

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

opening of the Session were his own personal views and not those of the I. O. C. The President made this point clear.

The President in closing the discussion requested the delegates present to ask their respective Association to give this question their fullest and deepest consideration before the Berlin Congress in 1930, and he reasserted the fact he was quite sure that the International Associations to exactly the same degree as the I. O. C. were absolutely opposed to the idea of countenancing the permanent practice of payment for «broken time» as it was contrary to the spirit of Amateurism, the fatal consequence of which was to encourage the young men to find a means of existence by means of his sport that was less fatiguing and more glorious than working.

#### REDUCTION OF THE PROGRAMME.

The President explained the plan that had been adopted by the I. O. C. and he stated that he considered it the most practical way of coming to decision. He asked the delegates to follow the same line and to inform the Executive Committee with the least possible delay the opinions of their respective Associations on the various points before the meeting. To assist them in their work the President stated that the following papers would be placed in their possession:

- (a) The speech of the President.
- (b) The five points raised by M. Edström and adopted as the basis on which to examine the proposals for the reduction of the Programme.
- (c) The proposals of Germany, Holland and France.
- (d) Views and opinions of other individuals.

#### THE LAKE PLACID GAMES.

Mr. Dewey, representative of the Lake Placid Committee was introduced to the members present. The President explained to the meeting the number of candidates for the IIIrd Winter Olympic Games and also gave a precis of the correspondence that had passed between the Executive Committee and certain of the International Associations on the subject of Lake Placid which had led to the I.O.C. awarding the Games to Lake Placid.

Mr. Salchow (Skating) confirmed his first letter in which he had stated that the final decision relative to the IIIrd Winter Olympic Games will be taken at the Congress at Oslo, but that he had every reason to hope that the decision would be favourable to the participation of his Association in the Lake Placid Games.

The other delegates also expressed their views and especially referred to the necessity of the Lake Placid Committee doing all in its power to reduce the expenses of the athletes and officials in going to Lake Placid.

Mr. Dewey promised to do all in his power to obtain the lowest possible terms.

The President stated that the dates proposed for the Winter Games were either:

Friday, 29th January to Saturday, 6th February, or

Friday, 5th February to Saturday, 13th February, and he asked the delegates to consult their Associations and then to inform the I.O.C. of their opinion.

The delegates emphasised very strongly the urgent

necessity of obtaining the lowest possible terms on the Steamships and Railways, as well as with the Hotel Proprietors for lodging and feeding.

Mr. Dewey asked if Sir George Mc Laren Brown would undertake the same negotiations with the Steamship Companies for the Winter Games as he had agreed to undertake for the Summer Games, and he was told that this would be done. He stated that he would be responsible for negotiating with the Railways and Hotels.

#### CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

The President stated that the Congress of Berlin would open on Sunday, 25th May and reminded delegates that all questions they desired to have placed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary of the I. O. C. not later than four months before the above-mentioned date.

#### BREVET D'ATHLETE.

The President informed the meeting that the I.O.C. had decided to refer this matter to the International Associations before taking any decision on the subject.

The meeting then closed.

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#### 4. — **The Aims and Objects of the International Bureau de Pedagogie Sportive.**

It is not surprising that abuses have been revealed deep down in the heart of a movement so universal and so powerful as the cult of sport and all that it brings with it. But these said abuses, around which has centred much discussion, are by no means incurable. The International Bureau of Pedagogie Sportive, recently initiated by the town of Lausanne, has given its serious consideration to this question, with a view of concentrating on those points in which it seemed possible to effect some reform. The Principals of the Bureau are of the opinion that various defects of a general character are outstanding at the present moment, namely:

1. Children, schoolboys, are the prey of premature sporting organisations. This is a consequence of the general tendency to produce precocity in every direction. It is to be feared, however, that the shortening of the spring time of life does not prolong the summer, but rather hastens the autumn; the harmony of the seasons of life cannot be altered. If the child starts sport too young with the necessary work attached to it, (such as training, competitions, crowds and applause) he rapidly becomes nervy or bored. The real moral and social power of sport on a boy becomes exhausted just at the time when his teachers should expect most of it.

2. The very young man is led to endure, through constant competition, great mental and physical fatigue. Instead of being a wise counter balance to mental activity, sport becomes the principal object of his life.