

### 5. Recommendations adopted at the Prague Congress.

Extracts from the Report of the International Committee on Amateurism read at the Technical Olympic Congress of Prague:

The Committee recommends that the Congress should submit the following principles to the International Sporting Federations with the request that they be earnestly considered and rules and regulations to carry the same into effect be speedily-adopted.

1. That an Amateur is one who takes part in sport merely for sport's sake, and without any direct or indirect financial gain therefrom.

2. That a professional is one who, from taking part in sport, receives his means of living or a part thereof.

3. That a professional in one sport cannot be an Amateur in another sport.

4. Coaches, trainers and instructors, of sports competition and exercises, who perform such services in whole or in part for direct or indirect financial gain, can neither compete in, nor sit on suries or act as judges and the like, at the Olympic Games. Professors and teachers who do not coach, train or instruct in sports competitions and exercises may compete in, and sit on suries and act as judges and the like, at the Olympic Games.

5. Competition between an Amateur and a Professional does not necessarily act as the disqualification of the Amateur.

6. Any payment, direct or indirect, to a competitor as compensation, or recompense for salary or wages lost by reason of sports competitions is an indirect financial gain to such competitor, and thereby professionalizes such competitor and makes him ineligible for competition in the Olympic Games.

7. Extended sports competition away from the home of the competitor is condemned: it is recommended that as a general rule no competitor spend more than two weeks of any year away from his home in competition in any one sport. It is recognized that the distance from the homes of some competitors of important international contests like the Olympic Games and of national contests in countries of large areas make exceptions necessary. In such cases, no international competition should be held without the consent of the International Sports Federation, and no national contest should take place without the consent of the National governing body of such sport: and in all instances reimbursement for expenses and maintenance should be made through the International or National Federations as the case may be. If competition beyond the two weeks period has been other than in accordance with such conditions, the competitor is ineligible for competition in the Olympic Games.

The Congress expresses the wish that the International Federations will try to bring down the number of entries in each event to the minimum they consider technically necessary to ensure the same chances for each country.

The Congress asks the International Federations to make of the Olympic Games their world championships. In case the Federations should refuse, the Congress hopes they will agree to have no Championships the year of the Olympic Games.

The Congress expressed the wish that the decisions, pronounced by the Jury of Honour upon the request of the Jury of Appeal acting by delegation from the International Federation which has formed it, be ipso facto applied by that Federation.

### 6. Wishes expressed at the I. O. C. meeting of Prague.

The I. O. C. expressed the wish that government subsidies be exclusively devoted to the organisation of the games and not to the training of national representatives.

Count de Penha Garcia read a paper on the sporting spirit and its propaganda the gist of which was the need of leaving no stone unturned to heighten the spirit of loyalty, discipline, fair play and chivalry which should be the ruling spirit and very foundation of all sports. These various qualities combined constitute the sporting-spirit which is a powerful means of perfecting the individual both morally and socially. The Sporting spirit should make itself felt in rules and regulations of all sports; propaganda for it should be made by teachers, by the press, by means of public lectures and by setting an exemple, special stress being laid on the necessity of self-education, and if possible by getting every athlete to understand that he is, in a way, the ambassador of sports to the crowd of non-sportsmen and that it is therefore his duty to educate that crowd of spectators.

### 7. Election of the new President.

Count de Baillet - Latour was elected President of the I. O. C. for the period 1925-1928 in the place of Baron Pierre de Coubertin who has resigned.

### 8. Handing over of the Presidential Powers.

In accordance with the decision taken, Count de Baillet-Latour entered upon his duties on September 1st. On the 9th of September, accompanied by M. de Coubertin and M. de Blonay, he paid an official visit to the Council of State of Vaud and to the Municipality of Lausanne, following which a lunch was given in his honour by Mr. Dufour, President of the Council of State and Mr. Rosset, Mayor of Lausanne. On the 11th of September, a visit was paid to the Federal Council at Berne. There too, a lunch in honour of Count de Baillet-Latour was given by the President of the Confederation, Mr. Musy and the Vice-President of the Federal Council, Mr. Haebelin.

### 9. Nomination of a new Secretary.

Major A. G. Berdez was nominated secretary of the I. O. C. in the place of M. F. Auckenthaler, who asked to be relieved of his duties.

### 10. The Secretary's Office.

The Secretary's Office of the I. O. C. is at Mon Repos Lausanne, Switzerland.

All correspondance is to be sent to that address.

Telegraphic Address C. I. O. Lausanne.

### 11. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 1925.

The Executive Committee met in Paris on November 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1925. It was resolved to draw up a Table regulating the Executive's Procedure, the scheme to be drafted by the President of the C. I. O.

Resolutions were passed that: all decisions shall henceforth