

Winter Olympic Games to be held in Lake Placid 1932.

The Committee considered various other matters and decided to meet again in Berlin on the 22nd May.

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4. — Meeting of the Executive Committee

Berlin, 22nd May, 1930.

The Executive Committee met at the Herrenhaus on the 22nd May, 1930, to discuss certain proposals which it will make to the I.O.C., particularly those concerning the nomination of new members.

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5. — Meeting of the I.O.C.

Berlin, 22-24th May, 1930,
Third Year of the IX Olympiad.

The I.O.C. met on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th May at the Herrenhaus, Berlin. The following were present:

Messrs: S.E. Dr Lewald (Germany), S.A.S. The Duke Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Germany), Dr K. Ritter von Halt (Germany), R.C. Aldao (Argentina), Dr Th. Schmidt (Austria), Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium), S.E.G. Tchaprachikov (Bulgaria), Ivar Nyholm (Denmark), A.C. Bolanachi (Egypt), Baron de Guell (Spain), William M. Garland (U.S.A.), General Ch. H. Sherrill (U.S.A.), Ernst Krogius (Finland), Marquis de Polignac (France), Count Clary (France), General R.J. Kentish (Great Britain), Lord Aberdare (Great Britain), Commandant Scharroo (Holland), Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland), Senator Jules de Muzsa (Hungary), J.J. Keane (Irish Free State), Count Bonacossa (Italy), J. Dikmanis (Lettony), Thos. Fearnley (Norway), Prince Casimir Lubomirski (Poland), Count Penha-Carcia (Portugal), Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden), J.S. Edström (Sweden), Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland), Dr Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky (Czechoslovakia), General Sv. Djoukitch (Jugoslavia), Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar (Jugoslavia).

Excused:

Messrs: P.J. de Matheu (Central America), R. Coombes (Australia), James Taylor (Australia), Baron de Laveleye (Belgium), S.E. R. de Rio Branco (Brazil), Arnaldo Guinle (Brazil), Dr Ferreira Santos (Brazil), J.G. Merrick (Canada), Sir George Mc Laren Brown (Canada), S.E. Don Alfredo Ewing (Chile), Porfirio Franca (Cuba), S.E. Dr F. Akel (Esthonia), Albert Glandaz (France), Lord Rochdale (Great Britain), Count Geza Andrassy (Hungary), Sir Dorabji J. Tata (India), General Carlo Montu (Italy), S.E. Augusto Turati (Italy), Professor Jigoro Kano (Japan), Dr S. Kishi (Japan), Miguel de Beistegui (Mexico), Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco), S.E. Ignace Matuszewski (Poland), Georges A. Plagino (Roumania), Prince Leon Ouroussoff (Russia).

Welcome:

Dr. Lewald, speaking in the name of the German Olympic Committee and of sport in Germany in general, offered a hearty welcome to the members of the I.O.C. He recalled to mind that in 1913 the I.O.C. held its meeting for the first time in Berlin under the presidency of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. He expressed the hope that the work which the I.O.C. would accomplish during its meetings in Berlin would be in the best interests of sport and harmony amongst the people of the world.

New Member:

The President thanked Dr. Lewald whose speech was loudly applauded and then welcomed Lord Aberdare (Great Britain) who took his seat on the Committee for the first time.

X Olympiad:

The two delegates from the United States of America, representing the Organizing Committee of the X Olympiad and of the III Olympic Winter Games were introduced.

Mr. W.M. Garland (I.O.C.) addressing the meeting in the name of his Committee spoke of the enthusiasm with which the members of the I.O.C. and the competitors in the Games will be received in 1932 in Los Angeles. He read a letter from President Hoover, which he had received just as he was leaving for Europe, asking him to give to his colleagues on the I.O.C. his best wishes and a hearty welcome.

After having viewed the film of Los Angeles and heard the very detailed reports of Mr. J.J. Farmer on Los Angeles and Dr. Godfrey Dewey on Lake Placid, as well as the report of General Sherrill on the organization of the Art Competition, the President, in the name of his colleagues, spoke of the great progress that had been made in the last year and congratulated the two Committees on the very advantageous conditions of transport and housing which they had been able to guarantee.

Date of the Games:

The first two weeks in August were definitely fixed for the Summer Games. The Winter Games will be fixed after consultation with the Presidents of the International Federations concerned.

Skeleton Run:

The Committee then considered the question of the construction of a «Skeleton Run» and whether it was desirable to saddle the Lake Placid Committee with the expense of constructing a «run» when it was very doubtful if a sufficient number of competitors would take part in the race. Finally on the motion of General Kentish it was unanimously decided to eliminate the «skeleton» race from the programme of the III Winter Olympic Games, and it was further resolved that this decision as well as the reasons, which had contributed

to that decision, should be made known to the President of the International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation.

**Meeting of the 23rd May, morning and afternoon.
Resignations, Elections:**

The President announced the death of Mr. Georges Averoff and paid a tribute to his memory. It was resolved to send a message of sympathy to the Greek Olympic Committee.

The President announced the resignation of M. Selim Sirry Bey, one of the oldest members of the I.O.C. and he was asked to write a letter expressing the deepest regret of his colleagues. The President also announced the resignations of the Marquis Guglielmi, the Marquis de Pons and Lt. Colonel Freyberg.

The President announced the election of His Excellency Signor Augusto Turati, President of the Italian Olympic Committee, third delegate to the I.O.C. in Italy; and also the election of His Excellency M. Politis as a delegate in Greece and of His Excellency Kemaleddin Sami Pacha as a delegate in Turkey.

Programme:

The proposed programme for the Olympic Games, which had been prepared by the Executive Committee, was then submitted. After a full discussion the following programme was adopted.

GENERAL RULES: PROGRAMME.

The official programme is laid down in accordance with the classification agreed to by the I.O.C. It comprises:

- Athletic Sports.
- Gymnastics.
- Sports of Defence (Boxing, Fencing, Wrestling, Shooting).
- Water Sports (Rowing, Swimming).
- Riding.
- All round competitions (Modern Pentathlon).
- Cycling, Weight Lifting, Yachting.
- Art Competitions (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting and Sculpture), and the following Athletic Games: Football (Association and Rugby), Lawn Tennis, Polo, Water Polo, Hockey, Handball, Basket Ball and Pelota from which the Organizing Committee may select those which it can organize provided that the finals are completed during the official period of the Games.

Each International Federation must decide in consultation with the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. the events which shall be included in each sport.

Rights of the I.O.C.

The I.O.C. reserves to itself the right not to include in the programme any sport in which the definition of the amateur is not in accordance with the principles of the I.O.C.

New Sports:

The request addressed to the I.O.C. by the International Federations of Lacrosse, Pelota, Canoe, Shooting, Billiards, Roller Skating and Baseball to have their sport included in the programme were not acceded to.

Shooting:

At 11 a.m. the Committee received Mr. Jean Carnot, President of the International Shooting Federation, and Mr. Jean Macaigne, Secretary General, who had come to ask the I.O.C. to re-introduce shooting in the programme. After having heard the views of Mr. Carnot in which he proposed a programme very considerably reduced, and after having consulted with him as to the different means of harmonising the points at issue regarding amateurism between the I.O.C. and the International Shooting Federation, it was decided to ask the Executive Committee to consider with Mr. Carnot the possibility of drawing up a shooting programme in which only those amateur shooters will be permitted to take part who can certify that they have never taken part in a competition in which money has been given as a prize.

Alteration of rules:

The Alteration in rule 6 was not agreed to.

Council of Delegates:

The proposal of the Executive Committee to eradicate the second line of Rule 9 of the statutes and to make articles 10 and 11 read as follows was adopted with the necessary majority of two-thirds of the votes:

« 10. In cooperation with the Executive Committee, »
 » a Council of Delegates of the International Federations whose sports are included in the Olympic Programme is created. Each International Federation shall nominate its delegate each year, who, in »
 » the event of his being prevented from attending »
 » can nominate a substitute.

» This Council shall only come together, either as »
 » a whole or partially, when the President of the »
 » I.O.C. shall assemble it for the purpose of considering with the Executive Committee certain general »
 » questions, which concern those sports, which are »
 » included in the Olympic Games, and which are »
 » governed by an International Federation. »

10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 then become 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The following subsidiary articles 15, 16, 17 and 18 become 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Art Competition:

The Committee very favourably considered the proposal of the Executive Committee to add to the rules of the Art Competition a condition that the works submitted by the competitors must have been executed during the four years of the preceding Olympiad. At the same time it was agreed to admit to the

Exhibition works of art, which are «hors concours.» General Sherrill, President of the Committee of the Art Competition was to be informed.

The Second Central American Games:

General Sherrill gave an account of his visit to the II Games of Central America in Havana and the President was asked to write to M. Porfirio Franca and give him the congratulations of the I.O.C. on the success of the Games.

New Member:

The President welcomed His Excellency Mr. S.G. Tchaprachikov (Bulgaria), who took his place for the first time on the Committee.

General Kentish's article:

The President expressed to General Kentish the astonishment caused to several members of the Committee by his article in the «Athletic News» of the 5th May which had been circulated to the Federations of every country and which contained a threat of withdrawal of Great Britain from the Olympic Games. He stated that the article had rendered difficult the solution of the problems to be submitted to the Congress as well as the preliminary discussion of the same problems by the I.O.C. General Kentish in reply stated that in view of the many unjust criticisms and misstatements regarding Great Britain's policy on the question of the status of the amateur and of «broken time» in particular, which had recently appeared in the Continental Press, he had been invited by the Editor of the «Athletic News» to issue a clear and concise statement on the exact position so far as concerned Great Britain's attitude on this very important subject. This he had willingly agreed to do and his article, written in an honorary capacity, contained nothing but a definite and clear statement of facts with no suspicion or intention of any such threat as had been suggested by the President. If, however, either the President or any of his colleagues has so interpreted any part of his article, then he expressed his regret.

The I.O.C. and the Amateur Question:

a) The Committee then considered what steps it would eventually be obliged to take if the definition of an Amateur of one or other of the sports included in the Olympic Programme was not in accord with the vote of the Congress or with the Olympic ideals on the subject. It was finally decided to adhere to the policy agreed to unanimously in Amsterdam in 1928, and to inform the Federations that only these amateurs whose status conformed with the principles of the I.O.C. would be permitted to take part in the games of Los Angeles.

b) The Committee undertook to oppose with all the vigour possible any motion or proposal which had for its object the questioning of the absolute right of the I.O.C. to include in the programme only those sports which it desired to include and it also decided to oppose the principle of «broken time».

c) The Committee made the stipulation that it was the duty of the Congress to state clearly what was the meaning of «broken time» and it further decided to insist that the proposal of the International Cyclist Union to the effect that the questions relating to the change of rules for the qualification of the amateur should not be discussed, be not adopted, for if it was the rules of qualification agreed to at Prague would remain in «status quo».

Olympic Village:

Mr. J.J. Farmer again addressed the members and after a long discussion the proposal to construct an Olympic Village was admitted as a principle and each member of the Committee agreed to give it his support when the matter came before his National Olympic Committee.

Minutes of the Meeting, 24th May, 1930.

Olympic Cup:

The Olympic Cup of the Year 1930 was awarded to the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain. Lord Aberdare, in the absence of General Kentish, thanked the Committee for the great honour done his country.

Next Session of the I.O.C.

The President stated that three invitations had been received for their next meeting, viz. Vienna, Barcelona and Belgrade. Barcelona was chosen by a majority of votes for 1931 and the President proposed Vienna for 1933 and this was agreed to. The meeting in Barcelona will take place the last week in April.

Official Bulletin:

The President spoke of the great difficulties they had to face in meeting the expenses of the Official Bulletin owing to the fact that several of the National Olympic Committees had not subscribed and also because many of those which had subscribed, were behind-hand in their subscriptions. The secretary was asked to do this utmost to obtain the arrears of payments.

The proposal of Count de Penha-Garcia to make the organizing country bear the losses of the Bulletin was agreed to and the Executive Committee was requested to take such steps as it may think advisable to make the publication more interesting and to publish it more frequently.

Subscriptions:

Subscription of the members of the I.O.C. for 1930 was fixed at 200 Swiss francs, the same as in the previous years, and the secretary was again asked to recover the back subscriptions.

Balance Sheet: Olympic Library:

The balance sheet for 1930 was passed. The President thanked several donors of books and other works to the Olympic Library.

XI Olympiad:

The President informed the Committee that the following cities had officially applied for the Games of the XI Olympiad (1936):

Alexandria, Barcelona, Berlin, Budapest, Buenos-Aires. Cologne, Dublin, Frankfurt-on-Main, Helsingfors, Nuremberg and Rome, and that for the Games of the XIII Olympiad (1944) Lausanne had applied, that year being the 50th anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games.

The President also stated that Montreux and St. Moritz had both offered to organize the Winter Olympic Games if the organizing country was unable to do so.

Sport in the Argentine:

M. Aldao gave a résumé of the progress and the activities of sport in the Argentine Republic.

The meeting terminated at 11.40 a.m. and the session was declared closed.

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6 — Olympic Congress of Berlin

25th - 30th May, 1930. Third Year of the IX Olympiad

The Olympic Congress of Berlin was opened on the 25th May, 1930, at 11 a.m. by a solemn ceremony which took place in the Ancient Hall of the University. After the Cathedral Choir, conducted by Professor Hugo Ruedel, had sung a hymn by Brahms and an Ode by Pindarus, His Excellency Dr. Wirth, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Scheidt, Secretary of State, delegate of the Prussian Government, His Excellency Dr. Lewald, President of the German Olympic Committee and Professor Schmidt, Rector of the University spoke in turn.

Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, replied in the following terms:

Sir,

I express to you my appreciation of the very kind welcome, which the German Government has been kind enough to give to the members of the Olympic Congress. This in itself is proof of the interest, which it attaches to physical education and to sport and games of all kinds. The International Olympic Committee can congratulate itself in the knowledge that it can count on this very valuable support and it expresses the wish that this cooperation may help in creating amongst the peoples of the world a spirit of harmony and of mutual regard.

President of the German Olympic Committee,

I particularly desire to thank your Committee in the same warm terms for the very valuable help, which it has given to us in the preparation of this Congress.

In accepting the kind invitation, which you were good enough to send to us, to hold the Congress at Berlin, I and my colleagues were most anxious to give you proof of their appreciation of the untiring devotion, with which you apply yourself to our movement.

We were also well aware of the importance which you attach to the questions, which we are about to discuss and how much you desired that the decisions reached should contribute to the cause of amateurism.

In obtaining the permission of the Authorities for the Great Hall of this University to be put at our disposal for the opening of the Congress, you have respected the traditions of the Olympic movement and you have remembered that it was at the Congress in Paris at the Sorbonne that the Baron de Coubertin put to the vote and carried the resolution to revive the Olympic Games.

I ask you to be kind enough to convey our gratitude to our two colleagues H.H. the Duke Adolphe Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, who have proved themselves such excellent collaborators in the task which you have accomplished.

Gentlemen,

The Congress, which opens to-day with a view to the completion of the work, which was commenced at Lausanne in 1921 and continued at Prague in 1925, carries in the eyes of the world of sportsmen a much greater importance because in the first place you are going to be asked to decide if the definition of an amateur as laid down by the International Football Federation is in accordance with the rules laid down by the Congress of Prague for the Olympic Games.

This highly controversial point raised during the summer of 1927 in connection with the inclusion of football at the Games of Amsterdam was submitted by the International Football Federation and by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee which, in accordance with article 9 of the statutes of the Council, has the right to take such steps as it may consider necessary for the effective conduct of the Games.

I have considered it necessary to preface my remarks with this statement, because, in spite of the three years, which have elapsed since this matter was last discussed and when the amateur conditions were very definitely dealt with and agreed to, it appears to me that there are still some, who have not yet understood what the only legal and constitutional procedure can and must be in the matter.

The Executive Committee has been accused of misusing their right. Is this so? If it has, as some insinuate allowed itself to be influenced by considerations of a financial kind, has it with deliberate purpose pronounced itself to be in favour of broken time? I do not propose to waste my time or yours in refuting the first criticism. To what extent, I ask you, could considerations of a commercial character exercise any influence with the Executive Committee on this point, when the