

# Around the National Olympic Committees

## Argentina



● In May 1975, the Argentine NOC published the first issue of a propaganda and information bulletin, "El Olimpionico" ("The Olympic Winner") sets out to spread the ideals of Olympism among the Argentine youth, by means of technical articles, news, commentaries, etc.

This first number starts with an article devoted to Argentina and Olympism which appeared in a recent edition of the *Olympic Review*. Then follow articles on the IOC's new Rule 26, the Pan American Games, home and international news, the meeting of NOCs of the southern zone of the PASO, etc.

The *Olympic Review* is happy to greet the appearance of this new organ for diffusing Olympism, and wishes it a very long life.



## Chile

● As Mr. Jorge Ehlers, Vice-President of the *Comité Olimpico de Chile* has been called to high government office, the NOC's Board has been modified as follows: *PT*: Mr. Armando Gellona; *VPT*: Mr. Isaac Froimovich; *SG*: Mr. Ivan Correa; *T*: Mr. Sergio Santander; *Dirs*: Messrs. Guillermo van Schouwen, José Respaldiza and Enrique Riofrio.



## China (Republic of)

● The new President of the ROCOC, Mr. Shen Chia Ming, is an experienced sports administrator since he is President of the National Skiing Association and a member of the Legislative Committee of the Fédération Internationale de Ski.

## France



● The Sports Academy, of which the Count de Beaumont, member of the International Olympic Committee, has been President since 1970, distributed the prizes to the 1974 winners at a splendid ceremony, presided by Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic, and attended by a great number of personalities from the international sports world.

On this occasion, HRH the Prince of the Netherlands received the insignia of "Foreign Associate Member".

Mrs. Irena Szewinska was handed the Grand Prix of the Sports Academy by the President of the French Republic. The Deutsch de la Meurthe Prize was attributed to Raymond Poulidor, the Virginie Hériot Prize to Janou Tissot-Lefebvre, the Henri Desgrange Prize to René Mauriès, the Robert and Jean-Pierre Peugeot Prize to Patrick Pons, the Heldé Prize to Mr. Henri Gauthier, the Claude Foussier Prize to Christian Zuber, the Team Prize to the French 4 x 100m. relay team, the Women's Prize to Fabienne Serrat, the Prize of Hope to Alain Véret, and the Sporting Adventure Prize to Mr. Viant and his family.

The new members of the Sports Academy are: Mr. Ferdinand Béghin, Mr. René Boudoux, Mr. Jean-François Brisson and Dr. Alain Calmat.



Lord Killanin, in his capacity as "Foreign Associate Member", was excused since he was detained by the plenary session of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne. Mr. Joao Havelange, also a "Foreign Associate Member" of the Sports Academy, honoured this gathering with his presence.



## Iraq

● *New Board of the Iraqi NOC: PT:* Mr. Naem Haddad; *VPTs:* Messrs. Akram Fahmi and Mohamed Saleh al Azzawi; *SG:* Dr. Abid Ali Nsayyif; *Asst. SG:* Brig. Fehmi Sabri al Qaimaqchi; *T:* Mr. Hameed Rijab al Hamdani; *Ms:* Messrs. Suhail Mohamed Saleh, Taha al Shaikhli, Mu'iz Kadhum al Khateeb, Brig. Nash' at Mahir al Salman, Dr. Ameer Ismail Haqqi, Messrs. Ismail Abdul-Razzak al Hadithi, and Khaleel al Azzawi.



## Italy

● Taking advantage of the NOCs' meeting in Rome, the Italian and USSR NOCs signed an important document on sports collaboration, which was initiated by Mr. Serguei Pavlov, Minister for Culture and Sport, Messrs. Vitaly Smirnov and Constantin Andrianov, IOC members, for the USSR, and by Mr. Giulio Onesti, IOC member and President of the CONI, and Mario Pescante, Secretary General, for Italy.

The agreement provides for an intense sports exchange, as much in the spheres of competition and training as of technique and scientific research.



## Kuwait

● During its last assembly, the Kuwait NOC made a certain number of resolutions, the main ones of which appeared in the NOC's bulletin and are printed below:

1. To ask the government to grant it a 10,000 square metre plot of land for erecting a building for use by the NOC and sports federations and for the constitution of a sports medicine centre.
2. To request the Ministry of Information for a subsidy to assist the diffusion of the NOC's bulletin.

3. To offer to the German NOC the stamps, publications and bulletins which appeared in Kuwait on the occasion of the celebration of the XXth Olympiad in Munich in 1972.
4. To set up a sub-committee for the study, revision and translation of the statutes, rules and reports sent by certain NOCs with a view to improving its own statutes.
5. To insert paragraph 8 of Rule 24 of the International Olympic Committee's Rule Book into its own statutes.
6. To acclaim the visit to Kuwait of the President and Secretary General of the Fédération Internationale de Luge.

## Mexico



● *The Mexican Olympic Committee* now possesses a telex machine, with the following number: 017 72 785.

It has also asked us to recall its post office box number: 36-24 Mexico D.F.



## Paraguay

● *New Board of the Comité Olimpico Paraguayo: PT:* Dr. Domingo A. Inchausti (1970-1978); *VPT:* Ing. Enrique Barrail (elected); *SG:* Prof. Harold T. Rönnebeck (former VPT); *T:* Col. Art. Rva. Arnulfo Ruben Becker (former SG); *Ms:* Messrs. Adriano Jara Carmona (elected), Andres Valdés (elected), Prof. Eugen Ogé de Morvil (elected).

*New address:* C.P. 1420 Avda. Uruguay No. 258, Asuncion, Paraguay.



## Netherlands

● *The Nederlandsch Olympisch Comité* has informed us of its new telephone number: (070) 45 11 18.

● As of 1st July 1975, Mr. André Schuwer became Director of the NOC, in succession to Mr. Jan Cottaar who has been obliged to retire for health reasons.

A former journalist with the Dutch national agency ANP, and since 1956 head of public relations for an oil company, Mr. Schuwer is a former football player and is at present counted among the best Dutch yachtsmen.

## Peru



● *New Board of the Comité Olímpico Peruano*, elected on 28th April 1975: *PT*: Mr. Eduardo Guinea Fernandez (re-elected); *VPT*: Mr. Fernando Duarte Revoredo (re-elected); *SG*: Lt-Col. Victor Ojeda Z. (elected); *T*: Mr. Miguel Pellny Guardia (elected); *M*: Mr. Luis Alberto Sanchez (re-elected); *M ex officio*: Mr. Eduardo Dibos, IOC member.

The present Board will be renewed next December.

## Poland



● The weightlifter Waldemar Baszanowski, born in 1935, twice Olympic champion (Tokyo and Mexico), five times world champion, twenty-two times world record holder, has definitely finished his athletics sports career. A graduate of the Higher School of Physical Education in Warsaw, he appeared as an umpire during the weightlifting match between Warsaw and Moscow.

## Sudan



● *New Board of the Sudanese Olympic Committee*: *PT*: General Mohamed Talaat Fareed; *VPT*: General (P) Sayed M. T. Farid; *SG*: Syd. Fuad El Tom Hassan; *T*: Dr. Nasr Eldin Ahmed Mahmoud.

## Sri Lanka



● *New Board elected on 30th April 1975*: *PT*: Mr. P. Julian Grero (re-elected); *VPTs*: Mr. E. I. Gray (re-elected), Major J. R. E. Paramasothy (re-elected), Messrs. S. de S. Illesinghe (re-elected), I. D. M. van Twest (re-elected), Major N. Nadarajasingham (re-elected), Mr. D. P. Wickremasinghe (elected); *SG*: Mr. F. H. Boniface Silva (elected); *T*: Mr. Thomas de Silva (re-elected).

The former Secretary General, Sqn. Ldr. Rajah M. Wickremesinha, had announced that he did not wish to renew his term of office.

All correspondence should now be addressed to Mr. F. H. Boniface Silva, 325 Mahawatte, Nagoda, Kandana, Republic of Sri Lanka.

## Tunisia



● *In a long interview published by the Tunisian paper Le Sport of 2nd June, Mr. Mohamed Mzali, member of the IOC Executive Board and President of the Tunisian NOC, retraced the evolution of sport in his country over the last 20 years. We are printing here the principal passages.*

### Tunisia has understood clearly the finality of sport

I think that the most important turning-point made by Tunisia after independence concerns the definition of "sport" and its finality. Sport? For what? And was it worth the trouble of devoting men and money to it? It was essential to give the right of citizenship to sport and convince the Tunisian people that sport had a significance.

I believe that President Bourguiba was the first to realise the importance of sport as an educational factor and its importance as a social phenomenon.

An educational factor in the sense that it contributes to the formation of a youth healthy in body and mind; and balanced too from the physical point of view.

Thanks to the famous speech made by the President of the Republic in September 1960 just after the Olympic Games in Rome, we succeeded in changing the ideas and in convincing the guiding forces of the nation that sport should be an essential part of the Tunisian education system.

### The sportsman's charter

We devoted ourselves to the sportsman's charter by taking an oath and having it taken by all leaders and athletes to respect the contents and rules of this sportsman's charter.

Thus sport takes on a moral and educational value.

### Sport for all and everywhere

We have also tried to extend sport to large groups of young people, and this is moreover the social aspect of sport.

Today, certain truths seem trite. But the time must be remembered when I had the honour of fighting for five hours of physical education and sports teaching in primary schools and when it was essential to make physical education a compulsory subject for the school certificate.

## **Sport - an educational and social phenomenon**

Accordingly, sport has become an educational and social phenomenon: educational in that it contributes to the improvement of the intellectual, physical and moral standard of the Tunisian citizen and social in that it should be instrumental in integrating and assimilating the different strata, and a point of contact between regions and social classes on the one hand, and between Tunisians and young people of friendly nations on the other.

This then is the framework within which the government and the Party acted to give sport the position it holds today. There lies precisely the most important and least spectacular battle we have conducted and that I believe we have won.

### **The infrastructure**

We are proud also because beyond this transformation of ideas, we have had some very important achievements. I think that we have obtained results with regard to infrastructure as much in Tunis as in the interior of the country. For this Olympic city, which was at the centre of sharp controversy and which had a painful birth, cost at that time only 3½ million dinars, whilst today 30 million dinars would not be sufficient to build a similar project.

Inland, we have also constructed stadia, swimming pools and tracks.

We have even drawn up, with the collaboration of a UNESCO expert, a ten-year plan which provides for the construction of infrastructures to cover all regions of the Republic.

Thus, physical education and sport have gained the right of citizenship in our schools and in Tunisian society generally.

### **International relations**

In spite of our difficulties and handicap at the start, we have managed to weave a fabric of friendship in the amicable relations between sporting Tunisia and all countries of the world, whatever their jurisdiction, be they Arab, Mediterranean or European.

I have personally encouraged the policy of participation and attendance.

There is also an important sphere, which should continue to be so: national teams. I have personally tried to "mould" the type of patriotic and moral leader for whom

sport was by no means a blind or partisan passion, but rather a means of education and integration, a factor in harmonious relations between peoples and a means of national unity and friendship.

Therefore the infrastructure, facilities and formation of leaders were only the means for the government, the aim being Tunisian youth as capital for the future and as young people to be educated and trained.

This, briefly, is the vision that we had of sport, and I believe that Tunisia is one of the countries to have seen the finality of sport with clarity, which has made investments and obtained results.

### **Tunisian sport, Olympism and international bodies**

Having recalled the sporting philosophy and ethics of Tunisia, and having set out a table of accomplishments, we must be proud to have recorded satisfactory victories and results.

Firstly, victories for our conduct and the quality of our participation, and secondly sports victories at technical level. Further, I think that Mohammed Gamoudi symbolises these successes in a very special way, more particularly in that he returned to Tunisia from the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo and from the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico with gold and silver medals which gave Tunisia an enviable position.

In addition, we feel we have obtained very encouraging results at African, Arab and Arabo-Mediterranean level.

This attendance and these efforts have enabled Tunisian leaders to be elected to international organisations (volleyball, basketball, boxing) and in their turn to do Tunisia credit.

For my own part, after leaving the Ministry for Youth and Sports I was co-opted to the International Olympic Committee (Madrid, October 1965) and I was really very touched by my election in Varna (Bulgaria) in 1973 to the IOC Executive Board.

I also believe that all Tunisians who are elected to these different international bodies do credit to Tunisia and contribute to strengthening very productive, friendly and collaborating relations between men of good faith who devote themselves to young people, that is so that Tomorrow may be better than Today."

*(recorded by Ali Safi)*