

New Zealand and Olympism



“Australasia¹ has for a long time held quite an important position in the world of sport and seems keen to uphold it.”

Pierre de Coubertin, 1912

NEW ZEALAND

103,560 square miles
3,000,000 inhabitants

NEW ZEALAND OLYMPIC AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES ASSOCIATION (N.Z.O.A.)

Founded on 22nd November, 1911;
Recognised by the IOC in 1920 (as
distinct from being included in a group
with Australia).

President: Mr. Harold I. Austad*,
CBE

Secretary Treasurer: Mr. George Craig*

Address: P.O. Box 643, Wellington

Telephone: 50,114

Cable: Craigo

Role of the N.Z.O.A.

- To promote in every way the interests of amateur sport in New Zealand.
- To educate public opinion as to the importance of properly organised physical recreation in improving the health of the nation and developing character and the spirit of citizenship.
- To ensure through the governing bodies of sport the representation of New Zealand by the best available amateur athletes in international competition (particularly the Olympic Games and the British Commonwealth Games) and to assist to uphold British prestige in the world of international sport, and to maintain the influence of British opinion in the control and regulation thereof.

- To ensure that the views of the national associations governing sport in New Zealand shall have their due weight and influence in the organisation of the Olympic movement, and of the British Commonwealth Games.
- The establishment and maintenance of affiliation with the International Olympic Committee and the British Commonwealth Games Federation, and with international controlling bodies having jurisdiction over amateur sport and games in which New Zealand teams may participate from time to time.

FROM 1894 TO THE CREATION OF AN NOC

Among the numerous organisations and clubs invited in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin to the International Congress, the aim of which was the renovation of the Olympic Games, was the *New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association*. This association, created in 1887, included seventeen affiliated clubs; Dr. Roberts from Dunedin was its President and Leonard A. Cuff* Secretary General. The latter, at the time of his last visit to Paris in 1892, had completely approved Coubertin's project and promised his support—he kept his word.

Two letters addressed to the Baron of 24 April and 4 September 1894 are conserved in the archives of the IOC library at Vidy. In the first Leonard A. Cuff* states:

“I am sorry that this association cannot be represented, except through Mr. Herbert, but you have our hearty sympathy and best wishes for a successful Congress.”

¹ Australia. New Zealand...

* See biographical note.

"Kindly accept my congratulations on the continued success of your Union, a success that undoubtedly is greatly due to the efforts of yourself and brother officers.

"I should be glad if you would convey to your President, and members of the Racing Club, my hearty remembrances. My visit to Paris in 1892 will always live in my memory as one of the pleasantest times in my life.

"N.B. I need hardly say that the result of the Congress will be received with much interest out here."

The second reveals his joy at seeing Baron Pierre de Coubertin's efforts crowned with success. He wrote to him:

"After all your hard work it must indeed have been gratifying to yourself and co-workers, as it must have been to all those who take an interest in amateur sport, to see the revival of the Olympic Games settled.

"For myself I deem it a very great honour, being appointed on the Committee to represent Australasia, and you may depend on my doing everything in my power to assist you. I have written to obtain the names of the sports' secretaries you require, and will hand the information on to you at the earliest opportunity.

"I can quite understand the success of the Congress, as no nation can compare with the French in the amount of energy and enthusiasm it puts into any undertaking of this description."

In the International Olympic Games Committee's Bulletin No. 3 of January 1895 we read:

"Since the publication of the last issue of the Bulletin the general secretariat has received a letter from Mr. Leonard A. Cuff, Secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association and member of the International Committee. It contains an enthusiastic adherence to

all the decisions taken at the Paris Congress, and the promise of Australasian collaboration as complete as the enormous distance separating us from that great continent will allow. Mr. Cuff has drawn up a list of Australasian clubs which may participate in the Olympic Games and has informed them of the outlines of our project pending the arrival of the detailed programme which we have sent him."

Thus the first steps of Olympism took root in New Zealand. Leonard A. Cuff * remained a member of the IOC until he retired in 1905, and was replaced by Richard Coombes from Sydney (Australia), President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Australia. Like his predecessor he encouraged the development of sport in New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania... all the territories grouped together under the name Australasia.

THE FIRST OLYMPIC COUNCIL FOR NEW ZEALAND

Towards 1911 Mr. R. Coombes requested the creation of an NOC in New Zealand on the lines of the one he had constituted in Australia. Representatives of four associations met together on 18 November 1911 under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Marryatt*, President of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association.

Four days later *the Olympic Council for New Zealand* was established and its constitution adopted. The principal objects were:

"To secure representation at the Olympic Games of those members of the affiliated associations who may be deemed eligible; to co-operate with the Council formed in Australia for the purpose of having Australasia adequately represented at such Olympic Games; to enquire into and certify as to the amateur status of any competitor nominated; to take steps, and if

* See biographical notes.

necessary to co-operate, with the Australian Council, to secure the alteration or variation of any ruling or definition by the IOC which may be deemed to act prejudicially to the representation of any members of an affiliated association at the Olympic Games; generally to act in the interests of the Dominion in all matters appertaining to or in connection with Olympism."

Members of the first Council

New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association (A.T. Davies, A. Marryatt*).

New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association (H.M. Gore, F.P. Wilson*).

New Zealand Rowing Association (E.E. Hammond, A.D. Bayfeild*).

New Zealand Swimming Association (G. S. Hill, F. Wilton).

Joint participation with Australia in an Australasian team could only be provisional. From 1912 onwards the question of separate representation for New Zealand at the Olympic Games was first raised. The problem encountered several difficulties until 27 February 1920, when we find in the minutes of the Council:

"The Chairman (Mr. Marryatt), in opening the meeting, reported that New Zealand had now been recognised as a separate nation and had been granted separate representation on the IOC; also that Mr. Marryatt had received official intimation that he was appointed representative for New Zealand."*

When Arthur Marryatt* retired the following succeeded him in the IOC until 1934: J. P. Firth (1925-1934), Colonel Freyberg, to become Lord Freyberg (1928-1930) and Cecil J. Wray (1931-1934). All three were unable to take an active part on account of the distance, and soon retired. Sir Arthur Porritt* was co-opted in 1934. Until his nomination in 1967 as an honorary member he never ceased spreading the Olympic philosophy in his country.



During the Stockholm Session in 1948. from l. to r.: Mr. and Mrs. A. Brundage, Dr. A.-E. Porritt, Mrs. A. Massard and the President J.-S. Edström.

Among the Presidents and chairmen who have marked the development of the NZOA let us mention, in addition to Mr. Arthur Marryatt*, Mr. Harry N. Amos*, the only New Zealander to receive the Olympic Diploma of Merit, Mr. Arthur D. Bayfeild*, Mr. Harold I. Austad*, (Chairman from 1952 to 1966 and President from 1960), and Mr. C. Lance S. Cross*, present Chairman and member of the IOC since 1969.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort the Olympic Association amalgamated with the British Empire Games Committee towards the end of 1930.

In 1932 Count Baillet-Latour, President of the IOC, visited New Zealand. At a meeting on 29 September life membership of the NZOA was conferred upon him in terms of the following resolution:

"That this Council places on record:... its conviction that his visit has done more than anything else could have done to bring to the people of New Zealand realisation of the value and importance of the Olympic Movement and to further the closer co-operation of all amateur sporting bodies in this Dominion, which is one of the most vital objects of this Association."

* See biographical notes.

A special executive meeting was held on 1 December 1952 to consider possible subdivision of the association. As far as a subdivision was concerned, it was felt that unity was strength, and it was approved unanimously that the Association should continue as one body. However, the meeting agreed that the finances should be apportioned between the British Empire Games and the Olympic Games.

Between its foundation in 1911 and 1973 the NZOA has seen the number of its member associations increase from 4 to 24.

Members of the IOC for New Zealand

1. Leonard A. Cuff*, member of the original Committee 1894-1905.
2. Arthur Marryatt*, 1920 until his resignation in 1925.
3. J.P. Firth, 1925 until his resignation in 1927.
4. Lors Freyberg, 1928 until his resignation in 1930.
5. Cecil J. Wray, 1931 until his resignation in 1934.
6. Lord Arthur Porritt*, 1934-1967, honorary members since 1967.
7. C. Lance S. Cross*, since 1969.

Successive Presidents and Chairmen of the NZOA

Chairmen

1. Arthur Marryatt* (Athletics), 18 October, 1911 - 6 September, 1922.
2. A.T. Davies (Athletics), 14 August, 1923 - 19 October, 1924.
3. P.N. Rundle (Swimming), 17 December, 1926 - 31 January, 1928.
4. Harry Neville Amos* (Invitation), 7 February, 1928 - 12 April, 1934.
5. Horace McCormick (Invitation), 12 April, 1934 - 10 June, 1942.
6. Arthur D. Bayfeild* (Rowing), 10 June, 1942 - 18 March, 1952.
7. Harold I. Austad* (Athletics), 18 March, 1952 - 15 March, 1966.
8. C. Lance S. Cross* (Basketball), since 15 March, 1966.

Presidents

1. Arthur D. Bayfeild*, 23 August, 1949 - 22 February, 1960.
2. Harold I. Austad*, since 17 May, 1960.



Lord A. Porritt



M. C. Lance S. Cross

THE NEW ZEALAND AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Date of first participation

New Zealand was first represented in the 1908 Olympic Games in London, competing with Australia as *Australasia*. During these Games, *H.E. Kerr* from Wellington came third in the 3,500 m Walk. He remains the first New Zealander in the history of sport in his country to win an Olympic medal.

In 1912, a swimmer from Auckland, *M.E. Champion*, became Olympic champion together with three Australian friends in the 4 x 200 m, while a bronze medal was won by A.F. Wilding, a tennis player from Christchurch.

In 1920, at Antwerp, New Zealand at last took part in the Olympic Games as a separate nation.

* See biographical notes.

Representation of New Zealand at the Olympic Games¹

	Archery	Athletics	Basketball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian Events	Fencing	Field Hockey	Football	Gymnastics
1896	●	0	●	●	●	0	X	0	●	●	0
1900	?	0	●	●	●	0	0	0	●	0 ²	0
1904	?	0	0 ²	0	●	0	●	0	●	●	0
1908	?	2	●	0	●	0	●	0	0	0	0
1912	●	1	●	●	●	0	0	0	●	0	0
1920	?	2	●	0	●	0	0	0	0	0	0
1924	●	1	●	1	●	0	0	0	●	0	0
1928	●	3(1)	●	2	●	0	0	0	0	0	0
1932	●	6(1)	●	3	●	1	0	0	0	0	0
1936	●	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1948	●	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1952	●	4(1)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1956	●	9(4)	0	2	0	7	0	0	14	0	0
1960	●	14(4)	0	0	0	1	1	1	14	0	0
1964	●	14(4)	0	2	0	5	4	0	14	0	3(3)
1968	●	9(1)	0	0	0	5	0	0	16	0	0
1972	1	16(3)	0	2	2	9	0	0	16	0	2(1)

¹ 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.

² Demonstration Sport.

● Not included on the programme.

1912 Tennis - 1

	Handball	Judo	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing	Shooting	Swimming	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Wrestling	Yachting	Total
1896	●	●	●	x	0	0	●	0	0	x	0
1900	●	●	●	0	0	0	●	●	●	0	0
1904	●	●	●	0	●	0	●	0	0	●	0
1908	●	●	●	0	0	0	●	●	0	0	2
1912	●	●	0	0	0	1	●	●	0	0	2
1920	●	●	0	1	0	1(1)	●	0	0	0	4(1)
1924	●	●	0	0	0	1(1)	●	0	0	0	3(1)
1928	●	●	0	0	●	4(2)	●	0	0	0	9(3)
1932	●	●	0	11	0	0	●	0	0	0	21(1)
1936	0 ²	●	0	0	0	0	●	0	0	0	7
1948	●	●	0	0	0	1(1)	●	1	0	0	7(1)
1952	●	●	0	6	0	3(1)	●	1	0	0	15(2)
1956	●	●	0	9	0	5(4)	●	1	1	5	53(8)
1960	●	●	0	1	0	0	●	1	1	4	38(4)
1964	●	0	0	17	0	2(1)	0	1	2	5	69(8)
1968	●	●	0	15	2	4(4)	0	2	0	5	58(5)
1972	0	1	0	20	4	6(3)	0	3	1	13	96(7)

New Zealand Representation in the Olympic Winter Games

The NZOA entered participants for the alpine skiing events:

1952: 5 (2)
1960: 4 (2)

1968: 7 (2)
1972: 2 (0)



Titles obtained at the Olympic Games

Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
Champion	Malcolm	Swimming	4x200 m. relay
Morgan	E.J. (Ted)	Boxing	Waltersweight
Lovelock	Jack E.	Athletics	1,500 m.
Williams (Miss)	Yvette	Athletics	Long Jump
Read	Norman R.	Athletics	50 km. Walk
Mander	Peter G.	Yachting	Sharpie Class
Cropp	John U.	Yachting	Sharpie Class
Halberg	Murray G.	Athletics	5,000 m.
<i>Snell</i>	<i>Peter G.</i>	Athletics	800 m.

* The names underlined indicate that the champion in question will be mentioned later on.



1952 - Yvette Williams ▶▶

1928 - Ted Morgan ▶



Year	Birth	Death	Notes
1912			
1928			
1936			Finalist in 1932 from Dunedin
1952	24.4.1929		
1956	1931		
			1936 - Jack Lovelock
1956	1928		
1956	1927		1956 - Norman R. Read
1960	7.7.1933		Will be bringing the Queen's Royal message for the opening of the Commonwealth Games in January 1974.
1960			

* We would like to thank in advance all readers able to help us complete the following table, and give us news of all the champions.



1968 - Coxed four



Name	Christian Name	Sport	Event
<i>Snell</i>	<i>Peter G.</i>	Athletics	1,500 m.
Snell	Peter G.	Athletics	800 m.
Pederson	Helmer Orlaf L.	Yachting	Flying Dutchman
Wells	Earle Leonard	Yachting	Flying Dutchman
Joyce	Richard J.	Rowing	Coxed Four
Storey	Dudley L.	Rowing	Coxed Four
Collinge	Ross H.	Rowing	Coxed Four
Cole	Warren J.	Rowing	Coxed Four
<i>Dickie</i>	<i>Simon C.</i>	Rowing	Coxed Four
Hurt	Tony	Rowing	Eights
Veldman	Wybo	Rowing	Eights
Joyce	Dick	Rowing	Eights
Hunter	John	Rowing	Eights
Wilson	Lindsay	Rowing	Eights
Earl	Athol	Rowing	Eights
Coker	Trevor	Rowing	Eights
Robertson	Gary	Rowing	Eights
Dickie (Cox)	Simon	Rowing	Eights

* The names underlined indicate that the champion in question will be mentioned later on.



1960 and 1964
Peter Snell



Year	Birth	Death	Notes
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1964

1964

1964 28. 3. 1930

1964 27. 10. 1933

1968

1968

1968

1968

1968



1972 - Le Huit

Jim Railton:

“It was the New Zealanders’ successes, which were, without doubt, the most sensational breakthrough in the history of the sport at international level. Isolated from the European scene—a vortex of international rowing—the blast-vested silver fern oarsmen demonstrated how the super poyers’ hold on the event could be broken.”

“The Times” - 10. 11. 73.

1972 30. 3. 1946

1972 21. 10. 1946

1972 1. 5. 1946

1972 8. 11. 1943

1972 15. 10. 1948

1972 1. 9. 1952

1972 1. 10. 1949

1972 12. 4. 1950

1972 31. 3. 1951

* We would like to thank in advance all readers able to help us complete the following table, and give us news of all the champions.

ORGANISATION OF GAMES

Up until now no New Zealand town has submitted its candidature for the organisation of the Olympic Games. However in 1950, Auckland organised the British Empire Games, while Christchurch, in its turn, is preparing to host these same Games now known as the British Commonwealth Games. They have grown so much in importance that the anticipated attendance of approximately 2000 from approximately 40 countries is more than three times the corresponding figures of 663 from 12 countries in 1950.

PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE NZOA

The first constitution of the *Olympic Council for New Zealand* was adopted on 22 November 1911. The regulations at present in force were amended for the last time in 1967.

● Composition

Each national association member of the NZOA has three representatives on the *Council* which meets twice yearly. The NZOA may from time to time at its annual meeting elect to life membership any person who has rendered distinguished and conspicuous service to the Association. Appointment is by election on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

- The NZOA Council holds meetings twice yearly.
- The *officers of the Association* are: a patron, two vice-patrons, a president, not more than five vice-presidents chosen by election and, appointed by the Executive Committee, a secretary, and a treasurer (or secretary-treasurer).
- The Executive Committee of the NZOA consists of one of the three members representing each national association. The Executive Committee deals with all the business of the Association under the control of the Council.
- The *Chairman of the Council* is also Chairman of the Executive Committee.

- The Council or the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint such special committees as it thinks fit and may delegate to such committees any matters for consideration, or enquiry, or management, or regulation. Any person may be appointed a member of such special committees.

● Present Members of the NZOA

Patron: His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Denis Blundell
Vice-Patrons: The Prime Minister and the Chief of Justice.



P: Harold I. Austad*, CBE

Chairman: Mr. C. Lance S. Cross*, OBE (Basketball Federation)
VPs: Mr. C. Lance S. Cross*, OBE, Mr. P.N. Robinson, Mr. R. Shakespeare, Mr. J.L. Squirre, Sir William Stevenson.



ST: Mr. George Craig*

M: Mrs V. Addison (Volleyball Federation), Mr. E.J. Cottle (Horse Society), Mr. H.R. Dutton (Cycling Association), Mrs D. Fitzsimmons (Gymnastic Association), Mr. B.C. Fraser (Archery Association), Mr. W.J. Garlick (Canoeing Association), Mr. S.J. Guppy (Football

* See biographical notes.

Association), Mr. B. P. Hampton (Fencing Association), Mr. R. Harris (Weightlifting Association), Mr. L.L. Hosking (Rowing Association), Mr. G.W. Jackman (Athletic Association), Mr. A.J. McDonald (Bowling Association), Mr. A.M. McLeod (Wrestling Union), Mr. D.E.G. Naish (Skiing Association), Mr. B.F. O'Brien (Boxing Association), Mr. E.J. Reid (Rollerskating Federation), Mr. I.G. Russell (Badminton Federation), Mr. J.L. Squire (Hockey Association), Mr. H. Tse (Shooting Federation), Mr. T.C. Verhoeven (Swimming Association), Mr. H.H. Wagstaff (Yachting Federa-

tion), Mr. D.C. Whitley (Judo Federation), (Rugby Union).



Mr. J.L. Squire

Life Members: Mr. H.I. Austad*, Mr. J.L. Squire.

● **Federations affiliated to the NZOA**

<i>Olympic Sport...</i>	<i>Year of Creation</i>	<i>Members in 1956 1966 1976</i>	<i>Year of Affiliation</i>
Archery			1955
Athletics			1911
Basketball			1955
Boxing			1926
Canoeing			1972
Cycling			1934
Equestrian			1952
Fencing			1938
Football			1931
Gymnastics			1960
Hockey			1947
Judo			1968
Rowing			1911
Shooting			1964
Skiing			1951
Swimming			1911
Volleyball			1969
Weightlifting			1947
Wrestling			1936
Yachting			1953

... and five other federations:

Lawn Tennis (1911), Rugby (1923), Lawn Bowls (1931), Roller Skating (1956) and Badminton (1964).

● **Financing of the NZOA**

The first attempt to give the association a solid financial base was the running of an art union in the middle of 1931. It raised £13,000 (\$26,000). This was set up as a permanent capital fund with the

income only available to the association. It is now known as the "Trust Fund" and has a balance of \$27,100.

The 1950 British Empire Games resulted in a surplus of £24,660.11.9. (\$49,321) which was the nucleus of the British Commonwealth Games Fund which had a balance of \$62,607 as at 31 January, 1973.

* See biographical notes.

The association's income is what arises from these two funds plus subscriptions which were increased for the year ended 31 January, 1974, from \$50 to \$100 per member.

The budget for the year ended 31 January, 1974, is—

Income

Investments	5,000
Subscriptions	<u>2,400</u>
	dollars 7,400

Less expenditure:

Audit honorarium	50
General expenses	600
Printing&stationery	900
Rent	150
Secretarial expenses	500
Salary	<u>2,000</u>
	dollars 4,200
<i>Surplus</i>	dollars 3,200

THE NZOA AND OLYMPISM

● **Olympic Awards obtained**



Olympic Diploma

- By Harry Neville AMOS*, the 26th recipient of this award in 1952, for

his qualities as an administrator and athlete in favour of amateur sport during twenty-five years.

Olympic Cup

- By the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, for having organised the British Empire Games in 1950.

Mohammed Taher Trophy

- By the New Zealand Rowing Team in 1971, for finding the means to participate in European competitions.

● **The Protection of the Olympic Emblems**

Pursuant to the Trade Marks Act, 1953, an order in council, known as the Prohibited Marks Order, 1960, determined that the five interlocking Olympic rings, including the words and letters *Citius Altius Fortius*, were declared to be a prohibited mark.

● **Publications**

The Association does not edit a news bulletin. However, in 1954, an interesting brochure entitled *The Olympic and British Empire Games* was released.

● **International Olympic Academy**

Although up until now no student from New Zealand has taken part in the work of the IOA, we should mention that the champion, Peter Snell, was present as one of the speakers at the 1971 Session.

SPORTS IN NEW ZEALAND

While the actual figures are not available, New Zealand is primarily a nation of competitors rather than spectators. The greater part of the population engages in some form of sport.

We should mention here that since the Munich Olympic Games, the NZOA has been taking a more active role in sport

* See biographical notes.

in New Zealand, in aiming for closer liaison with its member associations, not only in their participation in the Games, but also in their individual activities.

STATE AID FOR THE SPORT MOVEMENT

● The Recreation and Youth Activities Distribution Committee

This organisation provides grants from the Golden Kiwi Lottery Funds, to assist sports bodies as well as to send teams to the Olympic and British Commonwealth Games.

● The Ministry of Recreation and Sport

The new government of New Zealand elected in November 1972, promoted a Recreation and Sport Act creating the Ministry of Recreation and Sport.

● The Council of Recreation and Sport

A new Zealand council for recreation and sport is also to be appointed, but it is not to have the power to interfere with, or to give any directions relating to the aims or objects of any sporting organisation. Its functions are—

1. a) To foster and promote the total well-being of, and the fullest use of leisure by, the residents of New Zealand;
- b) To advise the Minister on any matters relating to recreation and sport;
- c) To investigate developments in recreation and sport, and disseminate knowledge and information about such developments.
2. In the exercise and performance of its powers and functions, the Council shall have regard to the general policy of the government in respect of recreation and sport, and shall comply with any direction given in writing by the Minister relating to that policy.
3. A copy of every direction given under subsection (2) of this section shall be laid by the Minister before Parliament within 28 days after the

date on which it was given if Parliament is then in session, and, if not, shall be laid before Parliament within 28 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

Under its powers the council may—

- a) Formulate and implement policies in respect of the furtherance of and assistance to recreation and sport generally;
- b) Recommend to the Minister that grants be made to any person or organisation to undertake studies, assignments, or commissions, make investigations, or gain further appropriate experience, whether within New Zealand or overseas, in respect of matters approved by the council;
- c) Recommend to the Minister that grants be made to any person or organisation engaged in the execution or promotion of any recreational or sporting activity, on such conditions as the council recommends;
- d) Collect, examine, disseminate, or publish any information relating to recreation and sport;
- e) Examine and consider any policies or practices, relating to recreation and sport and the utilisation of public land for recreational purposes, and make recommendations thereon to any appropriate person or authority;
- f) Carry out itself, or encourage and support research and studies into matters concerning recreation and sport and to disseminate knowledge and advice on such matters;
- g) Advise, co-operate with, or assist Government departments, local authorities, voluntary organisations, or other bodies or persons on any matters concerned with recreation and sport;
- h) Subject to the provisions of this or any other Act, generally do whatever it considers necessary in order to stimulate recreation and sporting activity so that it may best accomplish the purposes for which it exists.

SPORT AT SCHOOL

Sport is included on all school curricula.

SPORTS INSTALLATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

Being a small country with a relatively small population, New Zealand has few installations of international standard, the main impetus to obtaining such facilities being on the occasion of holding British Commonwealth Games. As a result of this, Christchurch is benefiting markedly at the present time.

- 6 Sports palaces
- 400 Stadia
- 500 Swimming pools: 25 m.
- 30 Swimming pools: 50 m.
- 20 Swimming pools: indoor
- 40 Velodromes
- 400 Basketball pitches
- 30 Volleyball pitches
- 1,500 Football pitches
- 40 Athletics grounds
- 300 Gymnasia
- 1,750 Tennis Courts
- 20 Ski slopes
- 200 Yachting, rowing clubs
- 1,000 Netball pitches (women's outside sport)
- 2,000 Bowling greens

SPORTS EXPERIENCING THE GREATEST DEVELOPMENTS

Rugby football is New Zealand's national sport and would be played by 70% of the male population at some stage in their lives. Younger sports which are developing rapidly are soccer football, basketball, softball and volleyball. Apart from swimming pools catering for swimming club members, almost all New Zealanders enjoy swimming in the sea, rivers and lakes.

WHICH SPORTS DRAW THE BIGGEST CROWDS?

Rugby football, horseracing, soccer and rugby league.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Harry Neville AMOS

Born in 1875, he remains the only New Zealander to have received the Olympic Diploma of Merit. This distinction was granted to him on leaving the post of Secretary General of the New Zealand Olympic Association in 1950, after 25 years of loyalty and effort within the management of the committee. He was elected member of the Council in 1927. He was Chairman in 1928, and honorary secretary and treasurer in 1934. He managed the New Zealand delegation at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam. He retired in 1950. He once wrote: *"My work has been a labour of love and I trust that the Olympic tradition of sportsmanship will survive."* Mr. Amos died in 1958 at the age of 83.

Harold I. AUSTAD, CBE

Born in 1900. Member of the New Zealand Olympic Association since 1928 as representative of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association (NZAAA). Chairman of the NZOA from 1952 to 1966 and President since 1960. Served on the Executive of the NZAAA from 1925 to 1966 and was President from 1941 to 1943 and Chairman continuously for 30 years. Life member of both the NZOA and the NZAAA, he has represented New Zealand at many International Amateur Athletic Federation and Olympic Committee congresses and holds the IAAF Veteran's award. He was "chef de mission" for the New Zealand team at Rome in 1960. A prominent all round sportsman in his earlier years, he was President of the Wellington Rugby Football Union from 1956 to 1961. He is Chairman of Directors of a large advertising and marketing company with international affiliations.

Arthur G.D. BAYFEILD

Founder member of the Olympic Council of New Zealand in 1911, as a representative of the New Zealand Rowing Association, and one of the principal persons who drew up its constitution. He became Chairman of

the Council from 1942 to 1952 and assumed the presidency from 1949 to 1952. He died on 22nd February, 1960.

George CRAIG

Secretary General of the New Zealand Olympic Association since 1950. Born in 1914, Mr. George Craig entered the NZOA as assistant secretary in 1949. The following year, he was appointed Secretary General and Treasurer. Since that time, he has continued to carry out with efficiency and dedication the arduous but essential work in which the Association is involved. Mr. Craig, who is the senior partner in a successful accountancy practice with wide ramifications, has always embraced the work of the Olympic Association as a hobby rather than a task. He is dedicated to the ethics and principles of olympism and is prepared to guard them strongly against the erosion of amateurism, commercialism and nationalism. Mr. Craig and his wife have attended the Olympic Games at Melbourne, 1956, Tokyo, 1964, Mexico, 1968 and Munich, 1972. When Olympic affairs allow he enjoys golf.

Cecil Lance Stewart CROSS

IOC member for New Zealand since 1969. Born on 12 November, 1912 Director of sports programmes for the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. Keen sportsman, rugby, football, cricket, athletics, swimming, boxing. Member of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association since 1957, whose Council and Executive Committee he has presided over since 1969. President of the New Zealand Men's Basketball Association for 26 years, he also presided over the Oceania Basketball Federation and assumed the post of Vice-President of the International Basketball Federation. He is also a member of the recently established New Zealand Council for Recreation and Sport.

Moreover, he was member of the Management Committee of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association, Director of the National Athletic Coaching School, Director of the national campaign "Learn to swim", head of the

New Zealand Broadcasting team for all British Commonwealth and Olympic Games since 1954.

Within the IOC, he has been particularly active in the Cultural and Information and Eligibility Commissions.

Leonard A. CUFF

First IOC member for New Zealand, and member of the original Committee for Australasia from 1894 to 1905. Friend of Pierre de Coubertin, whom he met in Paris in 1892, he adopted and ardently defended the Olympic ideas. His position as Secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association allowed him to recruit a number of followers to the Olympic cause and to implant the latter in Oceania.

Arthur MARRYATT

IOC member for New Zealand from 1920 to 1928. While President of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association, he took part in the founding of the Olympic Council of New Zealand in 1911 and was the first president until 1922. His connection with the association ceased when he left Wellington in 1922.

Lord Arthur PORRITT

Baronet GCMG, GCVO, CBE, Li.D, D. Sc., MD, FRCS IOC member for New Zealand from 1934 to 1967, when he became honorary member. Governor General of New Zealand until 1972, after distinguishing himself in the field of British medicine, notably as surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen and to the British Army.

He won a bronze medal in the 100 m hurdles in the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, and also participated in and captained the New Zealand team at the Amsterdam Games in 1928. He led the New Zealand delegation in 1932 and 1936. In 1934 he was selected by the IOC as its representative for New Zealand, thus embarking on an exceptional career within the IOC as an international leader. He was a member of the IOC Executive Board from 1951 to 1961, and the first President of the IOC Medical Commission, and for 20 years steered the course of the British Commonwealth Games Federation as its Chairman.