

The first part of this study appeared in the "Olympic Review" No. 82-83 of September 1974, under the title: "Women in the world sports organisations—The International Sports Federations."

We would emphasise that this is only a partial, and therefore incomplete, picture, and we do not pretend to have exhausted the subject. On the contrary, we should be very happy if our readers can help us complete this inquiry with any information they can let

us have, for which we thank them in advance.

In this second part, dealing with the NOCs, we have also taken into account national sports life and, in general, the presence of women in leading positions of all the national associations. Obviously, it has been necessary to repeat some names which appeared in our first study. In such cases, they are followed by "(see IF study)" which refers you to No. 82-83.

Out of the 132 NOCs recognised by the IOC, which this inquiry concerns, it is important to note at the outset that 57 NOCs did not reply. As a result, our study involves only 57% of the NOCs.

Here briefly is a table showing the replies received:

	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Recognised NOCs	36	33	28	31	4	132
No reply	24	19	9	3	2	57
Replied	12	14	19	28	2	75
Women	7	8	13	25	2	55
No women	6	7	8	3		24

List of NOCs which have not replied:

Africa

Algeria - Republic of Central Africa - Congo - Ivory Coast - Dahomey - Egypt - Ethiopia - Guinea - Lesotho - Liberia - Libya - Madagascar - Mali - Mauritius - Niger - Uganda - Sierra Leone - Somalia - Swaziland - Tanzania - Chad - Togo - Upper Volta - Zambia.

America

Netherlands Antilles - Bahamas - Barbados - Costa Rica - Cuba - Dominican Republic - Ecuador - Guyana - Haiti - Honduras - Belize - Jamaica - Mexico - Nicaragua - Paraguay -

Puerto Rico - Trinidad and Tobago - Virgin Islands - Surinam.

Asia

Saudi Arabia - Burma - Indonesia - Israel - Malaysia - Nepal - People's Democratic Republic of Korea - Singapore - Sri Lanka.

Europe

Iceland - Liechtenstein - San Marino.

Oceania

Fiji Islands - Papua New Guinea.

The first conclusion to be drawn from a look at these figures is that the greatest number of women involved with sport are to be

found in Europe. This statement may seem obvious as modern sport has grown up on the continent of Europe.

On reflection, however, this situation appears a little irregular: when sport made its appearance in Europe, it was the men who took control in the beginning. Everyone well knows that in such a case it becomes more difficult to change a habit or tradition. This problem should exist to a lesser degree, or not at all, in young nations which are witnessing, or have witnessed, the advent of

sport and women's emancipation at the same time. It would seem therefore that sport has remained outside this movement.

But before going any further, let us draw up an account of the replies we have obtained. For each continent, we are showing the number of NOCs, the number of replies received and the number of women at each level of sports administration. It would be useless to draw up a total, since some people would be counted several times due to their various functions.

		NOC PT	NOC Board	NOC M	NF PT	NF Board	NF M	Coaches	Govt orgs	IF PT	IF Board	IF M
Europe	31 NOCs 28 replies	0	12	32	13	101	143	44	71	1	4	40
America	33 NOCs 14 replies	0	4	80*	0	11	2	10	1	0	0	8
Africa	36 NOCs 12 replies	0	2	1	2	15	3	1	3	0	0	0
Asia- Oceania	28 NOCs 19 rep. 4 NOCs 2 rep.	0	6	6	5	16	6	5	4	0	1	0

* These are the 80 women who belong to the various committees of the United States NOC.

Now let us look at the situation country by country, such as we have been able to determine.

The figures for Munich are those of the competitors enrolled in the 1972 Olympic Games, as taken from the brochure "Participants" of the Munich Organising Committee. Where the first participation of women took place in 1972, we have given the total of participants for Munich and Sapporo.

Afghanistan

(National Olympic Federation of Afghanistan)



NOC recognised in 1936.
Participants in Munich 1972: 9
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

Three women are members of the NOC Board: Mrs. Zahira, Mrs. Zarghoona and Mrs. Mahbooba.

Albania

(Comité Olympique de la République Populaire d'Albanie)



NOC recognised in 1959.
Participants in Munich 1972: 1
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil

Sports most practised by women: athletics, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, shooting.

Four women are members of the NOC: Angelina Gurakugi (athletics), Lumturi Rexha (volleyball), Sofia Meçe (athletics) and Mrs. Flora Tahir Toto, since 1973 President of the Albanian swimming and gymnastics federations.

The practising of sport by women in Albania is common and widespread, and the percentage of participants is constantly increasing.



Flora Tahir Toto

Algeria

(Comité National Olympique Algérien)



NOC recognised in 1964.
Participants in Munich 1972: 6
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Germany - FRG

(Nationales Olympisches Komitee für Deutschland)



NOC recognised in 1950.
Participants in Munich 1972: 556 (94 women); Sapporo 1972: 90 (17 women).
1st participation of women in 1912 with 5/185.

Sports most practised by women:

Gymnastics: 1,420,000 members (at the end of 1972); Athletics: 250,000; Swimming: 230,000; Football: 120,000; Equestrian: 100,000; Skiing: 100,000; Handball: 80,000; Shooting: 60,000.

Although no women are included on the Board, Dr. Ingeborg Bausenwein and Mrs. Ilse Bechthold, member of the IAAF Women's Committee, are members of the NOC, whilst Dr. Gisela Mauermeyer (gold medal for discus, 1936) is a member of the Arbitration Council.

The national sports federations are all presided by men. Nevertheless, Mrs. Erika Dienstl is Vice-President of the German Fencing Association.

However, there is a number of women in the German Sports Federation (DSB). Let us mention, besides Erika Dienstl, Ruth Brosche, Professor Liselott Diem, Angela Braasch-Eggert, Professor Gisela Bentz, Professor Doris Küpper, Professor Ilsa Maria Sabath and Gerda Seepe.

It should be emphasised that a special board responsible for women's sport operates within the DSB.

With regard to famous women coaches, Germany has always produced a great many. Among the most recent, let us name Barbara Kolbenschlag (hockey), member of the FIH Board, Ilse Bechthold (athletics) and Theda Hoch (volleyball).

Within the IFs, we would also recall the presence of Irmgard Foerster, member of the FIG Modern Gymnastics Commission, F. Kretzschmar, member of the FINA Synchronised Swimming Commission, and Else Müller, member of the FIS Women's Downhill-Slalom Committee.



B. Kolbenschlag

Netherlands Antilles

(Nederlands Antilliaans Olympisch Comité)



NOC recognised in 1950.
Participants in Munich 1972: 4 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Saudi Arabia

(Saudi Arabia Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1965.
Participants in Munich 1972: 13 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 10 (1 woman).
1st participation of women in 1972 with 1/23.

This NOC has not replied.

Argentina

(Comité Olimpico Argentino)



NOC recognised in 1927.
Participants in Munich 1972: 115 (4 women); Sapporo 1972: 2 (0 women).
1st participation of women in 1948 with 10/202.

Sports most practised by women: basketball, athletics, tennis, gymnastics, handball.
To the present time, the COA has never included any women in its members.

Only a few national federations, particularly of gymnastics and handball, have offered positions to some women colleagues, in limited numbers: let us mention Maria-Alicia Sklenar de Klega, former gymnast, SG of the Sokol Buenos Aires Gymnastics Union since 1954, member of the national federation's Management Committee since 1964, SG since 1967, international judge and umpire and member then SG of the Women's Gymnastics Commission; Berta Silberbeg de Tula, better known as Dina Nova, member of the Women's Technical Commission of the Argentine Gymnastics Federation since 1967, judge, member of the national federation's Management Committee since 1972;



Berta Silberbeg



M.A. Sklenar



Mirta Verdier

Mirta Verdier, member of the National Handball Federation's Management Committee since 1973, swimming instructor and member of the Co-operation Association of the National Sports Institute.

It should be emphasised that the National Handball Federation has indicated that a greater number of women are about to be appointed.

Australia

(Australian Olympic Federation)



NOC recognised in 1895.

Participants in Munich 1972: 184 (31 women); Sapporo 1972: 4 (0 women).

1st participation of women in 1912 with 3/26.

The Australian NOC, no more than most of the NFs, does not at present include any women in its various commissions.



Doris Mage



Mabel Robinson

Only the Australian Women Athletics Union has given two women responsible posts: Mrs. Mabel Robinson, *PT*, and Mrs. Doris Magee, *SG*.

Austria

(Österreichisches Olympisches Comité)



NOC recognised in 1912.

Participants in Munich 1972: 153 (16 women); Sapporo 1972: 49 (11 women).

1st participation of women in 1912 with 7/98.

The ÖOC has not yet appointed any women to its Board. However, let us not forget to name Mrs. Emmy Schwabe, in charge of the Reception Committee of the Organising Committee for the XIth Winter Games in Innsbruck (1976).

Among the national federations, only that of water skiing has elevated a woman to the presidency, Mrs. Brigitta Felder. An accomplished sportswoman, in skating, diving, swimming and tennis as well as in water skiing, she acceded to this important post in 1965. Named *VPT* of Group II Europe in 1969, she then became *VPT* of Group I America.

As far as well-known coaches are concerned, let us name Mrs. Inge Solar and Mrs. Hilde Schanz-Appeltauer in figure skating, Eva Sika in rowing, Eva Worrirsch and Henni Parzer in gymnastics and Lisl Funder in equestrian. Finally, let us mention again Mrs. Käthe Wiesenberger, member of the FIG WTC and Hilde Schmieid-Hofherr, member of the FIS Women's Downhill-Slalom Committee (see IF study).



Brigitta Felder

Bahamas

(Bahamas Olympic Association)



NOC recognised in 1952.

Participants in Munich 1972: 13 (5 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women in 1972 with 5/13.

This NOC has not replied.

Barbados

(Barbados Olympic Association)



NOC recognised in 1955.

Participants in Munich 1972: 13 (5 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women in 1972 with 5/13.

This NOC has not replied.

Belgium

(Comité Olympique Belge)



NOC recognised in 1906.
Participants in Munich 1972: 105
(6 women); Sapporo 1972: 1
(0 women).
1st participation of women in
1912 with 1/39.

The COB has elected two women on to its Board of Directors: Miss Lydie Willem, physical education teacher, elected to the COB in 1973, *PT* of the COB Women's Sports Committee since that time, having been its Secretary since 1963, and member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Belgian Gymnastics Federation; Mrs. Tony Baert, *PT* of the Regional Olympic Committee for Limbourg Province and, in this capacity, ex officio member of the COB since 1974.

Bermuda

(Bermuda Olympic Association)



NOC recognised in 1936.
Participants in Munich 1972: 11
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women in
1948 with 2/11.

Up to the present time, no women have belonged either to the NOC or to the managing bodies of the national federations. Equally, it would seem that Bermuda does not have any female coach of great renown. However, the Annual General Assembly, due to be held in December 1974, expected to study the question of nominating women members.

Burma

(Burma Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1947.
Participants in Munich 1972: 32
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Bolivia

(Comité Olimpico Boliviano)



NOC recognised in 1936.
Participants in Munich 1972: 12
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

No women are included among the members of the NOC and national federation Boards.

Brazil

(Comité Olimpico Brasileiro)



NOC recognised in 1935.
Participants in Munich 1972: 11
(5 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women in
1932 with 2/58.

Sports most practised by women: swimming, basketball, volleyball, athletics, tennis. No women hold responsible posts within the NOC or the national federations.

The organisation of Brazilian sport covers women as well as men, without separate bodies to control or organise them, be it at federal, state or club level.

At present, no famous woman coach appears to practise in Brazil, with the exception of the Hungarian Ilona Peuker and Mrs. Ingeborg Ingrid Crause (gymnastics).



Ingrid Crause



Ilona Peuker

Bulgaria

(Comité Olympique Bulgare)



NOC recognised in 1923.
Participants in Munich 1972: 186
(31 women); Sapporo 1972: 5
(0 women).
1st participation of women in
1952 with 9/63.



Elena Popova



Vania Voinova

Bulgaria has given women a considerable position in the administration of sport.

In the NOC: Mrs. Nadia Lekarska, member of the IOC Programme Commission and editor-in-chief of the COB's bulletin (see "Olympic Review", Special Congress, 1973, p. 357); Mrs. Violetta Katerinska, member of the Umpiring Commission of the Fédération Internationale d'Esgrime and Technical Director of the Bulgarian federation; Mrs. Elena Popova, member of the Bulgarian Gymnastics Federation; Dr. Virginia Mikhaï-



Ivanka Tchakarova

Nina Popova

Finally, among the coaches, we would name particularly Mrs. Julietta Chichmanova, coach to the national modern gymnastics team.



Virginia Mikhailova

Violetta Katerinska

lova, 4th in the discus at Tokyo in 1964, and member of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Physical Education and Sports Union; and Mrs. Vania Voinova, journalist, member of the Bulgarian Basketball Federation, after a long period playing for the national team.

In the national federations: Central Council of the Bulgarian Physical Education and Sports Union: besides Dr. Milhailova, let us mention, Mrs. Annie Spantcheva, Deputy Minister for National Education, Mrs. Nathalia Petrova, Vice-Principal of the G. Dimitrov Supreme Institute of Physical Culture, Mrs. Nina Popova, Assistant Manager of the Department of International Relations and Board member of the National Volleyball Federation, Mrs. Liliana Stefanova, editor-in-chief of the review "Ozbor", Mrs. Ivanka Tchakarova, PT of the Modern Gymnastics Federation, member of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique's Commission and an international judge, Mrs. Dobrinka Djambazova, former European basketball champion and coach, Mrs. Ivanka Christofa, bronze medal for discus in Munich, and Mrs. Maria Douylovska, Assistant Section Manager. In addition, the National Gymnastics Federation has elected Mrs. Izvetana Dimova and Mrs. Radka Pentcheva to its Board.

Cambodia

(Comité National Olympique Khmer)



NOC recognised in 1961.

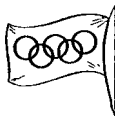
Participants in Munich 1972: 10 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women in 1972 with 1/10.



For the time being, no women occupy important positions in the administration of Cambodian sport.

Cameroun

(Comité Olympique Camerounais)



NOC recognised in 1963.

Participants in Munich 1972: 20 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women in 1972 with 1/20.

Sports most practised by women: handball, volleyball, basketball.

Although the NOC and national federations are presided by men, several women hold important posts in the administration of sport in Cameroun:

● Mrs Elise Manyongha, physical education professor who graduated from the National College of Physical Education and Sport at Chatenay Malabry (France), has been head of the Department for Programming, Research and Training Courses at the



Elise Manyongha

Ministry for Youth and Sport since March 1973, after achieving African and Camerounian athletics records (triathlon, shot put, discus, javelin, high jump, hurdles) over a period of ten years.

- Mrs Joséphine Bidjang, sports adviser and basketball coach for the south central province.

- Mrs Catherine Yeye, Miss Anne Nana Tchoumba and Miss Clotilde Kalaty, all three official football referees in the second national division.

Most sports disciplines are practised by young Camerounians within the school and university sports associations, grouped under the OSSUC. As for football, we are informed that women are now beginning to play this sport.

Canada

(Canadian Olympic Association)



NOC recognised in 1907.
Participants in Munich 1972: 243 (53 women); Sapporo 1972: 54 (20 women).
1st participation of women in 1928 with 7/81.

- NOC: there are no women members. However, Mrs Myrtle Cook McGowan, 1928 Olympic athletics champion, is a Director of the COA.

- National federations:

- Canoeing: three women are club Presidents.
- Cycling: Miss Ginette Vachon (see IF study).
- Football: no one.
- Basketball: Mrs Gail Rice is a Board member and VPT for the women. We would also name Miss Darlène Currie, a national coach.
- Athletics: Mrs. Douglas Clement is a Board member. Mrs. Doreen Ryan, Mrs. Jo-Ann Risling and Mrs. Jenny Meldrum are among the most well-known coaches.
- Rowing: it is only at local (club) level that women Secretaries or coaches are to be found.
- Boxing: a few women are local judges and the federation hopes to bring them up to national level.
- Volleyball: Mrs. Marilyn Hunnings occupies one of the three Executive Board member posts and is also one of the members of the Board of Directors.

- Swimming: besides Mrs. Diane Black, SG, Mrs. Donalda Smith is a member of the FINA Synchronised Swimming Commission, while Mrs Val Parent is a member of the national federation's Management Committee.
- Skiing: Mrs Patricia Ramage belongs to the FIS Women's Downhill-Slalom Committee.
- Archery: Mrs C. Rohringer is SG.

Central Africa

(Comité Olympique Centrafricain)



NOC recognised in 1965.
Participants in Munich 1972: 0;
Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Chile

(Comité Olimpico de Chile)



NOC recognised in 1896.
Participants in Munich 1972: 14 (2 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women in 1936 with 1/40.

Sports most practised by women: athletics, basketball, gymnastics, volleyball, swimming, table tennis, fencing, golf, skiing.

No women have yet held responsible positions in the organisation of Chilean sport.

The only sports body reserved for women is the Sara Lopez Ramirez women's basketball section attached to the Chilean Basketball Federation.

It is moreover in basketball that we find the only Chilean woman member of an International Federation, Mrs. Amelia Reyes Pinto (see IF study).

China

(Republic of China Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1960.
Participants in Munich 1972: 28 (7 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.
1st participation of women in 1936 with 2/54.

Sports most practised by women: basketball, volleyball, swimming, athletics, table tennis, bowling, golf.

It seems that only two famous coaches make up women's contribution to sport in this

country, Lai Shu-Ming (basketball) and Wu Chin Yun (athletics).



Wu Chin Yun

Lai Shu-Ming

There are no sports associations reserved for women in Taiwan.

Columbia

(Comité Olímpico Colombiano)



NOC recognised in 1948.

Participants in Munich 1972: 73 (4 women); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women in 1968 with 5/44.

No women have yet acceded to a post as a sports leader.

Congo

(Comité Olympique Congolais)



NOC recognised in 1964.

Participants in Munich 1972: 1 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Korea

(Korean Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1947.

Participants in Munich 1972: 63 (12 women); Sapporo 1972: 5 (4 women). 1st participation of women in 1948 with 1/45.

Sports most practised by women: volleyball, basketball.

Since 1971, the Korean NOC has included among the members of its Executive Board Mrs Myung-Hak Saw, former player of basketball (1921) and of tennis (1926) and

Executive Director of the Amateur Sports Association of Korea since 1964. She is also a member of the Sports Advisory Council at the Ministry for Education.

In general, the practice of sports activities by Korean women has grown considerably. Many women's sports clubs have been created and in 1974 about 13,000 affiliated sportswomen were recorded.

In 1955, the Amateur Sports Association of Korea set up a committee for women's sport. Over the last few years, Korean women athletes have gained many successes, including a second place in the 1967 world basketball championships, first team place in the 1973 world table tennis championships and third place in the 1974 world volleyball championships.



Myung-Hak Saw

Costa Rica

(Comité Olimpico de Costa Rica)



NOC recognised in 1954.

Participants in Munich 1972: 3 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Ivory Coast

(Comité Olympique Ivoirien)



NOC recognised in 1963.

Participants in Munich 1972: 19 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

Cuba

(Comité Olimpico Cubano)



NOC recognised in 1954.

Participants in Munich 1972: 185 (28 women); Sapporo 1972: 0. 1st participation of women in 1956 with 1/16.

This NOC has not replied.

(to be continued)