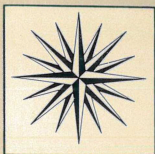


Beyond Sports



Olympic Hierarchy



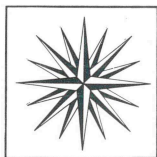
1976 International Olympic Committee

- Masaji Kiyokawa
(Japan)
- Henry R. Banks ▲
(Technical Manager)
- Comte Jean de Beaumont
(France)
- Arpad Csanadi ▲
(Hungary)
- Mohamed Mzali
(Vice-president, Tunisia)
- Jim Worrall ▲
(Canada)
- Juan Antonio Samaranch
(Vice-president, Spain)
- Lord Killanin
(President)
- Vitaly Smirnov
(USSR)
- Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha
(Vice-president, Brazil)
- Mrs Monique Berlioux
(IOC Director)

Beyond Sports



Olympic Hierarchy



The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the supreme authority. It ensures that the games take place every four years; encourages the development of the olympic movement and defends the idea bequeathed to it by Pierre de Coubertin. This is a permanent organization; independent of any particular country or of any sporting association, the IOC's executive committee is the final arbiter in decisions which affect the games or the olympic movement in general.

The IOC is led by a president (Lord Killanin since 1972) who is elected by an absolute majority for a period of eight years. The president is assisted by three vice-presidents who are elected for a four-year term. The president, the three vice-presidents (one of whom must be resident in Europe) and five other members sit on the executive committee; they represent the supreme jurisdiction and the centre of all decision making. The IOC selects its members by co-opting one person per country, but in some cases two people are selected from countries where olympism holds a particularly important place. At the

present time there are 75 IOC members from some 60 or so countries. It is important to stress that these members do not represent their countries on the IOC; on the contrary, all of them act as ambassadors for the olympic movement in their own lands. Their freedom to vote must remain unimpeded.

The IOC is represented in each country belonging to the olympic movement by a national olympic committee. The national committees are made up of local IOC members, by representatives from various national sports federations, and by sundry other persons co-opted onto the committee.

There are at present 26 international sports federations empowered by the IOC to see that its rules are carried out. Each national federation is linked to the international federation for its particular sport and is responsible for the application of rules, timekeeping of records and other duties, thus taking some of the strain off the international federations. Members must abide by the local rules even if they are sometimes stricter than those imposed by the IOC.