

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

OF THE

International Olympic Committee

SUBSCRIPTION: 10 FRANCS SWISS PER YEAR

Rédaction et Abonnement: „MON REPOS” LAUSANNE.

CHEQUE POSTAL N° II: 2282 - LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

BANQUE: Comptoir d'Escompte de Genève, rue du Lion d'Or, LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

CONTENTS:

1. — Names and Addresses of the Members of the I.O.C., the National Olympic Committee and the International Sporting Federations (In French only. See Page 1)
2. — Names of Delegates of the International Federations appointed to discuss Olympic Questions with the Executive Committee. (In French only).
3. — Baron Pierre de Coubertin's Address to the athletes and all taking at Amsterdam in the IXth Olympiad Games.
4. — Speech of the President of the I. O. C. at the opening of the session, Amsterdam, July 1928.
5. — Minutes of the Session of the I.O.C. at Amsterdam, July 1928.
6. — Conference of the South-American Games.
7. — Conference of the Central-American Games.
8. — Conference of the Far Eastern Games.
9. — Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. and delegates of the International Federations.
10. Meeting of the Presidents of National Olympic Committees.
11. — Modern Pentathlon Committee.
12. — Account of the Ninth Olympiad.
13. — Invitation from the Town of Chicago.
14. — Jury of Honour.

INDEX:

Charter of the Olympic Games. Fundamental Principles: Nr. 5.
Statutes of the International Olympic Committee: Nr. 5.
Regulations and Protocol for the Celebration of the Modern Olympiads and of the Quadrennial Olympic Games: Nr. 5.
General rules applicable to the Celebration of the Olympic Games: Nr. 5.
Regulations for the Olympic Congresses: Nr. 5.
Code of Regulations for the conduct of the business of the Executive Committee (Standing Orders): Nr. 5.
Prague Congress: No. 1.
Meeting of the I. O. C., Prague May 1925: Nr. 1.
Meeting of the I. O. C., Lisbon, May 1926: Nr. 3.
Meeting of the I. O. C. Monaco, April 1927: Nr. 7.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., November 1925: Nr. 1.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C., March 1926: Nr. 2.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C., July 1926: Nr. 4.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C., January 1927: Nr. 6.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C., August 1927: Nr. 8.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C. October 1927: Nr. 9.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C., February 1928: Nr. 10.
1st Games of Central America, Mexico 1926: Nr. 2 and 4.
Programme of the 1st African Games, Alexandria 1929: Nr. 2.
Programme of the 2nd Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz 1928: Nr. 6.

Results of the 7th Far Eastern Games: Nr. 3.
Results of the 1st Games of Central America: Nr. 6.
Awarding of the Olympic Cup: Nr. 1.
Celebration of the Olympiads: Nr. 2.
list of Olympic Congress: Nr. 2.
The New Panathenaea. by Baron Pierre de Coubertin: Nr. 8.
Programme of the Games of the IXth Olympiad, Amsterdam 1928: Nr. 10.
Official Account and Roll of Honour of the IIInd Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz 1928: Nr. 10.
The International Olympic Committee and the British Football Association: Nr. 10.

3.— To the Athletes and all taking part at Amsterdam in the IXth Olympiad Games

It is a deep source of regret to me that illness prevents my being present. It is likely that I may be unable as well to attend the Xth Olympiad celebration at Los Angeles next time. I should wisely then take the present opportunity of bidding you farewell.

I beg that you will strongly and faithfully keep ever alive the flame of the renovated olympic spirit and maintain its necessary principles:

first, the character of perfect equality between the four great categories of individual sports: athletics and gymnastics- self-defence - aquatic sports — equestrian sports;

then the Art Competitions as associating with high muscular activity, the influence of sportsmanship on thought and sense of beauty;

the oath of the athlete making the idea of honour a sort of corner-stone and leading thus to the only true as well as practical solution of the amateur problem;

the use of the Olympic flag which assembles the colours of all the nations of the world and symbolizes five continents tied together by sport;

the program of the solemn opening and closing of the Games, not forgetting the final homage paid to the Hellenic ancestors;

and finally the authority of the self-recruiting International Olympic Committee whose independent method of formation is the best guaranty that traditions will be maintained while it does not imply any necessary dictatorial intrusion on technical ground.

I believe great tournaments such as football, lawn-tennis etc. . . . should be held side by side with the Games but somewhat independently while the Games proper should retain as their primary object the glorification of the individual athlete.

It is to be hoped that the quadriennial celebration of the Olympiads will help in giving the muscular life of young men a sort of rythmical character and thus defend the athlete against himself. It is highly desirable that he and his brother-gymnast should be no longer separated by prejudices and misunderstanding as is the case, more or less by fault of their respective managers.

Personally I think the Modern Pentathlon ought to be competed for under the rules I laid down when I had it started.

As to the admission of women to the Games, I remain strongly against it. It was against my will that they were admitted to a growing number of competitions.

Olympism passed through the great war without even a shake. I am confident it would not prove less solid in case of social troubles. At any rate, the corporative tendencies of our times are by no means anti-olympic. I noted with pleasure the workmen's acceptance of olympic principles and spirit. Surely university students will be led to do the same. The great point is that, everywhere every one from adolescent to adult, would cultivate and spread the true sport spirit made of spontaneous loyalty and chivalrous impartiality.

Once again, I beg to thank those who have followed in with me and given me some help in fighting a forty years war, not often easy and not always frankly fought

Pierre de Coubertin.

∴§∴

4.— Speech given by Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee on the occasion of the opening of the session of the I. O. C. 25th July, 1928

Your presence at the opening of the session of the International Olympic Committee is of inestimable value to us as well as being a great honour and a great encouragement. This manifestation of your sympathy, added to the enthusiasm aroused throughout Holland by the celebration at Amsterdam of the IXth Olympiad, proves that the work of peace pursued by us for 34 years, in the hope of ameliorating the feeling between the individual and the people, harmonises with the sentiments of the whole Dutch Nation.

To the members of the Government, to the authorities of Amsterdam, to the sportsmen seated around us, I am happy to express my joy at being thus gathered together.

This joy, alas, is marred by the shadow of sadness, for amongst us there is the empty place of one who was the originator of these Games who all his life had desired them and to whom they would have been the crowning point of his career, of whom in this world of sport had given body and soul to serve his country to the utmost, whose memory is in every heart and whose name on all lips. I cannot express to you the real emotion which I feel in asking you to pause for a moment to honour the memory of the dear friend of all, Fritz de Tuyll de Serooskerken.

With this name I shall associate those of two of our founders, lost also since the VIIIth Olympiad: the Rev. de Courcy Laffan and General Balck, pioneers like Tuyll, from the start, who as much by their wisdom as by the true conception which they had of the Olympic Ideal, have largely contributed towards placing the work of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin on a solid basis.

In losing them the International Committee has lost precious and clear-sighted guides, who have sought to reconcile the interests of the Olympic cause with those of their respective countries without ever becoming carried away by an exaggerated sense of nationalism so detrimental and contrary to the ideal after which we are striving. As for the Seniors, who have had the happiness of having known them, they cannot better serve our cause than by faithfully following the path they have traced for us; and the newcomers amongst us, if the desire to be worthy of their succession, must strive to imbue themselves with that spirit which was theirs, and to follow their traditions.

If it were otherwise we should cause this solemn enterprise which we have undertaken to miscarry and we should see the grand work of our illustrious founder, in which there still exists the liveliest interest, jeopardised. Has not the Baron de Coubertin just given us the proof of it, in putting to an end, by his tactful intervention, to a quarrel of which the illogicality ran the risk of stirring up international opinion and of allowing eventual infidelities. As a result of the questioning which surrounds each Olympiad the Baron de Coubertin has embarked upon negotiations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Greece with a view to establishing that the rights of the Olympic Games and of all the arrangements in connection with them in the course of each Olympiad, belonged to the International Olympic Committee.

On the 3rd April last, M. Michalokopoulo wrote to the Baron de Coubertin that approved of his point of view concerning the exclusiveness of the Olympic Customs and terms to the only body which since 1896, thanks to its indefatigable enthusiasm has revived the Ancient Games.

In addition, the law relative to the Classic Games, presented to the Greek Parliament, stipulates that these last will be embodied in the Modern Olympic Games.

Olympic peace for Greece is thus assured: it is an excellent thing which will considerably strengthen the authority of the I. O. C. to oppose all the attempts which could be made to usurp the title and diminish the importance of Olympic displays.

The meeting opened to-day will be marked by an important event: the first effective collaboration of the delegates of International Federations Pursuing the policy we have set ourselves, we strive to make this meeting bigger and bigger, and we hope, by an assiduous and persevering work of preparation, to facilitate the task of the Congress of Berlin by preparing beforehand some of the important questions which must be discussed there.

Lastly, I desire, my dear colleagues, during this solemn meeting to present to the International Olympic Committee in the first place, the Book containing the signatures of all who formed the Committee of 1894 to 1926 and whose signatures it has been possible to ob-