

A full-page photograph of a torchbearer, a woman in a white singlet and shorts, running towards the camera while holding an Olympic torch. She is on a yellow and white checkered track. In the background, a massive, dense crowd of spectators fills the stadium stands. Several officials in blue uniforms and white hats are visible in the foreground, some sitting and some standing. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

# olympic review

**95-96**

September-October 1975





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## olympic review

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## **XVth Session of the International Olympic Academy For new pedagogues of Olympism**

*Upon his arrival at Athens on 16th July for his official visit to Greece, Lord Killanin, President of the IOC, in turn met Mr. George Rallis, Minister-Adviser to the Prime Minister, Mr. Achilles Karamanlis, his deputy, Mr. Constantine Papanastasiou, Sports Adviser to the Prime Minister, and Mr. Panos Stasinopoulos, Secretary General for Sport. The President was accompanied on his visits by the IOC members for Greece, Vice-Admiral Pyrros Lappas and Mr. Epaminondas Petralias, the Director of the IOC, Mrs. Monique Berlioux, the President and Secretary General of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, Messrs. Apostolos Nicolaides and Nicolaos Filaretos, and the President of the IOA, Mr. Athanasios Tzartzanos.*

*The following day Lord Killanin went to Olympia by helicopter to address the students of the 15th Session of the IOA. At the close of his exposé Lord Killanin chaired an animated general discussion by the many personalities present.*

*Back in Athens the same evening the President of the IOC gave a press conference. The journalists were shown in by Mr. Christos Svolopoulos, President of the National Sports-writers' Association, who awarded Lord Killanin with the Association's gold medal.*

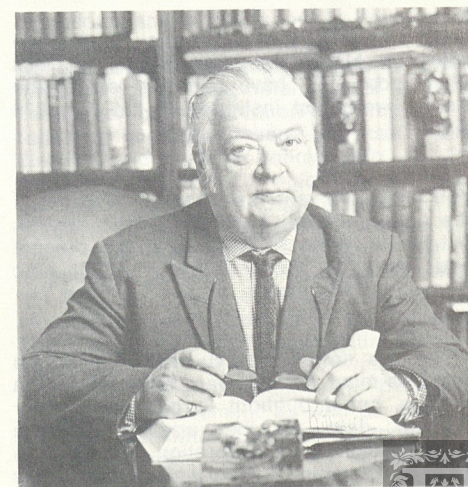
*In addition to Lord Killanin's exposé we are publishing below the speech delivered on behalf of all the lecturers by Dr. Henri Pouré (France) and the lively improvisation by the double Olympic decathlon champion Bob Mathias (United States) on his memories as a participant in the Olympic Games.*

*We shall print other lectures held at this Session in future editions.*

### **Olympia, 17th July 1975**

#### ***Speech of Lord Killanin, President of the IOC***

First of all I am happy to be here again today, and it so happens that we are one year exactly away from the Games of Montreal. We have here my colleague, Mr. Worrall, the IOC member for Canada and also member of the Executive Board of the IOC, and I think we should send a message of greetings to the Organizing Committee in Montreal from us all gathered here in the Academy. I would ask the member of the Executive Board to carry out this duty and send a letter to our colleagues, or rather a



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cable, or telex, from us here. It is ten o'clock here, just about the 17th of July in Montreal.

The last time I was here, in 1972 for the lighting of the flame, I had the opportunity to address the 12th Session of the Academy and I am happy to be back again.

I noticed on the programme we have that: "Lord Killanin will address the participants and a panel discussion will follow under his presidency with the participation of the IOC members present on the subject 'The Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games'."

In the paper I will read to you, and I say read because I was asked to write a paper, I am discussing really the role of the Academy and the contribution which the Academy and the Hellenic Olympic Committee have given throughout history to all of us and to the Olympic Movement.

I am very happy to be able to take part in this Session of the International Olympic Academy. It is the first opportunity I have had since taking over the Presidency from the late Mr Avery Brundage, who interested himself so very much in the Academy, as well as in the historic and archaeological background to Olympia, where we are gathered together.

Next year, when the Olympic Games are held in Montreal, 2752 years, or 688 Olympiads, will have elapsed since the Games were first instituted in the year 776 B.C.

You will have read and heard much about the history of the ancient Olympic Games but we are here to talk about the present and future of the modern or neo-Olympic Games and Movement.

There are certain points which should be borne in mind. Games were held not only in Greece, but throughout Europe, some prior to the date of the original Olympic Games—usually in celebration of gods. The original Olympic Games were spread over

five days and were held in the honour of the god ZEUS. They began with the presentation of offerings which is somewhat similar to the Opening Ceremony. They were followed by the contests and ended with a Banquet and Feast at which Hymns were sung and poems read. I suppose the latter is somewhat similar to our Closing Ceremony. However there were certain differences. Some of the sports on the Programme of the Olympic Games until their cessation in the year A.D. 394, are included on the modern Programme, while many more, especially ball and team games, have been added. At first the Games consisted of simple running and then around B.C. 724 the Diaulos, which was a longer race in a circuit, was introduced. By B.C. 708 additional sports had been included in the Pentathlon. These included leaping, running, wrestling, discus and javelin throwing, whilst in B.C. 648 wrestling and boxing were combined in the Pancration.

Horse racing, with chariots and single horses, was introduced in B.C. 680 but horses were replaced by mules in the year B.C. 500 and in B.C. 408 chariot races again had pairs of horses.

However, there were certain basic differences. In the original Games, there was definite discrimination in that only Freemen of pure Hellenic descent, who had not incurred any personal disgrace, could compete. Barbarians, which incidentally did not include Romans, and Slaves, were excluded. Woman, with the exception of the Priestess Demeter, were not allowed to watch, let alone compete! So let us remember that the philosophy we have today is somewhat different to that of the original Greek Games which inspired Baron de Coubertin.

The modern Olympic Movement gives us the basis for the many discussions which take place each year in the Academy on the ancient site. It had always been Baron de Coubertin's wish to have an organisation created to propagate the Olympic idea. It was not until after the last war that, primarily through the instigation of the IOC member in Greece, Mr. Ketseas, and the enthusiasm of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, this Academy came into being. As you know, it is run by the Greek-based Committee and the International Olympic Committee has an advisory Committee which assist in the collection and suggestion of lectures and



*Olympia - 17th July 1975: Lord Killanin with, from right to left, Mr. Otto Szymiczek, Dean of the IOA, Mr. George Papastefanou, Director of the Olympic museum at Olympia, Mr. Epaminondas Petralias, IOC member for Greece and former President of the IOA, protector of the IOA, Mr. Cleanthis Paleologos, Deputy Dean of the IOA, and Mr. Nicolaos Filaretos, Secretary General of the Hellenic Olympic Committee.*

the general guiding principles of the courses. I believe those of you who are attending here may well have divergent views as to what is the best use to which the Academy can be put. I must admit that there have been times, on studying the programmes, when I have had some reservations, in that such a very wide area of ground is covered. I believe that it is necessary to plan very carefully for the years ahead on the programming of the Olympic Academy to ensure that the maximum use is made of the facilities, which, of course, means the maximum support, not only from Greece, but from all countries which, are in the Olympic Movement or wish to be in the Olympic Movement, from all the International Federations, both in and outside the Olympic Movement and also from the many Government sources which realise increasingly the requirement for either sports ministries

or national sports federations to cover areas which are not those necessarily of a National Olympic Committee. You, therefore, have here the ideal international meeting centre, for both sportsman and administrator. It is a centre where you can study, discuss and indeed contemplate on the various sides of the Olympic Movement and the parts Sport and Culture play in the creation of the Complete Man. Also it is a place which is not limited by a single language or national group, as in the original Olympic Games, but where people from all over the world can meet to exchange ideas. It is a centre where potential Olympic educators can be trained with special reference to the philosophy and history of the Olympic Movement as well as many of the theories, which are necessary in the Modern Olympic Games, especially of a scientific and medical nature. From the





Academy, the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement as a whole can benefit considerably. These benefits include an opportunity for better knowledge of particular situations, of which people might not be aware from the normal daily and individual contacts with federations, NOCs or at the regular meetings with these bodies or indeed at the meetings of the International Olympic Committee itself. It offers an opportunity of facing the different problems, which have to be considered, with a completely different approach from what is frequently the more restricted agenda of Sessions and meetings. It gives the facilities for continual dialogue and it is this continuity which I believe the Euphoria of the Olympic Academy and the Academy Committee of the IOC must consider all the time.

Reading through all the past papers and the various reports it is perhaps true to state that to my mind too much time may have been devoted to what might be termed the historical approach and insufficient to the issues and problems facing the Olympic Movement today. It is not easy, when you have some 160 participants from over 50 NOCs, to have an even standard of student.

However, I do believe that this is something which must be faced, even if it is eventually a matter of running different courses. It might be advisable to have two Sessions, one for less advanced students and another one possibly on the lines of a Symposium, where the top leaders could exchange views.

It is necessary to define very firmly what one might call the "holiday camp" atmosphere and the more profound intellectual approach to further the importance of the Academy. Also, I must stress that this Academy is prefixed by the word International and has the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. However, the Euphoria is itself a purely Greek body, because of Greek laws, and naturally consists chiefly, I believe, of members of the Hellenic National Olympic Committee. I think it is very important that the outlook must be international and not national when it comes to planning the programmes and the future of the Academy. If this is not done then there is always the danger that the standard in Olympia could slide back into a small and unimportant

entity in the Olympic world with a somewhat provincial outlook. Personally, I would like to see it progress as an integral part of the Olympic Movement and indeed working closely with the Olympic Solidarity Committee, which is responsible, in assisting the National Olympic Committees, in the development of the Olympic Movement throughout the world in close cooperation with the International Federations. I say this as I am most anxious that all those concerned should think in a forward manner in regard to the use to which the Academy with its facilities can be developed and supported.

In order to obtain the maximum international standing, I believe the Academy must look for a diversity of recruitment both amongst its lecturers and amongst its students. They must come from among the active athletes, the physical training teachers, the general educationalists, the leaders, the philosophers and the writers, besides those interested in other means of communication.

There must be of course a question of diversity of ages and knowledge which reverts to the question which I raised earlier as to whether there should not be separate courses of different intellectual and academic standards. Unlike the original Games of course, the Academy must be for both sexes! This year I understand there are 50 NOCs expected. This still leaves 80 unrepresented. There are many reasons for the non-representation and usually these are financial. Much as people would like to send students here it is not always possible. It is noted also that certain NOCs have naturally supported the Academy more so than others. There is certainly wide scope for the recruitment throughout the world of those who will lecture or preside at symposiums and those who will attend to assist at symposiums or listen to lectures. There are many ways of working and permutations open to the Euphoria. Certainly the assistance of the IOC, either directly or through the Committee for the Olympic Academy, under the chairmanship of Ivar Vind, is available, and I sincerely hope the Euphoria will make use of this offer and any co-ordination that we can give with the assistance of the International Federations and National Olympic Committees. It is important, as sport plays a greater and greater part in the world, that those who have had the experience of the Olympic Movement

should contribute not only on the occasion of the Olympic Games, but during the period of each Olympiad. All National Olympic Committees, as indeed all national Federations, wish to keep their independence from any form of political interference, but at the same time, this does not prevent the closest co-operation with Government or semi-Government bodies with regard to the evolution and development of sport from the cradle to the grave. We in the International Olympic Committee are not only interested in the high-performance athletes who may stand on the podium whilst their national flag is raised and the anthem played as they receive the gold medal, but we are equally interested in all who wish to participate in sport—for the better development of themselves, for better mutual understanding.

This was demonstrated at the Olympic Congress at Varna two years ago, where many words were spoken and indeed many of the suggestions made are being or have been implemented. Others are being studied. The motto of that Congress was "Sport for a world of peace". It is continuing on this theory that I believe that the Olympic Academy can assist the Olympic Movement.

I would very much like to thank the President of the Academy Mr. Tzartanos and the Euphoria and the Greek Hellenic Committee and my colleagues of the IOC in Greece, Admiral Lappas and Mr. Petralias, for their kindness, their assistance and all that they have done, not only on this occasion of my visit as President, but also for the Olympic Movement. I would like to end by wishing the Academy every success in the future.

L.K.

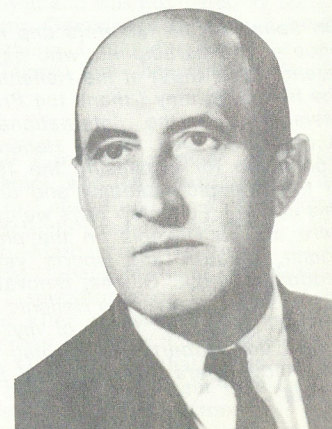


Athens, 12th July 1975

Speech delivered on the Pnyx at the opening of the 15th Session of the IOA

## The Hellenic Spring

by Henri Pourlet  
laureate of the Académie Française



*This is the tenth time that I have the honour of taking part in the work of the International Olympic Academy. It is perhaps for this reason that I have been asked to speak on behalf of the lecturers here in these sites steeped in history, thoughts and beauty.*

*We have come once again to quench our thirst at the wonderful rich Hellenic spring which, like a symphony, adds a new discovery each time we approach it, never tiring us and revealing unknown riches which we have not caught before at other hearings.*

*Here we are, ladies and gentlemen, at the central point of the Hellenic spring, on the Pnyx, opposite this geographical and archi-*





tectural feature unique in the world, opposite the Acropolis, which, for 25 centuries, has been crowned by the Parthenon, the temple of the goddess Pallas Athena.

Every year our thoughts fly away from this terrace, both to the east and the west, signifying a world without frontiers and a unique melting-pot of human thought.

Here we are, ladies and gentlemen, Athenians in heart and spirit as our gaze encompasses Mount Hymettus, Lycabettus, Kifissias, ascends the sacred path, loses itself in the Epirus gulf and discovers the bay of Eleusis in the distance now without mystery...

On behalf of the lecturers and in the presence of the participants who have come to quench their thirst at the Hellenic spring for the first time, may I thank the President and Members of the International Olympic Academy as well as the Hellenic Olympic Committee for organising the 15th Session of the Olympic Academy and uniting us in this country. For a few days we can meditate here and in Olympia on the philosophical, social, cultural and sports value of the Modern Olympic Games, renovated in 1896 in this very place by the Hellenic Committee, according to the "folly" of my compatriot, Pierre de Coubertin, in wishing to institute every four years the festival of the "human spring".

None of you coming here for the first time can have escaped an education in which the Hellenic spring plays a large part. As Michel Déon points out, in almost every civilisation of the world philosophers refer to Aristotle, doctors to Aesculapius, playwrights to Aeschylus, poets to Homer, historians to Thucydides and athletes to the Ancient Olympic Games.

Those who aim to be intellectual or pragmatic often overlook the fact that owing to the Games Greece has given us a unique example in the history of mankind, since it was in connection with the Olympic Games that she achieved her ethnic and political unity, and it was also in connection with the Games and in homage to her gods that she taught us the beauty and perfect union of art and sport.

Quenching one's thirst at the Hellenic spring is also steeping oneself in the virtues which make the greatness and nobility of man. Here and in Olympia we come to know calm and serenity as a powerful antidote to our modern rushed and mecanised lives; we also come to know honesty, the transposition in moral and social life of the uprightness of the Parthenon's doric columns and the Caryatids, the great expression of man living uprightly, with a frank and loyal mind, respectful of other people, of the rules of the game and moral conventions.

We have learnt here not to lock ourselves up in a dead past but to march forward in time; we learn not only to create but to recreate and adapt the laws of the spirit to our modern inventions, allowing us to imagine and build the future.

How happy I am on this platform to tell the Olympic world, the contours of which we are going to spend a few days retracing, of the inestimable value of the light which is shining down on us this blazing afternoon. Here, thanks to this pure sky we can see into men's hearts and thoughts better, we can see further than anywhere else, we can see the infinite horizons of human adventure.

I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to quench your thirst at this Hellenic spring crowned with the light of the country of the gods.

Zito Hellas !

H. P.



## Olympia, July 1975

### "Experiences of my participation in the Olympic Games"

by Bob Mathias

Olympic decathlon champion  
(1948-1952)



It is a great pleasure to be here in Olympia. I do see some familiar faces around the audience, I've seen some of you in many places before all over the world, but it is a great pleasure to be here. I'm happy to see so many happy, smiling faces this morning. Evidently you're all having a great time, enjoying it up here in this beautiful California weather !

I've been to Greece many times before over the years, in fact in 1960 I had the great pleasure of spending about two months in

Athens. At that moment I was making a motion picture, a film called "It happened in Athens", with an actress, her name was Jayne Mansfield—the gentlemen might have heard about her. But I enjoyed the film because it was about the 1896 Olympic Games, the first Games of the modern era, and the story was about the Greek shepherd boy who happened to win the marathon—his name was Spiridon Louys. During the two months of filming we viewed the old stadium in Athens, did some shooting in a place called Marathon, and in those two months I really got caught up in the spirit of the Olympic movement and how it might have been way back in 1896. I've been there many times since that time on various occasions, and I think that time I was worried a little because my work was concerning the Olympic Games. Ever since I was a boy I enjoyed and was fascinated by the ancient Olympic Games. As I recall, I would read everything I could about the old Olympic Games that happened right up there.

But in 1960 I made the movie about the Olympic Games, and I did participate in the '48 Games in London and the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki (Finland), after that I was a spectator—Melbourne (Australia), Rome (Italy), Tokyo (Japan), Mexico City (Mexico), and I was a spectator also at Munich (Germany). And after all this Olympic stuff I have never been to where it all started, right up here in Olympia. So that's why I'm so pleased to be here today, right here where it all started, and I know you are too.

I enjoyed hearing the remarks of the athletes just now, and you must realise that every one of us who has had the chance to participate in the Olympic Games has a different story to tell. I think we all started in a different way, for different reasons, and I too would like to say how I got started or have been involved in the Olympic Games.

I happen to have an older brother where I live in a small town in California, a town called Calary. The weather is very similar to Greece, it's nice and hot, beautiful training weather for all kinds of sport, and when I was fourteen years old and starting out high school I went out to learn American football, basketball and track and field because these were the three sports that my older brother went out for in high school. So I more or less



followed in his footsteps. My first year, my freshman year, I went out for the shot-put and discus because my older brother threw the shot and discus. My second year I decided to try for the hurdles. They were fun to do so I went out for the low hurdles and high hurdles. My junior year I decided to do a little high jumping, and long jumping, plus the other events. So when I was seventeen and a senior of our high school I was learning the shot and discus, the high and low hurdles, once in a while I would run in a relay, I would also high jump and long jump. So I was running all over the track trying to do all these different events.

About three months before I graduated from high school, when I was seventeen years old, I had not heard of the word "decathlon" before. I simply didn't know what "decathlon" meant. So one day my coach, his name was Virgil Jackson, came up to me on the track at Calary high school and said, "Bob, you're going to graduate in a couple of months and after you graduate for this summer you might want to get involved and do something to keep busy, and you might want to be in this decathlon meet down at Los Angeles." I said, "Well that's great, coach, it sounds like fun, I'd like to try it, but just one question—what's a 'decathlon'?"

Well, my coach didn't even know what the ten events were at that time. He said, "Well, I'll find out what they are." He did find out what the ten events were, but we had problems. In high school they threw a small shot-put instead of the college or Olympic shot-put. The javelin was not allowed in high school in California so we had to borrow one from a college. The discus we were throwing was a small discus, not the big discus. The height of the hurdles was lower than the college or Olympic hurdles. And I didn't find a pole vault pole big enough to hold me, strong enough to hold me. So we had big problems just getting started on these ten events. Well anyway I did frame the month and I did go to Los Angeles, and somehow I won my first decathlon meet, and believe me, I was scared to death the first time, it was really the first time I was out of Calary, the city of Calary—let alone a big city like Los Angeles, and competing against college athletes.

I arrived back in Calary and my good coach had another smart idea. He said, "Bob, why

don't you go back to New Jersey," (which is on the opposite side of the United States from California) "and be in the national decathlon meet?" The year was 1948, an Olympic year, which meant the first three places would qualify for the Olympic Games. Well, I didn't have any money so the people in my home town raised enough money for me and my coach to fly back to New Jersey for this national decathlon meet. Well of course this time I was really scared to death—the first time out of California to meet the best people we had in the United States. Well somehow I was lucky again and I placed first, which qualified me for the Olympic Games in London. So three weeks later I was on a great big boat sailing to London, England, to be at the Olympic Games. Well, this time I was really scared, I really didn't know what was happening, but somehow I was lucky again and I won the decathlon in London. And to be frank with you my marks were not that outstanding, I had great competition (earlier in the day I met somebody who's also a friend of Ignace Heinrich from France, who came in second in 1948). But I was lucky to win that meet.

But like some other athletes said just a while ago, they had a goal—if they didn't place first time, they had a goal. And I also had a goal after my '48 Olympic Games experience, and that was to break the Olympic record and the world record in Helsinki four years later, in 1952. So I think the most exciting period of my training was during these four years where I had a goal to set. I worked hard at it, like all the athletes, you give up a lot, you miss out on a lot of the exciting things because you have to train, but believe me it was well worth it, because again I consider myself a lucky man to have broken the world record held by Glenn Morris, another American who set the record in 1936 at Berlin, and also the Olympic record. I got started mainly because my older brother went out for track and field. He could have been a swimmer—not another Mark Spitz—but at least I think my brother showed a pretty good sports capacity too. So really, the last 27 years I have been very involved in the Olympic Games, and all different phases of the Olympic Games have been very exciting. I had the great opportunity to represent my area of California in the Congress of the United States from 1967 to January of this year. Now, I was defeated, I got beat this last November in the election. And as you athletes here know, nobody likes to get beat

whether it is in an athletics contest or politics. But I do believe that if you do lose, there's always a next time. Next time you try to be better, even in politics.

Lately a legislator in Congress got me very involved in sports in a different way. This involved legislation. Especially after the Munich Olympic Games where the United States had some controversy over several items, like reports that we had two runners that failed to show up at the track, we had controversy over the Russian-USA basketball finals, and some other items. All the legislators who knew nothing about sports all of a sudden introduced legislation to do many things. One thing they wanted to do was to change the entire structure of the United States Olympic Committee. Another one was to have the Government, the US Government, completely take over all amateur sports in the United States. Another piece of legislation was to start a national training centre—which wasn't a bad idea. We had other legislation pertaining to a domestic problem concerning our Amateur Athletic Union and the NCAA, the National Collegiate Athletics Association. I also got involved in legislation by introducing a bill that dealt with the Federal Charter of the US Olympic Committee. I felt my bill would change it for the better in various ways, but mainly my bill dealt with improving the status of the athlete that participated in the Olympic Games. Let me explain. At the present time the athletes in the United States and throughout the world really have no control over what they do. For example, every athlete in the United States has to belong, before he can compete, to the AAU, the Amateur Athletic Union; if he's at college, he's under the jurisdiction of the National Collegiate Athletics Association. Some organisation controls the athlete. The athlete can do nothing about that situation. For example, if an athlete wants to go to China. Now in the bill I introduced into Congress the Amateur Athletic Union says "no, you can't go to China", the athlete does not go to China. Now in the bill I introduced into Congress I had a section called the Athlete's Bill of Rights. If the athlete involved in an international competition or in the Olympic Games or Panamerican Games, he would have some means of recourse, some means of—not protest, that's the wrong word,—but some means of getting to a solution. By means number one, he could appeal to the American Arbitration Association, which would lay the final decision on was the

athlete right or was the organisation right. If that did not work, he could go to a Federal District Court. That decision would be binding one way or the other.

So, we have lots of legislation dealing with the Olympic Games and sports in general, and I'd like to add at this time, nothing has come to any of them. None of these bills or ideas have been passed into law, so we're still in the same boat we were after the Munich Olympic Games.

Let me briefly give you some of my ideas on the future of the Olympic Games. I hear all the time different subjects have come up at certain Olympic Games. One of course is that the Olympic Games is getting too big, too many people, too many coaches, too many officials, too much press and all that, it's just too big, it's unwieldy now. Another thing I hear is there is a great financial strain on the cities; cities just can't afford to put on an Olympic Games any more. There are other problems; different segments of our society do not want the Olympic Games ever. A good example was Denver, Colorado. Many people wanted to have this beautiful skiing area, but a group of people who are more interested in trees and grass and the ecology of the mountains succeeded in Denver not having the Winter Olympic Games. There's a little controversy or discussion over the things that happen in the Olympic Games themselves. Some people want no national anthems to be played, some people want no victory ceremonies whatsoever, some people want no national uniforms, no emblems on the uniforms, some people want team sports like basketball, hockey and so forth to be taken out of the Olympic Games and be held at a different time or a different place. A lot of people want stricter qualifying marks and this would cut down the number of participants. I think I can safely say that most cities that have had the Olympic Games have benefited. May be not entirely financially, perhaps they don't make money off the Olympic Games, but let me tell you some of the things they get. Every town of course builds big buildings, and hotels, they have beautiful stadiums, complete facilities, that we use for ever. They construct roads, they construct an Olympic village; that is all beneficial after the Games are over. And of course the city and country always benefit in tourism and trade. The more you have the city and the country get involved in the



Olympic Games, in a spirit, a spirit that is pretty hard to explain. I know all of you who have been to an Olympic Games some place can feel the spirit that the city has. The people are just proud to host the Olympic Games. They have a purpose and there is an excitement in the city that can't be found anywhere else no matter what kind of event it is.

Let me go back to the changes that some people would like to have concerning the no national anthems, no victory ceremonies and no national uniforms. Well, let me tell you my purpose here today: the Olympic Games are for the athletes. Sometimes people forget about this. The Olympic Games are not for the coaches, they're not for the officials, they're not for the press corps and correspondents. The Olympic Games are for the athletes. I was an athlete once—well, I still am—and the greatest thrill I ever had was standing on the victory stand in my national uniform, I saw my flag go up and I heard my national anthem being played. That was for me because I won. Now the athlete gets no credit, he gets nothing out of the Olympic Games—if he happens to come first, second or third he gets a medal. He gets no financial rewards after years and years of work, and whether he comes in first or last he still puts in the time. I think the least we can do for the athlete is to let him wear national uniform, let him stand on the victory stand and hear his own song and see his own flag go up. That's the least we can do for our athletes.

The matter of team sports is something that I think should be discussed. I have no definite opinion on it except maybe for basketball. I think perhaps we should enlarge on the basketball part of it. It's a good sport, an interesting sport, but it's a sport that's becoming a sport for tall people, for giants. I think that's not fair. I think they should have two different teams; one team could be unlimited, be for people as high as the ceiling, they can play if they want to. The other team, they should have a height limitation, maybe they can play under six feet—what's six feet in metres? 1.80 or 1.85. Just like in boxing and wrestling, before you enter that ring you get weighed. They weigh you. You are in different divisions. That's fair. They could do that in basketball, with two divisions, one for the giants and one for the 1.80 and under, the normal people. So instead of cutting back on teams they could even enlarge some things.

There are still a lot of problems in the Olympic Games but this is why you have an International Olympic Committee, that's why you have National Olympic Committees, responsible people there, that's why you have the Academy, to discuss all factors of the Olympic movement. Maybe you will go back to your own countries and discuss it with the people in charge of your Olympic Committee, and this is what it's all about.

I've been begging Congresses for eight years, talking on one thing—about politics in sports. And that one thing is that it's probably the best thing to keep politics out of sports. That's hard to do, I know. But to keep the politicians away from the sports people, I think everyone would feel a lot better.

Let me just close by telling you what I've learned about the Olympic Games.

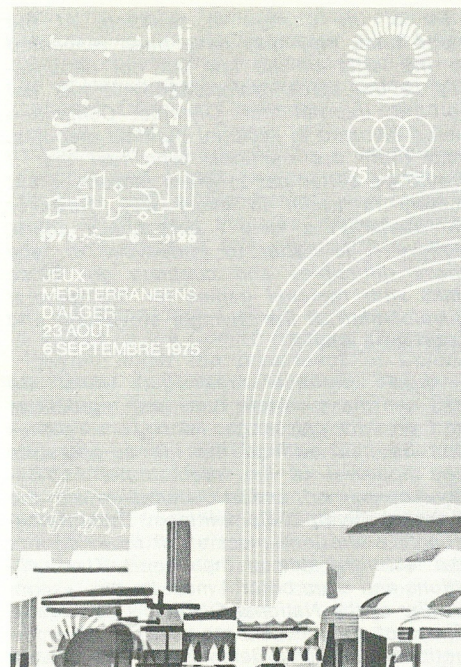
Lately I've learned this, that the Olympic Games are the greatest athletic contest in the world. No doubt about it. There are many side effects of this, from the Olympic Games. Probably there's one thing, that's to keep peace in this world.

It could very well, possibly, be the Olympic Games to keep the politicians calmed down, cool. The Olympic Games could probably keep peace in the world. Because if there's any one thing that this country and this world needs today, it's understanding. We need to find out what our neighbours from other countries think and what they're doing, and this is one of the great benefits of the Olympic Games. People simply have to understand each other in order to live peacefully.

The Olympic Games are here to stay, thank God. I hope they'll be held every four years. I hope they won't be interrupted for any reason whatsoever, and that I'll have a chance to attend every four years, and I hope you too.

Thank you very much.

B. M.



Delegations from 15 countries (Algeria, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia) took part in these Games in 16 disciplines (athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, weightlifting, handball, judo, wrestling, swimming—including diving and water polo—tennis, shooting, volleyball and yachting).

Mr. Abdallah Fadhel, Algerian Minister for Youth and Sport and President of the Organising Committee of the Games, declared shortly before the opening: "We heartily appeal to sportsmen and the whole Algerian youth at whatever level, to encourage sport in its widest and noblest sense. The Algerian public must at the same time be objective, logical and proud of its sports achievements, and particularly of its magnificent Olympic city."

The ceremony at which the delegations were welcomed by the population of the town was held on 22nd August at 1st May Square, attended by Lord Killanin, IOC President, Sheik Gabriel Gemayel, IOC member for the Lebanon and re-elected that day as President of the International Mediterranean Games Committee, and Colonel Mohamed Zerguini,

## The Mediterranean Games of Algiers

IOC member, President of the Algerian National Olympic Committee and Vice-President of the Organising Committee of the Mediterranean Games.

At the opening of the International Mediterranean Games Committee's general assembly, Lord Killanin delivered the following speech:

Mr. President,

Members of the Comité International des Jeux Méditerranéens, the Comité d'organisation des Jeux Méditerranéens d'Alger and the Comité National Olympique Algérien,

I am very happy to be able to be present at this General Assembly, presided by my colleague of the IOC, Sheik Gabriel Gemayel, immediately prior to the opening of the Mediterranean Games in Algiers. It also gives me an opportunity to meet again with the fifteen National Olympic Committees participating in the Mediterranean Games and many of my colleagues on the International Olympic Committee who are at this Assembly. I understand from Mr. Petralias, the Secretary General of the Mediterranean Games International Committee and now a member of the IOC, that the principal decision that you have to make here is the selection of the city for the Mediterranean Games in 1979. No doubt there will be other points which you will have to discuss, and I would like to wish you every success in your deliberations.

As you are all aware, over the years there has been considerable discussion by the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and National Olympic Committees, in regard to regional games. At a very early date the Renovator of the Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin, realised the need to organise regional international competitions. In 1901 he drew up



the plans, regulations and programmes for a "college of colonial preparation". The plan fell through as it was considered too "socialistic" for the time. However, before the First World War he was in touch with the Far Eastern Athletic Association—the organiser of the Far Eastern Games. The success of these Games allowed one to predict the brilliant future awaiting similar games that might be organised all over the world. In 1921, Mr. Brown of the United States of America suggested that there might be regional games for South America and for the Far East. The next year there were Latin American Games at Rio de Janeiro, and the following year mention was made of African Games to take place in Alexandria. The International Olympic Committee was always interested in developing the Olympic Movement in between the Olympic Games, and considered that regional games were a very good method of accomplishing this. Today, the IOC gives its patronage not only to the Mediterranean Games but also to African, Asian and Pan American Games, besides sub-continental games on the American continent such as the Central American and Caribbean Games and the Bolivarian Games, and games of a non-regional variety—the Universiad (Students Games).

With Olympic patronage various points arose and in 1952 regulations (as opposed to IOC rules) were made in regard to the granting of patronage and the regional games. These regulations need revision in

view of the change in situation. At the same time, they may have been respected in the letter of the law but not necessarily in the spirit. Unfortunately it has led to the International Olympic Committee being involved in regional political disputes, and there are members who feel that it would be better not to grant patronage but merely to assist in every way. However the majority, a view I personally share, believe it is better to endeavour to face these difficulties and continue our close links with regional games for the general development of the Olympic Movement and sport as a whole.

I should perhaps stress that whilst the IOC can make certain rules and regulations and give its patronage, no regional games can be held without the full co-operation and approval of the International Federations concerned, and in conjunction with the National Olympic Committees. The International Federations must at all times control the technical side of their sport. The invitations and team control must be the responsibility of the National Olympic Committees. Those of you who are members of the International Olympic Committee, International Federations or National Olympic Committees will know that we have been studying the 1952 regulations for regional games. This progresses more slowly than one had anticipated but I hope that 1976 will see the finalisation of this document, upon which basis patronage of all future games will be controlled. It is possible that those of

you who come from the three continents surrounding the Mediterranean will be able to give constructive suggestions which may be of considerable assistance to the International Olympic Committee. I am quite certain that the Games which you have allocated to Algiers will be a tremendous success and I look forward to seeing the facilities and administration, especially in view of the fact that the African Games will take place in this city in three years' time.

At the same time I would also like to pay a tribute to the Comité National Olympique Algérien under the presidency of Colonel Mohamed Zerguini, a member of the International Olympic Committee, and to congratulate Algeria on its rapid rise in the Olympic and sporting world since its recognition in 1964—only eleven years ago. From the general interest in sport in Algeria, and from the rapid development of facilities such as those which we are going to see being fully used during the next few days, there is no doubt about the progress. It has been a policy of the Algerian Minister for Youth and Sport, Mr. Abdellah Fadhel, President of the Organising Committee in Algeria of the Mediterranean Games, to further in every way the development of sport in his country. The Olympic Movement welcomes official help and support, but I need not say it again, provided it does not lead to political pressures alien to Olympic ideals.

I would like to wish you, Mr. President, every success in your deliberations, and thank you all for your support and constructive assistance over the years.

The following day Lord Killanin joined the 70,000 enthusiastic spectators in the stands of the 5th July Stadium for the opening of

#### IOC Members at Algiers

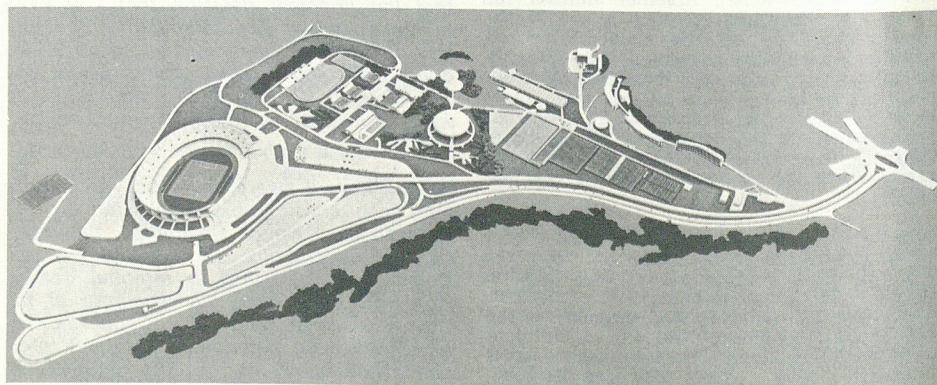
In addition to Lord Killanin, President of the IOC, many members of the IOC attended the Mediterranean Games at Algiers. Let us mention Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, second Vice-President and member for Spain, Major Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha, third Vice-President and member for Brazil, Mr. Mohamed Mzali, member of the Executive Board and member for Tunisia, Mr. James Worrall, member of the Executive Board and member for Canada, Mr. Maurice Herzog, Chief of Protocol and member for France, Dr. Giorgio de Stefani, member for Italy, Sheik Gabriel Gemayel, member for the Lebanon, Mr. Suat Erler, member for Turkey, Mr. Ahmed D. Touny, member for Egypt, Mr. Mohammed Benjelloun, member for Morocco, Mr. Joao Havelange, member for Brazil, Mr. Giulio Onesti, member for Italy, Vice-Admiral Pyrrhos Lappas, member for Greece, Mr. Raymond Gafner, member for Switzerland, Mr. Mohamed Zerguini, member for Algeria, and Mr. Epaminondas Petralias, member for Greece.

the Games. Before leaving Algiers on 25th, the President of the IOC had an opportunity to attend several events and note the perfect technical and sports organisation of the competitions. He was also present at the gala opening of the cultural programme in the imposing architecture of the Sidi Fredj open-air theatre. This Mediterranean festival of folk songs and dances also contributed to the success of these days.

The press conference given by Lord Killanin at the headquarters of the Olympic complex ended his stay in Algeria. He was supported by Mme Monique Berlioux, Director of the IOC, Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, Vice-President of the IOC and of the International Mediterranean Games Committee, Sheik Gabriel Gemayel, President of the International Mediterranean Games Committee and member of the IOC for the Lebanon, and members of the IMGC. In his preliminary speech Lord Killanin congratulated all those in charge of the organisation and expressed his astonishment at the quality of the sports installations he had visited.

Algiers is already considering staging the 1977 Maugrabin Games and the 1978 African Games.

The sports facilities.



#### The next Mediterranean Games will be held in 1979 in Split

Yugoslavia's sixth town and the cultural, economic and tourist centre of Dalmatia, Split, submitted its bid for the second time. By 16 votes to 9 it was preferred to Casablanca (Morocco).





# A Plea for Sporting Ethics

by Jean Borotra



The human value of the exemplary work of Jean Borotra, President of the International Fair Play Committee, is unanimously recognised.

The Olympic Review is pleased to welcome him to its columns, and sincerely thanks him for this contribution.

We published a biographical note of the author in our No. 85-86, page 595, when the IOC awarded him the Olympic diploma.

"Ethics", according to the recognised definition, are at the same time morals and their science. What therefore are "sports morals".

In order to pinpoint them we have to go back nearly 150 years to the time when the great British educationalist Thomas Arnold and his colleagues of the public schools and universities, anxious to improve a barely satisfactory educational situation in their establishments, invented, pragmatically, "modern sport" from the former "desport" of the 16th and 17th centuries.

These new activities, often very manly but **subject to rules that were totally and faithfully respected to the letter and in spirit**, appealing to initiative and team spirit and taking place in an attractive games atmosphere, constituted without any doubt a decisive contribution to the physical, intellectual and moral formation of the future British leaders of the last century.

To the extent that, after a long study of this system and its extremely beneficial effects, particularly on character formation, Coubertin wrote, almost a century ago: "*How often at dusk, alone in the large Gothic chapel at Rugby, staring at the funeral stone of Thomas Arnold, without any epitaph, have I dreamed that before me was the corner stone of the British Empire.*" Thus was born in his noble soul the fervent desire to see sport take an important place in the education of the world's youth. In his book on sports pedagogy, he extolled the benefits of these educational activities by **stressing the formative value of sporting contest when it is stamped with total uprightness.**

Since Coubertin, humanists and educators in many countries have studied this subject and arrived at the same conclusions.

Thus, in the "Essai de Doctrine" of the French High Committee of Sports—in the elaboration of which more than two hundred people representing all the public and private national authorities concerned took part—it is emphasised that when sport involves a confrontation, it cannot be separated from a certain moral attitude and must be practised in a atmosphere of total honesty.

Likewise, in the "Declaration on Sport" drawn up under the auspices of the UNESCO by the International Council for Sport and Physical Education after consultation with all governments and representative sports organisations, we read: "**Sporting spirit identifies itself with fair play**, that is with the total respect of the written and unwritten rule. It requires in competition a generous attitude towards the opponent and complete discipline towards the referee. It implies serenity in victory as in defeat. **It is the fundamental charter of sport.**"

These principles which have been established since the birth of modern sport are still felt and accepted as profound truth. Therefore "sports morals" are based on undisputed foundations.

In that case, why a plea?

If a plea appears necessary, it is because fair play is alas being threatened at the present time: gravely in certain important sectors of "competition sport", and even, happily to a more limited extent, in "recreation sport".

In the innumerable games that take place every day on the world's sports grounds

between participants who are above all preoccupied with playing and relaxing, fair play is present on the whole in spite of vanity, the desire to win and the will to dominate. The honesty of sporting combat, by creating a confident and happy climate, then enables the participants to derive all the individual benefits from sports activity: physical fitness, nervous balance, contented relaxation. It also enables them to establish with their fellow players privileged contacts, occasions to know, assess and understand each other, and often to form life-long friendships.

But we must not hide from ourselves that in today's world the number of cheats and violent people ready to infringe the rules in order to win at all costs is increasing at an alarming rate, even in contests that should remain a game.

Hence the interest of this plea, even for this sector of "recreation sport". It is quite essential that fair play should not be affected by the present increase in unfairness and violence and that sport should continue, in an increasingly restricting and aggressive society, to contribute both to the happiness of the individual and to better human relations.

Now let us turn to "competition sport", be it at local, national or international level. Just like recreation sport and on the express condition that it too is animated by the spirit of fair play, competition sport can contribute to better human relations, better understanding between the participants themselves and also between clubs, federations, cities and nations.

This contribution is even extraordinary sometimes when the sporting spirit shows itself in an extraordinary way, beyond even what fair play demands: for example the chivalrous gestures of Monti, the Italian bobsleigh champion, at the 1964 Winter Games in Innsbruck, Meta Antenen, Swiss long jump champion at the 1973 European athletics championships, and the British cycling pursuit team at the 1973 world championships:

— *Monti, assured of the gold medal after the announcement that the event had been stopped because a part of the last competitor's bob—his most dangerous rival—had broken, immediately removed the identical part from his own bob to*

*send it over to him, thus permitting his rival to make the last descent and take the Olympic title.*

— *Meta Antenen, leading in the long jump, strongly insisted that the jury grant her great German rival, who had just taken part in another event, a longer rest than that prescribed by the rule; after this additional resting time, the latter beat her by one centimetre.*

— *The British cycling team, proclaimed champion following the fall of the German team—provoked by an official's untoward movement at the moment they were going to cross the finishing line as the undisputed winners—refused the gold medal and finally convinced the jury to change its decision.*

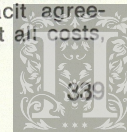
Such acts are the high spots of sport, to which they give its nobility and of which, by their celebrity, they powerfully help to defend the spirit. For young people, always ready to appreciate generous acts, they have an exemplary value. It is in order to publicise them that national trophies have been created in several countries and the "Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophies" by the International Fair Play Committee. A particular splendour is given each year to the award ceremony of the latter at the UNESCO Building, where the authors of the remarkable fair play acts mentioned above, among others, were honoured.

Unfortunately, competition sport does not always present such a picture. Things are much more complex, it is true, than in recreation sport.

Victory interests the individual more intensely, since the satisfaction of personal prestige and occasionally considerable financial rewards are added to the pleasure of winning. Furthermore, particularly in team sports, it is felt by a whole community, club, city, federation or nation, the collective prestige of which is involved and of which material interests are also at stake. Local, regional, national chauvinism, possibly racism, therefore come to the fore, heightened by the importance that the development in mass media gives to victory.

In certain circumstances, passion seizes both players and the public. The former, sometimes with the active or tacit agreement of their leaders, try to win at all costs.

<sup>1</sup> Pierre de Coubertin "Les batailles de l'éducation physique, une campagne de 21 ans".





breaking the rules, contesting and even scoffing at the referee's authority, considering the opponent as an enemy to be beaten by all means possible. The crowd, for its part, displays a disgusting partiality, shouting when a player of the opposing team is concentrating on a penalty shot or free kick, screaming at the referee's decisions and going as far as invading the pitch to do him an injury. The stadium is then transformed into a battle ground and degrading pictures of dishonesty and violence are widely broadcast, sometimes to hundreds of millions of spectators. Apart from the blow dealt to relations between two communities, a great wrong is thus caused to sport itself.

It is evident that if such situations should multiply and fair play, "*sole moral law of sport*", should disappear, then sport, which can be an oasis of peace and happiness for man and efficiently help reconciliation between peoples, would sooner or later be condemned. Let us not forget that just over 2,000 years ago the brilliant Olympic Games of Ancient Greece gave way to the Roman Circus Games within a few centuries! History sometimes repeats itself and the decades of today are the centuries of yesteryear.

It was this anxiety that Mr. René Maheu, Director General of the UNESCO at the time, expressed in his speech to the international conference held on 28th October 1963 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Pierre de Coubertin's birth. After deploring that international matches were increasingly marked by confrontations "*only rarely taking their inspiration, it must be recognised, from the ancient ethics over which Zeus Philios, the god of friendship, surveyed*", he concluded: "*I believe that a vigorous reaction is necessary (...) if we wish sport—I mean the whole of sport: athletes, leaders and public—to return to its international vocation of promoting friendship between peoples.*"

No doubt therefore as to the need for a "*plea for sporting ethics*", just as much in "*recreation sport*" as in "*competition sport*".

But to whom should this plea be addressed?

In fact to all those who are directly or indirectly interested in SPORT, since they are all concerned.

First of all, of course, to the sportsmen themselves, responsible in the first place for safeguarding and promoting fair play, as it is they, by their behaviour, who bear witness to the duties of the **true** sportsman:

- **Self-respect**, which implies a constant uprightness, total respect of the rules and the refusal of victory at all costs, for instance by doping, a modest acceptance of victory and serenity in defeat.
- **Respect** of the opponent and of the partner, referee and public.

This duty of example holds good for the Sunday sportsman as well as the great champion. But the latter has a particular responsibility as sometimes each of his gestures is avidly followed by innumerable young people: this **responsibility**—whatever the stake of a match for himself, his team or club from a sports or financial aspect—he must never forget.

This plea is also addressed to sports leaders, for whom the sporting and material importance of a match for their club or federation, must never let them lose sight of their role as educators. In addition to them, to all those who have an educational vocation, at school, in the club, in the family, and who have thus partial responsibility in the moral formation of the young generation.

Also to the spectators and supporters who certainly have the right to be thrilled by the exploits of their team and to encourage it, but must respect the opposing team and, of course, the referee. The latter has himself a decisive role, both on account of his human worth and his technical ability.

The written press, radio and television also have a great responsibility in the defence and promotion of the sporting spirit, as do the public authorities.

Yes, the safeguarding of fair play, without which sport as we love it would not survive, is indeed the duty of everyone. Let us not forget it. Let us not forget either that each activity relating to sport in which we personally participate has **its own fair play**, and that we owe it to ourselves to practise it personally if we wish our appeal to the sportsman for fair play to have the best chances of being heard.

J. B.



## Pierre de Coubertin at the 8th Olympic Congress in Prague

by Dr. Frantisek Kroutil,  
IOC member for Czechoslovakia



Fifty years have gone by since the 8th Olympic Congress, which was the last convened by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin and held in Prague from 29th May to 4th June 1925. Actually there were two distinct assemblies—the Technical Olympic Congress, presided by Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström, member of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, and the Pedagogical Olympic Congress, presided by Dr. K. Weigner, professor at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Prague. There was one common official opening for the two assemblies. Pierre de Coubertin delivered a remarkable speech, his last before such an Olympic assembly, since the day before the Congresses he had resigned as President of the International Olympic Committee—a post he had held for thirty years.

Two sets of minutes were drawn up—one for the Technical Olympic Congress in French and English, and the other for the Pedagogical Olympic Congress in French and Czech. Only the latter minutes contain Pierre de Coubertin's speech at the opening ceremony. It is a real legacy for the Renovator's Olympic successors.

In it, Pierre de Coubertin showed the path to ensure the development of mass sport:

*«To make the various forms of sport—all sports—available as nearly cost-free as possible to all citizens, that will be one of the duties of modern local government. And that is why I have campaigned for the restoration of the municipal gymnasium of the ancient world, to be accessible to all without regard to opinions, beliefs or social rank and placed under the direct and sole authority of the city. In that way and only in that way will a healthy and completely sporting generation be created.*

*“A Utopian notion is to imagine that sport can be officially united with moderation in the name of science, and constrained to live with her. It would be an unnatural marriage. Sport cannot be made timid and cautious*

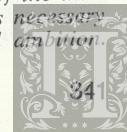
*without its vitality being compromised... This is not to say that scientific control must be done away with, but it must come in the guise of a councillor and not a despot. Moreover it could do with reform itself, for it neglects a whole tract of its realm through its insistence on being merely physiological and forgetting to be psychological...*

*“I don't think the present Congress can be expected to produce a unique definition of the amateur which could be applied to all forms of sport. The primary goal towards which we should bend all our efforts is to ensure that in each Federation the current ruling is honorably enforced. We are far from this goal. A lot of cheating and lying goes on. It is the repercussion in the sporting world of a moral decline. Sport has grown up within a society which the lust for money is threatening to rot to its marrow. It is for the sports clubs now to set a good example by returning to the code of honour and sincerity...*

*“The renewed Olympism will be the force best able to undertake this task of purification, provided people stop wanting to turn the Olympic Games into world championships. It is because they are imbued with this idea that some technicians are for ever trying to destroy the Olympic constitution in order to seize a power which they think they are fitted to exercise absolutely...*

*“May harmony reign between the three powers—International Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Federations; this will be the right way of maintaining the Olympic Games at the desirable level.*

*“Do I need to recall that the Olympic Games are not the property of any country or race in particular and cannot be monopolised by any kind of group? They are world-wide; all nations must be admitted to them without discussion just as all forms of sport must be treated on an equal footing... The Games were created for the glorification of the individual champion, whose prowess is necessary to sustain the general ardour and ambition.*







The IOC members in Prague. From left to right: Count Alberto Bonacossa (Italy), Marquis Melchior de Polignac (France), Earl Cadogan (Great Britain), Baron Pierre de Coubertin, X..., Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal), Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland), Senator Jules de Muzsa (Hungary), Mr. Ivar Nyholm (Denmark), Mr. Angelo C. Bolanaki (Egypt), Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland), Baron de Laveleye (Belgium), Mr. Ernst Krogius (Finland) and Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky (Czechoslovakia).

The circumstances do not lend themselves to the addition of too many team encounters, since the need to limit the duration of the Games, and thereby the expenses they occasion, has been generally recognised. Great economies can be effected in the celebration of an Olympiad if it is sufficiently prepared in advance, and with a high degree of method, discipline and disinterest...

"I want to be able to devote the time which remains to me to speeding in so far as I can an urgent enterprise—the introduction of a pedagogy productive of mental clarity and critical calm. In my opinion the future of civilisation depends solely on the direction which will be given to education. The social question itself will find no lasting solution outside this field.

"Obstinate in error, contemporary pedagogics has led the present generations into the blind alley of outright specialisation, in which they will ultimately find nothing but darkness and disunion... The hour has come to raise a pedagogic edifice whose architecture is more fitted to the needs of the day.

"To dwell any longer on this point would be to transgress the limits imposed by the character of this assembly. No doubt I have already surprised if not shocked some listeners by revealing revolutionary tendencies at an age when the conservative instinct usually becomes more marked. But I

owed to my fellow-workers and faithful friends a frank explanation of my intentions. I also wanted to tell them that I am tackling the new task in the sporting spirit which we have fostered together, that is with joy in effort, a relish for risk, and a devotion to a disinterested ideal."

In the "Mémoires olympiques" (page 9) Pierre de Coubertin wrote on the 1892 Congress in Paris when he announced his plan to re-establish the Olympic Games:

"... Nobody understood. It was the beginning of a total, complete incomprehension which was to last for a long time." In spite of all the cheers!

The reaction was the same, I think, after Pierre de Coubertin's speech at Prague. A lot of people did not understand or did not try to understand the force of the ideas expressed by Coubertin. Even his friends did not seem to share his ideas on the high pedagogical aim of the Olympic Games, the connection between pedagogics and Olympism and his conviction that a complete reform of the existing pedagogical system was inevitable if it wished to survive.

One would think that such a speech would have been followed by echoes and reflections in the discussions at the two Congresses. That the participants would have endeavoured to enlarge upon the points raised by Coubertin, sought the means to put them into practice,

or else critically analysed them. That someone would have stood up and officially wished Coubertin good luck and success in his new work in the field of world pedagogics. Nothing of the sort. We can look through the reports of the two Congresses; there is no mention of such events.

Nevertheless there are two interesting points in the minutes of the Technical Congress. In his speech Colonel R. M. Thompson (USA) made a noteworthy statement:

"Sport without the great Olympic idea is nothing. The Olympic idea is the direct cause of the growing importance of sports over the last few years. Progress in all fields, in all events, can be seen from one Olympiad to the next. The quality increasing on account of the inspiration and understanding, spread by the Olympic organisation, that the moral tone is what has to be upheld... If sport escaped from the IOC's high control, the age of prosperity reached or foreseen by certain federations would go out like a light."

And in the report of the Technical Congress Commission on Sports Education, presided

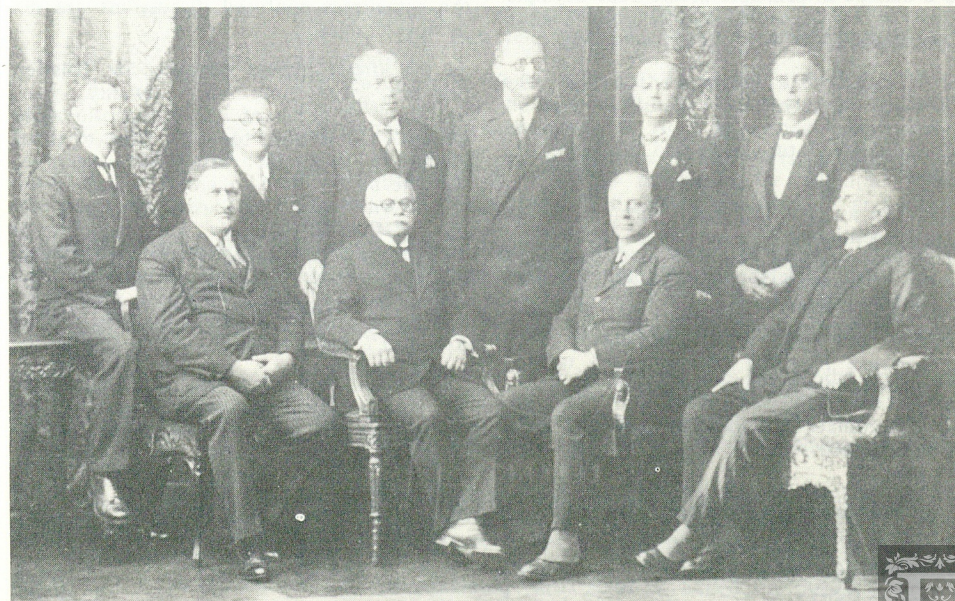
by the IOC member for Great Britain, Rev. R. S. de Courcy-Laffan, we read: "The Commission feels that in order to reach fruitful conclusions it is necessary to define the terms in use. By "sport" it means not competition alone in games and physical exercise, but that well-balanced competition inspired by uprightness both towards one's opponent and one's fellow, by the abnegation of the self, and by the idea of the service to be rendered by the individual to the group to which he belongs—team, fatherland, humanity."

The Technical Olympic Congress, attended by 29 members of the International Olympic Committee, 39 delegates of the National Olympic Committees, and 26 representatives of the International Federations, marked a very positive result.

It approved the decision of the IOC Session to institute the Olympic Winter Games.

Pierre de Coubertin wrote in his "Mémoires olympiques": "The Winter Games were completely victorious. I was happy, having always wished to see this winter addition duly legalised..."

The Executive Board of the Czechoslovakian NOC in 1925.







The commemorative medal of the 8th Olympic Congress.

All the same, the question of amateurism took up most of the discussions at the Technical Congress. It was decided that:

*"Anyone who knowingly is or has been a professional in his sport or in another sport, or anyone who has received payments in compensation for loss of salary, shall not be qualified to participate in the Games."*

This decision, a victory for the champions of "pure amateurism", made the problem even more acute and only widened the gap of social differences between athletes. This loss of salary! Not until fifty years later—what a lot of time lost!—did these discussions lead to a change in principle at the 10th Olympic Congress at Varna in 1973 and the Vienna Session in 1974.

The Pedagogical Olympic Congress was convened to study the direction to be taken in a few special sectors of sport of a psychophysiological nature proposed by Pierre de Coubertin:

- to do away with exhibitionism at sports competitions;
- to bring back the educational value of boxing fights;
- to limit sporting efforts during adolescence in order not to speed up the virile development of youngsters;
- to nominate sports that could be practised by women without inconveniencing their health;
- to encourage the development of fair play and chivalry;
- to increase the collaboration of universities in sport;

- to organise the preventive cure of sport for the different age groups;
- to institute events without competitions, based on minima to be exceeded and open to everybody.

The composition of the delegations was very varied. Besides representatives of the Ministries of Education and Health, there were doctors, physical education teachers, members of National Olympic Committees, etc. Among the 82 members registered there were 16 Czechs. As for the IOC members, Pierre de Coubertin alone attended all the meetings, and three others—de Baillet-Latour, de Blonay and de Courcy-Laffan—only one.

The President of the Pedagogical Congress, Weigner, was professor of medicine at the university. In Czechoslovakia at that time public health and physical education came under the same ministry. This was also so in many other countries. In general the organisation of sports medicine at that time was superior to the organisation of pedagogics. This is why at the Pedagogical Congress in Prague the medical side sometimes prevailed over the pedagogical side.

Even if the Pedagogical Congress did not bring everything that Pierre de Coubertin hoped—let us not forget that it was the first Olympic assembly of this kind—the results of the sometimes confused discussions are not inconsiderable.

At the after-Congress banquet, Mr. Rössler-Orovsky, for more than twenty years Secretary General of the Czechoslovakian Olympic Committee, took the floor to thank Pierre de Coubertin: *"For many years he was the only person to protect Czech sports expeditions abroad. 25 years ago sport was for us Czechs the only way—besides our art—in which we could manifest our national existence. To Mr. de Coubertin goes the great credit that we could march in the file of nations at the Olympics under the flag of Bohemia."* Turning to Pierre de Coubertin:

*"Mr. President and friend! Let me assure you of our deep gratitude for everything you have done for us. We shall never forget you!"*

F. K.



## Modifications to the Olympic Rules

adopted by the 76th Session of the IOC

(to be inserted in the Olympic Rules Book, 1975 edition)

### Rule 48

#### Reserved seats

Free seats shall be reserved in the main stadium as follows:

A Royal or Presidential Box for the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue.

**Stand A** For each IOC member present, and one for an accompanying family member.

**Stand B** For the President, Secretary General and technical delegates (as provided in Rule 41) of each International Federation on the Olympic programme.

For the President, Secretary General of each National Olympic Committee;

and for one guest of each of them.

Stand A and B are to be adjacent.

**Stand C** For members of National Olympic Committees and their guests, one transferable ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors; for the « chef de mission » unless he already has a seat in stand B, and « attaché » of each participating country; for members of the Organising Committee and for those who have been honoured by the award of the Olympic Diploma before 1st January 1975.

**Stand D** For members of the various juries other than Presidents, Secretaries General and technical delegates of I.F.s. who are already catered for. In those sports in which the host country provides the executive officials, twelve seats in stand D shall be reserved for the International Federation concerned.

**Stand E** For journalists (1000 maximum), photographers (150 maximum), and for radio and television commentators and operators (150 maximum).

For the Olympic Winter Games these numbers shall be 400 for journalists and photographers and 75 for radio and television commentators and operators.

**Stand F** For team officials and competitors of all sports (1500 maximum for Olympic Games, and 250 maximum for Olympic Winter Games) near the winning post (except for opening and closing ceremonies).

**Stand G** For important guests, e.g. members of Royal families, diplomatic corps and high government officials, near stand A.

**In the other stadia:**

The Royal or the Presidential Box and one stand for occupants of stands A and B.

One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the space will allow, the occupants of stand C. Twelve transferable passes will be allocated to each International Federation.

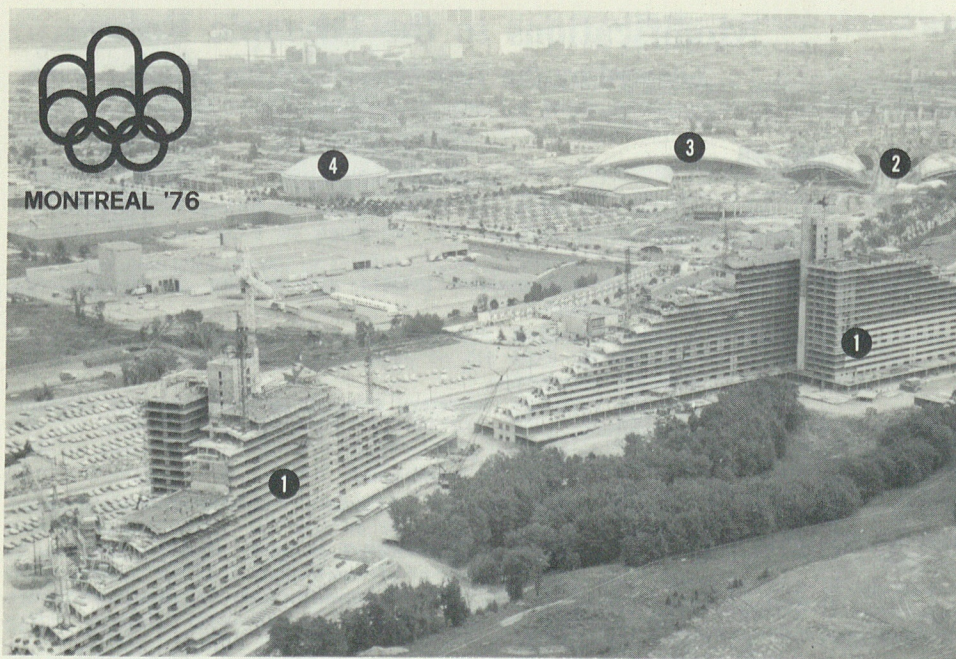
Suitable accommodation must be provided for the occupants of stands E, F and G.

Special transportation arrangements to the various sports venues shall be made for members of the International Olympic Committee.

A parking place especially reserved for the cars of the occupants of stands A and B shall be located close to the main entrances of the various stadia and special placards and identification cards shall be issued for these cars.







1. The Olympic village
2. The swimming pool and the stadium

3. The velodrome
4. The Maurice Richard arena

● A new *Pierre de Coubertin Road*. For the 1976 Olympic Games the City of Montreal has re-named one of the roads bordering the Olympic Park.

● *Montreal's new international airport*, "Mirabel", will be officially inaugurated on 4th October.

● By 31st July 1975 the sale of Olympic coins had yielded the sum of 126 million dollars. A fourth series devoted to Olympic athletics was to be issued on 2nd September in Canada.

#### ● Appointments

Mr. Jean Loiselle joins the COJO as special adviser for communications and public relations.

Mr. Rénald Paré has been appointed assistant to the director general of communications, Mr. Raymond Beauchemin.

Mr. Michel Labrosse, director of "Press Services 76", has been appointed press

officer of the Montreal Olympic Games. He will hold the two post.

We congratulate all three.

Mr. Pierre Charbonneau, COJO Vice-President for Sport and one of the oldest wheels in the organisation, thanks to whom Montreal was awarded the Games of the XXIst Olympiad, was forced some time ago to give up his activities on account of sickness. For many years the soul of the amateur movement in Canada and the main-spring of athletics, Mr. Charbonneau must have suffered terribly at not being able to attend this summer's international competitions in Montreal.

The *Olympic Review* ardently wishes him a full and speedy return to health, so that next summer's Olympic Games will in a way constitute this untiring and devoted servant of Canadian sport's "gold medal".



#### ● The Olympic lottery

Taking its inspiration from the Munich Spiral of Chance, the Innsbruck Olympic lottery is aimed at increasing the resources of the Organising Committee of the Winter Games. In August, the 350,000th lottery ticket was sold at 50 Schillings, bringing the income to 17.5 million Schillings. This was the occasion for the Organising Committee to organise an extracurricular drawing with 30 extremely valuable prizes. With the prefabricated house at Igls, the total value of the prizes amounts to 10 million Schillings. 4 million Schillings' worth of prizes will be raffled off at the end of October 1975, while the remainder, offered to the Organising Committee by large companies, will be drawn at the third raffle in February 1976. The prefabricated house is part of the final draw.

#### ● Record number of visitors at the Innsbruck Winter Games

In spite of televised broadcasts in 1964, Innsbruck welcomed 1.1 million visitors and the sale of entry tickets brought in 30.4 million Schillings. A new record will certainly be set up at the 1976 Winter Games since, at the beginning of August 1975, entry tickets to a value of 27.2 million Schillings had already been reserved. Cash income is already at 19.6 million Schillings, and there is every reason to believe that another 3 million Schillings' worth of entry tickets will be sold at the Winter Games. Innsbruck will therefore set up a new record of visitors to the Winter Games.

#### ● Use of the artificial ice bob and luge track at Igls

The Organising Committee has decided to put the bob and luge track into operation during the 1975-76 Olympic winter. For 16 weeks, this artificial ice track will be

used for competitions and training. The Innsbruck Organising Committee will pay for the cost of preparing the track — which will last two weeks — and its maintenance. Of the remaining 14 weeks, two are reserved for international competitions and 12 for training.

The training times have been set every day from 08.00 to 10.00 and from 10.00 to 12.00 for luge, and from 14.30 to 16.30 and 19.00 to 21.00 for bob. The track will be opened on 13th October 1975.

#### ● Air support hall

The air support hall, in the Tivoli omni-sports centre next to the Olympic stadium, will be brought into use on 3rd December 1975. During the Winter Games, this hall will be used for the skating competitions (compulsory figures). The opening date was chosen on account of the ladies' international skating competitions — juniors and compulsory figures — which will be held from 4th to 6th December 1975 and will serve as trial competitions.

#### ● Innsbruck Exhibition Hall

The ice hockey matches of the Olympic B tournament will be held in the Innsbruck exhibition hall. Since the Innsbruck Fair will take place there in autumn 1975, the hall will be adapted in good time before 7th January 1976.

#### ● The Innsbruck Olympic Stadium

A four-country ice hockey tournament will be held at the Olympic stadium from 26th to 30th December 1975, as trial competitions and the last general test for the 1976 Winter Games.

*Adaptations to the Olympic Stadium:* Constructed in the winter of 1963 for the IXth Winter Games in 1964, the Olympic stadium, where several competitions and the ceremonies of the 1976 Winter Games will be held, will be completely renovated for 1976. Considerable adaptations will make this traditional sports centre a modern installation corresponding to modern demands. A 1500 lux colour television lighting system and a new acoustic system have been installed, and the two concrete stands will be fitted with comfortable seats. At the Winter Games there will be 3500 additional standing places, while afterwards, the hall of the Olympic stadium



will be completely fitted with seats. A new barrier with plastic protective strips has been installed, and the hall and the exterior have been repainted. In short, the Olympic stadium has been completely renovated and looks like a new building. It has also been given a new roof.

#### ● The Organising Committee's car fleet during the Games

Thanks to the support of a few firms in the car industry, the Organising Committee will have a sufficient number of cars available during the Winter Games. So far the Organising Committee has 41 cars at its disposal free of charge.

During the Winter Games the Organising Committee's official fleet of cars will comprise:

- 85 cars for officials,
- 85 cars for the press,
- 40 cars for VIPs,
- 40 mini-buses (8 seats) for delegations,
- 25 large buses for the press.

#### ● Press installations

At the IXth Winter Games in 1964, the press service gave complete satisfaction and offered the journalists present in Innsbruck the best possible working conditions. The same will be true in 1976. The Innsbruck public transport hall and the new Teacher-Training Academy will offer the accredited journalists every working facility. An information centre will give the journalists details on all the events of the Winter Games. The telecommunication cables leading from the press centre to the competition sites are new, and the dimensioning is so large that there will be no waiting or lost time for the transmission of news. As in 1964, the press agencies will have an individual telecommunication network and broadcasts will be able to be made throughout the world without loss of time.

Model press sub-centres have also been installed at the following sites:

**Olympic Stadium:** The first press sub-centre has just been finished to the West of the Olympic stadium and the installation of the telecommunication equipment has begun. This building is composed of a press room, telephone booths and telex booths, rooms for radio and television technical services and a refreshment bar

for members of the press. After the Winter Games, these installations will be used as changing rooms for public skating and as a press centre at large skating events.

**Seefeld:** A new sports and cultural centre will be used as a press sub-centre and will be ready at the beginning of November 1975. The agencies, in particular the photographic agencies, will be able to use the old town hall, adapted for the circumstances.

**Axamer Lizum:** The Pension Kapferer, next to the Olympia Hotel, has been adapted into a press sub-centre.

**Igls:** The 1964 luge finishing hut has been enlarged and transformed into a press sub-centre for the bob, luge and men's downhill events.

**Exhibition Hall:** The press sub-centre is situated to the South of the exhibition hall next to the main building.

**Air support hall:** The press sub-centre for the compulsory figure skating competitions is situated next to the Olympic stadium.



The Austrian NOC's poster by the famous surrealist Mr. Leherb.

## Women and Sports Administration

### Part 2: the NOCs (continued)

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.

#### Dahomey

(Comité Olympique Dahoméen)



NOC recognised in 1962.

Participants at Munich 1972: 5

(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

First participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

#### Denmark

(Danmarks Olympiske Komite)



NOC recognised in 1905.

Participants at Munich 1972: 145

(12 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

First participation of women in 1920 with 3/134.

Sports most practised by women: gymnastics (25,000), badminton (21,000) and handball (18,000).

Out of 42 sports affiliated to the Sports Association of Denmark 37 are practised by women. For 377,236 male members of clubs (over 18) there are 153,864 women.



Nina Velin

The board of the Danish NOC has had an eminent lady member for a few years now, Mrs. Nina Velin, President of the technical commission of the Danish Gymnastics Federation, member of the board of directors of the Sports Association of Denmark and trainer of the Danish team at Mexico.

The National Gymnastics Federation has also elected Mrs. Inge Peters to its board. As for the International Federations, it seems that Mrs. Kirsten Lehmann, member of the FIS women's cross-country committee, is the only Danish representative.

#### Dominican Republic

(Comité Olímpico Dominicano)



NOC recognised in 1962.

Participants at Munich 1972: 6

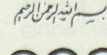
(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

First participation of women: nil.

This NOC has not replied.

#### Arab Republic of Egypt

(Egyptian Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1910.

Participants at Munich 1972: 33

(0 women); Sapporo 1972: 0.

First participation of women: nil.

Citius - Altius - Fortius



Although we have not had a reply from the NOC, we have however been able to note the name of Mrs. Dia Foaad, member of the board of the Egyptian Gymnastics Federation.



Dia Foaad

## Ecuador

(Comité Olímpico Ecuatoriano)



NOC recognised in 1959.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 9 (1 woman); Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in 1968 with 1/15.

This NOC has not replied.

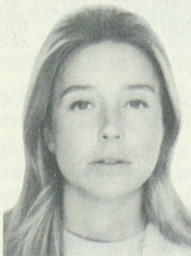
## Spain

(Comité Olímpico Español)



NOC recognised in 1924.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 155 (4 women); Sapporo 1972 : 3 (1 woman).  
First participation of women in 1924 with 2/82.

Two women are members of the board of the Spanish NOC; the first is Mrs. Victoria Ybarra de Oriol, daughter of Pedro de Ybarra, Baron de Güell, member of the IOC since 1952, and wife of Mr. Inigo de Oriol, member of the Spanish NOC. She comes from an illustrious family, devoted to Olympism, since the first Baron de Güell was elected member of the IOC in 1922. The second woman is Mrs. Concepcion Sierra



Victoria Ybarra de Oriol



Maria Marcos Grande

de San Cristobal, member of the NOC since 1967.

Among the national federations let us note Mrs. Mercedes Corbacho Monge for hockey (see IF study), Mrs. Maria Marcos Grande, President of the women's committee of the European Shooting Confederation, and Mrs. Maria Consolacion Perez Rodriguez and Mrs. Maria del Carmen Gonzalez Lopez, member of the board of the National Gymnastics Federation.

## United States

(United States Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1895.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 478 (91 women); Sapporo 1972 : 118 (27 women).  
First participation of women in 1900 with 3/74.

Three women have recently been elected members of the USOC board. They are Dr. Tenley Albright Gardiner, figure skating gold medalist in 1956, Miss Suzanne Chaffee, Olympic competitor in alpine skiing, and Captain Micki King, diving gold medalist in Munich.



Dr. Tenley Albright-Gardiner



Micki King

There is no women President of a National Federation. However, Mrs. Tish Hewitt is Vice-President of the Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Federation.

Among the well-known trainers let us quote Mrs. Muriel Grossfeld (gymnastics), Dr. Nell C. Jackson (athletics), Miss Jill Upton (basketball) and Mrs. Marion Earl (hockey).

For the International Federations let us note Mrs. Gloria Chadwick, member of the women's cross-country skiing commission, Karen Korfanta, member of the FIS women's



Dr. Nell C. Jackson



Dona de Varona

downhill commission, and Mrs. A. Endicott, member of the ICF commission since October 1974.

Altogether there are about 80 women occupying a post on the different USOC committees, of whom three are Presidents, five Olympic champions, and 18 members of past Olympic teams, two having competed for Canada.

Women are thus present in the following committees: archery, athletics, basketball, biathlon, canoe, fencing, diving, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, rowing, skiing, skating, swimming, synchronised swimming and volleyball.

The three Presidents are Mrs. Patricia Rico (women's athletics), Miss Laurine Mickelson (women's basketball) and Mrs. Shirley Bryan (women's gymnastics).

Among the Olympic champions not mentioned above are Mrs. Patricia Keller McCormick (diving 1952 and 1956), Mrs. Doreen Wilbur (archery 1972), Diane Holum (speed skating 1972), Jane Barkman (swimming 1968) and Deborah Meyer (swimming 1968).

Finally let us note that Miss Dona de Varona, swimming gold medalist (1960 and 1964), has been appointed President of a study group for the increase of women's participation in sport in the United States.

## Ethiopia

(Comité Olympique Ethiopien)



NOC recognised in 1954.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 37 (0 women); Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women : nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Fiji

(Fiji Amateur Sports Association and National Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1955.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 2 (0 women); Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women : nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Finland

(Finnish Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1919.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 110 (9 women); Sapporo 1972 : 53 (8 women).  
First participation of women in 1912 with 2/186.

Three women are members of the board: Mrs. Elli Kahila, member of the sports committee of the Workers' Sports Federation and President of this Federation's women's amateur athletics section, past discus champion; Mrs. Hilka Kujala, member of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Central League of Workers' Sports Clubs and President of this body's women's committee, member of the



Elli Kahila



Lusa Orko

National Co-ordination Committee for Modern Gymnastics; Mrs. Jane Erko, member of the federal board of directors and the executive committee of the Finnish Figure Skating Association.

In the National Federations let us note in particular Mrs. Inkeri Soininen, President of the Finnish Figure Skating Federation, and Lusa Orko, member of the executive board of the International Gymnastics Federation since 1949, Vice-President since 1951 and President of the women's technical committee from 1952 to 1956.



## France

(Comité National Olympique et Sportif Français)

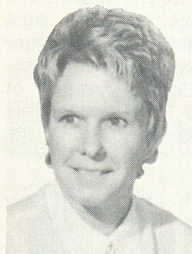


NOC recognised in 1894.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 252 (34 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 43 (8 women).  
First participation of women in 1900 with 4/884.

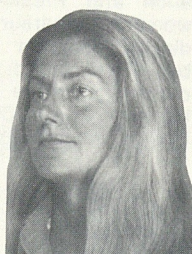
No woman belongs to the CNOSF's administrative bodies.

Among the National Federations let us note in particular Mrs. Mireille Jamin, President of the French Water Skiing Federation and the only one to occupy a post as President in addition to her job as trainer.

Furthermore let us mention Mrs. Berthe Villancher, Vice-President of the French Gymnastics Federation (see IF study), Mrs. Violette Holtzer, Vice-President of the French Gymnastics Federation since 1968, Mrs. Madeleine Chadelle and Mrs. Gabrielle Klein, members of the management committee of



Mireille Jamin



Laure de Crouette

the French Gymnastics Federation, and Mrs. Florence Billat, national tennis coach ; Mrs. Laure de Crouette is a member of the board of the French Equestrian Federation, while Mrs. Françoise Tison-Bonnet, Mrs. Rosine Boutin-Cailleux—French three-day-event champion in 1964—and Mrs. Claude Gaudichau-Paulsen belong to the committee of this Federation ; Dr. Colette Le Bret, doctor of the women's Himalaya expedition in 1959, belongs to the commission of horse societies ; Mrs. Monique Torfou, Mrs. Yvonne Vanvincq, Mrs. Yvette Verlaque and Mrs. Madeleine Vion are members of the steering committee of the French Ski Federation. Finally, Miss Marguerite Viala, national technical adviser, and Mrs. Michèle Faivre are both members of the administrative board of the French Handball Federation.

## Gabon

(Comité Olympique Gabonais)



NOC recognised in 1967.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 2 (0 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women : nil.

The participation of women in the sporting life of Gabon is practically non-existent. However for some time now they have been showing a certain interest both in the practice and the administration of sport within the existing associations. But their number is still insignificant and their role restricted.

## Ghana

(Ghana Olympic and Overseas Games Committee)



NOC recognised in 1952.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 44 (3 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in 1964 with 3/32.

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

No woman has as yet succeeded to a post of sports administration in Ghana, and there is at present no women's sports organisation.

## Great Britain

(British Olympic Association)



BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

NOC recognised in 1905.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 313 (78 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 41 (7 women).  
First participation of women in 1900 with 3/103.

Only one woman belongs to the BOA, Miss Marea Hartman, representing the Women's Amateur Athletics Association and President of the IAAF women's committee.

In Great Britain a large number of federations have separate organisations for women which are presided by women. Let us quote Mrs. Vera Searle, President of the Women's Amateur Athletics Association, Miss S. M. Swinburne, President of the Women's Cricket Association, Mrs. W. H. Davies, President of the Women's Ama-



Marea Hartman



Glenn Haig

teur Fencing Association, Mrs. D. M. Crisp, President of the All-England Women's Hockey Association, Mrs. Pat Taylor, President of the All-England Netball Association, Mrs. Maureen Watson, President of the All-England Women's Lacrosse Association, Mrs. Janet Shardlow, President of the Women's Squash Rackets Association, and Mrs. E. M. Lester, President of the Women's Amateur Rowing Committee. The National Gymnastics Federation has also included Mrs. Pauline Prestidge, Mrs. Ursel Baer, Mrs. Annette Stapleton, Mrs. Jennifer Orrow-Whiting and Mrs. Susan Close on its board.

Finally let us not forget Mrs. A. Glen Haig, the first woman President of a British National Federation, the Fencing Federation (see *Olympic Review* No. 76-77), nor of course Mrs. Inger K. Frith, the only woman President of an International Federation, the Archery Federation.

Let us also note the presence of Mrs. Helen Tomkinson on the FIS women's slalom downhill committee, and Mrs. Elisabeth Hussey, also a member of a FIS commission.

## Greece

(Hellenic Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1894.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 75 (2 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 3 (0 women).  
First participation of women in 1924 with 1/37.

The only women with a certain sports responsibility in Greece are a few trainers in athletics, swimming and gymnastics.

## Guatemala

(Comité Olímpico Guatemalteco)



NOC recognised in 1947.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 11 (0 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in 1952 with 1/21.

Mrs. Ingrid Keller has been Secretary General of the Guatemalan NOC for several years and represents this NOC abroad at all the important meetings.

Although there is no exclusively women's federation, women participate in all the sports recognised by the IOC and their participation is actively encouraged in Guatemala.



Ingrid Keller

## Guinea

(Comité Olympique Guinéen)



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

This NOC has not replied.

## Guyana

(The Guyana Olympic, International and British Commonwealth Games Association)



NOC recognised in 1948.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 7 (0 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in 1956 with 1/4.

This NOC has not replied.

## Haiti

(Haitian Olympic Committee)



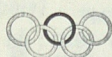
NOC recognised in 1924.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 10 (2 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in 1972 with 2/10.

This NOC has not replied.



## Honduras

(Comité Olímpico Hondureño)



NOC recognised in 1956.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 0 ;  
Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women : nil.

This NOC has not replied.

## Belize

(Belize Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association)



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

This NOC has not replied.

## Hong Kong

(Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong)



NOC recognised in 1951.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 14  
(0 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in  
1952 with 2/4.

After counting one woman in its ranks, the Hong Kong NOC is at present exclusively composed of men.

Some federations have women on their various boards or committees and have a few women trainers. At the 7th Asian Games at Tehran the head of the Hong Kong swimming delegation was a woman, a member of the National Federation's executive committee.

## Hungary

(Comité Olympique Hongrois)



NOC recognised in 1895.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 294  
(53 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 1  
(1 woman).  
First participation of women in  
1924 with 4/89.

Without doubt the most famous Hungarian woman in sports administration is Mrs. Valerie Nagy, whose devotion to gymnastics goes back to 1928. For a long time Vice-President of the FIG women's technical



L. Leveleki



Ilona Elek-Pepp

committee, she has been its President since 1972 (see IF study).

Two women are members of the Hungarian NOC's board : Mrs. Laszlo Leveleki, former athletics champion and member of the IAAF women's commission, Mrs. Ilona Novak, Olympic gold medallist in 1952 (swimming, 4 x 100 m. relay), member of the board of the European Swimming Association since 1974 and Vice-President of the Hungarian Federation.

Four other women are members of the NOC. They are Mrs. Ilona Elek-Pepp, a very famous fencer, gold medallist twice in 1936 and 1948 and member of the FIE commission, Mrs. Angela Nemeth, Olympic javelin champion in 1968, Dr. Judit Temes, member of the champion Olympic relay team in the 4 x 100 m. freestyle in 1952 and a physician, and Mrs. Karoly Kövari, former alpine skiing champion.

Let us also note Mrs. Lajos Kapcsos, President of the sports office of the city of Budapest and thus responsible for the sports activity of two million inhabitants, and Mrs. Eva Romak, member of the board of the Hungarian Gymnastics Federation.



L. Kapcsos

## India

(Indian Olympic Association)



NOC recognised in 1924.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 54  
(1 woman) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in  
1924 with 1/11.

After counting Mrs. Schroff among its ranks for 8 years, the Indian NOC has remained composed exclusively of men until 1974 when Mrs. Lakshmi Chhabra became a member.

Mrs. Chhabra is President of the Indian Handball Association (see IF study). Another federation, the All-India Women's Hockey Association, is presided by the Begum Rasul.

## Indonesia

(Komite Olimpiade Indonesia)



NOC recognised in 1952.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 8  
(3 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in  
1956 with 2/22.

This NOC has not replied.

## Iraq

(Iraqi Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1948.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 0 ;  
Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women : nil.

Sports most practised by women : athletics, basketball, volleyball, swimming, equestrian, tennis, badminton, table-tennis, handball, gymnastics.

No woman yet belongs to a leading sports organisation. However women's sports activities are widely encouraged and are becoming increasingly popular.

It should be pointed out that the women's section of the national physical education college produces several women teachers or trainers who teach p.e. in schools, youth centres, etc.

Finally, the various federations concerned have for some time been closely studying the possibility of appointing women to their boards.

## Iran

(Iranian National Olympic Committee)



NOC recognised in 1947.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 58  
(0 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 4  
(0 women).  
First participation of women in  
1964 with 4/62.

At the moment there is no woman on the Iranian NOC. However this has not always been the case, and Mrs. Ezzat Pirnia, at



Lotfalian Guity



Ezzat Pirnia

present Vice-President of the International Association of Physical Education and Sports for Girls and Women used to be a member.

Mrs. Pirnia is also a member of the council of the Iranian Equestrian Federation.

The National Gymnastics Federation has also appointed a woman to its board, Mrs. Lotfalian Guity.

## Ireland

(Olympic Council of Ireland)



NOC recognised in 1923.  
Participants at Munich 1972 : 68  
(9 women) ; Sapporo 1972 : 0.  
First participation of women in  
1924 with 2/51.

No woman belongs to the board of the OCI. However there are two women among the 54 delegates of the sports affiliated to the OCI, Mrs. Shirley Armstrong-Duffy, representing fencing, and Miss Mary Behan, judo.

Finally, Miss J. E. Fletcher is Secretary General of the Northern Ireland Cycling Federation.

(to be continued)



## The Olympic Days throughout the World



In keeping with tradition, many NOCs celebrate the Olympic Day. We have great pleasure in publishing the news items we have received.

★

### From Aomori

On 21st June in this Japanese prefecture, a commemoration parade of some 500 representatives of the main national sports organisations inaugurated the festivities of the Japanese Olympic Committee's annual Olympic Day. The parade arrived at the Aomori Prefectural Gymnasium where it was greeted by nearly 1,000 spectators.

The ceremony that followed glorified the Olympic spirit, especially when Mr. Katsubi



Tokyo. From left to right: Mr. Masaji Tabata, President of the Japanese Olympic Committee (seated), Mr. Masaji Kiyokawa, member of the IOC Executive Board, delivering his speech, Mr. Ryotaro Azuma, honorary member of the IOC, and Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, IOC member for Japan.

Shibata, Secretary General of the NOC, read out Lord Killanin's message. We print the text below:

Once again, through your attendance at this celebration of Olympic Day, Japanese Olympism is displaying its vitality, loyalty and confidence in the Olympic Movement, renovated more than 80 years ago by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

For the last 27 years, the Japanese Olympic Committee has been continuously inviting the youth of its country to take part in this ceremony.

I cannot recommend you too highly to dwell upon the theme of "Asunaro", chosen for the National Sports Festival to be held in your prefecture, and to make it your own. Indeed, what finer ambition can there be than to devote youthful energy to the achievement of the noble objective that has been established! What greater determination is there than to remain young and always to apply oneself to the pursuit of an ideal, ever higher, ever nobler and worthy of realisation!

"Strong in heart and robust in strength"—this is the ultimate aim of Olympism and

the motto that should be adopted by everyone.

It is by this line of conduct that Olympism attempts to propagate throughout the world, to foster generosity, understanding and brotherhood among all peoples.

In the troubled era in which we live today, and faced with the problems with which the Olympic Movement is presently contending, may I be permitted today to proclaim in you the symbol of the youth of the world, fraternally united in the respect of this motto that you have so generously chosen, by inspiring you with the legendary story of the Hiba: "Asunaro".

On 21st and 22nd June a large number of spectators, mostly schoolchildren, took part in gymnastics, volleyball and wrestling exhibitions.

### From Tokyo

On 25th June a JOC Olympic Day celebration united all the members of the NOC, Olympic medallists, athletes and journalists. The message of the President of the IOC was also presented at this celebration.



### From Poznan

The Polish Olympic Committee regularly organises Olympian Days to encourage young people to practise sport. The first of the 1975 Days was held in April in Poznan in the new Sports Palace. Before 5,000 people the President of the NOC, Mr. Boleslaw Kapitan, stated: "In inaugurating the sporting spring, I form the wish that it lasts all through the year, that all the time there are a lot of people at the stadia, the swimming pools and the ice rinks. May these installations help you to maintain good health, improve your sporting aptitudes, and develop your will and character in order to take your places among the greatest." A lively artistic and sports programme was then proposed. The Poznan choirs sang the Olympic hymn, for the first time translated into Polish.

### From Lodz

In this town of 800,000 inhabitants an art exhibition was inaugurated on the "Olympian Day". The works were conceived and made by artists gathered at the Spala sports centre. They found their inspiration here and thus most of the pictures, engravings and designs on show represented famous athletes sketched while they were training during the artists' stay in Spala (Poland).

### From Taipei

Mr. Shen Chia-ming, President of the Republic of China Olympic Committee, writes in a letter to the President of the IOC:

*"The lofty ideals of the Olympic Movement are comparable to the thoughts and teachings of our great sage Confucius. Therefore, we from the ROCOC have ever since 1932 done our very best to take part in the Olympic Games."*

*"We have set apart 23rd June and named it the 'Olympic Day' in our country. On this anniversary, we arrange sportive programmes and various exhibitions concerning the Games so as to arouse the Olympic spirit and good sportsmanship in Chinese youths."*

### From Lagos

The Nigeria Olympic Association, founded 25 years ago and represented at the Olympic Games since 1952, will organise its first *Olympic Week* next October. This Week will be part of the festivities planned for the NOC's 25th anniversary.

### From Berlin

The 13th Athletics Olympic Day, held each year in the GDR, this year attracted participants from 16 countries (3 continents). The GDR NOC's prize of honour went to Renate Stecher, Olympic champion and holder of the world 100 m. flat record. The European junior discus champion, Wolfgang Schmidt, was awarded the prize of honour of the Society for the Promotion of the Olympic Ideal in the GDR.

### From Santo Domingo

The Olympic Week, held from 22nd to 28th June by the Dominican Republic Olympic Committee, was extremely successful and afforded useful publicity to Olympism.

## Olympism in mourning

● **Tor Wibom (Sweden)**, first President of the Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et de Biathlon, has just died at the age of 89. From 1928 onwards he was Secretary General of the IOC Commission for Modern Pentathlon. When the IOC gave up the administration of this sport Tor Wibom founded and became President of the UIPMB. He was also Honorary Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee from 1929 to 1946.

● **Vladimir Kutz (USSR)**, the most magnificent Soviet long-distance runner, died of a heart attack on 16th August. He had celebrated his 48th birthday on 7th February. Between 1954 and 1957 he broke five world records and won two Olympic titles (5,000 and 10,000 metres) at Melbourne.



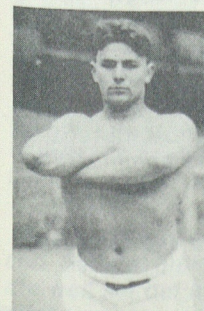
1956 - Vladimir Kutz

● **Serge Reding (Belgium)**, weightlifter, second in 1968 at Mexico in the heavyweight category behind the Soviet Leonid Jabotinski, died at Manila on 29th June at the age of 34.

● **Guido Giovannelli (Italy)**, Olympic yachting champion in 1924, 1928 and 1936, Vice-President and later Vice-Commodore of the Italian Yacht Club, President of the International Committee for High Sea Regattas in the Mediterranean, died at the age of 74.

● **Vassil Venkov (Bulgaria)**, 1903-1975, the oldest veteran of Bulgarian athletics, took part in the 1924 Olympic Games in the 10,000 metres (13th). His death is mourned by all the sportsmen of his country.

● **Percy Cerutti (Australia)**, a famous athletics trainer and innovator, has just died at the age of 80. He managed the career of the unforgettable Herb Elliott, and encouraged the victorious Olympic return of Betty Cuthbert in 1964, already triple Olympic champion in 1956.



1924 - Henri Deglane

● **Henri Deglane (France, 73 years old)** has just passed away. He was 1924 Olympic champion in the greco-roman wrestling (heavyweight), beating the strong favourite Anderson of Sweden.

● **Alfred Aufdenblatten (Switzerland)**, a renowned Zermatt guide, has died at the age of 78. He was a member of the Swiss military patrol which won the gold medal in 1924 at the first Winter Games in Chamonix.

● **Ray Evans (Australia)**, member of the Australian field hockey team, finalist in the 1968 Olympic tournament at Mexico.





## IOC archives receive valuable donation

Mr. Roger Monod, a Vaudois personage, has donated a valuable collection of documents, photographs, letters and studies on Olympism belonging to his father, Henri Monod, to the International Olympic Committee.

The historians will know that Messrs. Monod and Laverrière won the first Olympic architecture competition in 1911 for their project of a "Modern Olympia" on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

In the "Revue Olympique" of August 1911, page 116, we read :

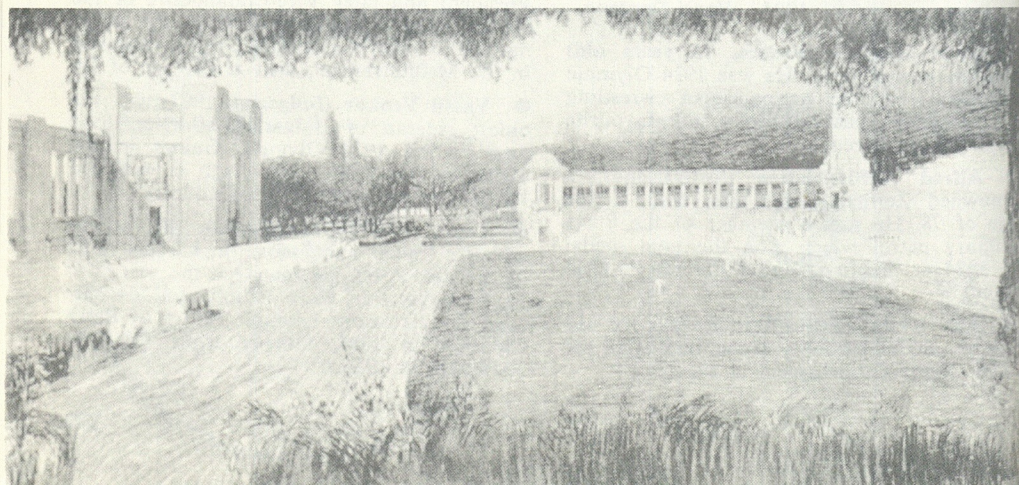
*"Messrs. Monod and Laverrière's opulent and triumphal plan wins the jury's vote.*

*The locality they have chosen is situated on the right bank of the Lake of*

*Geneva, west of the town of Morges. It covers an area of about 500 acres on the gentle slopes of the hills which go beyond to join the Jura, which in turn serve as a majestic backdrop to this unforgettable site. To the south-east the lake sets the calm splendour of its water in opposition to the ruggedness of this mountain region, while on the horizon the Alps silhouette in the sky their crests and their summits, bordering the panorama of the Olympia.*

*The project is divided into two distinct parts : water sports and land sports. The former extend the length of the lake—swimming basin, yachting port, a space marked out for the rowing events, vast stands, everything is there. Half way up the slopes are the football grounds and tennis courts, and higher still a huge stadium. The administration*

*A "Modern Olympia" on the banks of the Lake of Geneva. Messrs. Monod and Laverrière's winning project in the IOC sports architecture competition.*



Baron Pierre de Coubertin with his wife and daughter.

*and Senate buildings, and the offices are well set out here and there. A triumphal avenue serves the whole of the Olympia through which it winds, linking up the various elements united so to speak by its spiral path. And this avenue will enable marvellous processions to pass from the base of the lake to the summit of the hill. Messrs. Monod and Laverrière's study is not only remarkable on account of its breadth of conception, it opens the door to an infinity of suggestions which would otherwise not urge the spirit on to the same initiatives to complete the work and ensure it all the desirable effect and scope. This study will surely give rise to an*

*abundant flow of ideas and abilities among young architects. They will have to arrange and adjust the lines of social evolution before moving on to the application. And contemporary democracy abounds in new ideas calculated to encourage their activities in the most varied way."*

A few years later, when Coubertin settled in Lausanne, Henri Monod became one of his close friends. This mutual friendship left material tokens. We are sincerely grateful to Mr. Roger Monod for thinking of entrusting the IOC with them for the joy of all the devotees of Olympism.



# The German Democratic Republic and Olympism

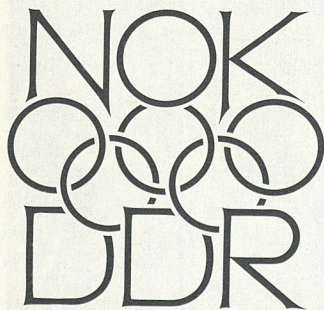
*"Our country expresses its love and gratitude to Pierre de Coubertin, the creator of the great and lasting festival dedicated to the youth of all countries and to the preservation of peace—the modern Olympic Games."*

Dr. Heinz Schöbel, 1969

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR)

108,178 square kilometres.

17,000,000 inhabitants (approximately).



## NATIONALES OLYMPISCHES KOMITEE DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK (NOK der DDR)

National Olympic Committee of the GDR (GDR NOC).

Founded on 22nd April 1951.

President in office: Manfred Ewald \*.

Secretary General in office: Günther Heinze \*.

Address: 108 Berlin, Behrenstrasse 40/41.

Telephone: 21.24.987.

Cable: NAOLYMKO Berlin.

\* See biographical notes.

## Role of the NOC

The primary task of the GDR NOC is to lead its teams taking part in the Olympic Games and to co-operate with all the institutions and organisations concerned at national and international level, particularly the International Olympic Committee, the Organising Committees for the Games and the German Sports and Gymnastics Union (DTSB) of the GDR.

It is also responsible for:

- safeguarding and propagating the Olympic ideas in the spirit of Coubertin, that is the spirit of humanism, rapprochement of peoples, peace and physical culture developed for the whole population;
- collaborating actively in the solution of problems expressed by the IOC or raised in the international Olympic movement;
- co-operating with the education of the GDR youth to form strong character, the generally cultured and balanced man physically, intellectually and morally, the loyal citizen;
- defending the interests of GDR athletes and representing them within the international Olympic movement;
- maintaining relations of mutual respect with the NOCs of other countries.

## Creation and development

Founded on 22nd April 1951 at Berlin Town Hall, the GDR NOC was given "provisional" recognition by the IOC at its 50th Session held in Paris in 1955. After participating at the 1956, 1960 and 1964 Games in the combined teams of the two German States, it obtained the right to delegate its own teams at the IOC Session in Madrid in 1965. The 67th Session in Mexico granted it complete recognition, taking effect from 1st November 1968, as a sovereign NOC for the German Democratic Republic.

On the day of the committee's foundation, 19 Presidents of national federations of recognised Olympic sports were members of the NOC, whereas today the number has increased to 23.

## Successive Presidents of the GDR NOC

1951-1955: Kurt Edel.

1955-1973: Dr. Heinz Schöbel \*.

Since 1973: Manfred Ewald \*.

## IOC members for the GDR

1. Dr. Heinz Schöbel \*, since 1966.



Dr. Heinz Schöbel, member of the IOC (on the right) congratulates Helmut Behrendt, for a long time Secretary General of the NOC of the GDR. Opposite, Mr. Manfred Ewald, present President of the NOC.

## THE GDR AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

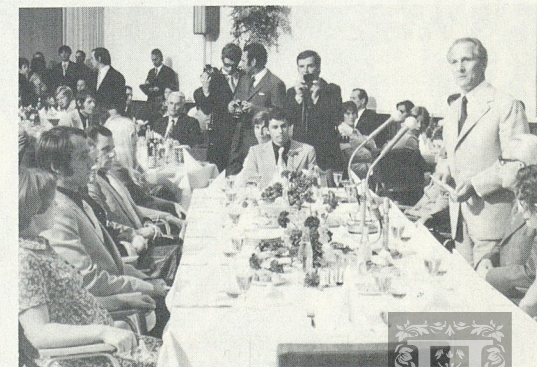
### ● Date of first participation: 1956.

At the VIIIth Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, 16 GDR competitors, of whom three were women, made their Olympic entrance. Harry Glass became the first GDR athlete to win an Olympic medal by coming third in the special jumping event.



Harry Glass

Facing Mr. Manfred Ewald, President of the NOC of the GDR, is Mr. Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Opposite is the pole-vaulter Wolfgang Nordwig.





## Representation of the GDR at the Olympic Games from 1956 to 1972<sup>1</sup>

	Athletics	Rowing	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian Events	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Weightlifting
1956	16(5)			3		6					1
1960	46(12)	4		6	6	12	2			10(6)	6
1964	58(18)	5		6	2	2	2		20	11(7)	4
1968	49(15)	32		8	13(3)	13	8	5		14(7)	3
1972	69(34)	32		8	34(8)	13	9	5	19	14(7)	9

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.  
 ● Not included on the programme.

1972 - Munich : The delegation of the NOC of the GDR enters the Olympic stadium.



	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming	Modern Pentathlon	Shooting	Archery	Volleyball	Yachting	Total
1956	●		●	3	6(3)			●	●	2	37(8)
1960	●		●	6	25(12)	1	6	●	●		130(30)
1964	●	18	1	5	44(16)	2	6	●		8	194(41)
1968	●	17	●	11	40(16)	4	9	●	12	10	248(41)
1972	16		5	17	45(24)		9		12	15	331(69)

## Representation of the GDR at the Winter Games from 1956 to 1972<sup>1</sup>

	Biathlon (skiing & shooting)	Bobsleigh	Ice Hockey	Luge	Speed Skating	Figure Skating	Skiing	Total
1956	●	2		●	2		12(3)	16(3)
1960	4	●		●	10(5)	1	19(4)	34(9)
1964	5			10(3)	9(6)	6(3)	19(4)	49(16)
1968	5		18	10(4)	1(1)	8(4)	18(4)	60(13)
1972	5			9(3)	2(2)	7(4)	19(4)	42(13)



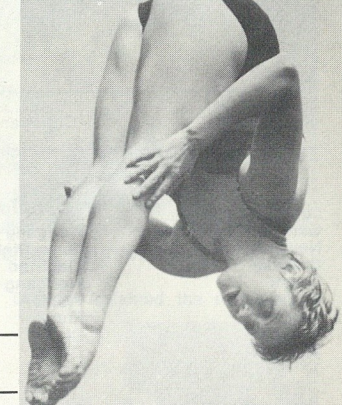
# The GDR Olympic Champions

## I. Titles obtained at the Olympic Games

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Behrendt	Wolfgang	Boxing	Bantamweight
Krause	Dieter	Canoeing	4 x 500 m. relay
Krämer-Gulbin Krämer-Gulbin Krämer-Gulbin	Ingrid Ingrid Ingrid	Diving W. — —	Springboard Platform Springboard
Eschert	Jürgen	Canoeing	C1
Balzer	Karin	Athletics W.	80 m. hurdles
Wolke	Manfred	Boxing	Welterweight
Höhne	Christoph	Athletics	50 km. walk
Gummel	Margitta	Athletics W.	Shot put
Vesper Metz	Rudolf Lothar	Wrestling —	Welterweight Middleweight
Lucke Bothe Forberger Rühle Grah Schubert	Jörg Heinz-Jürgen Frank Frank Dieter Dieter	Rowing — — — — —	Coxless pairs — Coxless fours — — —
Matthes Matthes	Roland Roland	Swimming —	100 m. backstroke 200 m. backstroke
Ehrhardt Stecher Stecher Zehrt Zehrt Käsling Kühne Seidler Fuchs	Annelie Renate Renate Monika Monika Dagmar Rita Helga Ruth	Athletics W. — — — — — — — —	100 m. hurdles 100 m. 200 m. 400 m. 4 x 400 m. — — — Javelin
Nordwig Frenkel	Wolfgang Peter	Athletics —	Pole vault 20 km. walk



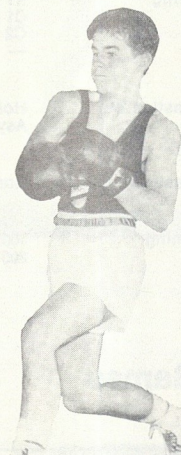
Aviron, 1968-1972 :  
coxless fours



1960-1964 - Ingrid Krämer

Besides these three titles, Ingrid Krämer-Gulbin won a silver medal for platform diving at Tokyo

Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1956	1936		NOC member
1960	1936		
1960	1943		
1960	1943		
1964	1943		
1964	1941		
1964	1938		
1968	1943		
1968	1941		
1968	1941		
1968	1939		1956 - Wolfgang Behrendt
1968	1939		
1968	1942		
1968	1941		
1968	1943		
1968	1944		
1968	1944		
1968	1943		
1968	1950		
1968	1950		



1956 - Wolfgang Behrendt



1972 - Annelie Erhardt and Karin Balzer

Also second in the 4 x 100 m. relay



1972 - 4 x 400 m.



Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Lucke	Jörg	Rowing	Coxed pairs
Gunkel	Wolfgang	—	—
Neubert	Klaus-Dieter	—	—
Brietzke	Siegfried	—	Coxless pairs
Mager	Wolfgang	—	—
Forberger	Frank	—	Coxless fours
Rühle	Frank	—	—
Grahn	Dieter	—	—
Schubert	Dieter	—	—
Bahmann	Angelika	Canoeing W.	K1 slalom
Horn	Siegbert	Canoeing	K1 slalom
Eiben	Reinhard	—	C1 slalom
Amend	Dieter	—	C2 slalom
Hofmann	Walter	—	—
Janz	Karin	Gymnastics W.	Horse vault
Janz	Karin	—	Asymmetrical bars
Köste	Klaus	Gymnastics	Horse vault
Matthes	Roland	Swimming	100 m. backstroke
Matthes	Roland	—	200 m. backstroke

## II. Titles obtained at the Winter Games

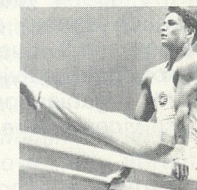
Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Recknagel	Helmut	Nordic skiing	Special jump
Haase	Helga	Speed skating W.	500 m.
Köhler	Thomas	Luge	One-seater
Enderlein	Ortrun	Luge W.	One-seater
Köhler	Thomas	Luge	Two-seater
Bonsack	Klaus	—	—
Müller	Anna-Maria	Luge W.	One-seater
Scheidel	Wolfgang	Luge	—
Bredow	Rainer	—	Two-seater
Hörnlein	Horst	—	—
Wehling	Ulrich	Nordic skiing	Combined

Year	Birth	Death
1972	1942	
1972	1948	
1972	1949	
1972	1952	
1972	1952	
1972	1943	
1972	1944	
1972	1944	
1972	1943	
1972	1952	
1972	1951	
1972	1949	
1972	1949	
1972	1952	
1972	1952	
1972	1943	
1972	1950	
1972	1950	



1968-1972 - Roland Matthes

This team from Dresden retained the title won in 1968.



1972 - Klaus Köste

Also won two silver medals and one bronze.

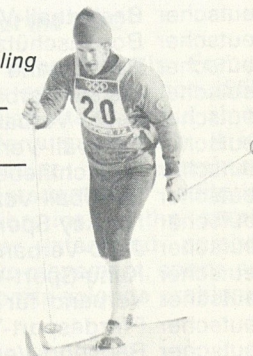
1972 - Karin Janz



Besides his domination in swimming backstroke in Mexico as well as in Munich, he has remained unbeaten for several years. In the 1972 events, he also added a silver medal and one of bronze for relays to his list of honours.

1972 - Ulrich Wehling

Year	Birth	Notes
1960	1937	NOC member
1960	1934	
1964	1940	1960 - Helga Haase
1964	1943	NOC member
1968	1940	
1968	1941	
1972	1949	
1972	1943	
1972	1947	
1972	1945	
1972	1952	1964 - Thomas Köhler



1960 - Helmut Recknagel



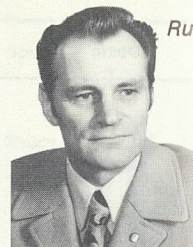
## PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE GDR NOC

### ● Composition

The GDR NOC comprises the IOC member for the GDR, the Presidents of the sports federations, the sports of which appear on the Olympic programme, individual members appointed for their activities in the country's sports organisation or for distinguished services to the Olympic movement.

### ● Members of the present Praesidium

PT: Manfred Ewald\*; VPT: Rudolf Hellmann\*; SG: Günther Heinze\*; T: Franz Rydz\*; Press Officer: Wolf-



Rudolf Hellmann



Günther Heinze

gang Gitter\*; Art Attaché: Erhard Höhne\*; Ms: Prof. Dr. Günter Bormann\*, Heinz Dragunsky\*, Prof. Dr. Joachim Weiskopf\*, Prof. Dr. Georg Wieczisk\*, Prof. Dr. Georg Zorowka\*; IOC member: Dr. Heinz Schöbel (also Praesidium honorary life member); honorary life members: Heinz Dose\*, Helmut Behrendt\*.

### ● Federations affiliated to the GDR NOC

	Members at 1.1.1975
Deutscher Basketball-Verband der DDR (basketball)	8,275
Deutscher Bogenschützen-Verband der DDR (archery)	2,467
Deutscher Boxverband der DDR (boxing)	18,248
Deutscher Eislauf-Verband der DDR (skating)	6,954
Deutscher Fecht-Verband der DDR (fencing)	6,283
Deutscher Fussball-Verband der DDR (football)	512,480
Deutscher Gewichtheber-Verband der DDR (weightlifting)	8,829
Deutscher Handball-Verband der DDR (handball)	137,844
Deutscher Hockey-Sportverband der DDR (hockey)	5,820
Deutscher Judo-Verband der DDR (judo)	38,646
Deutscher Kanu-Sport-Verband der DDR (canoe)	24,322
Deutscher Verband für Leichtathletik der DDR (athletics)	161,620
Deutscher Pferdesport-Verband der DDR (equestrian)	28,103
Deutscher Radsport-Verband der DDR (cycling)	18,637
Deutscher Ringer-Verband der DDR (wrestling)	15,779
Deutscher Ruder-Sport-Verband der DDR (rowing)	13,384
Deutscher Schlitten- und Bobsportverband der DDR (bob and luge)	2,619
Deutscher Schützenverband der DDR (shooting)	200,000
Deutscher Schwimmsport-Verband der DDR (swimming)	77,267
Bund Deutscher Segler der DDR (yachting)	20,223
Deutscher Skiläufer-Verband der DDR (skiing)	33,182
Deutscher Turn-Verband der DDR (gymnastics)	345,730
Deutscher Sportverband Volleyball der DDR (volleyball)	82,661

They represent more than 2.5 million members of the GDR DTSB.



### ● Organisation

- *Supreme organism*: four-yearly general assemblies and yearly plenary assemblies (legislative bodies);
- *Praesidium* (executive body): composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary General, Treasurer, Press Officer, Art Attaché, and five assistants (normally sports federation Presidents), as well as honorary life members and the IOC member for the GDR (ex officio member);
- *General secretariat* (organisation and executive office);
- *Temporary or permanent commissions*.

### ● Financing of the NOC

- Annual fees from the member federations of Olympic sports;
- Subsidies paid by the Association for promoting the Olympic idea in the GDR, including surcharges on special stamps issued for the Olympic Games and Winter Games;
- Aid granted by the public authorities for equipping and transporting Olympic teams;
- Donations.

\* See biographical notes.

## THE GDR NOC AND OLYMPISM

### ● Olympic Day

Every year, two sports events are devoted to the renovation of the modern Olympic Games:

- *Olympic International Athletics Day* (since 1963)—a meeting point for well-known athletes, held at the beginning of the season, it is very popular internationally.
- *The NOC's swimming meeting* (since 1952) above all attracts young hopefuls from the international swimming world.

Momentous occasions, such as Coubertin's centenary, the 10th and 20th anniversaries of the committee's foundation and other events, have given rise to the organisation by the NOC of galas, exhibitions and other cultural events devoted to the Olympic idea.

### ● Publications of the NOC

The GDR NOC's bulletin (in French and English) has appeared since 1956, initially at irregular intervals, but since 1965 as a quarterly publication. It informs in particular IOC members, NOCs, IFs, personalities, editorial staff, reputed libraries in the sports world and other interested persons about the Olympic movement, sports experiences and sports science problems.

### ● Olympic Bibliography

Following all the Olympic Games since 1956, the NOC has been publishing reference books in German which give complete and detailed information on the Games, accompanied by reports and accounts by sports journalists and well-known columnists.

Dr. Schöbel has served Olympism well through his two publications:





- "The Ancient Olympic Games", also translated into French, English, Spanish, Russian and Dutch;
- "The Four Dimensions of Avery Brundage", printed in English and German.

Articles dealing with the basic problems of Olympism appear in several reviews:

- Bulletin of the GDR NOC (French-English);
- Theorie und Praxis der Körperkultur (German);
- Körpererziehung (German);
- Sports in the GDR (German, French, English and Spanish);
- Wissenschaftliche Zeitschriften (scientific reviews) of the German College of Physical Culture (DHfK) at Leipzig, universities and other training schools (German).

## SPORT IN THE GDR

### • Other sports governing bodies

The GDR's constitution guarantees the right of all citizens to physical culture, sport and recreation. One of the most noble objectives in the GDR is to promote this right and make sure it is used.

The initiator and organiser of sport in the GDR is the German Sports and Gymnastics Union (DTSB) of the GDR. To propagate and promote sport, the GDR DTSB is assisted in its work by large organisations such as the *Free German Youth* (FDJ), the *Young Pioneers* (JP), the *Confederation of Free German Trade Unions* (FDGB) and the *Sports and Technical Association* (GST), which contribute to the realisation of common programmes and joint activities.

Engaged in the overall, continuous and balanced development of physical culture and sport, the GDR DTSB

closely co-operates with public authorities: national education and professional training, advanced and technical instruction, cultural affairs, public health, etc.

An organ of the Council of Ministers, the *State Secretariat for Physical Culture and Sport* assures the execution and control of measures which have been adopted to develop physical culture and sport in the public sector: formation of sports teachers, editing of sports articles, construction of sports installations, etc.

This co-operation with the most important organisations is shown, for example, by the children and youth Spartakiads (regional and national level) which assemble at present more than four million children and young people in sports competition, and by the "Joint sports programme of the FDBG, FDJ and GDR DTSB", which involves factories, institutions, co-operatives and recreation zones. In 1974, more than six million people took part in this programme.

At the present time, 2,512,214 people belong to the GDR DTSB, representing 14.8 per cent of citizens (statistics at 1.1.1975).

### • Sport at school

Two hours of physical education and sport per week are compulsory (3 hours for classes 3-6) in general, professional, technical and upper schools. There is also extra-scholastic sport, in which 55 % of students regularly participate (of whom 30 % in school sports associations and 25 % in sports associations affiliated to the GDR DTSB). By the end of general short education (10 classes), 74 % of students have obtained the sports badge and 96 % of all pupils have passed the swimming certificate.

The sports formation and education of children and young people culminates in the Spartakiads organised for summer and winter sports.

## • National sports federations

Aero-Club der DDR

Allgemeiner Deutscher Motorsport-Verband der DDR (motor sports)

Deutscher Anglerverband der DDR (fishing)

\* Deutscher Basketball-Verband der DDR (basketball)

Deutscher Billard-Sport-Verband der DDR (billiards)

\* Deutscher Bogenschützen-Verband der DDR (archery)

\* Deutscher Boxverband der DDR (boxing)

\* Deutscher Eislauf-Verband der DDR (skating)

Deutscher Faustball-Verband der DDR (fist-ball)

\* Deutscher Fecht-Verband der DDR (fencing)

Deutscher Federball-Verband der DDR (badminton)

\* Deutscher Fussball-Verband der DDR (football)

\* Deutscher Gewichtheber-Verband der DDR (weightlifting)

\* Deutscher Handball-Verband der DDR (handball)

\* Deutscher Hockey-Sportverband der DDR (hockey)

\* Deutscher Judo-Verband der DDR (judo)

\* Deutscher Kanu-Sport-Verband der DDR (canoe)

Deutscher Kegler-Verband der DDR (bowls)

\* Deutscher Verband für Leichtathletik der DDR (athletics)

\* Deutscher Pferdesport-Verband der DDR (equestrian)

\* Deutscher Radsport-Verband der DDR (cycling)

\* Deutscher Ringer-Verband der DDR (wrestling)

Deutscher Rollsport-Verband der DDR (roller skating)

\* Deutscher Ruder-Sport-Verband der DDR (rowing)

Deutscher Rugby-Sportverband der DDR (rugby)

Deutscher Schachverband der DDR (chess)

\* Deutscher Schlitten- und Bobsportverband der DDR (bob and luge)

\* Deutscher Schützenverband der DDR (shooting)

\* Deutscher Schwimmsport-Verband der DDR (swimming)

\* Bund Deutscher Segler der DDR (yachting)

\* Deutscher Skiläufer-Verband der DDR (skiing)

Deutscher Tennis-Verband der DDR (tennis)

Deutscher Tischtennis-Verband der DDR (table tennis)

\* Deutscher Turn-Verband der DDR (gymnastics)

Deutscher Verband für Versehrtensport der DDR (handicapped)

\* Deutscher Sportverband Volley Ball der DDR (volleyball)

Deutscher Verband für Wandern, Bergsteigen und Orientierungslauf der DDR (hiking, mountaineering and orienteering)

Radio-Club der DDR

Schiffsmodellsport-Club der DDR (model boats)

Tauchsport-Club der DDR (diving)

ADMV der DDR

DAV der DDR

DBV der DDR

DBSV der DDR

DBSV der DDR

DBV der DDR

DELV der DDR

DFV der DDR

DFV der DDR

DFV der DDR

DFV der DDR

DGV der DDR

DHV der DDR

DHSV der DDR

DJV der DDR

DKSV der DDR

DKV der DDR

DVfL der DDR

DPV der DDR

DRSV der DDR

DRV der DDR

DRV der DDR

DRSV der DDR

DRSV der DDR

DSV der DDR

DSBV der DDR

DSV der DDR

DSSV der DDR

BDS der DDR

DSLVL der DDR

DTV der DDR

DTTV der DDR

DTV der DDR

DVfV der DDR

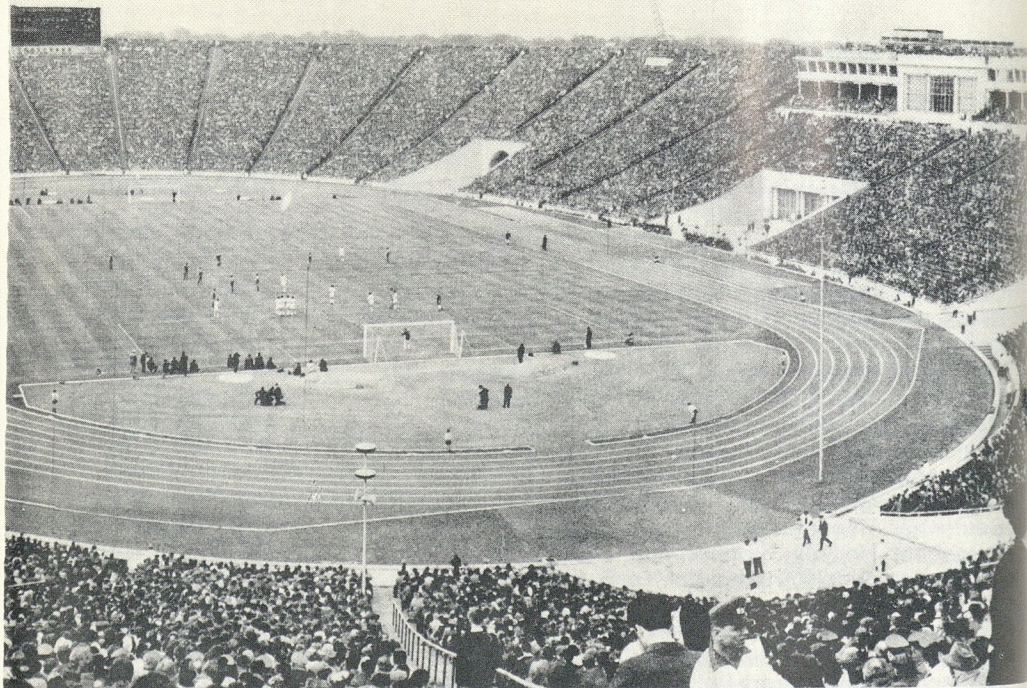
DSBV der DDR

DWBO der DDR

\* These federations are members of the GDR NOC through their Presidents.







110,000 spectators in the Leipzig central stadium, the biggest in the GDR.

#### ● Sports installations in the GDR

According to statistics, there are:	
Stadia	306
Sports grounds	986
Areas for games and exercises, including small ones	8,579
Sports halls/all-sports halls	224
Gymnasias and school gymnasias	3,735
Indoor swimming pools (25 and 50 m.)	120
Nautical stadia and other swimming installations	595
Ski jumps	408
Artificial ice rinks	13

#### ● Sports which draw the biggest crowds

Football, boxing, swimming, cycling, rowing, athletics, handball, figure skating, luge, ski jumping.

#### ● Sports experiencing the greatest developments

Football, handball, judo, canoe-kayak, athletics, swimming, skiing, gymnastics, volleyball.

#### THE GDR AND THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

The GDR sports federations are affiliated to the 26 International Federations which govern the sports registered on the Olympic programme.

Other GDR sports organisations are members of 55 international sports bodies and groups.

112 representatives of GDR sports organisations and institutions are members of 38 management committees and 119 commissions at the head of and within these international organisations.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

##### Helmut Behrendt

Secretary General of the GDR NOC from 1951 to 1973. Since then, honorary member of the Praesidium, as well as of the DTSB, to which he has belonged since its foundation in 1957.

Born on 18th January 1904. He trained as an electronic moulder. From 1923 onwards, he devoted himself to workers' sport, in which he held responsible positions, practising athletics, handball and football. An anti-fascist, he was imprisoned for ten years. After 1945, he turned to the organisation of socialist sport and its development, and above all to youth activities. He made great efforts to gain international recognition for the GDR NOC and in the eyes of the national and international public he remains a firm supporter of Olympism.

##### Prof. Dr. Günther Borrmann

President of the German Gymnastics Federation of the GDR and as such member of the NOC and its Praesidium since 1970.

Born on 11th March 1926. A competition gymnast until 1952. After an apprenticeship in aeronautical construction, he turned towards pedagogy and became a teacher. He is at present the Dean of the Faculty of Sports Methodology at the DHfK in Leipzig. Member of the German Gymnastics Federation of the GDR since its foundation.

##### Heinz Dose

Founder member of the GDR NOC and member of its Praesidium, initially as Secretary General, then as Administrative Secretary, and until 1970 as Treasurer. Born on 25th May 1901. A follower of workers' sport from 1920, he was a keen football player. In 1925 he led the Lower-Rhine sports dele-

gation participating in "The Workers' Olympiad". After 1945 he took an active part in the reconstruction and re-organisation of national sport. President of the German Cycling Federation of the GDR from 1949 to 1960. He then became Treasurer and founder member of the Association for promoting the Olympic idea in the GDR. He has been an honorary member of the NOC Praesidium since 1970.

##### Heinz Dragunsky

President of the German Skating Federation of the GDR and as such member of the NOC and its Praesidium since 1958.

Born on 3rd June 1921. In his youth, he practised gymnastics and handball. In turn a farm worker and commercial painter, he then took a training course and obtained a diploma in social sciences. Since 1957, President of the German Skating Federation and member of the confederal management of the GDR DTSB. In June 1960, he became an ISU judge. From 1963 to 1967 he was a member of the Speed Skating Technical Commission, since when he has sat on the Management Committee of the International Federation.

Head of the electric timing of speed skating events at all Winter Games since 1964.

##### Manfred Ewald

President of the Athletics Section and as such founder member of the GDR NOC. Vice-President from 1970 and since 1973 President of the NOC.

Born on 17th May 1926. As a young man he practised sport, and athletics in particular. Called upon to take up a leading role in the sports movement, after 1945 he devoted himself entirely to its organisation. After a college training, he became a sports teacher. From 1948 to 1952, Secretary of the German Sports Committee, and from



1952 to 1960 President of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport. In 1961 he was elected President of the German Sports and Gymnastics Union (DTSB) of the GDR. He held the posts of Vice-President of the German federations of athletics (from 1959 to 1970) and of gymnastics (from 1970 to 1974) of the GDR.

#### **Wolfgang Gitter**

Since 1970, member of the NOC and the Praesidium's Press Officer.

Born on 4th July 1932. Publishing economist and journalist and as such connected with the GDR DTSB since 1963. Before 1955 he played handball at regional level. He is responsible for editing the bulletin of the German Athletics Federation of the GDR, of which he has been a Praesidium member since 1962. He is also the editor of the review "Sports in the GDR". Co-author of "Athletics, past and present" (an historical work in two volumes).

#### **Günther Heinze**

Secretary General of the GDR NOC, after being Vice-President from 1955 to 1973. He became a member of the former "Studies and Projects" Commission of the European NOCs and today he is a member of the IOC Commission for Olympic Solidarity.

Born on 26th July 1923. Outstanding athlete and basketball player. Graduated in sport and political sciences. Since 1949 he has been holding top positions in GDR sport. From 1952 to 1955, President of the Basketball Section, then Praesidium member of the German Basketball Federation of the GDR and then Praesidium member of the German Volleyball Federation of the GDR. From 1952 to 1972, he was given responsibilities within the FIBA, including the vice-presidency of the Commission for International Organisations.

#### **Rudolf Hellmann**

Member of the GDR NOC since 1962. Elected Vice-President in 1973. Born on 26th February 1926. After training as a mechanic and then following sports and social science studies, he obtained diplomas in these two subjects. He practised football and diving most actively. He has been a leader in the sports movement since 1950. In 1961 he was elected a member of the confederal management of the GDR DTSB. He heads the Sports Department in the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

#### **Erhard Höhne**

Founder member of the GDR NOC and since its foundation Art Attaché to the Committee's Praesidium.

Born on 25th August 1909. Excellent athlete and gymnast. Sports pedagogy studies. Sports professor, responsible for physical education at the general inspectorship in Berlin. From 1951 to 1954, Deputy Rector of the DHfK in Leipzig.

In 1967, Managing Director and since 1973, scientific attaché at the general secretariat of the GDR NOC. His functions are very diversified: propaganda, journalism, pedagogy and Olympism.

#### **Franz Rydz**

Since 1970, member of the GDR NOC and its Praesidium, of which he has become Treasurer.

Born on 27th May 1927. Graduated in social sciences. Active footballer until 1948. Since 1950, attached to the administrative service of the DTSB, firstly as President of the Sachsen-Anhalt Regional Sports Committee, and then as department head and Secretary, and since 1959 as Vice-President of the GDR DTSB, as well as honorary Praesidium member of the German Football Federation of the GDR. He has been most successful in preparing and equipping the national Olympic delegations.

#### **Dr. Heinz Schöbel**

IOC member for the German Democratic Republic since 1966.

Born on 14th October 1913. Publisher, he is Director of two publishing houses in Leipzig, his native city. A keen sportsman from the age of 8. He was elected President of the Football Section of the GDR in 1953 and member of the NOC, of which he was President from 1955 to 1973. Today, he is an honorary member of the NOC Praesidium and of the GDR Football Federation, and also Praesidium member of the GDR DTSB. He has attended all the Olympic Games since 1956 in an official capacity. His Olympic knowledge is reflected in his publications: "The Ancient Olympic Games" (translated into five languages) and the biographical work "The Four Dimensions of Avery Brundage" (in German and English).

His activities in the IOC confer on him an authority which is well regarded. He presides the Publications Commission, having been an influential member of the Press Commission.

#### **Prof. Dr. Joachim Weiskopf**

President of the German Canoe-Kayak Federation of the GDR since 1970, and as such member of the NOC and its Praesidium.

Born on 5th November 1927. Studied medicine and dentistry. Today, Director of the Clinic of Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Stomatology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Karl Marx University in Leipzig. International hockey player from 1950 to 1958, he played for the national team in 19 matches. At the end of his international athletic career, he became official doctor of the German Hockey Federation of the GDR and in 1965 its Vice-President. He was elected President of the German Canoe-Kayak Federation of the GDR in 1970.

Board member of the Fédération Internationale de Hockey from 1966 to 1971.

Since 1970, Board member of the International Canoe Federation, as well as international canoe judge.

#### **Prof. Dr. Georg Wieczisk**

Since 1959, President of the German Athletics Federation of the GDR and as such member of the NOC and its Praesidium.

Born on 20th July 1922. At the end of the Second World War, he went into secondary teaching. Advanced education, defence of a doctorate thesis. Since 1969, course professor at the Sports Science Section of Humboldt University in Berlin. He practised many sports. He became Vice-President (1958) and President (1959) of the German Athletics Federation of the GDR. Since 1970, Praesidium member of the GDR DTSB, Council member of the European Athletics Association and since 1972 Council member of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

He was the initiator and organiser of the Olympic International Athletics Day in Berlin.

#### **Prof. Dr. Georg Zorowka**

President of the German Swimming Federation of the GDR and as such member of the NOC and its Praesidium since 1966.

Born on 10th February 1927. He studied law up to the defence of his doctorate thesis. Today, course professor at the Economic Science Section of Martin Luther University at Halle-Wittenberg. Swimming competitor, he formed part of the GDR national team from 1946 to 1953. Up to 1958, water polo international 17 times. Since 1966, he has been a member of the European Water Polo Committee within the European Swimming League and since 1972 Board member of the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur.

He watches attentively over the tradition and success of the NOC's international swimming meetings.



# Luxemburg and Olympism

*"The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has always been, and will probably remain, a country where amateur sport holds pride of place. Right from the very beginning my country supported the Baron de Coubertin's great movement ; for us the true meaning of the sporting ethic is embodied in the brilliant ideas and magnificent work of the Renovator of the Olympic Games of the modern era."*

H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Luxemburg at the opening of the 71st Session of the IOC in Luxemburg, 14th September 1971.

## GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

2586 square kilometres.

357,000 inhabitants (at 31.12.1974).



## COMITE OLYMPIQUE ET SPORTIF LUXEMBOURGEOIS (COSL)

Founded in September 1912.

*President in office* : Josy Barthel \*.

*Secretary General in office* : Raymond Hastert \*<sup>1</sup>.

*Address* : Boîte postale 2335, Luxemburg.

\* See biographical notes.

<sup>1</sup> We should sincerely like to thank Mr. Raymond Hastert for the wonderful documentation compiled for this article.

## Role of the COSL

According to article 4 of its rules, the aim of the COSL is to :

1. contribute, in all fields and by every means, to the development of sport and physical education in the Grand Duchy ;
2. promote the Olympic movement in the Grand Duchy, spread the Olympic ideas in the fields of sport, physical education, and culture and the arts, and prepare and organise the country's participation in the Olympic Games ;
3. represent the interests of Luxemburg sport with the public authorities and official organisations ;
4. group together all the national federations governing a competition sport, leisure sports associations, multi-sports groups and national sports organisations.

## Creation and background

At its foundation in 1912 the Luxemburg Olympic Committee only grouped two federations, the Union des sociétés luxembourgeoises de gymnastique (USLG), and the Fédération des sociétés luxembourgeoises de sports athlétiques (FSLSA) — a multi-sports federation grouping in particular football, athletics, swimming and cycling.

Under the honorary presidency of H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the first board was essentially composed of Messrs. Robert Brasseur, President, Max Metz, Vice-President, and Aloyse Kayser, Secretary.

Well before 1912 Luxemburg progressively became familiar with the sports world and the Olympic movement. Around 1857 there was already a gymnastic society, "Gym", in Luxemburg which practised gymnastics (although very little) and fencing. Swimming had its baths at Pfaffenthal first of all and later at Grund. Fencing was constituted in 1880, and football was introduced as early as 1889. But this beginning was quickly stifled, and the FOLA (Football and Lawn Tennis Club) of Esch was the first native football club to be founded, in 1906, at the instigation of Prof. John Roeder. This example was soon followed. The "Veloce Club" had been founded in 1884. Finally, a great step ahead was taken with the creation of the "Adolph-Verband" in 1894, grouping in one federation all the country's societies for music, singing, swimming, life-saving or gymnastics. Sports had therefore had the freedom of the city in the Grand Duchy for many years, but while the Union des sociétés luxembourgeoises de gymnastique was founded on 9th July 1899, that is, one year before the celebration of the second Olympiad of modern times in Paris, and the FSLSA (Fédération des sociétés luxembourgeoises de sports athlétiques) was constituted on 8th November 1908, a few months after the London Olympic Games, it was not until 1910 that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg really began to familiarise itself with the Olympic movement. It can be said that it took root after the 11th Session of the International Olympic Committee in



Maurice Pescatore



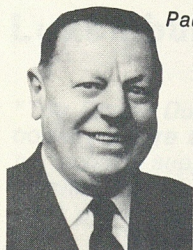
Gustave Jacquemart

Luxemburg. Owing to the initiative of Maurice Pescatore \*, deputy-burgomaster, who managed to make use of his good international relations, the city of Luxemburg was selected as the meeting place for the 11th IOC Session. It lasted from 11th to 14th June 1910.

After the complete success of this Session, its mainspring Mr. Maurice Pescatore \* was co-opted on to the International Olympic Committee where he represented the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. His heart was set on founding a National Olympic Committee in his country, and to achieve this he contacted his friends among the leaders of the Union des sociétés luxembourgeoises de gymnastique and the FSLSA, of which he was the President of Honour. His first collaborator and assistant became his friend and fellow deputy, Mr. Aloyse Kayser, stationmaster and secretary general of the Union des sociétés luxembourgeoises de gymnastique (USLG). The first objective was Luxemburg's participation in the Stockholm Olympic Games.

\* See biographical notes.





Paul Wilwertz



Prosper Link

As the Organising Committee of these Games, under the honorary presidency of H.R.H. the Prince Royal, only dealt with National Olympic Committees for the entry of participants, the Luxemburg pioneers had to comply with the conditions and founded a provisional NOC.

After the foundation of the Luxemburg National Olympic Committee, the principal dates of its life can be summed up as follows :

- First Luxemburg Olympic festival on 8th June 1913.
- Putting the first statutes of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee (COL) into effect on 18th July 1925. The Luxemburg Olympic movement at that time grouped seven federations.
- Presentation of the Olympic flag given by H.R.H. the Prince of Luxemburg \* on 24th July 1927.
- Constitution of the COL as a non-profit making association in 1931.
- Re-organisation of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee into a Luxemburg Olympic and Sports Committee by decision of the General Assembly on 14th December 1974. The COSL has thus become the sole central body for private organised sport in Luxemburg.

\* See biographical notes.



Helsinki - 26th July 1952 : H.R.H. Prince Jean presents the gold medal to Josy Barthel, Olympic winner of the 1,500 m. and future President of the COSL.

#### IOC Members for Luxemburg

1. Maurice Pescatore \* from 1910 to 1929.
2. H.R.H. the Grand Duke Jean \* since 1946.

#### Successive Presidents of the COSL

1912-1922 : Robert Brasseur.

1922-1925 : Maurice Pescatore \*.

Temporary : Dr. Razen.

1925-1950 : Gustave Jacquemart \*.

1950-1970 : Paul Wilwertz \*.

1970-1972 : Prosper Link \*.

Since 1973 : Josy Barthel \*.

#### LUXEMBURG AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES



1912 - The Luxemburg delegation (from left to right), 1st row seated : (2nd from the left) A. Kayser, M. Pescatore, the Swedish delegate, P. Fournelle ; 2nd row standing : V. Pfeffer, F. Wagner, M. Adam, N. Kannivé, F. Hentges, P. Hentges, A. Wehrer, J.P. Thommes, E. Lanners, J. Zuang, Ch. Behm ; 3rd row standing : A. Bordang, E. Knepper, M. Palgen, N. Hemmerling, M. Kummer, M. Pelletier, M. Langsam, B. Horn, F. Wirte, J.P. Frantzen.



1952 - Josy Barthel passing the winning post.

#### ● Date of first participation : 1912.

The Luxemburg National Olympic Committee's first participation goes back to 1912 when 21 sportsmen (19 gymnasts and 2 athletes) represented Luxemburg at the Olympic Games in Stockholm.

#### ● Titles obtained at the Olympic Games

Only one Luxemburg athlete has won a gold medal in a sports event, Josy Barthel \*, winner of the 1500 m. at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki.

Two gold medals were won by another Luxemburger, the artist Jean Jacoby \*, who took first place at Paris in 1924 in the art competition for three of his sports studies in the category "painting and graphic art", and at Amsterdam in 1928 for his work on rugby in the category "sketches and water-colours".



## Representation of Luxemburg at the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1972<sup>1</sup>

	Athletics	Rowing	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian Events	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Weightlifting
1912	2		●	●	●					19	●
1920	6		●		●				15		2
1924	3		●	6	●	5			15	8	4
1928	4		●	5	●	5			15	8	3
1932			●		●						
1936	6			5	5	4			15	8	2
1948	7(3)			4	3	6	6		18	10	
1952	7			4	4	4	5		15	6	
1956	3					1	4			2(1)	
1960	6			5	3	3	8(2)			8(2)	2
1964	3					2	2(2)			2	
1968	1					1	1(1)				
1972	1					2	5				

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.

x Sport included in the programme but in which no event was contested.

<sup>2</sup> Demonstration sport.

● Not included on the programme.



	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming	Modern Pentathlon	Shooting	Archery	Volleyball	Yachting	Total
1912	●	●	●					●	●		21
1920	●		●	2	2				●		27
1928	●	●	●	2	4(2)			●	●		47(2)
1928	●		●	3	9		●	●	●		52
1932	●		●					●	●		0
1936	0 <sup>2</sup>		●	1	4			●	●		50
1948	●		●	2				●	●		56(3)
1952	●		●	3	1			●	●		48
1956	●		●		1			●	●		11(1)
1960	●		●	4	4(1)		4	●	●		47(5)
1964	●			1	1		1	●			12(2)
1968	●		●		1(1)		1	●			5(2)
1972							1	2(1)			11(1)

## Representation of Luxemburg at the Winter Games

The only representatives of Luxemburg at these Games have been six bobsledders in 1928 and six bobsledders in 1932.





*The board of directors (22nd February 1975), 1st row : Pilo Fonck, Raymond Hastert, Josy Barthel, Aloyse Scherer, Bernard Fonck ; 2nd row : René Schiltz, Armand Schmit, Colette Flesch, Robert Decker, Emile Thoma ; 3rd row : Jean-Marc Wagener, Gérard Rasquin.*

## PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE COSL

● *The statutes* at present governing the COSL came into force very recently ; on 14th December 1974 the General Assembly of Member Federations voted the re-organisation of the old Luxembourg Olympic Committee into a Luxembourg Olympic and Sports Committee.

The COSL is composed of 42 members : national federations governing a competition sport, leisure sports associations, multi-sports groups and national sports organisations.

### ● *The COSL's organs*

1. *The General Assembly*, which meets each year in February unless an extraordinary meeting is called.
2. *The Board of Directors*, which is the COSL's administrative and executive organ. It has the most extensive power to conduct the COSL's affairs within the framework of the rules and regulations. It is composed of

12 persons and has to meet every other month.

*The Executive Board*, composed of the President (Josy Barthel \*), Vice President (Aloyse Scherer), Secretary General (Raymond Hastert \*) and Treasurer General (Bernard Fonck) meets whenever required by the smooth running of the COSL's affairs.

3. *The Advisory Council*, a new organ created by the recent statutory reform, expresses the COSL's views (when they are requested) on Grand Ducal and ministerial laws, decrees and regulations concerning sport and physical education. It formulates the COSL's proposals on general steps to be taken—by legislation or regulation—in the field of sport and physical education.

4. *The Financial Control Commission.*

### ● *Financing of the COSL*

The level of the COSL's annual budget, in a non-Olympic year, is at present around 1.5 million Luxemburg francs. It

may increase, according to the venue of the Olympic Games, by up to 50 % in an Olympic year. The COSL's resources comprise :

1. its own income ;
2. annual subscriptions ;
3. subsidies and grants ;
4. authorised gifts and donations.

## ● Federations affiliated to the COSL

19 Olympic federations...

	Creation	Affiliation	Members in 1974
Archery	1959	1959	150
Athletics	1908	1912	1 600
Basketball	1933	1946	2 200
Boxing	1922	1922	100
Canoe-kayak	1932	1932	250
Cycling	1908	1912	2 300
Equestrian sports	1957	1958	750
Fencing	1935	1935	200
Football	1908	1912	13 500
Gymnastics	1899	1912	4 800
Handball	1945	1945	1 000
Judo	1952	1953	1 000
Shooting	1953	1956	950
Skiing	1974	1975	150
Swimming	1924	1924	750
Volleyball	1963	1963	500
Weightlifting and wrestling	1909	1920	200
Winter sports	1926	1927	350
Yachting	1961	1961	200

...as well as the federations and associations governing orienteering, girl guides, sports press, billiards, underwater sports, boules and pétanques, amateur dancing, chess, golf, skittles, walking, fishing, rugby, water-skiing, tennis, table tennis (the third sports discipline in numerical importance), student sports, primary education sports, boy scouts, sports medicine, aero-club, physical training and public education teachers, physically handicapped.

## THE COSL AND OLYMPISM

### ● IOC Sessions in Luxembourg

Two IOC Sessions have been held in Luxembourg : the 11th, from 11th to 14th June 1910, and the 71st, from 14th to 18th September 1971.

### ● Olympic Awards

*The Olympic Diploma of Merit* was awarded to Mr. Josy Barthel \*, 43rd holder in 1966, Olympic 1500 m. champion at Helsinki in 1952 and now President of the COSL. It was awarded to him on 21st January 1966 by H.R.H. the Grand Duke Jean \*, member of the IOC (photograph below).



### ● Olympic Day

Organised in the past at irregular intervals, the Olympic Day has not been held since 1958.

### ● Protection of the Olympic emblems

Protection of the Olympic emblems is foreseen in the bill on physical education and sport which in principle will come into force before the end of 1975. Article 35 stipulates : — "*Protection of the Olympic emblems and symbols (as well as those of the sports federations approved by the government) is ensured by Grand Ducal regulation. Infringements of the provisions of this regulation are prosecuted.*"



## ● International Olympic Academy

Since 1971 the COSL has regularly sent between one and three students to the IOA sessions.

## ● COSL Publications

The COSL has published :

- a six-monthly official organ entitled "*Flambeau*" (Torch) since November 1970 ;
- a newsletter appearing every two months called "*COSL-Informations*" since January 1974.

## SPORT IN LUXEMBURG

### ● Other governing sports bodies

The COSL is the sole central body for private sport. On the side of the State, one member of the Government is in charge of the Department of Physical Education and sport. He is assisted by a Government Commissary for Physical Education and Sport, and advised by a Superior Council for Physical Education on which the COSL is entitled to have one third of the members.

### ● State aid

The State directly assists :

- the COSL by granting subsidies for Olympic preparation and participation, and administration ;
- the federations and clubs by granting ordinary and extraordinary subsidies.

The State indirectly assists private sport by taking care of :

- the management and utilisation costs of the National Sports Institute and its sports installations ;
- the costs resulting from the compulsory medico-sports control for every athlete affiliated to a federation ;

— the premiums of a third party insurance cover concluded for the benefit of all affiliated sportsmen and by subsidising the "Mutual Sportsman's Assistance Fund" (accident insurance) which groups most of the federations.

### ● Formation of sports leaders

The formation of sports leaders is financed and carried out by the State in collaboration with the federations concerned.

### ● Sport at school

Physical education is on the programme of all levels of education. There are one or two hours reserved for sport according to age and the type of education.

### ● Sports installations in Luxembourg

The number of sports installations is as follows :

Sports grounds	200
Open-air swimming pools (all sizes)	15
Covered swimming pools (all sizes)	35
Sports halls	50
Multi-sports halls	15
Various installations (covered)	10
Various installations (open-air)	40

### ● Sports which draw the biggest crowds

Football, basketball, handball, cycling, car-racing.

### ● Sports experiencing the greatest developments

Table tennis, collective indoor sports, winter sports.

### ● Percentage of practising sportsmen in the country

About 8 %.

## LUXEMBURG AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

On account of Luxembourg's low population, few leaders have occupied posts of responsibility in the field of international sport. Let us however mention Paul Wilwertz \*, former President of the COL, who played an important part in the Union Cycliste Internationale, of which he was Vice-President from 1956 to 1964.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

### H.R.H. the Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg

The Grand Duke of Luxembourg has been member of the IOC for Luxembourg since 1946 and is chairman of its Rules Reviewing Commission.

Born on 5th January 1921, he studied in Luxembourg, Great Britain and Canada. He is a de jure member of the Board of the COSL and patron of several Luxembourg sports federations.

Since 12th November 1964 he has been Head of State of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. At the Olympic Games he is always the most ardent and regular supporter of the Luxembourg athletes.

### Josy Barthel, President of the COSL since 1973

Josy Barthel is the only Luxembourg athlete to have won a gold medal in an Olympic sports event—for the 1500 m. at the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki.

Born in 1927, he managed to combine a successful sports career with brilliant

studies in France and the United States. Since 1963 he has been Government Commissary for the Protection of Waterways.

When his sports career was over Josy Barthel became a sports leader. He was President of the athletics federation from 1962 to 1973, and since 1973 he has been President of the Luxembourg Olympic and Sports Committee after being its Vice-President and President of the Olympic Technical Commission.

### Raymond Hastert, present Secretary General of the COSL

Born in 1946, he practised judo and football in his youth, and in addition athletics and handball at school and university.

He was elected Secretary General of the Luxembourg Handball Federation in January 1972 and carried out this function until his election as Secretary General of the COSL in February 1975.

### Gustave Jacquemart, President of the Luxembourg Olympic Committee from 1925 to 1950

Born in 1882 at Forrières, the industrialist and deputy-mayor of the city of Luxembourg became, in his capacity as Vice President of the FLSA (Fédération des sociétés luxembourgeoises de sports athlétiques), co-founder of the CNOL. As its President from September 1925 until his death he directed its destinies with a rare insight and mastery, during a period unfavourable for the development of sport in Luxembourg, which did not receive the deserved support of the Government.

He headed the country's largest sports federation, that of football, from August 1921 until February 1950. He suffered a heart attack at a sports meeting. In the



obituaries in the press he was proclaimed as "the father of Luxemburg sport."

**Jean Jacoby, painting gold medallist at the Olympic Games at Paris (1924) and Amsterdam (1928)**

Born in 1891, he spent a large part of his life abroad. He attended the Strasbourg, Berlin and Paris schools of fine arts. Having finished his studies, he was attracted by the stadium. A sportsman himself, practising every sport, and gifted with the innate sense of the observer, he developed his style of sketches taken from life to a hallucinating virtuosity. In his studio he transformed, cut down, began again and finally decided upon a moving and stimulating synthesis.

As he glimpsed the realisation of an old dream, returning to his country, death overtook him on 9th September 1936 at the age of 45.

**Prosper Link, President of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee from 1970 to 1972**

It was under the presidency of Prosper Link that the Luxemburg Olympic Committee organised the 71st Session of the IOC from 11th to 18th September 1971 in Luxembourg. This was the consummation of his career as a dynamic leader and matchless organiser. Born in 1908, Prosper Link practised football, athletics and swimming.

He was President of the Fencing Federation from 1957 to 1961. After having been second Vice-President and President of the COL Ways and Means Commission, he was elected President on 28th February 1970. He carried out this office until 5th August 1972 when he unexpectedly died, scarcely three

weeks before the opening of the Munich Olympic Games at which he was to participate as delegation head.

**Maurice Pescatore, IOC member from 1910 to 1929**

To his great credit the IOC's 11th Session was held in Luxembourg from 11th to 14th June 1910. Following this Session he was co-opted on to the IOC, where he represented Luxemburg until 1929.

In 1912 he founded the provisional National Olympic Committee and managed the same year to form the first Luxemburg Olympic delegation. He was President of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee from 1922 until 1925.

**Paul Wilwertz, President of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee from 1950 to 1970**

Paul Wilwertz successfully managed to combine high municipal and governmental offices with heavy responsibilities within the sports movement. He was head of the Department for Economic Affairs from 1954 to 1959. From 1963 to 1969 he was burgomaster of the city of Luxembourg.

In 1940, at the age of 35, he became President of the Luxemburg Cycling Federation (FSCL) until 1967. His career as leader of the FSCL led him among other things to become Vice-President of the International Cycling Union (1956-1964).

He was President of the Luxemburg Olympic Committee from 1950 to 1970; now President of Honour, he continues to follow the Olympic movement very closely.



## Mexico and Olympism

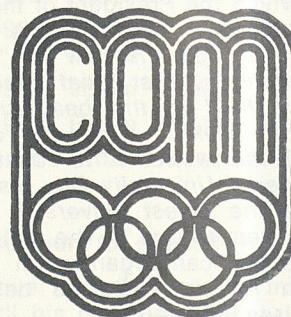
*"On the path of Olympic sport, we have to fight against all war-like feelings in order to obtain Peace."*

Marte R. Gomez, 1971

### MEXICO

1,972,544 square kilometres.

52,000,000 inhabitants.



### COMITE OLIMPICO MEXICANO (COM)

Founded on 23rd April 1923.

Recognised by the IOC in November 1923.

*President in office:* Mario Vazquez Raña\*.

*Secretary General in office:* Prof. Marco Antonio Escalante\*.

*Address:* Anillo Periférico y Av. del Conscripto, Mexico 10, D.F., P.O. Box 36-24.

*Telephone:* 5-57.45.44.

*Cable:* OLIMPIMEX.

*Telex:* 01772785.

\* See biographical notes.

### Role of the COM

- To develop and protect the Olympic movement and amateur sports;
- To take on the responsibility for carrying out instructions issued by the International Olympic Committee;
- To assist the Mexican Sports Confederation with all international questions;
- To maintain close contact with all the national and international sports federations;
- To act as a permanent counselling body for all the country's athletes.

### Creation and history of the NOC

Although Miguel de Beistegui\* was elected an IOC member for Mexico in 1901, the Mexican nation showed little or no interest in the Olympic movement until the celebration of the VIIIth Olympiad in Paris. However, stimulated by the visit of Count de Baillet-Latour and the nominations of the Marquess of Guadalupe and Jorge Gomez de Parada to the IOC in 1924, Mexican sportsmen became increasingly interested in the revived Olympism.

*"Mexico is deprived of all sports organisation, to such an extent that I had to assemble a few dedicated men, who will be the founders of the National Committee and whose first task will be to ascertain that each sports group is directed by a Management Committee", we read in a report presented by the future President of*



the IOC, Count de Baillet-Latour, on his return to Europe.

Thus, on 23rd April 1923, gathered in their common hope of sending Mexican sportsmen to the VIth Olympic Games, several leading figures created the Mexican Olympic Committee.

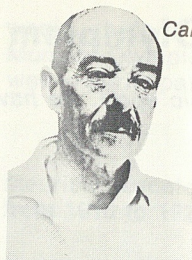
Among its founders, we would mention: Carlos B. de Zetina, who was President until his death, Rosendo Arnaiz, José F. Escobar, Manuel Aguilar Herrera, Juan Snyder, an efficient Secretary General, Emilio Ahumada, Eduardo Rodriguez and Tirso Hernández\*, who took over from C. B. Zetina and led Mexican Olympic life for nearly twenty-five years.

#### 1923 - First Mexican Olympic Committee

**PT:** Carlos B. Zetina; **VPT:** Colonel Tirso Hernández\*; **SG:** Prof. Alfonso Rojo de la Vega; **T:** Alfredo B. Cuéllar; **Ms:** Enrique C. Aguirre, Prof. Manuel Aguilar Herrera, Prof. Rosendo Arnaiz, General Joaquín Amaro, Jorge de Parada, Prof. Roberto Lara y López, Eduardo Gábucio, Prof. Alberto Alvarez Gayou, Dr. Francisco Contreras.

The first Central American and Caribbean Games were held in 1926 in Mexico. Historically, they are the oldest Regional Games under the IOC's patronage. Whereas the idea was Count de Baillet-Latour's, it was the young Mexican NOC that put it into effect.

In 1951, the President of the IOC, J. Sigfrid Edstrom, went to Mexico. There he was welcomed by Marte R. Gomez\*, his IOC colleague since 1934, and a spirited, enthusiastic and ambitious sports leader, General José de J. Clark\* who had recently succeeded General Tirso Hernández\* as President of the COM. A man both of ideas and of action, the latter made Mexico one of the most important Olympic nations, whilst trying to spread Olympism and an "Olympic solidarity" over the whole continent. In 1954, Mexico hosted the



Carlos B. de Zetina



Général Tirso Hernández

VIth Central American and Caribbean Games which the President of the IOC, Avery Brundage, attended. He wrote in the "Olympic Review": "These Games were the first great international event held in the beautiful new stadium in Mexico City, one of the finest in the world. It is located in the wonderful University City just built to house the oldest university in the western hemisphere." The following year, the Mexican organisation of the IInd Pan American Games deserved high praises yet again.

The IOC therefore took few risks when it awarded the celebration of the XIXth Olympiad to Mexico. The Organising Committee was capable of facing its heavy responsibilities for the great reputation of the Games. The President of this Organising Committee, Mr. Pedro Ramírez Vázquez\*, entered the IOC in 1972. Dr. Eduardo Hay\*, who had for a long time been an influential member of the IOC Medical Commission, joined him two years later. The experience acquired by these leaders, the installations and hospitality of the Mexican people enabled Mexico to be entrusted at the last minute with the organisation of the 1975 Pan American Games, initially planned in Santiago (Chile) and then in Sao Paulo. These Games will be staged under the direction of the new COM President, Mr. Mario Vázquez Raña\*.

\* See biographical notes.



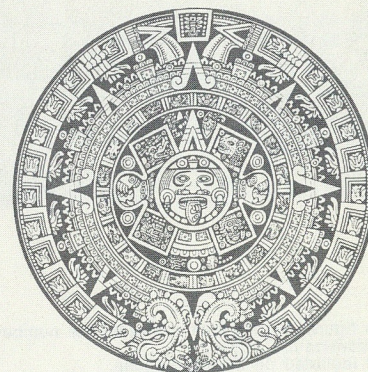
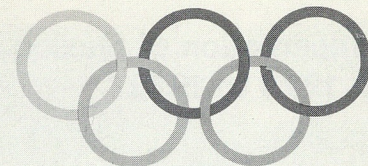
#### Général J. de J. Clark Pedro Ramírez Vázquez Successive Presidents of the COM

- 1923-1927: Carlos B. de Zetina.
- 1927-1951: General Tirso Hernández\*.
- 1951-1955: General José de J. Clark Flores\*.
- 1955-1959: Marte R. Gómez\*.
- 1959-1966: General José de J. Clark Flores\*.
- 1966-1972: Josué Sáenz\*.
- 1972-1974: Pedro Ramírez Vázquez\*.
- Since 1974: Mario Vázquez Raña\*.

#### IOC members for Mexico

1. Miguel de Béistegui\*, from 1901 until his death in 1931.
2. Carlos Rincón Gallardo, Marquess of Guadalupe\*, from 1923 until his resignation in 1924.
3. Jorge Gómez de Parada, from 1924 until his resignation in 1927.
4. Dr. Moisés Sáenz\*, from 1928 until his resignation in 1932.
5. Marte Rodolfo Gómez\*, from 1934 until his death in 1973.
6. General José de Jesus Clark Flores\*, from 1952 until his death in 1971, member of the Executive Board from 1963 to 1971, Vice-President of the IOC from 1966 to 1970.
7. Pedro Ramírez Vázquez\*, since 1972.
8. Dr. Eduardo Hay\*, since 1974.

\* See biographical notes.



1968  
MEXICO

#### MEXICO AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

##### ● Mexican cities which have applied to stage the Olympic Games

Mexico, candidate city to stage the 1960 Olympic Games.

Mexico, organising city for the 1968 Olympic Games, celebrating the XIXth Olympiad.

##### ● Date of first participation: 1924.

Since then, a Mexican delegation has taken part in all the Olympic celebrations. However, with the exception of five bobsleigh competitors in 1928 and in 1932, no Mexicans have been registered in the Winter Games.



# Representation of Mexico at the Olympic Games from 1924 to 1972 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.

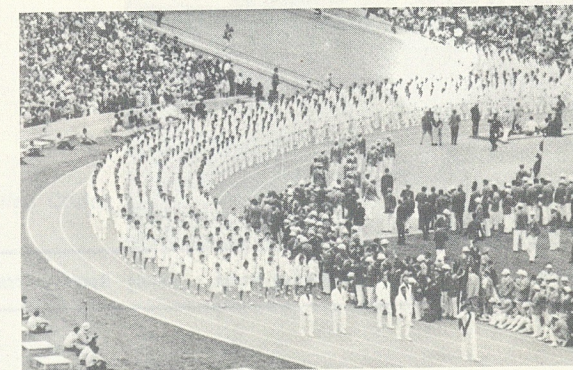
<sup>2</sup> Demonstration Sport.

● Not included on the programme.

	Athletics	Rowing	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian Events	Fencing	Football	Gymnastics	Weightlifting
1924	11		●		●						
1928	11		●	4	●			2	11		
1932	26(1)		●	6	●	3	6	10(1)		3	
1936	3		11	4				2			
1948	4		13	2		5	6	9(3)	11	5	3
1952	2(1)		13	3		4	4	4			2
1956	1	1				4		3(1)			1
1960	5	2	12	3		10		8(1)		1	1
1964	5(1)	3	10	5		9	7		14		1
1968	26(4)	25	12	11	12(2)	12	9	14(5)	15	12(6)	3
1972	14	13		10	11	9	12(1)	7	21	9(8)	3



1968 - The Mexican delegation



	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming	Modern Pentathlon	Shooting	Archery	Volleyball	Yachting	Total
1924	●	●	●				2	●	●		13
1928	●		●		1		●	●	●		29
1932	●		●	2	8	3	5	●	●		72(2)
1936	0 <sup>2</sup>		●		1	2	5	●	●		28
1948	●		●	4	15(4)	2	9	●	●		88(7)
1952	●		●	5	20(2)	3	4	●	●		64(3)
1956	●		●	1	7(2)	3	3	●	●		24(3)
1960	●		●	3	15(5)	3	6	●	●	2	71(6)
1964	●		3	4	14(3)	3	5	●		11	94(4)
1968	●	17	●	12	44(12)	3	15(1)	●	24(12)	11	277(42)
1972		19	4	13	42(12)	5	11(1)			8	212(22)



# The Mexican Olympic Champions



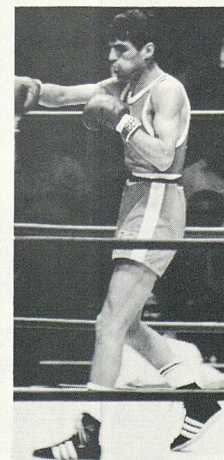
Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
<i>Mariles Cortes</i>	<i>Humberto</i>	Equestrian	Show jumping
Mariles Cortes	Humberto	Equestrian	Team show jumping
Uriza	Ruben	Equestrian	Team show jumping
Valdes	Alberto	Equestrian	Team show jumping
Capilla	Joaquim Perez	Diving	Platform
Delgado	Ricardo	Boxing	Flyweight
Róldan	Antonio	Boxing	Featherweight
Munoz	Felipe	Swimming	200 m. breast-stroke

\* The names in heavy print indicate that the champion in question will be mentioned again later on.  
 \* We would like to thank in advance all readers able to help us complete this table and give us news of all the champions.

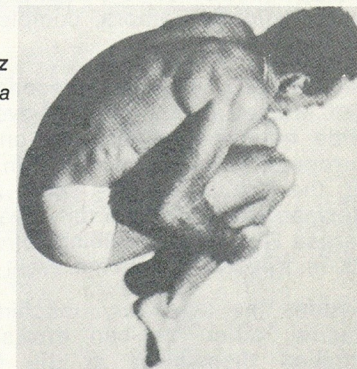
*Humberto Mariles Cortes*



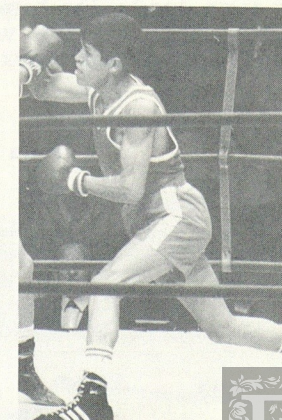
Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1948	1913	1972	Also 3rd in team three-day event.
1948	1913	1972	<i>Joaquim Perez Capilla</i>
1948	1920		
1948	?		
1956	1928		
1968	1947		
1968	1946		
1968	1951		



*Antonio Roldan*



Highlight of a dazzling career extending over three Olympiads: 2nd in 1952 and 3rd in 1948 in platform; 3rd in 1956 and 4th in 1948 and 1952 in springboard.



*Ricardo Delgado*





## ● Mexican Olympic medallists

A finalist in 1932, the flyweight boxer Francisco Cabanas won the first Mexican Olympic medal. He shared this honour with the marksman Gustavo Huet, who also came second in Los Angeles. Mexican boxing was often rewarded: in 1936, the bantamweight Fidel Ortiz came third; another bantamweight Juan Facila Mendoza brought back a bronze medal from Tokyo, the only one in the Mexican delegation. In 1968, Ricardo Delgado, Antonio Roldán, Joaquín Rocha and Agustín Zaragoza won a medal, and in Munich the bronze medal of the bantamweight boxer, Alfonso Zamora, completes the list.

Pilar Roldan, who came second in the 1968 women's individual foil event, can pride herself on being the only non-European woman to succeed in mounting the podium for this sport. Another Mexican woman to win fame was Maria Teresa Ramirez by coming third in the 800 m. freestyle swimming event in 1968.

Besides the legendary Joachim Perez Capilla, other Mexican divers distinguished themselves at the Games: Juan Botella came third in 1960 for springboard diving, and Alvaro Gaxiola won a silver medal in 1968 for platform diving.

In team sports, the basketball players came third in 1936, whilst in 1948 Brazil forced them back one place in

Maria Teresa Ramirez



Pilar Roldan (on the right)

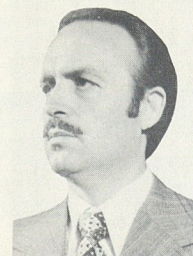
José Pedrazza



the classification, thus preventing them from reaching the podium. In the demonstration sports, the polo team came third at Berlin in 1936.

Finally, everyone remembers the moving finish of the 20 km. walk in 1968 when, in front of his fellow countrymen, José Pedrazza was beaten fractionally by the veteran Soviet Golubnichiy.

## PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE COM



Mario Vázquez Raña



Dr. Eduardo Hay



Marco Antonio Escalante

● *Composition*: the COM comprises the IOC members for Mexico (ex officio), permanent members elected by the General Assembly, temporary members delegated by the national federations, and honorary and Emeritus members.

● *The General Assembly*: supreme authority, assembles all the members of the NOC. It meets once a year and can be convened in extraordinary assembly.

● *The Executive Committee*: elected by the General Assembly for four years in the six months following the close of the Olympic Games. It is composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and three members.

● *Financing of the COM*: comes from various sources including a subsidy from the federal government.

## ● Members of the present Executive Committee:

*PT*: Mr. Mario Vázquez Raña\*; *VPTs*: Mr. Alejandro Ortega San Vicente and General Manuel Valle Alvarado; *SG*: Prof. Marco Antonio Escalante\*; *Asst. S.*: Mr. Joaquín Badillo; *T*: Mrs. Pilar Roldán de Giffening; *Ms*: Mr. Guillermo Montoya, Mr. Gastón Barahona and Mr. Guillermo Lacy López; *Ms ex officio*: Mr. Pedro Ramirez Vázquez\* and Dr. Eduardo Hay\*, IOC members.

## ● Federations affiliated to the COM

21 Olympic federations...

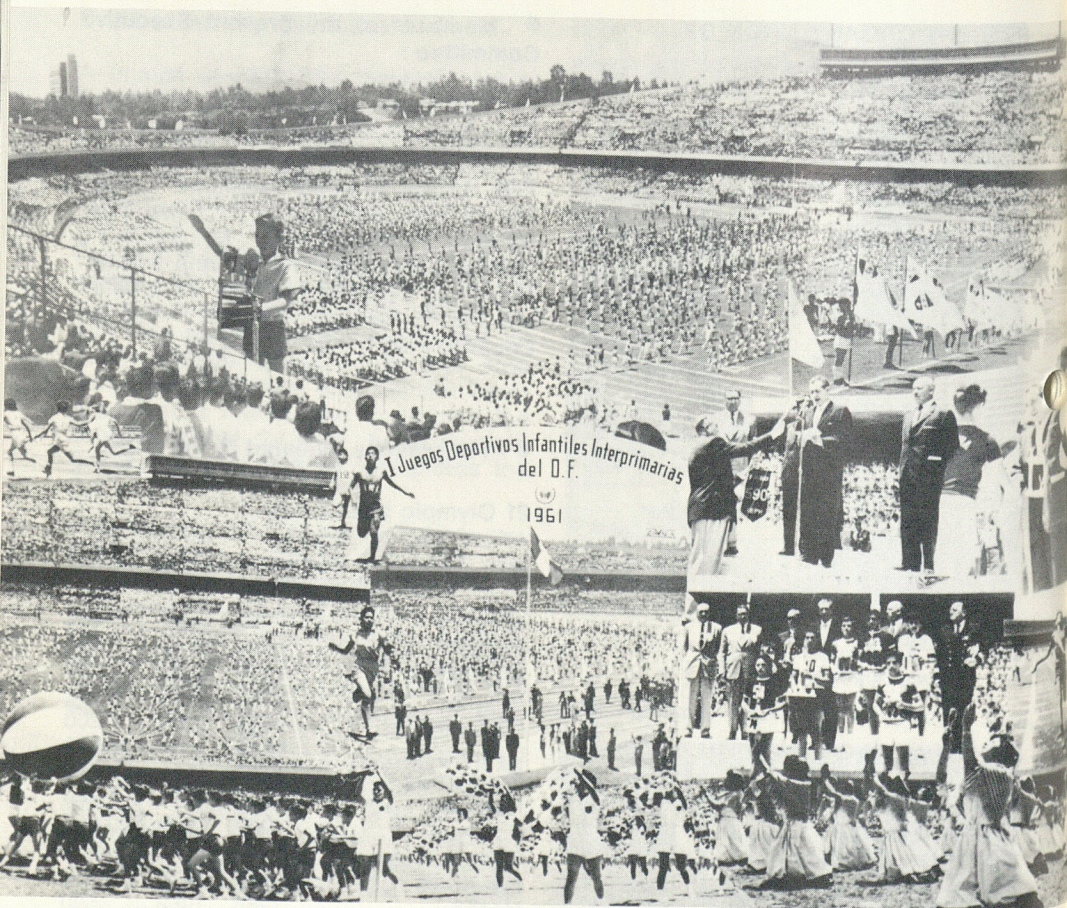
	Year of affiliation to the NOC	Recognised by the IF	Members in 1972
Archery	1950	1950	480
Athletics	1923	1913	3 000
Basketball	1926	1936	50 000
Boxing	1948	1948	4 500
Canoeing	1966	1964	200
Cycling	1948	—	2 500
Equestrian	1938	1938	535
Fencing	1930	—	1 660
Football	1929	1929	500 000
Gymnastics	1926	1946	250
Handball	1965	1970	6 000
Hockey	1966	1966	580
Judo	1952	—	390
Modern pentathlon	1940	—	28
Rowing	1932	1951	3 464
Shooting	1952	—	2 260
Swimming	1926	1920	2 087
Volleyball	1934	1955	50 000
Weightlifting	1948	—	400
Wrestling	1930	—	2 118
Yachting	1948	—	432

... and six other federations, the sports of which do not appear on the Olympic programme: baseball, pelota, softball, table tennis, tennis and water skiing.

\* See biographical notes.







## THE COM AND OLYMPISM

### ● IOC Sessions held in Mexico

1953 : Session in Mexico, the first held in Latin America.

1968 : Session in Mexico.

### ● Olympic Day

It has never yet been organised in Mexico. However, the COM organises various propaganda festivities such as the Olympic Dinner, given for the first time in December 1974.

### ● Protection of the Olympic emblems

A government decree dated 16th December 1966 legally controls and protects the use of the Olympic emblems and denominations.

### ● International Olympic Academy

In 1975 for the first time a Mexican representative, Mr. Gabriel Roldán, attended the Session of the Academy.



1968 - The Olympic Stadium : the Opening Ceremony

### ● Olympic Awards obtained

#### *Olympic Cup*

1928 - by the *Mexican Sports Federation* for its excellent organisation of the first Central American and Caribbean Games held in Mexico in 1926, and the resulting propaganda for the Olympic idea.

1955 - by the *Organising Committees for the VIIIth Central American and Caribbean Games and for the IIInd Pan American Games*. These Games strengthened considerably the position of the Mexican Olympic Committee.

1968 - by the *population of Mexico City* for its outstanding participation in the Olympic Games and its knowledge of the ideal which animates the Games.

#### *Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy*

1962 - by the *Mexican Olympic Committee*.

#### *Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup*

1953 - by the *Chapultepec Sports Centre* in Mexico.

### ● Mexican Olympic Bibliography

Official Report of the Olympic Games celebrating the XIXth Olympiad, in four volumes. Published by the Organising Committee.

### ● Publications of the COM

In addition to many technical books (the principles of volleyball, technical cycling handbook, official rules of wrestling, football, etc.), the COM issues a handbook on Olympic sport.

## SPORT IN MEXICO

### ● Other sports governing bodies

#### *Mexican Sports Confederation*

Its chief function is to establish co-operative relations with the state or federal organisations responsible for physical education, to encourage unity in national sport (its rules governing sports activity in the country), to support the organisation of all the competitions authorised by the federations, to authorise the participation of Mexican athletes in international competitions, to study and select the most appropriate ways of improving the physical, moral and cultural state of every individual and encouraging his participation in sports activities.



### ● Other state organisations

The Federal Government's secretariats and departments of state foresee the practice of sports activities for their own employees. Similarly, institutes such as the National Institute for Mexican Youth, the Mexican Institute of Social Associations, and the Social Services Institute for Civil Servants stipulate internal regulations to develop sport.

### ● State aid for the sports movement

The Mexican state has always been interested in the development of sport at all levels, both from the economic and politico-social points of view. For this reason it encourages the practice of sport throughout the country in the interest of the physical and spiritual health of young people. It gives financial help to all sports events through the organisations concerned.

### ● Sport at school

At least two hours per week.

### ● Sports which draw the biggest crowds

Football, basketball and baseball.

### ● Sports experiencing the greatest developments

Football, basketball and baseball.

## MEXICANS AND THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS



Javier M. Ostos

To date, only one Mexican has acceded to the presidency of an international Olympic federation, Mr. Javier M. Ostos, President of the FINA (swimming) from 1968 to 1972.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

### Miguel de Béistegui

IOC member from 1901 until his death in 1931.

First Secretary to the Mexican delegation in Brussels, he made friends with Pierre de Coubertin who counted on him to establish Olympism in Latin America. Alas, so far from his country, he failed in this mission. He died in Brussels on 6th November 1931.

### General José de J. Clark Flores

IOC member from 1952 until his death in 1971, Vice-President of the IOC from 1966 to 1970, member of the IOC Executive Board from 1963 to 1971.

Born on 28th November 1908, he had two consuming passions: his country and sport. Civil engineer and soldier, the highest ranking officer in the Mexican Army, Chairman of many industrial and construction companies, General Clark enjoyed practising fencing and basketball before devoting himself to sports administration. In turn, and often simultaneously, he was President of the Mexican Basketball Association, the Mexican Sports Confederation, the Mexican Olympic Committee, the Organising Committee for the VIIIth Central American and Caribbean Games and the Pan American Sports Organisation, and ardent supporter of the celebration of the XIXth Olympiad in Mexico. He greatly contributed to the development of Olympism in his country, on the continent and throughout the world.

### Prof. Marco Antonio Escalante

Secretary General of the Mexican Olympic Committee since 1969, after being member since 1962. Head of the Mexican Olympic delegations in 1968 and 1972.

Born at Mérida, Yucatán, on 24th July 1917. Co-ordinator General of the Mexican delegation at the 7th Pan American Games. Permanent member of the COM since 1969.

### Marte Rodolfo Gómez

IOC member from 1934 until his death in 1973.

Born on 4th July 1896, he became a hydro-agricultural engineer and a statesman: governor, Secretary of State for Agriculture, then Secretary of State at the Treasury, he devoted most of his life to studying and trying to resolve the agricultural problems of modern Mexico. This preoccupation led him quite naturally to dealing with health problems, and therefore with sport. Elected to the IOC in 1934, he was particularly interested in the problems of spreading Olympism around the world and joined the IOC Culture Commission. He directed the work of the Organising Committee for the VIIth Central American and Caribbean Games (1954) and presided the Mexican Olympic Committee from 1951 to 1955. Appointed Emeritus President of the Mexican Olympic Committee, he was one of the architects of the choice of Mexico for the Games of the XIXth Olympiad in 1968.

### Carlos Rincón Gallardo, Marquess of Guadalupe

IOC member for Mexico from 1923 until his resignation in 1924.

A sincere man and an outstanding athlete, he remained the symbol of the Mexican Equestrian School for many years. He died in Mexico City in 1950.



Marte Rodolfo Gómez



Josué Sáenz

### Dr. Eduardo Hay

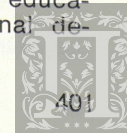
IOC member for Mexico since 1974.

Born on 19th February 1915 in Mexico City, medical doctor, professor at Mexico University, former national fencing champion, and several times an international, Dr. Hay acquired a reputation as a keen supporter of Olympism within the IOC Medical Commission on which he has worked since 1967. A sports leader in various fields, he has been a permanent member since 1962 and Vice-President of the Mexican Olympic Committee. He was Co-ordinator of International Congresses and Chief of Protocol for the Games of the XIXth Olympiad. Director of the Mexican Olympic Sports Centre (1965-1972), President of the Mexican Fencing Federation (1950-1955), President of the Pan American Fencing Federation (1955-1957) and organiser of the fencing competitions at the world modern pentathlon championships (1962).

### General Tirso Hernández

President of the Mexican Olympic Committee from 1927 to 1951.

Born on 13th August 1893. Central American shooting champion in 1927. Took part in the 1928 world shooting championships. Head of the autonomous physical education department in General Lazaro Cardenas' government. Founder of the physical education college. At present national defence attaché.





## Pedro Ramírez Vázquez

IOC member since 1972.

Born on 16th April 1919 in Mexico City. Graduated as an architect in 1943, he has become an internationally well-known and esteemed architect and town-planner. His innumerable works and achievements speak for him: nearly 35,000 schools in Mexico, many others in Latin America, India, Yugoslavia and Italy; various buildings in Mexico, including Lagunilla, Tepito, Coyoacan, Azcapotzalco, San Pedro de los pinos, Colonia, Anahuac, Balbuena; the Mexican pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition (gold star); the history gallery at Chapultepec; the Mexican pavilion at Seattle; the museums of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, Chapultepec, the National Anthropological Museum, grand prix of the VIIIth Art Exhibition in Sao Paulo, the African Art Museum in Dakar; the Aztec football stadium for 100,000 spectators in Mexico, the Cuauhtemoc football stadium for 30,000 spectators in Puebla; hospitals and many other constructions, the list of which is too long to set out here. He was appointed permanent member of the Mexican Olympic Committee in 1969, after being Vice-President and then President of Constructions at the Organising Committee for the XIXth Olympiad. In 1972, he was elected President of the Mexican Olympic Committee, a position he had to renounce in order to devote himself to the management of Mexico University. At the IOC, he takes part in the work of the Culture Commission.

## Josué Sáenz

President of the Mexican Olympic Committee from 1966 to 1972.

Head of delegation and member of the Organising Committee of the Mexico Olympic Games (1968). Founder and first President of the Mexican Tennis Federation (1951). Member of the Organising Committees of the

Central American and Pan American Games in Mexico (1954, 1955). Head of delegation at the Pan American Games in Winnipeg (1967), Cali (1971), and the Central American Games in Panama (1970).

## Dr. Moisés Sáenz

IOC member for Mexico from 1927 until his resignation in 1932.

Minister of Education, then ambassador to Peru, Ecuador and Denmark. Founder of the Central American Games (1926). Organised Mexico's first participation in the Olympic Games (1924).

## Mario Vázquez Raña

President of the Mexican Olympic Committee since 1974 and of the Organising Committee for the 1975 Pan American Games.

Born on 7th June 1932 in Mexico City. A marksman of international success, he started his sports administration career in this sport. In 1969, he founded the Mexican International and Olympic Shooting Federation, of which he remains the President. In 1972, he visited all countries on the continent in order to set up the American Shooting Confederation. The following year, he organised the constitutive congress of the American confederation, of which he became the first President. Mexico then staged the first American championships. Nominated the best sports official of 1973 by the Association of Sports Journalists, Mr. Vázquez Raña also occupies the vice-presidency of the Mexican Sports Confederation and works on the Executive Committee of the Union Internationale de Tir (shooting). The American continent will be indebted to him that the 1975 Games can be contested on Mexican soil and everything indicates that has a brilliant future ahead.

## Bone structure<sup>1</sup>

by Dr. Andrés Cano Torres

Consulting physician to the Spanish Judo Federation

Man's bone structure is a dynamic system by reason of its fundamental functions, viz.:

### Dynamic function

The bones are like lever arms for the various muscles attached to their surface, allowing movement by contractions of the muscles.

### Haemopoietic function

By means of a substance they contain, bone marrow, the bones contribute to the formation of formal elements or blood cells.

### Static function

This function is an extremely important one since the bones serve as a support and a protection for the soft parts of the body by maintaining the static position of the organism. Obvious examples of this are the protection of the brain by the skull, of the heart and lungs by the rib cage, etc. Bones are whitish in colour, hard, solid and strong.

As a whole, they form what we call the skeleton. In an adult, the skeleton represents approximately one third of the total body weight. It consists of some 206 bones, not counting those that are sometimes found in excess.

### Properties of bones

The main property of bones is to withstand the mechanical pressures exerted on them. However, up to a certain point, they are also flexible and elastic.

They offer differing **resistance** to the forces of pressure, traction and torsion.

**Resistance to pressure** is the greatest. Ramberg has shown that a force of 12 to 16 kg was needed to flatten a cube of bone 1 sq. mm. in area.

**Resistance to traction** is the smallest; if one considers the two types of traction—longitudinal and radial, resistance to the latter is the smaller. Ramberg has calculated that resistance to longitudinal traction is approximately 10 kg and that to radial traction about 5.5 kg.

A bone owes its resistance to the particular arrangement of the fibrils in the form of concentric spirals round a vertical axis, and to the presence of calcic salts. A compact bone offers greater resistance than a cancellous, or spongy bone.

Not all parts of a bone are equally strong. The diaphysis and epiphyses too are rather more brittle zones where fractures frequently occur as we shall see below.

The long bones, possessing an internal cavity, the medullary canal, are stronger than other types of bone (short and flat).

**Flexibility** is the property of a bone to alter its shape to a certain extent, when submitted to the action of external forces tending to distort it.

**Elasticity** is the property of a bone to resume its original shape and volume once the effect of the external forces acting on it has ceased.

It is agreed that the strength of a bone depends on its inorganic components (calcium and phosphorus salts), while its elasticity and its flexibility are dependent on organic (osteoid) substances.

A bone is the tissue with the lowest water content. On the other hand, it is the richest in mineral salts, containing as much as 99% of

<sup>1</sup> Published with the kind permission of the Spanish Judo Federation's review.



the calcium salts in the organism as a whole and a large percentage of the body's phosphorus.

Children's bones, which have a low calcium content, are very elastic and not very strong. In adults, the presence of large amounts of these salts makes for great resistance but poor elasticity. In elderly people, with the calcium deficiency natural to their age, both resistance and elasticity are minimal.

### Bone tissue

All the bones in the body are composed of two kinds of bone tissue : compact tissue and cancellous tissue.

Compact tissue, the harder of the two, is formed of extremely tight lamellae without any space between. Cancellous tissue is formed of lamellae separated by cavities called cells.

In some cases, these cavities can be very large, especially in a certain type of cancellous tissue : reticular tissue.

### Classification of the bones

Bones are divided according to their shape into the following categories :

#### 1. Short bones

Their three dimensions : thickness, length and width, are approximately equal. They consist of a mass of cancellous tissue covered with a fine cortical lamella of compact tissue. To this group belong the bones of the carpus, the tarsus, the vertebrae, etc.

#### 2. Flat or wide bones

They consist of laminae of compact tissue surrounding a small quantity of cancellous tissue. For example, the two laminae of compact tissue of the bones of the skull are called external and internal laminae, while the lamina of cancellous tissue is called «diploe». In addition to the bones of the skull, the category of flat bones includes the shoulder blade, the ilium, etc.

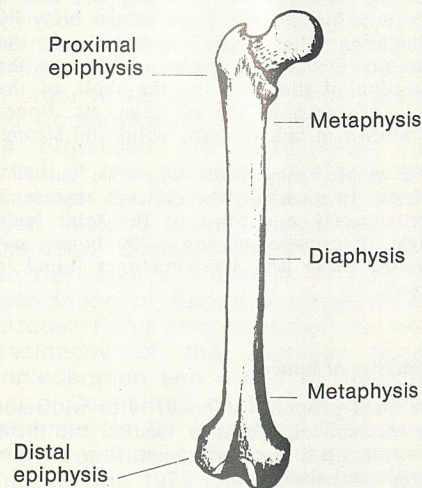
#### 3. Long bones

These are the most numerous and are distinguished by their comparatively long length. The central part is called the **diaphysis** or shaft, the two ends are the **epiphyses**, one proximal, the other distal.

Between the diaphysis and each of the epiphyses is a zone called the **metaphysis**.

The diaphysis has a central cavity running through it, hollowed out of the thickness of the bone and called the medullar canal, which contains the bone marrow, a soft substance endowed with important functions such as haemapoiesis, or the formation of blood cells.

The diaphysis is the strongest part of the bone. It consists of compact bone tissue of variable thickness and possesses a distinctive thickening in the vicinity of the zone of the epiphysis, in order to achieve maximum resistance at these points where the pressure is exerted with the greatest force. Thus, among the long bones, if we consider the femur, for example, we observe next to the zone of the epiphysis a thickening of the compact substance of the diaphysis corresponding to the zone where the bone's resistance must be the greatest in order to withstand the two opposing forces to which it is submitted : first, the weight of the body, and second, the resistance of the ground.



The femur

Fig. 1

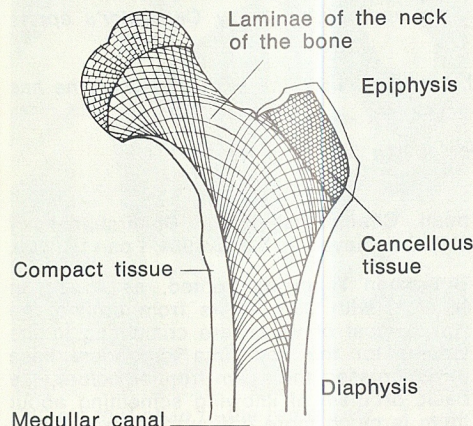


Fig. 2

The **epiphyses** consist of cancellous tissue formed of an interlacing of bone laminae delimiting a series of cells communicating with each other through the bone marrow with which they are filled. The size of these cells varies, even in the same bone. They are particularly large in the case of reticular bone tissue.

The bone laminae are arranged in a very precise way and the architecture of the cancellous tissue, far from being random, is perfectly suited to the mechanical strains to which the bone is submitted. The bone architecture is conditioned by the functions of resistance and strength. That is why, in the epiphyses of long bones and in short bones, the laminae of cancellous tissue are arranged in a chain and form veritable compartments making for great resistance.

These laminae are arranged in accordance with the mechanical laws of traction and pressure. As a typical example of the above, we can observe the lamellar lines of the

femoral epiphyses in Figure 2. The lamellar lines, which start from the thickening at the junction of the diaphysis and the epiphysis, cross as they fan out so as to give this zone the greatest possible resistance.

### Bone growth

The lengthwise growth of the bones is due to certain parts situated between the diaphysis and the epiphyses, the "connective cartilages or growth cartilages". Lengthwise growth is completed between the ages of 20 and 25, when these cartilages become ossified.

Widthwise growth and growth in thickness are due to a membrane covering the bone, known as the periosteum, which has the property of forming bone substance. The bone is covered therefore with this continuous membrane, the **periosteum**, which is whitish in appearance and has a fibrous structure ; it does not cover the whole bone however ; it is not found on the articular cartilages or at the points of attachment of the muscles or tendons.

The periosteum is distinguished mainly by a large number of arterial vessels which help to irrigate the bone. It also possesses a considerable number of nerves, which explains why traumatism can be quite painful, causing the "traumatic periostitis" described later on.

### The vessels and nerves

The bones are provided with arterial and venous vessels, providing them with nourishment. They also possess nerves, in addition to the nerve system of the periosteum.

The most important vessels are the nutritive arteries of the periosteum, the metaphysis and the epiphysis.

A. C. T.

(to be continued)



# "Who's that chap in the red corner...?"

by Harry Carpenter



British television spectators have for a long time appreciated Harry Carpenter's sports commentaries.

Sports columnist for the "Daily Mail" (London), he then joined the BBC, for which he has covered all Olympic Games since 1956.

We are very grateful to him for this contribution to the "Olympic Review".

Having watched six Olympic Games (and worked as a journalist at the last five) I am torn between being proud of the fact and regretful at having become so ancient.

However, I do feel qualified to speak on the subject of information available to journalists at the Games and, having been privileged with space in this excellent magazine, intend to do so specifically on my own sport of boxing.

At the last Games in Munich, I attended every session of the boxing and watched every bout, more than 340 of them, thus achieving a personal best for endurance. I work as a commentator for BBC - television. Although we do not, naturally, focus our cameras on every contest, we do televise a considerable number, either on video-tape for future use, or "live". It follows that information on the boxers is of importance.

I find it paradoxical that, in this modern age, frequently the only method to obtain biographical facts about many of the boxers is to knock on doors in the Olympic Village, beg, borrow or steal a team handbook (you might be surprised to know how many countries come without one) or simply buttonhole a competitor and conduct an impromptu interrogation, often in sign-language.

Even the team-book can be of limited use. A member of the Taiwan delegation handed me theirs and I stared dumbfounded at the Chinese writing. He understood my problem. He turned it over to the back page. "You start there," he said helpfully.

I keep extensive records of international amateur boxing and if you want to know what Egg of Austria did in the 1969 Euro-

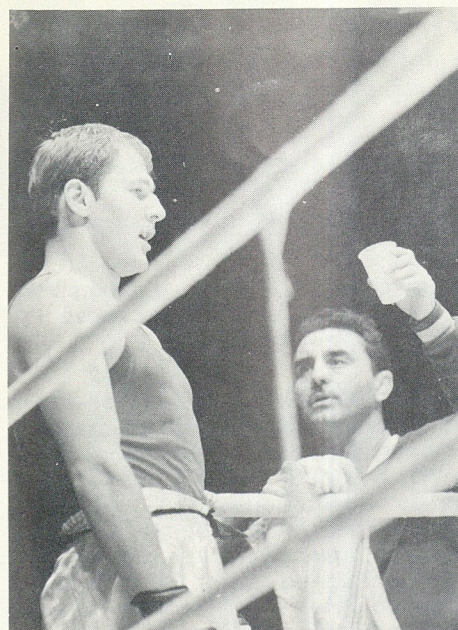
pean Championships or Bhimrahadur of Nepal achieved in Tokyo 1964, I can tell you.

But when I am confronted, as I was in Munich, with 357 boxers from around the world, most of whom are competing in the Games for the first time and some have never crossed their own frontier before, the basic problem of knowing something about them is much more difficult than you might imagine.

In Munich, we were promised access to the new computer service. This, we were told, would provide a run-down on every competitor's background. In the event, all it provided was his age, sometimes his job, plus any outstanding international success (if he has this, he's already known to me).

When I mentioned to the charming computer people that my own records on amateur boxing were considerably more informative than theirs, they reasonably suggested it might be a good idea if I fed my information into their computer. In the cause of international goodwill and fellowship, this I did. I hope my fellow-journalists were duly grateful.

Far be it from me to tell the Organising Committee how to run their event. Their problems are vast enough. But perhaps I may be permitted to ask why it could not be possible for every nation to provide a reasonable biographical record for each of its competitors, and for this invaluable information to be collated and reproduced at some central Olympic source, for the use of many thousands of journalists whose responsibility it is to report accurately and informatively on



"Who's that chap in the red corner...?" Certainly, the manager is none other than the well-remembered Laszlo Papp, triple Olympic champion in 1948, 1952 and 1956, who then became trainer to the Hungarian team.

the most important sporting occasion in the world?

This would, in my case, at least, banish forever the necessity of saying on television: "And this is so-and-so from such-and-such a country, in the red corner. I am told he is a very skilful boxer by the man sitting next to me, who happens to be a reporter from that country and by good chance last night was having a quiet drink with a friend of the team trainer who told him he thought this boxer would do very well in the Olympic Games..."

At that moment, the boxer is knocked down and counted out.

Me, too.



## Members' notebook

● The International Panathlon Council, meeting in Lugano, has awarded **Lord Killanin**, President of the IOC, the 1975 International Panathlon Prize for his eminent services towards the cause sport.

● After being President of the African Amateur Swimming Confederation, **Mr. Ahmed D. Touny**, IOC member for the Arab Republic of Egypt, has become patron of this association.



● **Mr. Joao Havelange**, IOC member for Brazil and President of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, has received the highest Senegalese decoration—the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Lion.

● **Mr. Raymond Gafner**, IOC member for Switzerland, accedes to the post of Director General of the Vaud University Hospital Centre. Our congratulations on this promotion.

● **Mr. Henry Hsu**, IOC member for the Republic of China, has received the diploma of Honorary Doctor of the Kyunghee University of Seoul (Korea). In our photograph Mr. Hsu is enthroned by Mr. Haw Kum, Dean of the College of Pharmacy. On the far right is Mr. Choue Young seek, President of the University.





## Legends of Olympia<sup>(1)</sup> XVI

by Cleanthis Paleologos ©

### Dorieas of Rhodes Pancratist

The sun had just risen above Hymettus. From all the narrow little streets of Athens people were heading for the sacred rock to make sure of a good seat at the Areopagus.

— Where are all the people running to ?

— Don't you know ? There is going to be a great trial.

— Who is to be judged ?

— Why do you say «judged» ? It's only a formality. At such times the penalty is well known - death.

— But who is the accused ?

— There are many. One Rhodian admiral called Dorieas, and some of his sailors. He fought against our fleet, and now that he has been taken prisoner with his companions he will be punished according to our laws.

But hurry... the sun is getting higher.

The judges of the Heliæa court have taken their seats and the President—as we would call him today—sitting on a

higher seat gives orders to the Archon ushers to silence the crowd, to keep the accused in order and to remove the onlookers and foreigners.

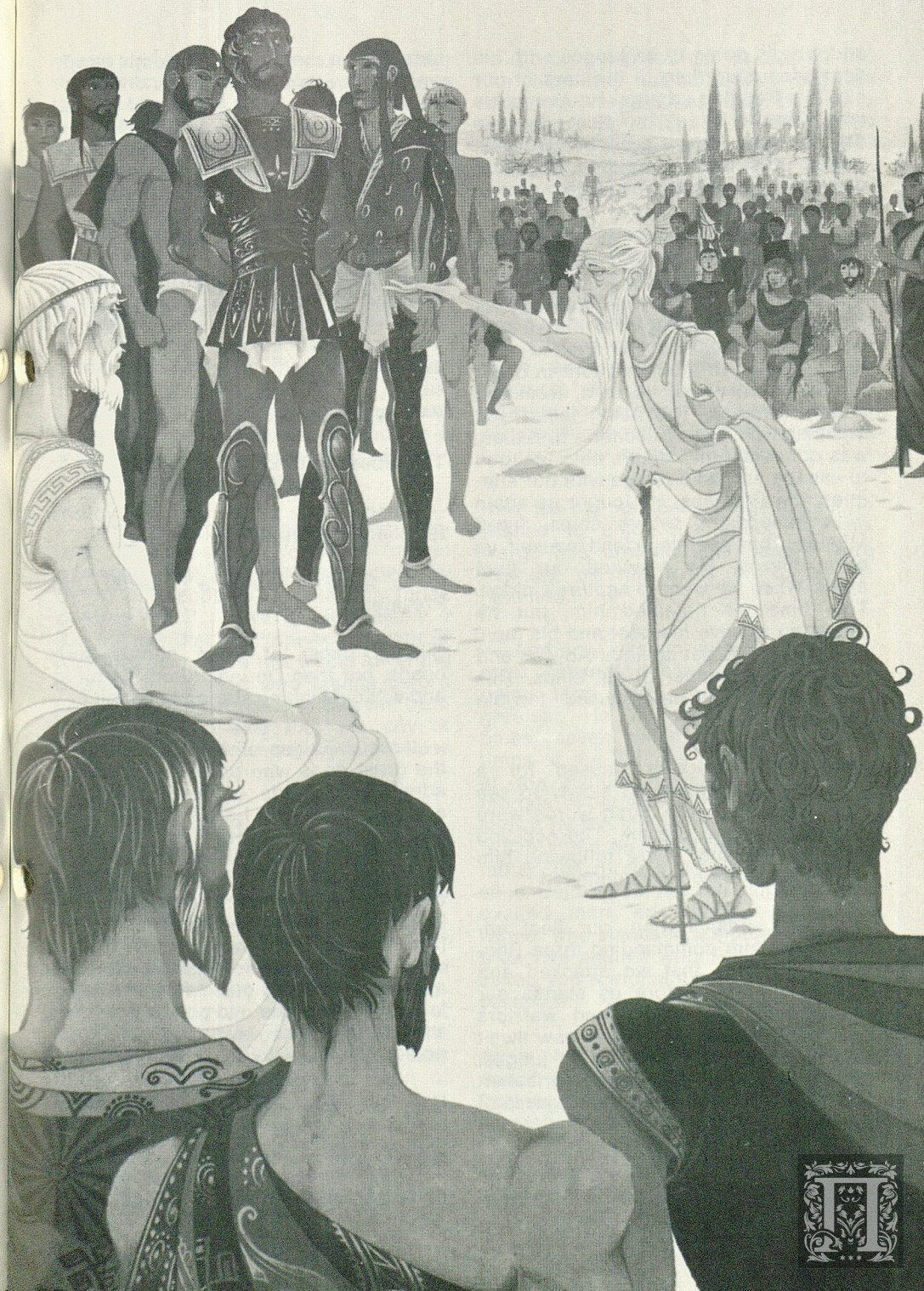
The accused are roughly twenty—tough men and youths, soldiers and seamen. Amongst them stands a man whose authority and rank is felt at first glance. He is about forty ; his impressive stature, the carriage of his head, his face, his greying temples and his curly beard streaked with silver attract attention. He looks proudly at the President, the judges and the people seated around them, and then turns to his comrades affectionately, smiling but serious. You would think that he wants to give them courage, to protect them.

The crowd is increasing. Everyone is noisy, shoves and tries to find room. Then a stern voice, the Chief Justice's, silences the din :

— The trial is beginning. The prosecutor has the floor.

An aged man, seated to the right of the Heliasts, gets up. He waits for the noise to subside, then he begins his speech. His voice is grave and he speaks very slowly, perhaps to create a greater impression.

— Archon judges, may the powerful gods of our city and the sparkling eyed goddess Athena be my witnesses that I shall speak only the truth. Should I not keep to my word, let the most venerable Zeus cast his thunderbolt upon me. The man who stands amongst the captives



<sup>1</sup> See "Olympic Review" since No. 64-65.





and who is going to be judged with his comrades according to the laws of our city is a Rhodian admiral. He armed his own ships to attack our fleet; he was defeated and is now a captive with his sailors—the trident wielding Poseidon did not engulf them in his raging waves.

For years now, judges, our enemy has been fighting us without respite. The descendant of an aristocratic family of Rhodes, for a long time he led the citizens who were against the rule of Athens. He used his authority to train the Rhodians in his movement in order to free themselves, he said, from the yoke of Athens. The rising failed and this man was taken prisoner a first time, was condemned to death, but managed to escape and take refuge with our enemies, the Phurians. He fought us again in command of twelve ships, freed Miletus from our siege and caused us great losses. He attacked our fleet again, when we went to capture Cnidos. This time we defeated him, but he managed to save his fleet and his men. He attacked us yet again at Abydos and destroyed a number of our ships. This fanatical enemy has caused terrible damage to our state.

Here the prosecutor paused for a moment, looking around slowly to see what impression his harsh words were making on those present. The accused and the audience were following him with great attention. He continued:

— Finally, near Notion, our fleet encountered him commanding three Rhodian war ships that we attacked and destroyed. Now before us stands our enemy with the sailors and warriors who could be saved, and we now await your verdict. Our laws, Archon judges, are very clear: death for the prisoner. He is called Dorieas, son of Diagoras of Rhodes.

The crowd, seated on stones and on the grass, listened attentively. The prosecu-

tor's severe tone of voice and his words which fell like stones onto calm water impressed it. It knew the law, it looked at the young men of Rhodes, the captured sailors and among them this proud man who had inflicted so many misfortunes. The onlookers thought of their lost children and brothers. They knew the man's name, Dorieas son of Diagoras of Rhodes. They had also heard the prosecutor's verdict of death. A whisper started up in the crowd, growing into a roar covering the sacred precinct. Then voices burst out from everywhere:

— Death... death...

The prosecutor exclaimed sternly:

— Respect the court, and the voices fell silent at once.

— Is there a defence? asked the President.

Silently, most of them shook their heads, but then Dorieas lifted his hand and without waiting started to speak:

— Archon judges of Athens! I respect the great gods who protect your city, I admire the deeds of your country, I admire Athens. But I am a Rhodian and love my country. I have fought for its freedom. All that the prosecutor has said is true. I hold your city, cherished by the gods, in great esteem, but I idolise my country and desire to see it free to choose its own destiny. Now I am ready, for the love of Rhodes, in accordance with our laws and my family's traditions, to give my life according to your laws. Apply them. I do not wish for a defence.

He fell silent for a while before proceeding in a lower tone:

— Only let me appeal to your feelings, noble Archon judges of Athens. Let

these young people return to their homes and families. The law will have been observed with my punishment since I was their leader and they will be able to talk about Athenian justice. May the divine judgment favour my request and may Athena of the golden helmet, protector of your country, approve.

He fell silent and waited calmly. The people were so quiet that you could hear their breathing.

Then from amongst the crowd a man rose and walked towards the judges. He seemed very old and his long beard waved in the breeze. He leaned on a stick, but when he started to speak his voice commanded silence:

— With your permission, Archon judges, I will speak for the foreign prisoner. We are not connected by blood or friendship, and let the furies destroy me if I have spoken falsely. I did not say that I will speak in favour of this foreigner since this would lower the dignity of the man who stands before you, but when everyone knows the truth it must not be said that the city of Pallas has condemned a defenceless man.

There was a deadly hush amongst the crowds. Even those who a little before were shouting and clamouring for the death sentence kept silent so as not to miss a word of what was being said.

— In fact, continued the old man, the prosecutor himself presented the defence by saying two words at the end of his grave accusation, in giving the name of the famous man who is now being tried by you: Dorieas, son of Diagoras.

He turned towards the crowd, saying nothing. He let a few moments pass, but then went on in a reproachful tone:

— Do the people forget so easily? Are the illustrious names thrown into the shadow of forgetfulness? Do they want to destroy the history of our own times and pass it by with indifference? Diagoras, honoured Archons of Athens, was an Archon of Rhodes. He was one of the few men who could boast of numerous Olympic crowns. "A formidable boxer, who was also a happy contestant", sang Pindar about him. And how many victories! The gods bestowed good fortune on him as well as on his children and grand-children, all of them exalted Olympic winners. So Diagoras died in the Olympic arena, wearing the crown of his children on his greying head, full of glory and as happy as any mortal can be.

Here the old man paused again, as if he wished to enjoy the effect that his words had created. The people were hanging on his every word, so he resumed:

— And now, Archon judges, one of the most celebrated sons of Diagoras is being tried here, the youngest and greatest. He won at Olympia three times, seven times at Nemea, eight times at the Isthmus Games and once at the Pythian Games. Only a few mortals experience so much glory, as shown by the statues of the Diagorides which stand on the Altis—those of the father, his three sons and two grandsons. Before you, Archon judges, is this exalted man, an Olympic pancratis winner who stands in the pitiable role of a captive against whom the prosecutor asked you a moment ago for the death sentence.

Again he paused. The eyes of the crowd and the Heliasts were resting on Dorieas who continued to stand among his men.

— Let us invoke Zeus, the first and greatest of the gods, and after him



Mother Earth and the lifegiving Sun and finally the patronness of our city, Athena in her wisdom. If the gods consent to inspire you, they will tell you how much the city which has taught man wisdom, love of beauty and true justice, would decline and fall if, in this case, it enforced the law on the prisoners, and preferred the letter to the spirit, generosity and honour.

He turned towards the Archons, looking very moved.

— Archon judges, give the signal which will honour Athens. It is not necessary to cast your bronze votes, when the gods are smiling their consent. Let us all together descend and worship at the altars of the gods. Mightier than the laws of men are the gods we honour. Let us go, Archon judges, and let us offer sacrifices which will show that honour and generosity count for more than any law and that the wisest of cities is that of Pallas.

Thus ends this dramatic episode in the life of Dorieas. Here is the ancient text written by Pausanias : "The judges saw a man so imposing and crowned with such glory, placed in the humiliating position of a prisoner, that instead of condemning him they set him free."

Dorieas was able to enjoy a happy old age, and he quietly closed his eyes, surrounded by his children.

When a mortal receives his glory with wisdom and recognises that it is a gift

from the gods, they will arrange his death in such a way that it seems like the crowning of an honoured life.

C. P.

(to be continued)

#### The Federal Republic of Germany and Olympism

In this study, the presentation of HRH Prince George William of Hanover may have given the impression that the Prince was an IOC member for Germany.

We should like to point out that the position of President of the International Olympic Academy enabled him to attend meetings during his term of office, that is from 1966 to 1971. (The rule permitting the President of the International Olympic Academy to be an *ex officio* IOC member was abolished in 1971.)

#### 76th IOC Session

An error slipped into the caption of the photograph at the top of page 246 of the "Olympic Review" No. 93-94. It is Lady Exeter, wife of the IOC's doyen who is sitting on Lord Killanin's left, and not Mrs. Graber.

## Amendments to the International Wrestling Rules\*

### Specifications and Interpretations

#### I. The Mat

A mat having a diameter of 9 metres, surrounded by a border of the same thickness and with a width of from 1.20 to 1.50 m., is obligatory in all international competitions.

On the inside of the circle of 9 m. in diameter, and running all along its circumference, a 1 metre wide band of red colour is traced, this being an integral part of the wrestling surface.

To designate the various parts of the mat, the following terminology will be employed :

- the interior part of the mat situated inside the red band will be called : central wrestling surface (7 m. in diameter)
- the red band : passivity zone (width 1 m.)
- the border : protection surface (width 1.20 to 1.50 m.).

A mat 10 metres in diameter including the 1 m. wide passivity zone may be utilized, so long as the protection surface is 1.20 m. wide throughout.

#### II. Criteria for suppressing the draw bout Remarks

When, at the conclusion of a match, both wrestlers have the same number of points, the following rules will be observed and successively applied, if need be, and the winner will be designated as being :

1. the wrestler who has scored the greatest number of *technical points*—no account being then taken of the points acquired through cautions.
- if there is still a tie :
2. the wrestler who has, during the bout, obtained the greatest number of holds awarded 4 points,
- and if there is still a tie :
3. the wrestler who has, during the bout, obtained the greatest number of holds awarded 3 points,
- and if there is still a tie :
4. the wrestler who has, during the bout, obtained the greatest number of holds awarded 2 points,
- and

\* According to the FILA's decisions taken at its 1974 Congress. See "Olympic Review" No. 87-88, p. 67.

5. if, at this latest stage there is still a tie, the winner will be designated as being the wrestler who has scored the *first* of the technical points (1, 2, 3 or 4 points).

However, if no technical point has been scored on either side at the end of the bout, and if the final tie is due only to points from cautions : *both* wrestlers are declared *beaten* (4-4). This case should be extremely improbable, since it would result from a very bad refereeing.

In practice, the mat chairman and the judge must from now on :

- a) indicate by a small cross on the score sheet, for all the bouts, the *first* assigning of technical points ;
- b) consult together obligatorily at the end of any bout resulting in an equal number of points, to undertake the designation of the winner.

#### III. Evaluation of holds « Major technical » holds

##### Definition

Any action or hold by a wrestler is deemed to be a "major technical" hold when it

- has caused his opponent to lose all contact with the ground,
- controls him tightly,
- makes him execute a broadly sweeping curve in space and
- brings him to the ground in a direct and immediate position of danger.

##### Scoring :

When performed as indicated above, the "major technical" hold or action is awarded 3 points ; if the position of danger is held for 5 or more seconds, 1 additional point is attributed (hence 4 points).

If the "major technical" hold or action does not result in bringing the opponent to the mat in the direct and immediate position of danger, it is counted as 2 points only.

##### Remark

If the wrestler performing a "major technical" hold himself touches the mat with his two shoulders, he will receive either 2, 3 or 4 points as indicated above, his opponent receiving 2 (because of the instantaneous fall).



#### IV. The passivity zone

The passivity zone is for the purpose of revealing the passive wrestler, of doing away with systematic wrestling at the edge of the mat, as well as thoughtless departures from the wrestling area.

All the holds and actions begun on the central wrestling surface and ending within that area are valid, including: position of danger (2, 3 or 4 points), counter-attack and fall.

##### *New principles:*

a) In all events, if, in the standing position, one foot is on the mat protection surface, i. e. outside the passivity zone, it is obligatory to interrupt the bout.

b) Any hold or counter-attack begun when standing on the central wrestling surface of the mat (apart from the passivity zone) is good, whatever may be the place it ends up (wrestling area, passivity zone or protection surface). However, if it ends up on the protection surface, the bout is interrupted and the wrestlers returned standing to the centre of the mat, but the points will be assigned according to their value (1, 2 or 3 points).

c) The moment a wrestler puts a foot in the passivity zone, the referee must audibly pronounce the word "ZONE".

On hearing this word, the wrestlers must themselves try to return towards the middle of the mat, without thereby interrupting the wrestling action begun.

d) In the execution of their holds and actions—begun and already being developed on the central wrestling surface—the wrestlers can pass into the passivity zone and while continuing the movement can develop actions or holds there, in all directions, on the strict condition that no interruption appears in the execution (pushing, blocking, pulling, jostling).

e) In case a hold is correctly begun on the mat, but ends up passing above the passivity zone onto the protection surface, due to a broadly sweeping curve, only the points of the value of the hold are awarded, without its being allowed, for example, to maintain the bridge position or to continue the action to bring about the fall. The bout must, in fact, be interrupted and the wrestlers returned standing to the centre, as the hold was developed outside.

f) An action or a hold can only be begun while standing in the passivity zone on the formal condition that the wrestlers engaged have put only 2 feet there. In that case, the referee will let a limited time pass, waiting for the development of the hold.

g) If the wrestlers stop their action in the passivity zone and stay there, or if, without

action, they intrude 2, 3 or 4 feet there, the referee interrupts the bout and returns the wrestlers to the central point, without prejudice to the rules on passivity being applied.

h) In wrestling on the ground, any action, hold or counter-attack performed starting from or within the passivity zone is good, even if it ends up on the protection surface.

For all actions begun on the ground in the passivity zone and performed in the protection surface, the referee and judge assign points, but the bout is interrupted and the wrestlers are brought back to the centre (standing or on the ground, as in the old rules).

The limbs of the wrestlers on the ground can be in the protection surface.

##### *Specifications of details*

— The introduction of the passivity zone on the mat does not modify the prevailing rules intended to evaluate passivity.

These rules shall be applied in particular:

— when one or both wrestlers penetrate into and remain within the passivity zone without performing any action there,

— when a wrestler pushes his opponent into the zone in question, or keeps him from returning to the central surface of the mat,

— when a wrestler deliberately throws his opponent outside the mat, into the protection surface.  
etc.

#### V. Fleeing the mat and evasion from hold

As concerns fleeing the mat or evasion from hold, it is appropriate to emphasize that, after the obligatory oral notification by the referee:

1. repeated retreat from the mat into the passivity zone provides the basis for pronouncing a caution to the wrestler at fault (see Art. 31),

2. the evasion from hold, when accompanied, leads to:

a) the allocation of a point to the wrestler who opposes the evasion of his opponent and tries to control him (even 2 points in case the evading wrestler launches out and touches the ground with 2 shoulders, wherever the place may be),

b) the issuance of caution to the evading wrestler.

##### **Article 40 - Values assigned to actions and holds**

###### *1 point*

— To the wrestler who brings his opponent to the ground while passing behind him, and

maintains and controls him in that position (3 points of contact: 2 arms and 1 knee, or 2 knees and 1 arm).

— To the wrestler who surpasses his opponent by passing behind him.

— To the wrestler who makes a correct hold—a roll on the ground, in the air or with arms stretched out—but who, during its execution does not make his opponent touch the mat, either by the neck or the elbows, or by the shoulder or by the head.

— To the attacking wrestler whose opponent evades the hold by passing into the passivity zone or off the mat.

— To the opponent of the wrestler who has been penalized by a caution.

###### *2 points*

— To the wrestler who obtains a correct hold and who momentarily puts his opponent in a position of danger for less than 5 seconds.

— To the wrestler whose opponent touches the mat with both shoulders, for any reason whatsoever without being maintained in that position.

— To the wrestler obtaining a major technical hold which does not end up by putting the opponent into a direct and immediate position of danger.

###### *3 points*

— To the wrestler who keeps his opponent in position of danger for 5 seconds and more (shoulders forming angle of less than 90° with the mat).

— To the wrestler performing a major technical hold which directly and immediately puts his opponent into position of danger for less than 5 seconds.

###### *4 points*

— To the wrestler performing a major technical hold and who has uninterruptedly maintained the position of danger for 5 seconds and longer.

##### **Article 44 - Penalty points**

The results of the matches are shown by assigning penalty points to the wrestlers, the amount being fixed in the following way (see attached table):

**Fall 0 : 4 :** The wrestler who throws his opponent, i. e. keeps and controls him with both shoulders against the mat for a duration of 1-2 seconds, receives 0 penalty points, the loser receiving 4.

**Victory 0 : 4 not being counted as a fall for the finals**

**Winner through injury:** If a wrestler is injured or accidentally injures himself and stops the match, he loses the bout and

receives 4 penalty points, his opponent receiving 0.

**Winner through disqualification:** The wrestler proclaimed winner through disqualification of his opponent receives 0 penalty points, the disqualified wrestler 4. The reason for the disqualification (infraction of discipline, assault, violation of rules) must be marked on the score-sheet and on the score-board (see annexed Table 2, with the other cases of disqualification).

**Winner by forfeit:** If a wrestler does not come forward when his name is called, he is withdrawn from competition and *not classed*—his opponent receives 0 penalty points.

**Victory by great superiority:** If the victory is obtained by evident superiority, with a difference of 12 or more points between the two opponents (including the cautions), the winning wrestler receives 0 penalty points, the loser 4.

**Note:** If the wrestler is by, this advantage will not be considered as a fall.

**Victory by superiority 0.50 : 3.50:** If the victory is obtained by evident superiority, with a difference of from 8 to 11 points between the two opponents (including the cautions), the winning wrestler receives 0.5 penalty points, the loser receiving 3.50.

**Victory by points:** To be proclaimed winner by points, any wrestler must have scored at least 1 point more than his opponent by the end of the match (including cautions); he then receives 1 penalty point, the loser 3.

##### *Victory when the points are equal*

When, at the end of a bout, the two opponents have both obtained the same number of points (including caution points), the winner is designated by application of the rules eliminating the draw bout, and he receives 1 penalty point, the loser receiving 3.

##### *Victory passivity*

If a wrestler has had 3 cautions for passivity inflicted on him in the course of a bout, he is declared beaten and always receives 4 penalty points.

The winner receives:

— 0 penalty points if he has himself scored any technical points.

— 3 penalty points if he has scored no technical point during the whole bout.

##### *Bout without any technical point*

— When in the course of a bout no technical point has been scored by either opponent, and when, as a result, the match terminates with points obtained solely by cautions, the wrestler having had the least number of cautions will be declared the winner and will receive 3 penalty points. The loser will receive 4 penalty points.



— In case of an equal number of cautions received (1-1, 2-2, 3-3), the two wrestlers are both declared beaten and each receives 4 penalty points.

— Such bouts can only go to the limit of the regulation time in case of a refereeing that is

particularly defective and contrary to the rules.

Hence, the members of a jury who have tolerated matches of this sort will automatically be penalized and, where appropriate, be reduced to a lower category.

## ANNEX 2

Table of penalty points

Result of the match	Winner	Loser	Observations
Decision by "Fall"	0	4	
Decision through "Injury"	0	4	
Decision through "Disqualification"	0	4	
Decision by "Forfeit"	0	4	
Decision by "Great Superiority"	0	4	
Decision through "Passivity" (3 cautions)	0	4	
Decision by "Superiority"	0,50	3,50	If 12 pts. or more difference
Decision on "Points"	1	3	If technical points scored by the winner
Decision through "Passivity" (3 cautions)	3	4	If 8 to 11 pts. difference
Bout with no technical point	3	4	0 technical point for the winner
Bout with no technical point, if tied	4	4	Both wrestlers are declared beaten

## ANNEX 2a

Penalty points

1. DECISION THROUGH "PASSIVITY" (3 CAUTIONS)					
Blue Wrestler (A)		Red Wrestler (B)		Penalty Points	
Technical pts.	Cautions	Technical pts.	Cautions	A	B
yes	0	yes or no	3	0	4
yes	1	yes or no	3	0	4
yes	2	yes or no	3	0	4
no	0	yes	3	3	4
no	1	yes	3	3	4
no	2	yes	3	3	4
2. BOUT WITH NO TECHNICAL POINT					
	0		1	3	4
	0		2	3	4
	0		3	3	4
	1		2	3	4
	1		3	3	4
	2		3	3	4
	1		1	4	4
	2		2	4	4
	3		3	4	4

## Within the International Federations

### International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)

● *Walking*: The first 50 kilometre world championships will be held in Malmö (Sweden) next year.

● *The second Asian Amateur Athletics Championships* held in Seoul (Korea) from 9th to 14th June 1975 are the subject of an excellent report in the IAAF Bulletin No. 16.

● *The Athletics Statisticians Association (ATFS)* today numbers 238 members from 56 countries. Mr. Mikio Oda (Japan, 70 years old), a member of this association since 1951, is none other than the first Asian Olympic champion (triple jump, 1928).

● *1976 meetings of the IAAF in Montreal* 15th July: Technical Committee, 16th July: Medical Committee, 18th and 19th July: meeting of the Board, 20th to 22nd July: Congress.

● *A World Nations Cup* might be held, from 1977 on, a few weeks after each European Cup. It would be open to teams from eight countries: the first three Europeans, one North American, and teams representing Latin America, Africa, Asia and Australasia. The final decision will be taken by the International Federation in October.

● *Athletes of over forty* took part in unofficial World Veterans Championships in Toronto (Canada) at the beginning of August.

### Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron (FISA - rowing)

● *The 6th FISA Junior Championships* inaugurated Montreal's new Notre Dame

Island Olympic rowing course. 107 boats and rowing teams from 25 countries took part. Seven federations (Canada, Germany, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and France) were represented in all eight events.

● 28 countries (compared with 32 in Lucerne) took part at Nottingham (GB) in the *5th Men's World Championships* in which 112 crews competed. Only the federations of the Germany Democratic Republic, the USSR, Germany and the United States were represented in all eight events. On the other hand, the admission of women's rowing events at the Montreal Olympics has given this sport a real boost since 20 countries (a record figure) entered teams for the women's events.

● *The FISA Congress* awarded the staging of the *1978 World Championships* to the New Zealand Federation. The 1977 championships will be held in Amsterdam (Holland). Applications have already been received from Bled (Yugoslavia) for 1979 and Montreal (Canada) for 1981.

*The FISA Junior Championships* will take place at Villach in Austria in 1976, at Tampere in 1977, in Belgrade in 1978 and in Moscow in 1979.

Among the various reports, mention must be made of one by the *Medical Commission* laying down a sex test for oarswomen, to take effect for the first time at the Olympic Games in Montreal next year. On the other hand, the *Women's Commission* did not accept the proposal to raise the length of the women's course from 10,000 to 12,000 metres and did not agree either to the inclusion in the programme of a new event (coxless fours).

● *The next FISA Congress* will be held in Montreal on 17th July 1976, the day of the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games.



## Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur (FIBA)

● The women's teams of Argentina, Hungary, USSR, Canada, Senegal, Korea, Italy, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Japan, the United States and Colombia will be competing in the *World Championships* to be held in Colombia from 23rd September to 4th October this year.

● *The USSR, winner of the first Inter-continental Nations Cup.* Four European teams (USSR, Yugoslavia, Italy and Greece) competed with four teams from the American continent (United States, Brazil, Canada and Mexico). The new cup will be competed for every other year from now on.

## Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA)

● *AIBA's Executive Committee* held its first plenary session in Moscow. Twenty-seven of the thirty members attended the meetings.

● *AIBA's headquarters moved to Moscow.* This will simplify the work of the Association's new President, Mr. N.A. Nikiforov-Denisov.

● *Messrs. K. Shibata (Japan) and Petros Nazarbegian (Iran)* will take over the two vacant vice-presidencies.

● *Mr. Anwar Choudhry (Pakistan) appointed Honorary Secretary of AIBA.* He will be responsible for coordinating the work of the continental offices and recruiting new members for the association.

● *Mr. Yuri Markov (USSR), new Administrative Secretary of AIBA,* takes over from Mr. R. S. Goddard (Great Britain). The new administrative secretary, who is 31 years old, is a graduate of the Central Institute of Physical and Sports Education in Moscow. For five years, he worked for the foreign department of the USSR Sports Committee (athletics section). In this capacity he had occasion to attend many meetings of the IAAF. Last December, he was appointed administrative secretary of the European Amateur Boxing Association, an invaluable stepping stone towards his new post. The *Olympic Review* extends him a warm welcome. We are sure that he will succeed in continuing the extremely efficient work of his predecessor.

● *In order to improve the qualifications of international referees,* all will have to pass tests this year. European referees will be tested at Katowice (Poland) during the European Championships. AIBA's Refereeing Commission will act as examiners.

## International Canoe Federation (ICF)

● *The XIIth World Canoe Racing Championships* took place in Belgrade from 31st July to 3rd August. 400 participants (of which 85 were women) came from thirty countries (including the People's Republic of China).

● *The ICF Jubilee Photographic Competition.* We are reproducing the photograph "Youth at the Start" which won first prize. Mr. Antal Gabor, the photographer, is Hungarian. May we congratulate him.



## New address

Mr. Hans Egon Vesper, President of the ICF Propaganda and Information Committee, Am Mühlenberg 19/V, D-4100 Duisburg 1 (Germany).

## Fédération Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme (FIAC)

● *The 1977 World Cycling Championships* will take place at San Cristobal in Venezuela. A velodrome is under construction and will be 333 m. long.

● 300 cyclists from 30 countries took part in the *first Junior World Championships*, held in Lausanne.

● *The British Federation* will celebrate its centenary in 1978.

● *Racing in stages* which may become open to amateurs as well as professionals should not have more than twelve stages.

## Fédération Internationale d'Escrime (FIE - fencing)

● *The Indian Federation* is the 75th member affiliated to the International Fencing Federation.

● *563 fencers took part in the 23rd World Championships at Budapest.* These included 147 male foil fencers, 139 female foil fencers, 120 sabre fencers and 157 épée fencers.

● *Alcohol tests* were taken at these championships.

## Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

### One year of Presidency

Mr. Joao Havelange, President of the FIFA since 7th July 1974, sums up his activity at the heart of world football in the following points:

1. *Europe's position* (it is normal that it should occupy a position of priority within the mechanism of the International Federation).
2. *Administration of FIFA* (three Executive Board meetings, meeting of the Presidents of the continental confederations, visit to 33 national federations).
3. *The 1976 Olympic Tournament:* visit to the installations in Toronto, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Montreal. Football in Canada should receive a decisive boost from this event.
4. *The problems of Argentina:* the number of finalists to be maintained at 16; a visit to Buenos-Aires will be made shortly to see that commitments will be fulfilled.
5. *Project No 1:* as from 1976, for three years, three groups (English, French and Spanish) each one composed of an administrator, a coach, a P.E. instructor, a physician and a referee, will organise courses in 103 countries.
6. *The Youth World Cup* which will bear the name of Gabriel Hanot, will take place in February 1977 in Tunisia. It will bring together 16 teams (six from Europe, three from South America, two each from Africa, Asia and Central America, and one from the host country). Later, we will perhaps pass on to 24 teams, in Iran or in Guatemala!
7. *FIFA Headquarters* should be made more modern and spacious. Plans are being studied.

8. *The return of China.* The return of China amongst us would be a considerable event, which would also bring its return to the Olympic fold.

9. *Changes in the laws of the game.* Although excellent, we must not be afraid of thinking about possible alterations.

10. *Round Table in Monaco:* a very important initiative which could be institutionalised.

(Extracts from the publication FIFA News, No 146.)

● *FIFA Congress 1976:* Friday, 16th July in Montreal.

## Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG)

● In his latest report, the President of the FIG, Mr. Arthur Gander, states. "In trying to analyze the events in Varna with regard to the development observed, we should perhaps now ask ourselves if the moment has not now arrived when we should mitigate the trend towards "risk" and "difficulty" which are rapidly becoming more important than deportment and execution. We should take care that artistic gymnastics do not degenerate into pure acrobatics with risk to life and limb. Erroneous attitudes and deficient execution, particularly in the exits with "landings" on the back or the knees, deriving from parts of improperly mastered parts or links in the exercises, should be abandoned in favour of a faultless execution and deportment which is truly artistic. On the other hand, stance and execution within the perspective of the development of the difficulty and the risk should be dominant in so far as a more confident execution of the imperfectly mastered elements and links remain unassured. Art. 28 of the Code of Points is quite clear on this subject. It appears to us that, in Varna, the exhaustion, the disturbances of rhythm, health troubles, etc. were the order of the day and caused relatively numerous accidents. It is our duty to intervene before it becomes too late."

● *The Gymnastics Federation of Iraq* is unanimously admitted as a new member of the FIG.

● *The adaptation of the FIG Statutes to article 26 of the Olympic Rules* was discussed and approved at the last FIG Congress.



## International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)

● Delegates at the International Ice Hockey Federation's Congress adopted the new statutes providing for an increase in the number of members of the executive committee to eleven (instead of nine) and the creation of two new posts, treasurer and secretary (functions carried out so far by the President).

### ● IIHF Council

**PT:** Dr. Günther Sabetzki (Germany, elected); **VPTs:** Mr. Miro Subrt (Czechoslovakia), Mr. W.H. Thayer Tutt (United States); **SG:** Mr. Walter Wasservogel (Austria); **T:** Mr. Kurt Berglund (Sweden, elected); **Ms:** Mr. Jack Devine (Canada, elected), Mr. Freddy Schweers (Holland), Mr. Marjan Lixa (Yugoslavia, elected), Mr. Andrei Starovoitov (USSR), Mr. Esko Paltanen (Finland, elected), Mr. Reto Tratchin (Switzerland, elected).

### ● Mr. John Francis Ahearne (Great Britain) retires after 42 years of dedicated service to ice hockey...

The announcement of the retirement of President Ahearne stupefied members taking part in the 1975 IIHF Congress at Gstaad (Switzerland). A member of the federation for 42 years, President since 1954, having presided over 55 congresses, attended 35 world championships, without missing a single one since 1934, and eight Winter Games, Mr. Ahearne (74 years old) takes his place among the most devoted international officials in the history of sports administration. Mr. J.F. Ahearne, unanimously elected Honorary President of the IIHF for life, will undoubtedly continue to lend his support to his favourite sport and will try to help advise all those wishing to benefit from his tremendous experience.



### ... Dr. Günther Sabetzki (Germany) appointed new President of the International Ice Hockey Federation.

The new President of the IIHF, who is of German nationality, was born on 4th June 1915. He completed his studies with a thesis in economic and political sciences. An eclectic, active sportsman (team sports: football, handball, hockey—and individual sports: skating, tennis and swimming)... While making his career in economics journalism and publishing, he also devoted a great deal of his time to administrative work in skating and ice hockey. His election as President of the IIHF was obtained by a clear majority with 36 votes to the 16 gained by Mr. Freddy Schweers (Holland). The *Olympic Review* extends its heartiest congratulations to him and its best wishes for his future success.



## ● Other decisions made by the Congress:

- World Championships now open to professional players.
- As from 1976, eight teams (instead of the present six) will compete in the Group A World Championships. After the first round the first four teams will fight for the title and the remaining four against relegation.
- For the next world tournament, Group A will consist of: the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, the United States, Poland, Germany and GDR.
- Forthcoming Group A World Championships:  
1977: Austria; 1978: Czechoslovakia; 1979: USSR; 1980: Sweden.

● **Innsbruck 76:** Sweden will be replaced by Japan in the next Ice Olympic Hockey Tournament.

## International Handball Federation (IHF)

● **Montreal 1976.** Twelve teams will take part in the Olympic Tournament. Eight will come from Europe including Rumania, world champion team, one team will represent the African continent and one the Asian continent. Canada, the host country, and either Argentina or the United States will make up the list of the participating teams.

● 45 National Federations have informed the IHF of their entry in the *Olympic Qualification Tournaments*. This means that 70% of the member associations are interested. Europe accounts for 32 entries, Africa 15, Asia 5 and America 3.

### ● Some dates:

*World Championships, Group B* from 25th February to 6th March 1977 in Austria.  
*World Championships, Group A* in 1978 in Denmark.

● **At the Sixth Women's World Handball Championships**, teams from the USSR, Yugoslavia, 1973 World Champion, Tunisia, Japan, Hungary, Norway, Poland, GDR, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the United States will compete against each other. These Championships, to be held in Russia from 2nd to 14th December, will select four teams for the 1st Women's Olympic Tournament to be held in Montreal in 1976.

● Minister Erwin Lanc has been elected President of the Austrian Handball Federation.

● **The 1975 IHF Handbook** (in German, French and English) comprising the history, statutes, eligibility rules for handball players (the former amateur rules), doping regulations and rules of play, has been published.

## Fédération Internationale de Hockey (FIH)

● **The new code of rules** came into force on 1st August last. This big step towards the unity of world hockey will favour a new growth in this most educational sport.

● **Montreal 1976.** Mr. René Frank, President of FIH, reported the excellent condition of the artificial Olympic field in McGill stadium and the eight teams taking part in the Montreal International Competitions

Tournament all expressed their satisfaction with it. Even so, a certain adaptation seems necessary.

## International Judo Federation (IJF)

● **The 1975 World Championships in Vienna** (23rd to 25th October) will coincide with the Austrian Federation's 25th anniversary. A meeting of IJF doctors will be held on 19th October. Let us mention that a dope test will be carried out during these competitions and that anabolic substances are included on the list of prohibited products.

## Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA - swimming)

● **The second World Swimming Championships**, held at Cali last July, are the subject of a report in our feature "Around the NOCs" on page 424.

● **FINA's Executive Committee**, meeting in Cali, decided not to accept swimmers from the People's Republic of China. Moreover, South Africa continues to be excluded from the International Federation owing to its apartheid policy. Rhodesia, on the other hand, after investigation, might be allowed to join again.

● All athletes, trainers and even federations who refuse to compete against certain opponents or who impede FINA's cooperation with other member federations risk exclusion.

## International Skating Union (ISU)

● **The 36th Congress of the ISU** was held from 10th to 13th June 1975 at Munich (FRG).

### Council re-elections:

**PT:** Jacques Favart (France); **VPTs:** John R. Shoemaker (United States) (figure skating) and Hendrik Roos (Holland) (speed skating); **Ms:** Hermann Schiechte (Germany), Josef Dedic (Czechoslovakia), Elemer Tertak (Hungary) for figure skating and Olaf Poulsen (Norway), Victor Kapitov (USSR), Icilio Perucca (Italy) for speed skating; **Substitute Ms:** Oskar Madl (Austria) for figure skating and Heinz Dragunsky (German Democratic Republic)



for speed skating ; SG : Beat Häslar (Switzerland).

**Commission Presidents :** Sonia Bianchetti-Garbato (Italy) for figure skating, Lawrence Demmy (Great Britain) for ice dancing, Anne Kvaalen (Norway) for speed skating, Ernie J. G. Matthews (Great Britain) for short-track speed skating.

Mr. George Häslar has been elected Honorary Secretary for life after having been involved in the administration of the ISU for 28 years.

**Review of the marks system in figure skating :** 30 % for compulsory figures, 20 % for the short programme and 50 % for free skating. This marking will favour spectacular skaters to the detriment of purely technical skaters. Formerly, compulsory skating accounted for 40 % of the overall mark.

Refusal of amnesty for former professionals wishing to become amateurs again.

#### Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et Biathlon (UIPMB)

● *The 1975 World Modern Pentathlon Championships have been postponed.* They will now take place in Mexico from 15th to 19th November. The UIPMB Congress will be held on the same occasion.

#### Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (FITA - archery)

● *FITA Congress in Interlaken*  
Main decisions :

- The new FITA Eligibility Rules were adopted as from 1st July 1975, incorporating the IOC Eligibility Rules.
- The National Archery Associations from Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Malaysia were accepted into membership, bringing the number of affiliated National Archery Associations to 57.
- Mr. J. Bastar (Czechoslovakia) was elected Honorary Vice-President.
- Canberra (Australia) will stage the 1977 World Championships (from 7th to 13th February).
- Election of the Administrative Council for 1975-1977 :

PT : Mrs. I.K. Frith, O.B.E. ; VPTs : Messrs. G. Helwig, A. Honne, P.J. Prieels and R. Simon ; SG : Mr. D.M. Thomson;

T : Mr. D.G. Shepherd ; Ms : Messrs. B.S. Andersson, F. Gnecci-Ruscione, O. Gorchokov, D.M. Love, W. Pakiela, C.B. Shenk and N. Skoric.



● *The XXVIIIth World Archery Championships* took place in Interlaken (Switzerland) with a record entry of 232 competitors (105 women) from 39 countries. Nearly 5000 spectators were present at the victories of the American, Darrell Pace (18 years of age), and the Russian, Zebiniso Rustamova (20) as well as some new world records. Some days later, young Darrell Pace confirmed his superiority and asserted his Olympic claims in Joliette near Montreal where the future Olympic competitions will be held. Will he manage again next year?

#### Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB)

● *The following will take part in the 1976 Olympic tournament :* Japan, the Olympic champion ; Poland, the world champion ; Canada, the organising country ; the continental champions of North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Europe as well as the teams coming first and second in a qualifying tournament among 23 countries. This tournament will be held in Rome in the middle of January. Teams taking part in the women's tournament will include : the USSR, the Olympic champion ; Japan, the world champion ; Canada, the organising country ; the champions of Europe, North America, South America and Asia. The eighth team to qualify will be the winner of a tournament to be held at Heidelberg (Germany) next January.

## Around the National Olympic Committees

### Germany (Federal Republic of)



● *Sport, publicity and television.* Continuing their efforts to put an end to the excessive use of advertising invading sports fields, the two big West German television chains, ARD and ZDF (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen) have decided to draw up joint articles and conditions governing advertising for the organizers of sports meetings and the sports federations. Anyone refusing to comply with these regulations would risk having television companies refuse to broadcast their events.

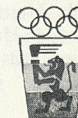
● *What has become of the Munich installations ?* Three years after the Games, the Munich authorities wondered about this question. The answer has just been given in an illustrated brochure published by the "München Olympiapark GMBH", 8 München 40, Spiridon Louis Ring (Olympiahalle), from which it may be obtained. Printed in English, French and German, this report would seem to show that the Olympic complex, built in Munich, has made this town the biggest sports and recreational centre in Europe. Every year, dozens of sports or cultural events organized there attract millions of visitors, very often from abroad.



### Belgium



● *After 28 years as President, Mr. Roland du Roy de Blicquy* is retiring from his position at the head of the Belgian Ski Federation, which he founded in 1947. He has been elected Honorary-Founder President. Mr. Jean-Michel Wymys, 35 years old, one time treasurer, then director general, takes over from him as President.



### Bulgaria

● *No. 152 of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee's Bulletin* (July 1975), which has just reached us, is particularly copious and interesting. We noted in particular an article commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of boxing in Bulgaria, a report by Anghel Solakov, Vice-President of the BOC on "Science, Sport and the Olympic Movement", an account of the International Scientific Congress in Moscow on "Sport in Contemporary Society", an analysis of the IOC's new Rule 26 (Eligibility) by Mrs. Nadia Lekar-ska, a member of the BOC, the history of the inclusion of women on the Board of the "Fédération Internationale d'Escrime" by Mrs. Violetta Katerinska, a presentation of the film "Sport for a World of Peace", filmed at the 10th Olympic Congress held at Varna, in October 1974, as well as a tribute rendered to Avery Brundage by the BOC.

### Colombia

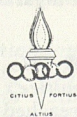


● *There is no doubt about it, Colombians like to prove they are good sports organizers !* You can see for yourselves : after the success of the Panamerican Games held in Cali during the summer of 1971 and the



excellent organisation of the recent World Swimming Championships, those responsible for sport in this country immediately set to with a will for the preparation of the Women's World Basketball Championships which are to be held there during the month of September.

● Lord Killanin, President of the IOC, who was unable to attend, had asked Major Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha, Vice-President and member of the IOC for Brazil, to represent him at the 2nd World Swimming Championships. The Vice-President was given a very warm welcome and was able to see for himself on the spot the great efficiency of the organizers. He was particularly struck by the opening ceremony, which was held in the athletics stadium, in the presence of over 65,000 enthusiastic spectators. The merit for it, he pointed out, is due to Dr. Harold W. Henning, President of FINA and Mr. Jorge Herrera, President of the Organizing Committee.



#### Ecuador

● The "Federação Esportiva Nacional" (National Sports Federation) of Ecuador has just celebrated at Guayaquil the 50th anniversary of its foundation. Major Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha, Vice-President of the IOC, represented the President of the IOC at the commemorative ceremonies.



#### Spain

● New Board of the "Comité Olímpico Español": PT: Mr. Tomas Pelayo Ros; VPT: Mr. Antonio Navarro; SG: Mr. Anselmo Lopez; T: Mr. Martin Alenar; Ms: Messrs. Rafael Caverio, Joaquin Morera, Francisco Platon, Alberto de San Roman.

● On 21st July Mr. Thomas Pelayo Ros became President of the Spanish Olympic Committee and Director of the National Delegation for Physical Education and Sport. His predecessor, Mr. Juan Gich Bech de Careda had occupied these posts for five years.

#### United States



● It was also on July 21st that a big change was made with regard to sport in United States schools: the coming into force of the laws against sexual discrimination in schools and colleges. These laws, which require equal opportunities of practising sport for both girls and boys, will compel the 18,700 odd schools in the country to devote more time and money to sport for girls.

● Olympism and amateurism: Jesse Owens, triple gold medal winner at the Berlin Games in 1936 and one of the most famous athletes of all time recently stated: "Paying a young amateur kills his sporting spirit. I have nothing against a professional athlete earning a good salary. Among teenagers, nobody is forced to go in for amateur sport. In the United States, a young athlete may win a four-year scholarship to put him through college and enable him to go in for the sports or games for which he is gifted while working towards his career in a liberal profession, where he will be able to earn a very good living. This being so, I feel that the young man or girl who has won a scholarship owes a great deal to his college and his country for having given him this scholarship and the opportunity to train."

#### Hong Kong



● It is always a pleasure to hear of the energetic steps taken with the Hong Kong town council by Mr. A. de O. Sales, President of the Hong Kong NOC, whose efforts in favour of sport and leisure activities are unceasing. Among the most recent, we were particularly struck by a speech, made on 17th June, concerning the situation regarding sports grounds and playing fields on the territory. The main problem is obviously lack of available grounds, but the results already achieved—236 playing fields, 538 sports installations and 34 swimming pools—allow us to hope that the work undertaken will continue to progress.

#### Hungary



● On 11th April this year, thanks to Dr. Arpad Csanadi, member of the IOC for Hungary and recently elected a member of the Executive Board, a small ceremony was held celebrating the restoration of the tomb of the first Magyar Olympic champion Alfred Hajos, winner of two gold medals for swimming at the first Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 (see article by Mihaly Kocsis in No. 80-81 of the Olympic Review). The work of restoration was undertaken by the Hungarian Olympic Committee. A commemorative booklet was published on this occasion and we are pleased to note that the two people who worked on its preparation and publishing did so free of charge, in honour of the memory of Alfred Hajos. One of them was twenty-eight times Hungarian canoeing champion and a bronze medal winner at the Olympic Games in 1936 and the other is the international volleyball referee (Ferenc Varga and Laszlo Szalay).

#### Iran



M. Ali Asghar Payravi,  
Secretary General



● New Board of the Iranian National Olympic Committee: PT: H.I.H. Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi; VPTs: Lt-Gen. Ali Hojjat, Mr. Fathollah Amir Alai; SG: Mr. Ali Asghar Payravi; T: Mr. Abbas Gilan-shah; M: Mr. Amir Amin.

● Mr. Payravi, the new secretary general, is a former athletics champion. He was also president of various national federations—athletics, badminton, weightlifting—and a member of his country's NOC from 1966 to 1968. Secretary General of the Asian Games Federation from 1973 to 1974 and, in this capacity, one of those chiefly responsible for the success of the Asian Games in Tehran, he is at present first Vice-President of this Federation.

### Tehran's bid for the 1984 Olympic Games

The International Olympic Committee has received the candidature of the city of Tehran, the capital of Iran. You will remember that Tehran organised the 7th Asian Games last year.

Let us note that the election of the organising cities of the 1984 Olympic Games and Winter Games will not take place until the International Olympic Committee's 1978 Session, in a city yet to be appointed. The deadline for submitting bids is in general fixed at six months before the election date.

On 29th August the Iranian National Olympic Committee informed the IOC by telex of the arrival of a letter of candidature from the city of Tehran, signed on 12th August 1975 by the mayor of the city, H.E. Gholam Reza Nikpay, and also of a letter from the NOC signed on 14th August 1975 by H.I.H. Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi, IOC member and President of the NOC, approving and supporting this action.



## Switzerland

● Paul-Henri Jaccard, Director of the Lausanne Tourist Office and Consul of Finland, died tragically on 13th September at the age of 59. The Olympic movement will remember him as a man whose kindness, ready assistance and competence were greatly appreciated by everyone.

We present our very sincere condolences to his wife, children, the City of Lausanne and his many friends.

★

## Ireland

● Eamon de Valera, first President of the young Republic of Ireland and pioneer of Irish independence, passed away on 29th August. Thousands of mourning compatriots accompanied him to his last resting place on the occasion of the national funeral ceremony held for him.

One of his last public appearances was when, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Dublin, he bestowed the diploma of Honorary Doctor of Civil and Canon Law on Lord Killanin (see *Olympic Review* No. 91-92 and 93-94). The *Olympic Review* requests the Irish NOC to transmit its deep sympathy to the Irish people.

One of these events will be an "Olympic Week", to be celebrated this coming October. This "Olympic Week" will take the form of public lectures, film shows, radio and TV debates, exhibitions and various sports meetings. An Organizing Committee is at present working on the details of the organization, and we hope to be able to give an account here of these events which promise to be particularly brilliant.



## Norway

● New address of the Norges Olympiske Komite: Hauger Skole vei 1, 1346 Gjetsum, Norway. Tel.: 13 30 00.



## German Democratic Republic

● Once again, the *Olympic Athletics Day* held in Berlin, on 11th June this year, attracted competitors of 16 countries from three continents. Even though no world records were broken, it was an opportunity for many young athletes to compete against some of the best athletes in the world and, sometimes, even to beat them. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present the Special Prize for Sport donated by the NOC of GDR to Renate Stecher, double Olympic Champion at Munich and holder of the women's 100 m. world record, while the young Wolfgang Schmidt, European Junior Discus Champion, was awarded the Committee's special prize for the promotion of the Olympic Ideal in GDR.

● At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the NOC of GDR, Professor Horst Röder, Vice-President of DTSB (German Sports and Gymnastics Union) was co-opted an individual member of the NOC.

## Sport in GDR

A report on one of the many campaigns promoting sport for the masses in GDR recently surprised the experts. After only six months, the "Eile mit Meile" Commission, presided over by Christophe Höhne, the 1972 Olympic champion for the 50 km. walk, noted that over 13 million miles had been walked and that 603 new tracks had been created. The success of this scheme for the promotion of sport is obvious.

## Nigeria

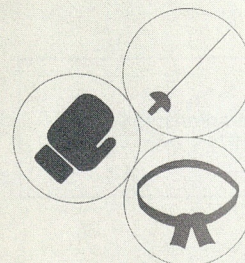


● The 25th anniversary of the Nigeria Olympic Association.

The Nigeria Olympic Association was created in 1950, and from 1952 on a Nigerian team has regularly taken part in the Olympic Games. Previously, athletes of this country competed under the colours of Great Britain.

In order to commemorate in fitting manner its quarter of a century of existence, the NOA decided to organize a whole series of anniversary festivities, designed to promote the Olympic movement and its ideals.

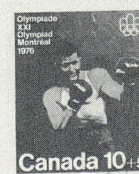
## Philately



## COMBAT SPORTS de COMBAT

Day of Issue  
Canada  
Post Office

Jour d'émission  
Postes  
canadiennes



## Canada

\* 8th issue 1976 Olympic Games Montreal. Issue: 6th August 1975. Three values (with a surtax for the Organising Committee): 8+2c. - fencing; 10+5c. - boxing; 15+5c. - judo. Design: James Hill.

## Algeria

\* Mediterranean Games - Algiers 1975. Issue: 23rd and 24th August 1975. Five values. Two illustrated "first day" envelopes and one large size "first day" date stamp to frank philately souvenirs.

## Congo

\* 1974 African football championships. Issue: 15th July 1975 in Brazzaville. Two values: 30f. (horizontal) - winning Cara team; 40f. (vertical) - presentation of the cup. Design: Ky Phungchaleun.

## Solomon Islands

\* 5th South Pacific Games. Issue: 4th August 1975. Four values: 4c. - athletics, 800 m.; 9c. - long jump; 15c. - javelin; 45c. - football. A sheet block of four values.

## Mali

\* Scouting. Issue: 23rd June 1975 at Bamako. Three values: 100f. (airmail) - walk (tobacco, royal blue and purple); 150f. (airmail) - various activities and saluting the flag (tobacco, viridine and madder); 290f. (airmail) - camp fire (tobacco, purple and royal blue). Design-engraver: Didier Guedron.

## Norway

\* Nordic scouting associations' world jamboree at Lillehammer. Issue: 19th June 1975. Two values: 125ö. and 140ö.

## New Hebrides

\* 14th world jamboree in Norway. Issue: 5th August 1975. Four values: 0.25ö. - canoe; 0.35ö. - scouts cooking; 1f. - map reading; 5f. - fishing. Design: J.E. Coater.





#### Ireland

\* 9th European amateur golf championships - Killybegs Club. Issue : 26th June 1975. Two values : 6p. and 8p. Circulation : 2 million.

#### Yugoslavia

\* 1975 Olympic Week. Issue : 2nd June 1975. One value : 0.10d. Circulation : 6 million.

\* World canoe championships. Issue : 20th June 1975. One value : 3.20d. Circulation : 450,000. Design : A. Milenkovic.

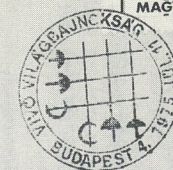
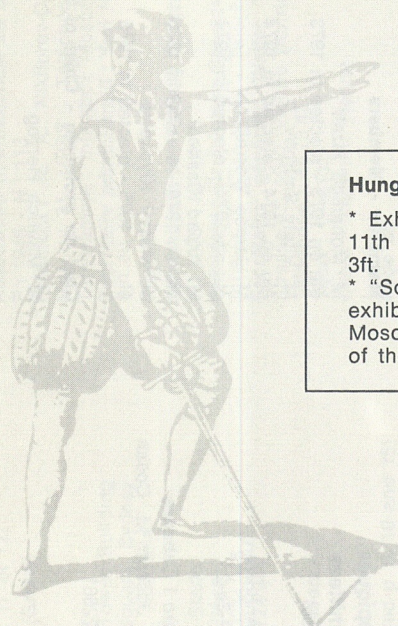
\* University Games. Issue : 30th August 1975. One value : 3.20d.



#### German Democratic Republic

\* 5th Spartakiad for the youth of the GDR. Issue : 15th July 1975. Four values : 10pf. - flame bearer ; 20pf. - athletics ; 25pf. - swimming ; 35pf. - gymnastics.

TESTVELESI ÉS SPORTMŰZEUM  
VIVASTORTENÉTI  
KIÁLLITÁSA



#### Hungary

\* Exhibition of the history of fencing. Issue : 11th July 1975. Four values : 1, 1, 1.40 and 3ft.

\* "Sostphilex 75" international philatelic exhibition in Moscow. One value : 5ft. - Moscow Olympic stadium and the symbol of the 1980 Games.

EXPOSITION  
DE L'HISTOIRE DE L'ESCRIME  
Musée d'Éducation Physique et des Sports

#### Rectification : Argentina and Olympism

The Argentinian Olympic Committee has asked us to be more specific on the biographical note of its President, Mr. Pablo C. Cagnasso, included in the study "Argentina and Olympism" (Olympic Review No. 87-88, page 23 onwards). We are very pleased to comply with this request :

"In 1947 at the world shooting championships in Stockholm (Sweden), Pablo C. Cagnasso took the highest title for the free rifle, setting up a world record for the standing position. He was also a member of the Argentinian free pistol team at the 1947 and 1949 world championships."



# ADDENDA TO THE OLYMPIC DIRECTORY 1975 Edition

(Cut out and insert as instructed)

La prochaine édition du Répertoire Olympique sera disponible peu avant les Jeux Olympiques de Montréal.

The next edition of the Olympic Directory will be available just before the Montreal Olympic Games.

## Liste des Comités Nationaux Olympiques List of the National Olympic Committees

(Ajouter p. 29-58 - to be added p. 29-58)

### ANDORRE ANDORRA

Comité Olympique Andorran,  
c/ Babot Camp No 2-3e-2o

Andorra la Vella

1975

Président : Isidre Baró i Cabanes

Secrétaire général : Joseph M. Cosan

Nadal

Téléphone : 22660 - 22661

Télex : —

Télégramme : —

## Commission exécutive Executive Board

### Président - President

Lord Killanin  
élu en 1972 - elected in 1972

### Vice-présidents - Vice-Presidents

M. Willi Daume  
1er vice-président, élu en 1972 - 1st Vice-President, elected in 1972

M. Juan Antonio Samaranch  
2e vice-président, élu en 1974 - 2nd Vice-President, elected in 1974

Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha  
3e vice-président, élu en 1975 - 3rd Vice-President, elected in 1975

### Membres - Members

M. Mohamed Mzali  
élu en 1973 - elected in 1973

M. Vitaly Smirnov  
élu en 1974 - elected in 1974

M. James Worral  
élu en 1974 - elected in 1974

M. Arpad Csanadi  
élu en 1975 - elected in 1975

M. Masaji Kiyokawa  
élu en 1975 - elected in 1975

### Chef du protocole - Chief of the protocol

M. Maurice Herzog

4

## NOUVEAU MEMBRE - NEW MEMBER

(à ajouter p. 17 et 72 - to be added p. 17 et 72)

310 1975 Me Epaminondas Petralias (Grèce)

(A insérer p. 10 - to be added p. 10)

M. David H. McKenzie

Level 39, Tower Building  
Australia Square, Sydney  
2000 NSW, Australie  
Tél. 27 98 01

Me Epaminondas Petralias

10, rue du Stade  
Athènes, Grèce  
Tél. bur. 3234 375  
Tél. priv. 724 944

## Membres démissionnaires - Retiring members

Général Raoul Pereira de Castro

M. Alfredo Inciarte

(à supprimer p. 9, 10 et 16 - to be deleted p. 9, 10 and 16)  
(à ajouter p. 70 : 1975 - to be added p. 70 : 1975)

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## COMMISSION MÉDICALE MEDICAL COMMISSION

Ajouter - to be added : Dr Iba Mar Diop (SEN)

Page 22

## COMMISSION TRIPARTITE TRIPARTITE COMMISSION

Commission permanente - Standing Commission

Président - Chairman : Lord Killanin (IRL)

Membres - Members — CIO-IOC : M. Willi Daume (GER),  
M. Juan Antonio Samaranch (ESP), Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha (BRE) ; FI-IFs : M. Thomas Keller (SUI),  
M. Charles Palmer (GBR), M. Amílcare Rotta (ITA) ; CNO-  
NOC : Général Adéfope (NIG), M. Raoul Mollet (BEL),  
M. Philip O. Krumm (USA).

Commission restreinte - Inner Commission : Lord Killanin,  
M. Willi Daume, M. Thomas Keller, M. Raoul Mollet.

Page 24

## Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA)

F : 1946 - N : 113

Président : N. A. Nikiforov-Denisov, Zhdanova UI, 5/7,  
Moscou 31, URSS - Téléphone : 295 80 88 et 294 27 93 -  
Télégramme : Intambox Moscou.

Secrétaire administratif : Yuri N. Markov

Page 25

## International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)

F : 1908 - N : 29

Président : Dr Günther Sabetzki, 4 Düsseldorf, Schorlemer  
Strasse, 8 Allemagne - Téléphone : (0211) 52389.

Secrétaire général : Walter Wasservogel, Prinz Eugen  
Strasse 12, 1040, Vienne (Autriche)

Téléphone : 65 73 47

Télex : 01-3132

Cable : Icehocint Vienne

Page 26

## Fédération Internationale de Judo (IJF)

F : 1951 - N : 92

Président : Charles S. Palmer, 70 Brompton Road, Londres  
SW3 1DR, Grande-Bretagne - Téléphone : (01) 352 6238.

Secrétaire général : Antonio Garcia de la Fuente, Hortaleza 108, Madrid 4, Espagne - Téléphone: Madrid 41 92 781.

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## MOSCOU — 1980

Comité d'organisation des Jeux de la XXIIe Olympiade  
22a, rue Gorki, 103050 Moscou, URSS

Adresse téléphonique : Olympiade 80, Moscou

Télex : 71 73 Arena SU

Président : Ignati T. Novikov

Secrétaire général : Alexandre Gresko

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## LES SESSIONS DU CIO - IOC SESSIONS

79e 1977 Prague

Page 73

Supprimer - to be deleted : Jeux Asiatiques — Islamabad  
1978





## Television and the Olympic Games : the IOC steps in

On 14th August 1975 in Lausanne the International Olympic Committee issued the following text :

After studying the proposals made to the Organising Committee of the Games of the XXIst Olympiad by the world television unions and their rejection, the IOC has decided to ask the Organising Committee to reconsider the situation. It must be pointed out that :

1. The Montreal Organising Committee would obtain twenty-seven million five hundred thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars (27,500,153) with the sums paid by the ABC and the offer from the world television unions, as opposed to eleven million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand sixty dollars (11,931,060) received by Munich in 1972. Also, the IOC's share would be six million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars (6,999,846) for Montreal as opposed to five million eight hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and forty (5,860,940) for Munich.
2. While it is necessary both for the IOC to receive money to assist International Federations and National Olympic Committees and to cover its expenses during the period of an Olympiad, and for the Organising Committee to pay for the extra facilities required, the publicity for the country, city, the Olympic Movement and sports, gained through television programmes, must be taken into account. There is also a responsibility to supporters who are unable to come to Montreal or Canada.
3. When a city is awarded the Games, it is understood that all facilities must be provided to secure the widest possible audience for these Games (article 3 of the IOC Rules).
4. Conditions are not the same in North America as in other countries, where most of the national television companies have little or no advertising and whose programmes are not sponsored.
5. The International Olympic Committee retains all rights to the Olympic Games (Rule 4), but delegates its authority to the Organising Committee of the Games to negotiate the sale of television rights, subject to the contracts being approved by the IOC (Rule 49).

### STOP PRESS

Following negotiations held at the beginning of September 1975, agreement was finally reached on 15th September between the Organising Committee and six international television organisations (EBU, OIRT, ABU, ASBU, URTNA and OTI) involving an overall sum of about 10 million dollars.

We shall be giving details of these agreements in our next issue.

## The IOC Executive Board in Montreal

### Meeting of the IOC Executive Board, 4th-6th October 1975

#### Provisional agenda

1. Welcome by the President.
2. Roll call.
3. Approval of the minutes of the Executive Board meetings held in Rome, 14th, 15th and 16th May, and in Lausanne, 19th and 23rd May 1975.
4. Approval of the minutes of the IOC Session held in Lausanne, 21st-23rd May 1975, and matters arising therefrom not included on this agenda.
5. Approval of the minutes of meetings of the Executive Board with the NOCs held in Rome, 16th May 1975, and matters arising therefrom.
6. Olympic Games :
  - A) Montreal
    - a) Progress report from the Organising Committee.
    - b) Visit to sites (Sunday, 5th October, 8.30 a.m.).
    - c) Television.
    - d) Radio broadcasts and newreels.
    - e) Film.
  - B) Innsbruck
    - a) Progress report from the Organising Committee.
7. Administration :
  - A) Reports from the Director and Technical Director.
8. Commission reports :
  - A) International Olympic Academy.
9. Council of the Olympic Order.
10. Finance (meetings of 19th and 22nd May and 23rd September 1975 in Lausanne).
11. Press (meeting of 3rd October 1975 in Montreal).
12. Programme.
13. Solidarity.
14. Tripartite (meeting of 24th May 1975 in Lausanne).
15. Medical.
16. Eligibility (meeting of 9th and 10th September in Lausanne).
17. Juridical (Mr. Hodler to report on status).
18. Members :
  - A) Honorary members - regulations.
19. National Olympic Committees :
  - A) Applications for recognition
    - a) Andorra
    - b) Angola
    - c) Cayman Islands
    - d) China
    - e) Cyprus
    - f) United Arab Emirates
20. International Federations :
  - A) Applications from Federations.
21. Regional Games :
  - A) Rules for Regional Games.
22. Applications for 1984 Games :
  - A) Circular letter to NOCs and instructions.

### Meeting of the IOC Executive Board with the International Federations - 6th October 1975

#### Agenda

#### NOTE : PRIORITY TO BE GIVEN TO THE 1976 GAMES

1. Welcome by the President.
2. Roll call.
3. Montreal :
  - A) Report of IFs and IOC on progress of work and future.
  - B) Accommodation of officials.
4. Innsbruck :
  - A) Report of Dr. Klee - 17 h.
  - B) Accommodation (athletes and officials).
5. Television rights and distribution to IFs.
6. Approval of the minutes of the meeting of the

IOC Executive Board with the International Federations, held in Vienna on 20th October 1974.

#### IF TIME PERMITS

7. Rule 26.
8. Advertising.
9. Medical Control.
10. 1980 Games.
11. Questionnaire for candidate cities applying for the Games.
12. Regional Games.
13. Dates of 1976 meeting in Barcelona.
14. Other business.



# The Olympic Calendar

## 1975

### At Montreal

3rd October	10.00	Protocol meeting
	14.00	Tour of the installations and accommodation for the press
	17.30	IOC Press Commission
4th October	09.00	IOC Executive Board at the Canadian Olympic Association's headquarters
5th October	09.00	Tour of the Olympic Park, Village and installations
	14.00	IOC Executive Board
6th October	09.00	IOC Executive Board :
	10.00	Innsbruck report
	11.00	Montreal report
	15.00	Meeting of the IOC Executive Board with delegates of the Olympic International Federations
	18.30	Press conference by the President of the IOC

### At Mexico City

8th to 12th October	ODEPA Congress (Organización Deportiva Panamericana)
12th to 26th October	7th Pan-American Games

## 1976

### At Innsbruck

77th Session of the IOC : opening on 1st February, deliberations on 2nd and 3rd February  
XIIth Winter Games : from 4th to 15th February

### At Montreal

78th Session of the IOC : opening on 13th July, deliberations from 13th to 16th July  
Games of the XXIst Olympiad : from 17th July to 1st August

### At Barcelona

October : meeting of the IOC Executive Board with delegates of the Olympic International Federations

## 1977

### At Abidjan

Meeting of the Executive Board with delegates of the National Olympic Committees

### At Prague

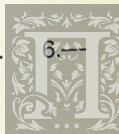
79th Session of the IOC (10th-19th June)

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

Rules and Regulations . . . . .	Fr.s. 16.—
Olympic Directory . . . . .	Fr.s. 6.—
Olympism . . . . .	Fr.s. 16.—
Official Report of the Xth Olympic Congress . . . . .	Fr.s. 25.—
Model constitution for a National Olympic Committee . . . . .	Fr.s. 2.—
Official Olympic Hymn . . . . .	Fr.s. 2.—
Bibliography of the works of Baron Pierre de Coubertin . . . . .	Fr.s. 2.—
The speeches of President Avery Brundage . . . . .	Fr.s. 8.—
The Four Dimensions of Avery Brundage . . . . . (in english and german)	Fr.s. 48.—
Report of the Xth Winter Games, Grenoble 1968 . . . . .	Fr.s. 300.—
The Administration of an Olympic Games (english) . . . . .	Fr.s. 16.—
Doping . . . . .	Fr.s. 10.—
Information Brochure . . . . . (per 10 ex.)	Fr.s. 1.—

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Fr.s.







COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

MONIQUE BERLIOUX

*Directeur*

*avec ses compliments*



Comité International Olympique  
Château de Vidy 1007 Lausanne

