

and athletics, which brings them healthy pleasure and distraction from their work.

Gentlemen, it will be necessary to discuss openly and courageously the abuses of the present system. Fictitious situations where employment is found for those, who excel at Sport but have no knowledge or aptitude for the trade or business in which employment for them is found; financial and pecuniary assistance given «sub rosa» and indirectly; a surfeit of international matches or of long voyages and journeys to other countries not compatible with a serious occupation, trade or profession, and which render open to grave suspicion those who undertake them.

We must examine all the fissures of an ancient edifice and do so calmly and without introducing national feeling. And finally we must weigh up most carefully the «pros» and the «cons» before rejecting a proposal which I have heard put forward to the effect that different rules should be made for those sports in which teams take part, to those in which only individuals compete.

As soon as you have made clear to it your directions on the subject, the Executive Committee will continue to study this problem with the delegates of the International Associations, whilst you yourselves will, I hope, discuss it with your National Olympic Committees for it is a question of principle that is at stake and the problem interests equally the National Olympic Committees, the International Associations and the International Olympic Committee. The more deeply the matter is inquired into, the greater will be the strength given to the Congress of Berlin which will take a decision on this issue of world wide importance.

The matter will, however, be much more difficult to solve, as it brings together those, whose opinions are diametrically opposed: with some there is the desire to encourage professionalism, whilst laying down laws for Amateurism of which, unfortunately, the latter alone is most extreme in its severity, when a question arises of putting those laws into practice; with others there is the desire to exert every effort to develop professionalism, whilst giving the Amateur all the facilities possible to take part in sport, provided that he derives no benefit therefrom. Both theories, when put into practice open the door to abuses. The severity of the first can be appreciably softened without the rules being outwardly broken. In the application of the second, it will perhaps be very difficult to decide where the compensation shall stop or where the profit commences.

In any case I take it upon myself to put you on guard against the false axiom, however commonly accepted it may be, that a rule is more easily contravened if it is based on broad principles than if it is severe and closely defined.

After completing the study of this problem we shall have to come to a decision regarding the programme of the Games, the reduction of which is very closely connected with the participation of women in the Games. The ever increasing success of the Games renders it more difficult to retain the character, which their Founder desired to give them. The addition of new Sports every four years, makes it extremely difficult to limit the Games to fifteen days, that being the period decided on by the Committee as much because of the expense and dearness of living, as of the fact that li-

ving at an age, when the young man of means no longer exists, the participation of the athletes is always subject to the period of their holidays.

Acting on the wish expressed by you at Amsterdam, some proposals have already been sent to you by the Executive Committee. The said proposals are in no way unchangeable. They have been drawn up merely with the object of serving as a basis for discussion, and will be discussed along with certain other proposals, which were submitted to you at an earlier date. I would however suggest that you allow yourselves to be guided by the Consideration that if it is important that the Games should retain their interest, we must first of all exclude from the programme any sport which has no educative value.

In conclusion I desire to say that the American Olympic Committee will tell you of the progress made with the Games of the X Olympiad.

Those Games, I desire to remind you, will be celebrated in Los Angeles and not in one or other of the cities of the United States, as some say, who are not aware of the fact that the Games are given not to a Country, but to a City.

I also desire to take this opportunity of refuting the objection raised regarding the distance of Los Angeles and the length of the journey entailed in getting there, by those, who forget that China, Japan, The Phillipines, Australia, New Zealand and other Countries, are much closer to the West than to the East of America. Is it not then only fair that these Countries, which, for some years past, have travelled enormous distances to come to Europe, should in their turn be given the advantage of a comparatively short journey in order to take part in the next Games? Let us never forget that this great movement, which sees the picked athletes or nearly every nation in the world gathered together on the field of Sport, is neither national, nor yet European; it is a world movement. That it should be so was the wish and desire of its Founder Baron de Coubertin, and to keep it so is the task committed to you, Gentlemen.

America has deserved well of the nations of the world, and especially of the European nations, if only because of the magnificent support she has given to the Games by sending her great teams of splendid athletes to Europe to take part in each Olympiad organised since 1896. It is right and just to America that every nation should do its utmost to help make the X Olympiad a great success by sending its teams to Los Angeles in 1932.

Comte de Baillet-Latour,

President of the International Olympic Committee.

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2 — International Olympic Committee Minutes of the meeting Lausanne 1929.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

The International Olympic Committee held its 26th meeting at Lausanne on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th April under the presidency of the President, Count de Baillet-Latour. The meetings were held at Mon Repos.

The Mayor of Lausanne, M. Paul Rosset, opened the session on the 8th April at II.O a.m. in the Great Hall of the Palais de Rumine, and in doing so offered a very warm welcome to the members of the I. O. C.

At the conclusion of the speech of the President, the Choral Society of Lausanne gave a recital.

The members of the International Olympic Committee present were: S. E. Dr. Lewald (Germany), Dr. Th. Schmidt (Austria), Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium), S. E. R. de Rio Branco (Brazil), Sir George McLaren Brown (Canada), Baron de Guell, (Spain), William M. Garland (U. S. A.), Albert Glandaz (France), Marquis de Polignac (France), Count Clary (France), General Kentish (Great Britain), Lord Rochdale (Great Britain), Commandant Scharroo (Holland), Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland), Count Géza Andrassy (Hungary), Senator Jules de Muzsa (Hungary), Count Bonacossa (Italy), Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco), Thos Fearnley (Norway), S. E. Ignace Matuszewski (Poland), J. S. Edström (Sweden), Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland), Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkowsky (Czecho-Slovakia).

Excused:

S.A.S. The Duke Adolphe Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Germany), P.J. de Matheu (Central America), S.E. de Alvear (Argentina), R. C. Aldao (Argentina), R. Coombes (Australia), James Taylor (Australia), Arnaldo Guinle (Brazil), J. G. Merrick (Canada), S. E. Dr. T. C. Wang (China), Yvar Nyholm (Denmark), Angelo C. Bolanachi (Egypt), Marquis de Pons (Spain), S. E. Dr. Fr. Akel (Esthonia), General Ch. H. Sherrill (U. S. A.), Commodore Ernst Lee Jahncke (U. S. A.), Ernst Krogius (Finland), The Earl Cadogan (Great Britain), Georges Averoff (Greece) J. J. Keane (Ireland), General Carlo Montu (Italy), Senator Jigoro Kano (Japan), Dr. S. Kishi (Japan), J. Dikmans (Latvia), M. Pescatore (Luxembourg), Miguel de Beistegui (Mexico), Professor Dr. M. Saenz (Mexico), Colonel B. Freyberg (New-Zealand), Alfredo Benavides (Peru), Prince Casimir Lubomirsky (Poland), Count de Penha-Garcia (Portugal), Georges A. Plagino (Roumania), Prince Leon Ouroussoff (Russia), Selim Sirry Bey (Turkey), Colonel Sv. Djoukitch (Jugoslavia), Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar (Jugo-Slavia).

The meeting of Monday, 8th April (Afternoon).

The President, after greeting two new members, viz: His Excellency M. Matuszewski (Poland) and Sir George McLaren Brown (Canada) presented in the name of his colleagues a souvenir, the work of M. Godefroid Devreese, the Sculptor, to the Baron Godefroy de Blonay, to Major Scharroo and to Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, organisers of the II Olympic Winter Games and of the Games of the IXth Olympiad respectively. The Baron de Blonay and Baron Schimmelpenninck in his own name and also on behalf of Major Scharroo thanked the Committee for the Souvenirs, which they stated would always be very dearly prized by them.

RESIGNATIONS OF OLD MEMBERS.

The Committee heard with regret of the resignations of His Excellency M. D. Stancioff (Bugaria) and of

Dr. Oskar Ruperti (Germany) and associated itself entirely with the words of the President, who thanked the resigning members for the very loyal manner in which they had carried out their duties, whilst members of the I. O. C.

The Committee decided, in accordance with Rule 3 of its Laws, to consider M. Dorn y de Alsua (Ecuador) as having resigned.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

The Committee unanimously elected His Excellency Don Alfredo Ewing (Chili) and Dr. Karl Ritter von. Halt (Germany) to membership. Dr. Karl Ritter von. Halt was at introduced and took his seat.

THE AFRICAN GAMES.

The President outlined the reasons, which had led up to the cancellation of the African Games, and in doing so read the correspondence that had passed between M. Bolanachi and himself. He stated that in consultation with the Executive Committee he had decided to transfer the meeting to Lausanne on the same date as the meeting fixed to take place in Alexandria.

The Committee expressed its approval of the action of the President. General Kentish (Great Britain) and Lord Rochdale (Great Britain) both expressed their regret at the cancellation of the Games, but they also stated that in their opinion it would have been wiser if the Egyptian Olympic Committee, before deciding to organise the African Games, had inquired of the different Governments in Africa what degree of support the Games were likely to receive.

The Committee decided that a letter signed by the President should be sent to M. Bolanachi expressing the general sympathy of the Committee in the ill-fortune, which had attended his efforts in his endeavours to organise the first African Games.

The Committee then considered the two principal items, which are on the Agenda for the Congress of Berlin in 1930, viz: amateurism, and the Reduction of the Programme.

AMATEURISM.

The President referred in detail to his speech at the opening of the Session in which he had indicated what appeared to him to be the best plan of opening up and carrying on the discussion. He stated that first of all it was absolutely necessary to define in clear terms exactly what was meant by the expression «broken time» and «holiday with salary paid», the first being forbidden and the latter quite legitimate according to the present rules of qualification for the Olympic Games.

The President stated that in the majority of countries nearly all the athletes in every kind of sport receive certain payments without which it would be impossible for them to take part in International competitions.

It is better to close our eyes to this irregularity or to make a rule of a less severe nature, which could be applied to such cases?

The President stated that this was the crux of the whole situation.

The Marquis de Polignac (France) expressed the opinion that it was not possible to limit these payments: to international matches only.

The President expressed the opinion that it was both logical and possible, because there was no necessity for the working man to be absent from his work in national competitions, these being always played on the Continent on a Sunday.

The President deferred the discussion to the next meeting.

MESSAGE TO BARON DE COUBERTIN. — The following telegram was sent to Baron Pierre de Coubertin in response to one received from him: —

« Your old colleagues fully alive to the purpose of the » message which you have conveyed to them, once » again express to you their whole-hearted devotion » to the work which has been entrusted to them and » are resolved to maintain it unimpaired».

Meeting of Tuesday, 9th April (morning).

AMATEURISM.

After a long discussion during which different expressions of opinion were expressed, the following resolution from Count Clary was put to the meeting;

» In affirming once more the principles of amateurism which is the very basis on which Olympism has » been built, the I. O. C. awaits the meeting of the » Congress of Berlin which alone has the right to modify or change the decisions of the Congress of Prague.»

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME.

The President made known the various proposals relative to the reduction of the Programme. Apart from the proposal of the Executive Committee already communicated to the Committee at Amsterdam, and which since then has undergone several alterations, the German Olympic Committee, the Dutch Olympic Committee and the French Olympic Committee submitted certain proposals, which were in turn explained by the Marquis de Palignac, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye and Dr. Ritter von Halt.

The President read the letters containing the proposals of certain members unavoidably absent on this subject, viz:

1) M. Nyholm (Denmark) wrote to the effect that at a meeting of the Scandinavian countries attended by all except Finland (unavoidably absent), a resolution was passed urging a complete suppression of all women's events from the Games, and also of all those sports and events in which the decision depended on the opinion of the judges, e.g., Boxing, Fencing, Diving etc.

2.) M. Krogius (Finland) wrote to the effect that the Finland Olympic Committee had voted for the exclusion of women entirely from the Games.

3.) Mr. Nourse (South Africa) wrote asking for the re-introduction to the Programme of Rifle Shooting and Lawn Tennis.

4.) M. de Matheu (Central America) urged that every popular and national sport, which rallied the masses to the Olympic ideal should be retained in the Programme.

5.) M. Sv. Djoukitch (Yougo Slavia) wrote agreeing with the French proposals and urged the retention of every sport in the Olympic Games.

After a full discussion on all the various proposals, M. Edstrom (Sweden) urged that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee to report back to the I. O. C. with special reference to the following points:

- 1.) Duration of the Games.
- 2.) Consolidation of the Programme.
- 3.) Reduction of the number of competitors of each country to one, two or three per event.
- 4.) Forbidding the holding of individual and team events in any sport, e.g., Fencing, Swimming, etc.
- 5.) Exclusion of women's events entirely from the Games.

In view of the fact that the opinion of the Committee on (2), (3), (4), and (5) appeared to be very strongly divided, the proposition of M. Edstrom was unanimously carried, and the Executive Committee was charged with discussing the matter with the delegates of the International Federations and then reporting of the I. O. C.

Meeting of Tuesday, 9th April (Afternoon).

VARIOUS REQUESTS.

a) The Committee was informed that certain requests having for their purpose the introduction to the Programme of Lacrosse, Hand Ball, Basket Ball, Paume, Canoe Racing, Rugby, Billiards Rifle Shooting, Pigeon Shooting and Running Deer Shooting had been made, and decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

b) The Committee considered the application of the International Swimming Association to have two swimming pools constructed at Los Angeles, one for diving and the other for water polo and swimming, and after discussing the question from the point of view of expense, and also from the spectators point of view, thought that the best solution was to place the diving boards in the centre instead of at the end of the bath. General Kentish reminded the meeting that this was entirely a technical question, and that being the case, the decision must rest with the International Swimming Association. The Executive Committee was finally asked to discuss the matter with the delegate from the International Swimming Association at its next meeting.

c) The request of the French Athletic Association that the I.O.C. should permit the Russians who were living outside their country to take part in the Games was ruled out of order, the Committee feeling that the decision taken two years ago on the same subject could not be reversed.

d) THE DIFFERENCES EXISTING BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL GYMNAS-TIC ASSOCIATION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE POLE JUMP.

The Committee unanimously decided that it was unable to take any action to deprive the International Athletic Association of its rights to retain the Pole Jump

in the Athletic Programme, the Association having included that event since the beginning of the Games without any complaint ever having been made against it for doing so.

THE GAMES OF THE Xth OLYMPIAD,

LOS ANGELES, 1932.

Mr. Garland (U. S. A.) with the aid of Mr. Leroy Sanders made his report on the preparation of the Xth

Olympiad and of the steps taken to secure the comfortable housing and transport of the athletes. As a result of the discussion which followed, the Committee expressed the opinion that the various National Olympic Committees should be made aware of the cost of taking, housing and feeding each athlete at the Games.

M. Edstrom summed up the situation by putting the following proposals to Mr. Garland;

1) Will you undertake to negotiate with the Steamship Companies with a view to obtaining a reduction of 50 % in the fare to and from New York ?

2) Will you undertake to do the same with the Railway Companies?

3) Will you undertake to arrange the lowest prices possible with the Hotel Proprietors for the lodging and feeding of the athletes?

5) Will you inform the Committee with the least delay possible the results of your action?

The Committee accepted the proposal of M. Edstrom and expressed the opinion that the reductions of the expenses of the journey to and from the Games ought to be dealt with by the country organising the Games. It further asked Mr. Garland to take the steps necessary to secure the reductions up to a minimum of 50% on the ships and on the railways.

Sir George Mc Laren Brown (Canada) then volunteered his services and offered to interview the International Steamship Association with a view to obtaining the lowest possible prices on the voyage to and from Europe to America. The Committee accepted this offer and warmly thanked Sir George Mc Laren Brown for his proffered help, and further expressed the opinion that no steps should be taken by any member of the Committee except with the agreement and knowledge of Sir George Mc Laren Brown.

The organising country was further asked to furnish as soon as possible the agreed cost of the lodging and transportation across America of each athlete.

The President undertook to communicate with the American Olympic Committee with a view to obtaining the official recognition by the organising country of the payment due to the I. O. C. from the country which organises an Olympiad.

The period selected for the Games was the last week in July and the first week in August. Dr. Schmidt (Austria) put forward the request that to facilitate the relations and liaison between the National Olympic Committees and the Committee of the Organising Country, a permanent office be established in Europa by the Organising Country. The proposal was agreed to, and this office will be established in Lausanne.

Meeting of Wednesday, 10th April (morning).

THE III OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Seven towns in the United States put forward their application for the holding of these Games, viz:

- a) Lake Placid (N. Y.)
- b) Yosemite Valley (California) (2 towns)
- c) Bear Mountain (N. Y.)
- d) Duluth (Minnesota)
- e) Minneapolis (Minnesota)
- f) Denver (Colorado).

and also Montreal (Canada).

The claims of Lake Placid were put forward by Mr. G. Dewey, of Yosemite Valley, by Mr. des Baillets; and Mr. Landsdale, of Bear Mountain by Mr. Revinius and those of Deluth, Mineapolis and Denver by Mr. W. M. Garland.

Meeting of Wednesday, 10th April (Afternoon).

The President, before starting the discussion on the merits of Montreal (Canada), the claims of which had been put forward so eloquently by Sir George Mc Laren Brown stated that Mr. Merrick (Canada) had made an error in his statements. The Winter Olympic Games had been always a part of the Olympiad, at least in cases where the country to which had been entrusted the organisation of the Games had proved that the climatic conditions permitted the organisation of the Winter Games as well as those of the Summer Games. At Antwerp in 1920 Skating and Ice Hockey were included in the Programme. In 1924 Paris organised the Winter Games in Chamonix, but they did not then bear the name of Olympic Winter Games. At Prague the I. O. C. created a cycle distinct for the Winter Olympic Games and this decision was come to by a majority of two-thirds of its members in accordance with the rules of the I. O. C. Mr. Merrick was not present at the Prague Congress. The Congress of Prague subsequently approved the decision of the I.O.C. and the Games of Chamonix were officially named the First Winter Olympic Games.

The United States according to their rules had the right to organise the III Winter Olympic Games.

The reason why the II Winter Olympic Games had been given to Switzerland was because Amsterdam, not being able to organise those Games owing to climatic conditions renounced its right to the Games and they were awarded by the I. O. C. to Switzerland.

The President stated that certain of the International Associations had expressed their approval of Lake Placid provided the Organising Country guaranteed to comply with their requirements.

Sir Thomas Fearnley (Norway) stated that if America could not organise the Games Norway desired to apply for them.

The President asked Mr. Dewey again if he would give the necessary guarantees to comply with the requirements of the International Associations, and Mr. Dewey stated that he could do so in the case of every sport except Tobogganning, and he proposed the substi-

tution of the American or Canadian form of Tobogganing to take the place of the Tobogganing as carried out on the Cresta Run at St. Moritz.

General Kentish pointed out that Tobogganing being one of the Sports of the Winter Olympic Games, the Organising Country must guarantee the construction of a run suitable for the holding of the competition, and if it would not give this guarantee then the I. O. C. should not give the Winter Games to Lake Placid.

Lord Rochdale stated that if America could not give the necessary guarantees, then Canada's claim and the claims of other countries such as Norway should be considered.

Mr. Dewey then gave the guarantee that in the event of the Games being given to Lake Placid, a Toboggan Run on the lines of the Cresta Run would be constructed.

The President then having stated that Lake Placid would take the necessary steps to assure the transport, housing and feeding of the athletes, the officials and their families at the most reasonable and reduced prices, and that Lake Placid would also build the Toboggan as indicated above, the I. O. C. by a unanimous vote decided to award the III Winter Olympic Games to Lake Placid.

THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

The Committee after hearing His Excellency Herr Lewald, decided to hold the Congress of Berlin on the 25th May and the days following. The I. O. C. will hold its meeting immediately before the Congress assemblies.

SWISS OLYMPIC CONGRESS.

The Patronage of the I. O. C. was accorded to the Swiss Olympic Congress which will take place in June 1929.

THE I. O. C. MEETING IN 1931.

The Committee recorded the fact that Vienna and Alexandria had asked that the meeting should take place in their respective cities.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

M. Van Rossem (General Secretary of the IXth Olympiad) having submitted proposals for the alteration of certain of the rules of the Games, the Committee decided to refer the said proposals to the Executive Committee for their consideration and report.

INSCRIBING THE NAMES OF OLYMPIC WINNERS IN THE OLYMPIC STADIA.

The President reported that the Executive Committee had been in communication, with the Organisers of the IXth and Xth Olympiads, and Count Clary (France) and Baron Schimmelpenninck (Holland) had answered him that steps had already been taken to comply with this rule.

Meeting of Thursday, 11th April (morning).

The President stated that he had written to the Governor of the New-York State to announce to him officially that the III Winter Olympic Games had been

given to Lake Placid, and that he had also informed the Organising Committee of the Games of the Xth Olympiad (Los Angeles) of all the decisions taken by the I. O. C. during its present meeting.

THE PROPOSAL OF COUNT BONACOSSA (Italy)

The Committee discussed this proposal which had for its object the awarding of a special badge to be called «Le Brevet de l'Athlete» to all winners of Olympic events, of other international competitions, and of certain national competitions; the said distinction to be worn by the athlete.

General Kentish strongly opposed the motion saying that an athlete, who was an Olympic winner received today all the publicity and reward necessary, and it was not desirable to add to their rewards. He further opposed it on the ground that it would be an extremely difficult matter for the I. O. C. to deal with, and would place the I. O. C. in difficulties with the International and National Associations.

It was decided to forward the proposal to the International Associations and ask them for their views on the subject.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN GAMES.

The President stated that he had learnt from an Official source that these Games would be celebrated in 1930 at Havana, and he asked the Committee to approve of the appointment of M. Moenck as technical delegate to the Organising Committee. The Committee approved of this request.

THE OLYMPIC LIBRARY.

The President announced the receipt of many new books, and he expressed in the name of the Committee their warmest thanks to the donors.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The number of subscribers has increased since the meeting at Amsterdam. An intensive campaign of propaganda is absolutely necessary if the number of subscribers is to reach the number it ought to.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription of members of the Committee will be the same for 1929 as it has been in the past years, namely, 200 Swiss Francs, or £ 8 sterling.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The Committee decided to publish this Report in the Official Bulletin.

PLAYING FIELDS.

General Kentish, speaking on behalf of the Sub-Committee dealing with this question, outlined the progress made since the last Session. He read the replies received from the various Olympic Committees Stating the progress they were making in their respective countries. He expressed regret that certain countries, notably Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Japan and Portugal had not yet

replied to the letters addressed to them on the subject. The Committee decided to publish a special number of the Official Bulletin containing a full report of the work of the Playing Field Sub-Committee and of the progress generally of the movement in all countries.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The Committee decided, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, to award the Olympic Cup for 1930 to the Swiss Football and Athletic Association.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU DE PEDAGOGIE SPORTIVE.

The Committee received with interest the paper from the Bureau setting forth the aims and objects of this Society, and decided to publish the contents in the next number of the Official Bulletin.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES.

The President stated that he was very pleased to inform the Committee that fears expressed in certain quarters that the proposed organisation by Canada of these Games in 1930 might seriously prejudice the X Olympiad in 1932 were quite groundless.

GREEK GAMES.

The President stated that he had been in communication with Mr. Averoff on the subject of these Games which it was proposed to establish in Greece, and he was very pleased to say that perfect harmony existed between the I. O. C. and the Greek Olympic Committee.

CONCLUSION

Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco) offered in the name of his colleagues their sincere congratulations to the President for the courteous and at the same time energetic manner in which he had conducted the recent debates which had been both long and difficult. He stated that everybody appreciated the very considerable amount of work which he gave so ungrudgingly to the Committee and he assured the President of the feelings of entire confidence and friendship of all his colleagues.

Count Gautier-Vignal also thanks the Executive Committee for their labours and he expressed to the Baron and Baroness de Blonay how greatly they had all appreciated the hospitality which they had received during their stay at Lausanne.

The President, in replying, thanked Count Gautier-Vignal for the very kind words of appreciation which he had addressed to him and desired to associate with those remarks the work of their indefatigable Secretary, M. Berdez, which alone made it possible for him to carry on his work in a satisfactory manner.

Baron de Blonay also thanked Count Gautier-Vignal and said what a great pleasure it had been to him and to the Baroness to receive the I.O.C. at Lausanne.

The meeting of 1929 was then declared closed by the President.

3.— Meeting of the representatives of the International Associations with the Executive Committee of the I. O. C. Lausanne, 12th April 1929.

The Executive Committee held a meeting with the representatives of the International Associations on the 12th April in Lausanne. The following represented the International Associations:

- Dr. Fr. M. Messerli (Swiss)
International Athletic Association.
- Major Hector (France)
International Equestrian Association.
- M. Gabriel Bonnet (Switzerland)
International Football Association.
- M. Robert Liegeois (Belgium)
International Hockey Association.
- M. Leon Donath (Hungary)
International Swimming Association.
- M. Ulrich Salchow (Sweden)
International Skating Association.

Count de la Frégeoliere (Bobsleigh and Tobogganing), M. Paul Loicq (Ice Hockey), Dr. Danneger (Ski) and M. Van Rossem (Fencing) were prevented for various reasons from attending the meeting. They however had made known to the President their views on the points down on the Agenda for discussion.

The following Associations were also not represented: Rowing, Boxing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Weight Lifting and Yachting.

The following members of the Executive Committee were present: The Count de Baillet-Latour, in the Chair, Baron de Blonay, General Kentish, the Marquis de Polignac and His Excellence Herr Lewald.

M. J.S. Edström and General G. H. Sherrill were unavoidably prevented from being present.

AMATEURISM.

The President outlined the history of the difficulties arising from the new definition of the Amateur laid down in Rome 1926 by the International Football Association, and he stated that the whole of the difficulties centred round the question of «broken time», and he felt that these difficulties would continue to exist so long as there existed the doubt that undoubtedly did exist as to what exactly was meant by the term «broken time». The President referred the delegates present to the speech he had recently made at the opening of the present Session of the I.O.C., and he said that he thought the only practical means of coming to a solution of the problem was to define exactly the meaning of «broken time» and «the holiday with salary paid», and then to decide whether the rule adopted by the International Football Association was either «broken time» or «holiday with salary paid».

A long discussion ensued in the course of which the views of the various Associations present were given.

General Kentisch asked the President to make it clear that the views expressed in his speech at the