

# Women and Sports Administration

## Part 2: the NOCs (end)

*The first part of this study appears in No. 82-83 of the "Olympic Review" under the heading: "Women in the world sports organisations: the International Sports Federations". The beginning of the article on the National Olympic Committees can be found in No. 91-92, while we continue it here.*

*For this section on the NOCs we also took into account national sporting life and the presence of women in general in all the national associations. We found ourselves of course obliged to quote again a few of the names which appeared in our study on the International Federations, and in such cases we have added "see IF study" which refers you to No. 82-83.*

### German Democratic Republic

*(Nationales Olympisches Komitee der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik)*



NOC recognised in 1955.

Participants at Munich 1972: 339 (73 women); Sapporo 1972: 42 (13 women).

1st participation of women in 1968 with 40/228.

As is stipulated in its legislation, the GDR guarantees and encourages the equal participation of men and women in all spheres of life. Thus, in May 1974 the general assembly of the Sports and Gymnastics Union elected 26 women to the national administration.

Four women are on the Board of this organisation: Karin Balzer, 1964 Olympic champion in the 80 m. hurdles, Karin Janz, 1972 gymnastics gold medallist (long horse vault and asymmetrical bars), Helga Härtel-Lindner, 1968 silver medallist in the 200 m. butterfly, and Dr. Heidrun Brunner, national gymnastics trainer.

At the regional and local level the Boards on average contain 20% women, totalling nearly 54,000 women holding posts in the organisation of German sport.

The national federations act accordingly since 38 women are on their boards, seven

of whom for the gymnastics federation alone.

The NOC has two women members: Ortrun Ederlin, mechanical construction engineer, luge gold medallist in 1964 and Board member of the National Luge Federation, and Christa Fischer-Stübnick, silver medallist in the 100 m. and 200 m. in 1956.

In addition four German women athletes have been elected to the Boards or Commissions of the International Federations: Marlies Löther (FIS), Ellen Berger (FIG), Suzi Urzyncicok (FIG) and Dr. Uve Gabler (FIVB).

Finally, many international successes achieved by German athletes are largely due to a certain number of women. Let us mention Marlies Grohe, Roland Mathes' trainer; Ingrid Gulbin-Krämer, former Olympic diving champion and now diving trainer; Lilo Schulz (rowing); Rose-lore Sonntag, Ellen Berger and Heidrun Brunner (gymnastics); Heidi Steiner-Walther, Inge Wischnewski and Jotta Müller (figure skating).



Ortrun Ederlein

## DPR Korea

*(National Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)*



NOC recognised in 1957.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 63 (15 women); Sapporo 1972: 7 (7 women).  
1st participation of women in 1972 with 22/70.

Although we have not received a reply from this NOC, we can note the presence of Mrs. Han Tchoun Hi and Mrs. Yu Geum Hi on the Board of the National Gymnastics Federation.



*Yu Geum Hi*

## Rhodesia

*(National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia)*



NOC recognised in 1959.  
Excluded in 1975.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 35 (5 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in 1964 with 1/12.

Two women belong to the board of the Rhodesian NOC. They are Mrs. W. Smith, PT of the Rhodesian Equestrian Society since 1973 after having long been VPT, and Mrs. S. Russell Smith, representing the Athletics Union.

Although many women are trainers, few of them have obtained sufficient fame to be known outside Rhodesia.

As for the sports clubs, many are administered by women who are in fact their mainspring. There are many regional bodies having women among their members.

The national federations have followed suit, with women on the executive boards of the athletics, archery (Mrs. M. Potter), hockey, shooting, swimming, yachting and equestrian federations.

## Rumania

*(Comitetul Olimpic Român)*



NOC recognised in 1914.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 238 (35 women); Sapporo 1972: 14 (0 women).  
1st participation of women in 1928 with 2/22.

The COR has had women members for a long time. In 1951, 25 years ago, there were three on its Board: Angelique Roseanu (table tennis), Lia Manoliu (athletics) and Berthe Corobeanu (gymnastics).

Since then Mrs. Lia Manoliu has remained a member. Let us also note Yolanda Balas, the famous high jump champion, Cornelia Dinescu and Elena Poparad.

Among the national federations, apart from Lia Manoliu, VPT of the Rumanian Athletic Federation, let us again mention Mrs. Elena Manto Poparad, PT of the Rumanian Gymnastics Federation.



*Elena Poparad*



*Maria Rosina Navasart*

Finally, Rumania has some famous women trainers, in particular Mrs. Maria Simionescu (gymnastics), Ella Constantinescu (table tennis) and Maria Rozina Navasart (canoe-kayak).

## San Marino

*(Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Sammarinese)*



NOC recognised in 1959.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 7 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## El Salvador

*(Comité Olimpico de El Salvador)*



NOC recognised in 1962.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 13  
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in  
1968 with 8/58.

Although the access of women to sports administrative posts is not obstructed, their presence is practically nil in this country.

## Senegal

*(Comité Olympique Sénégalais)*



NOC recognised in 1963.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 52  
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

The President of the COS, Mr. Henri Joseph Dieme, very kindly replied to our enquiry. We believe that the terms of his letter are the best expression of the situation of women's sport in a large part of Africa: «We regret (to inform you) that we don't have any, and I doubt whether other committees can give you any, at least the NOCs of West Africa. We therefore think (until they can fulfil high offices in the hierarchy of responsibilities) that we could give them positions, for example, in a social medical commission, and even co-opt them onto a juridical commission on our NOC.»

## Sierra Leone

*(Sierra Leone Olympic and Overseas Games Committee)*



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

This NOC has not replied.

## Singapore

*(Singapore National Olympic Council)*



NOC recognised in 1948.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 10  
(2 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in  
1952 with 1/5.

This NOC has not replied.

## Somalia

*(Somali National Olympic Committee)*



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

This NOC has not replied.

## Sudan

*(Sudanese Olympic Committee)*



NOC recognised in 1959.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 40  
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

Sports most practised by women: athletics, basketball, volleyball, tennis and table tennis.

Only a few women are Presidents of regional committees of the National Basketball Federation.

## Sri Lanka

*(Sri Lanka Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association)*



NOC recognised in 1937.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 5  
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Sweden

*(Sveriges Olympiska Kommitte)*



NOC recognised in 1913.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 161  
(28 women); Sapporo 1972: 64  
(9 women).  
1st participation of women in  
1908 with 2/156.

The first woman member of the SOK Board was elected in 1972. She is Mrs. Stina



*Gunel Weinas*



*Stina Ljunggren*

Ljunggren, a teacher, gymnastics trainer and technical expert, and member of the Board of the Swedish Sports Federation since 1973.

Among the trainers let us again quote Gunnel Weinas, diving coach (see IF study).

As a general rule, although for no particular reason, there are few women among the sports administrators. Out of the 434 members of the boards of the 53 federations affiliated to the SOK, only 16 are women and they are only present in 10 federations.

As for the 23 regional federations, there are only 8 women members out of a total of 193. However, Mrs. Sissy Mandl is PT of the Figure Skating Federation.

Among the International Federations, let us in particular note Mrs. Inga Löwdin, PT of the FIS women's cross-country committee, and Mrs. Ulla Berg, member of the FIG women's technical committee (see IF study).

### Switzerland

*(Comité Olympique Suisse)*



NOC recognised in 1912.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 167 (30 women); Sapporo 1972: 63 (6 women).  
1st participation of women in 1924 with 3/129.

Only Mrs. Gertrude Trepper, PT of the Swiss Archery Federation (see IF study), occupies an important post in Swiss sport. Let us also recall the presence of Miss P. Leuthard on the FIH women's committee.

### Surinam

*(Surinaams Olympisch Comité)*



NOC recognised in 1959.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 4 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation, of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

### Swaziland

*(Swaziland Commonwealth Games Association)*



NOC recognised in 1972.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 2 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

### Syria

*(Comité Olympique Syrien)*



NOC recognised in 1948.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 7 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in 1972 with 1/7.

A few women are members of the national sports federations. The committee controlling sport in Syria also has women members.

### Tanzania

*(Tanzania Olympic Committee)*



NOC recognised in 1968.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 16 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

### Chad

*(Comité Olympique Tchadien)*



NOC recognised in 1964.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 4 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Czechoslovakia

(*Ceskoslovenský Olympijský Výbor*)



NOC recognised in 1920.

Participants at Munich 1972: 219 (39 women); Sapporo 1972: 44 (4 women).

1st participation of women in 1900 with 1/3.

*Women occupying responsible posts in the administration of physical education and sport in Czechoslovakia:*

### 1. Women members of the Czechoslovakian NOC:

— Mrs. V?ra Drábová, modern gymnastics judge and trainer since 1956, at present PT of the Czechoslovakian modern gymnastics federation.

— Mrs. V?ra ?apková, representative of Czechoslovakia in fishing since 1963; 14 gold medals at world championships; the Czechoslovakian federation's Secretary General of fishing technique.

— Mrs. Olga Modrachová-Davidová, representative of Czechoslovakia in athletics (high jump) from 1947 to 1960.

— Mrs. Eva Lehotská-Glesková, athletics representative from 1960-1972; equalled the 100 m. world record; took part in the final of the 100 m. at the Munich Olympic Games.

— Mrs. Marie Weisshäutelová, cross-country skiing representative (like her husband, and later her son and daughter); now gymnastics teacher for youngsters.

— Mrs. Zdena Lišková, member of the national gymnastics team from 1948 to 1955 (winning team at the London Olympic Games); international judge and trainer from 1955 onwards. Now teacher at the Agricultural High School in Brno.

### 2. Women members of the Czechoslovakian Physical Education Association central committee's executive board:

— Mrs. Ludmilla Polesná, representative of Czechoslovakia in canoeing; seven gold medals won at world championships since 1970.

— Mrs. Dagmar ?eháková, representative of Czechoslovakia from 1948 to 1957 in figure skating; university champion in 1948.

— Mrs. Josefa Racková, honorary member of the executive board; collaborated on the preparation of the Spartakiads.

— Mrs. Ludmilla Pešková, honorary member of the executive board; officer for many years of the Czechoslovakian Gymnastics Federation and ex-President of the Federation; now trainer and international judge; organiser of many Spartakiads.

— Miss Jaroslava Valentová, representative of Czechoslovakia in athletics, came fourth at the Mexico Olympic Games (high jump).

24 women (23.4% of the total number) attend the plenary assembly of the Czechoslovakian Physical Education Association's central committee.

### 3. Woman President of a national sports federation:

— Mrs. V?ra Drábová (see above), member of the Czechoslovakian NOC.

### 4. Internationally famous women trainers:

— Dr. Marie ?ermáková, diving trainer; trains Miss Milena Duchková (1968 Olympic champion).

— Mrs. Hilda Múdrá, figure skating trainer; trained Ondrej Nepela (1972 Olympic champion, first place at the 1971, 1972 and 1973 world championships and European championships from 1969 to 1973).

— Mrs. Vera Pu?ejová-Suková, lawn tennis trainer; mixed doubles champion of France in 1957, took part in the Wimbledon final in 1962, now trainer of the national women's tennis team.

### 5. Czechoslovakian sports federations:

The number of women occupying important posts on the national federations is as follows:

Athletics: 9 women, 15.5% of the total number.

Modern gymnastics: 37 women, 92.5% of the total number.



Vera Capkova



Milena Duchkova



Eva  
Lehotska-Gleskova

Swimming: 14 women, 29.8% of the total number.

Ski-bobsleigh: 8 women, 26.7% of the total number.

Fencing: 5 women, 14.7% of the total number.

Basic gymnastic education: 29 women, 50.9% of the total number.

Tourism and camping: 9 women, 17% of the total number.

Water skiing: 7 women, 26.9% of the total number.

This number includes some well-known women athletes:-

Swimming: Miss Milena Duchková; diving gold medallist at the Mexico Olympic Games.

Athletics: Miss Jaroslava Jehliřková; representative of Czechoslovakia in athletics; European champion of the 1500 m. in 1968.

### Thailand

*(Olympic Committee of Thailand)*



NOC recognised in 1950.

Participants at Munich 1972: 36 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women in 1964 with 7/54.

No women seem to have occupied a post as sports administrator in Thailand.

### Togo

*(Comité Olympique Togolais)*



NOC recognised in 1965.

Participants at Munich 1972: 11 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

### Trinidad and Tobago

*(Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Association)*



NOC recognised in 1962.

Participants at Munich 1972: 21 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women in 1972 with 1/21.

This NOC has not replied.

### Tunisia

*(Comité Olympique Tunisien)*



NOC recognised in 1957.

Participants at Munich 1972: 44 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women: nil.

No women have important posts either on the NOC or the national federations.

### Turkey

*(Turkish National Olympic Committee)*



NOC recognised in 1924.

Participants at Munich 1972: 20 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972: 0.

1st participation of women in 1936 with 2/49.

Although women hold several posts in Turkish sports organisations, none has belonged to the Board of the NOC, an International Federation or a National Federation except for Mrs. Tamay Güven, board member of the Turkish Gymnastics Federation.



Tamay Guven

### USSR

*(Olympic Committee of the USSR)*



NOC recognised in 1951.

Participants at Munich 1972: 486 (84 women); Sapporo 1972: 84 (24 women).

1st participation of women in 1952 with 40/295.

Until 12th March 1975 Mrs. Nina Graevaskaya represented women on the Board of



N. Gromova



E. Petuskova

the NOC of the USSR. A well-known doctor, PT of the Soviet Sports Medicine Federation, she is also a member of the IOC Medical Commission. Since this date two women have succeeded her: Mrs. A. Sinilkina, Director of the Sports Palace of the Lujniki complex in Moscow and PT of the Soviet Figure Skating Federation, and Mrs. Zofia Mironova, member of the Board of the International Association of Olympic Doctors.

Among the national federations, apart from Mrs. Graevskaya and Mrs. Sinilkina, let us mention Mrs. Z. Fedorenko, PT of the multisports society «Trud»; Mrs. Z. Romanova, PT of the Sports Museum; Mrs. A. Zlodareva, SG of the Soviet Sports Film Federation; and Mrs. V. Kotikova, Mrs. Z. Bolchakova and Mrs. L. Kochetova, Board members of the Soviet Cycling Federation.

Many Soviet women belong to the International Federations and their various commissions. Let us quote Mrs. T. Demidenko (FIG), Mrs. L. Alexeeva (FIBA), Mrs. Diana Schweiz (FISA), Mrs. N. Gromova (FIE) and Mrs. E. Gortchakova (IAAF).

Finally, a large number of past Olympic champions have become trainers and their international successes have made them famous. Let us note among them, for gymnastics: Larissa Latynina, L. Ivanova, Z. Mouratova and P. Astakhova; for skating: Tatiana Tarasova and E. Tchaikovskaya; for canoe-kayak: A. Seregina; and for basketball: L. Alexeeva.



E. Gortchakova

## Uruguay

(Comité Olimpico Uruguayo)



NOC recognised in 1932.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 17 (3 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in 1948 with 1/62.

So far no women have taken on responsible posts in the sporting life of Uruguay.

## Venezuela

(Comité Olimpico Venezolano)



NOC recognised in 1935.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 32 (3 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in 1952 with 2/38.

No women occupy sports administrative posts.

## Virgin Islands

(Virgin Islands Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1967.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 23 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Vietnam

(Comité National Olympique du Vietnam)



NOC recognised in 1951.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 2 (0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in 1968 with 2/9.

Although no women have so far been elected to the NOC's Board, a great number play an important role in the sporting life of the country, such as Mrs. Huynh Ngoc Nhuan, VPT of the Swimming Federation; Miss Nguyen Thi Ngoc, T of the Judo Federation; Miss Nguyen Thi Vinh, VPT of the Gymnastics Federation and trainer; and Miss Nguyen Hang, T of the Fencing Federation.

Sports most actively practised by women are swimming, judo, gymnastics, fencing, athle-

tics, aikido, badminton, volleyball, basketball, tennis, table tennis and rowing. Let us also note one woman shooting champion and several women's football teams.

## Upper Volta

*(Comité National Olympique Voltaïque)*



NOC recognised in 1972.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 2  
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Yugoslavia

*(Yugoslav Olympic Committee)*



NOC recognised in 1920.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 164  
(13 women); Sapporo 1972: 27  
(0 women).  
1st participation of women in  
1936 with 15/82.

Sports most practised by women: swimming, basketball, volleyball, handball and gymnastics.

No women have as yet acceded to posts as high-level sports administrators. As Mr. Obradovic, SG of the Yugoslav NOC, points out, the participation of women in sport is less intense and less extensive than that of men. There is no separate sports organisation for women at whatever level in Yugoslavia. Mr. Obradovic also notes that women in his country seem to be more drawn to team games—probably a question of mentality and temperament.

## Zaire

*(Comité National Olympique Zaïrois)*



NOC recognised in 1968.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 0;  
Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women: nil.

The question of co-opting a woman onto the Board of the NOC is on the agenda of its next meeting. An enquiry is being conducted among the national federations to collect solid facts in order to undertake a campaign to develop women's sports in this country and progressively integrate women in administrative sports circles.

## Zambia

*(National Olympic Committee of Zambia)*



NOC recognised in 1963.  
Participants at Munich 1972: 16  
(3 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.  
1st participation of women in  
1972 with 3/16.

This NOC has not replied.

*In the first part of this study concerning the International Federations we mentioned Mrs. Ginette Vachon (Canada) as Director of the National Cycling Federation of Canada. We are happy to announce that she has just been elected President of this Federation. Mrs. Ginette Vachon is thus the first Canadian woman to become President of a national federation.*

*The reply from the NOC of Israel arrived too late for us to include it in our last number.*

## Israël



NOC recognised in 1952.  
Participants at Munich: 15 (2  
women), Sapporo: 0.  
1st participation of women in  
1952 with 3/25.

Sports most practised by women are gymnastics, volleyball, basketball and swimming. At present no women are among the members of the NOC or on the boards of the national sports federations.

There are no real trainers of international reputation in Israel. Let us however mention Mrs. Agnes Keletti, former Olympic champion and for the past 18 years trainer of the national gymnastics team.

