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**Minutes of the Meeting
of the Executive Committee**

Lausanne, 29-31, October 1927.

Saturday, 29th October.

The Executive Committee met at Mon Repos at 9.30 a. m. and at 3 p. m. with Count Baillet-Latour in the Chair.

The following were present: Baron Godefroy de Blonay, the Marquis de Polignac, Mr. J. S. Edstrom, General Kentish and Dr. Lewald.

The first item on the Agenda was the report of the Sub-Committee on Playing Fields which was approved and will be circulated to the members of the International Olympic Committee and to the National Olympic Committees.

The Executive Committee then received the Organising Committee of the Games of the IXth Olympiad (Amsterdam, 1928) and discussed the progress of the organisation.

The President informed his colleagues of the negotiations on foot with the International Federations of Lawn Tennis and of Ski.

The letter from the British Olympic Association protesting against the decision of the Executive Committee on the 8th August, 1927, to allow the International Football Federation to take part in the Games of the IXth Olympiad, was subject to a deep discussion which was continued on Monday, 31st October.

Sunday, 30th October, (afternoon) and Monday, 31st October (morning and afternoon.)

The Executive Committee continued their discussion on the subject of the protest of the British Olympic Association and unanimously passed the following resolution:

I. — The Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee having considered:

a.) The protest, which has been made by the British Olympic Association against the legality of its decision of the 8th. of August regarding the participation of the International Football Association in the Games of the IX Olympiade.

b.) The letters received from certain of the International Federations and of the National Olympic Associations, some of which endorse the decision of the E. C. whilst others agree with the views of the B. O. A.

protests against the accusation, no matter whether it be that the E. C. acted «ultra vires», or that the E. C. has given a decision in favour of the payment of a limited sum to an athlete in compensation for his lost salary, or whether the E. C. has arrogated to itself the right to set aside one of the decisions of the Congress of Prague.

II. The E. C. desires to point out that from the purely legal point of view an Executive Committee in every organisation of a kind similar to the I. O. C., has the right to give a decision on any matter of real emergency, which may arise between the meetings of its full council, the taking of a postal vote of the members of the last Congress or of any future Congress not being provided for in any rule.

III. — The E. C. is therefore alone competent to give a provisional decision having regard to the fact that it was too late nine months before the Games to call together in order to discuss a new fact, a Congress composed of members of the I. O. C., delegates of the National Olympic Associations, coming from five parts of the world, as well as members of the International Federations, to whom it was equally necessary to give sufficient time to consult their respective Committees.

IV. — In coming to the actual facts the E. C. desires to draw attention to the fact that the International Football-Association following on the Congress of Rome (1926) passed the following resolutions regarding the payment of compensation for lost wages:

a) Demands for compensation must be addressed to their National Football-Associations by the players personally and must be accompanied with the necessary proofs and documents.

b) The National Football-Associations must enter in a register the names and addresses of the players to whom part compensation has been paid, as well as the amount paid and the dates of payment. These registers are to be produced at any time that the I. F. A. may demand to see them.

c) The maximum compensation paid shall be 90% of their salary to players, who are married or who, though not married, are helping to keep their family, and 75% to bachelors.

d) The compensation can only be paid to players taking part in international matches, and in the finals of the national championships or for a national trophy, as for example in the finals and semifinals of a national cup competition. The I. F. A. will decide in each case what may be considered as the final or the semi-

final of a championship or of a national trophy. International inter-Club matches or district league matches are excluded from this rule.

e) The I. F. A. will decide in the case of each country the maximum number of days for which compensation may be paid; this number cannot however exceed 20 days in any one year.

v. —The E. C. absolutely declined to yield to every attempt made by the I. F. A. with a view to persuading it to accept the foregoing rules as being in agreement with the decision of the Prague Congress regarding payment for broken time.

VI. — At the meeting on the 8th of August 1927 between the members of the Executive Committees of the I. O. C. and the I. F. A., the following resolution was put forward:

« That the salary paid by an employer to an athlete »
 » who is absent from his work whilst taken part in a »
 » competition in which the I. F. A. permits compensa- »
 » tion for broken time (vide para. IV. (D) above) will »
 » at the request of the employer be repaid to him by »
 » the National Football-Association concerned, the »
 » player himself not receiving directly any compensa- »
 » tion».

This resolution was inspired by a desire, very strongly expressed by the I. F. A., to put the working class player, whose employer, whilst willing to give him leave of absence to represent his country, declines to pay him his salary unless he, the employer, is reimbursed, on the same footing as the player, whose employer is willing to give him, not only leave of absence, but also his salary, whilst he is away. The delegates of the I. F. A. stated that, if this new proposal was agreed to, it would do away with the present anomaly of regarding the one as an amateur, and the other, if he accepts from a third party, the salary, which his employer has declined to pay him, as a professional.

VII. — The I. F. A. having pointed out to the E. C. that a stipulation, such as is contained in the resolution referred to in para. VI above, had never been discussed at the Congress of Prague, it was left to the E. C. to decide whether or not the said stipulation constituted a new and important fact, and one that had not been provided for or foreseen by the Congress at Prague.

VIII. — By a majority of votes the E. C. decided in Paris, in the affirmative and by its decision has given the players affiliated to the I. F. A. the right to take part in the Games of the IX Olympiade, and to leave the final decision on this admittedly difficult question to the next Congress. In taking this action the Executive Committee desires to point out that the decision given is a provisional one and for the IX Olympiade only.

The Executive Committee again received the Organising Committees of the Games of the IXth Olympiad

(Amsterdam, 1928) and the IInd Olympic Winter Games (St. Moritz, 1928) and dealt with matters relating to the details of the organisation of the Games.

Replies were drawn up to the various questions submitted by the International Federations of Athletics, Skating and Ski, and the Olympic Associations of Great Britain and Canada.

The Executive Committee submitted to the International Olympic Committee the election of two new members whose names they had nominated, and that the next Olympic Congress should be held at Berlin.

The Executive Committee then considered certain matters of a private nature and stated that although the Official Bulletin had a certain circulation it was still insufficient for all those interested in the Olympic Movement to be kept in touch with the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Games.

The Executive Committee will hold its next meeting at St. Moritz in February, 1928, during the IInd Olympic Winter Games.

Delegates of the International Federations whose sports are included in the Winter Games programme will be summoned.

CORRECTION.

The Executive Committee states that there is no truth in the rumours that have been appearing in the Press that the Executive Committee or its President were bound by obligations made with the Dutch Olympic Committee and that during the meeting of the Executive Committee at Lausanne it had considered a return to the Rules of Qualification laid down for the Games of 1924.

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Meeting of the Jury of Honour

Lausanne, 30th October, 1927.

The Executive Committee meeting as the Jury of Honour, made the following decision:

«At the request of the International Fencing Federation the Jury of Honour of the International Olympic Committee met at Lausanne on the 30th October 1927 and, relying on the judgment of this Federation and exercising its privileges, decided to raise the ban placed on M. Oreste Puliti, at Paris on 23rd July, 1927 for the Olympic Games».

(signed) Baillet Latour
 Godefroy de Blonay
 Marquis de Polignac
 J. S. Edstrom
 General Kentisch
 Dr. Lewald.

