

## 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

only point that mattered was the defense of the principles, which form the basis of the Olympic Charter.

I hope to be able to prove to you that the second accusation is also baseless. Obligated to conform to the doctrine of the International Olympic Committee, the Executive Committee could not, even if it had approved the principle, declare itself in favour of broken time in open contradiction to the Olympic conception of amateur sport, which is as follows: amateur sport, so far as the youth of the country is concerned, aims at the physical development of the body and as regards the adult it should serve as a distraction, as well as a safeguard of his or her health. Understood in this sense, it produces a balanced and active mind in a strong and virile body; it neither takes away its devotees from their studies nor from their work; it is a pastime and not a principal occupation.

This conception is exactly that of the Executive Committee. In the course of our discussions however we have come to the conclusion that if certain inconveniences inherent in the payment or compensation for broken time, were to be condemned, the harm done from the moral point of view was and is much graver still when broken time gives rise to other irregularities. For this reason we did not deem it to be in our power or possible to deal with this problem.

Allowing the International Football Federation the benefit of the doubt, whether their absolutely new law inspired by the same motive permitting certain limited payments was in accord or not with the spirit of the decision taken at the Congress of Prague, we authorised Football to remain in the programme of Amsterdam, reserving to the next Congress, which it was not possible to bring together before the Games of Amsterdam, the right to decide the question after a deeper study of all its ramifications. In order to guarantee the impartiality of your judgment, I would ask you not to read into the rules of the International Football Federation a kind of camouflage; rather I would ask you for the moment to give it credit for the rules, which it has passed and to recognise therein a sincere desire to find an effective remedy to an evil, which it knows exists in the very heart of its Federation and which is prevailing elsewhere, as you know so well yourselves if you take the trouble to inquire into the greater number of sports with the same critical mind, which you have brought to bear on this particular case. You will definitely state, that those, who see nothing but wrong in those, who are their opponents, permit everything to those, who agree with them and you will understand why, whilst they have agreed in saying that broken time is in certain cases the sole source of all the evils, public opinion of the rest of the world quite rightly rises up against this other kind of amateurism, which requires from those affiliated to the different amateur bodies constant sacrifices, which are incompatible with those in regular occupation or engaged in serious studies. Similar sacrifices are naturally and necessarily a source of annoyance to teachers, business-men, tradesmen and employers, who are constantly deprived of their pupils, employees and workmen, and it is a regrettable fact that, owing to indirect

advantages made full use of by the principle actors in the movement and the big sums they earn for the promoters of their organisations, this is from the moral point of view the worst thing possible for these privileged persons, whom it is impossible to do without and who are well aware of this fact.

Another evil and by no means one of the least important is the casting aside, with very few exceptions, once they have reached the age of about 30 those, who owing to their capabilities have in their time been public and popular heroes on the athletic field. Unskilled in any trade and incapable of working, these victims of sport are ruined and must live at the expense of either their families or the community.

Unfortunately, whatever may be your verdict on the subject of the definition of the International Football Federation; whatever the methods you may suggest for bringing it into line with the rules governing the Olympic qualification; whatever may be the formula, which you may decide on to do away with the existing irregularities and inconveniences — you will only succeed in disguising under another mask the actual abuses, if amateur sport remains as it is at present. The excessive number of international matches makes it quite impossible to exclude broken time or compensation paid in some indirect and underhand way. To definitely suppress broken time without finding a solution of the question would encourage certain practices, which are indulged in today for propaganda purposes and would not be justified; it is absolutely necessary that sport should be neither political or commercial; that the number of important matches sportfêtes should be very considerably reduced so that in order to take part in sport the period of the annual holiday would suffice. This holiday added to the free time, which each individual has at his or her disposal Saturday afternoons and Sundays, would allow the amateur to indulge in sports little more than a third of a year, and this is quite sufficient.

It is your task to find a formula of a moderate, reasonable and harmonious character by which all sportsmen may be assured of the possibility of enjoying this period of holiday; it will be also your task to find out if it is an opportune moment to admit also the payment of a supplementary indemnity to those, who are to represent our countries at the Olympic Games and the World Championships during the time necessary for those, who desire to take part over and above their customary annual holiday. The putting into effect of some such exceptional measure by which only a few specially chosen people would benefit, would not present the same difficulties as a regular remuneration, and it would do away with those other subterfuges, which public opinion refuses to tolerate any longer. This Congress can deal with the question from the Olympic point of view, but it can do nothing of a practical nature without the help of the International Federations and of the Governing Bodies of sport and the school and university authorities, where sport is held in high esteem. It is to those bodies that I address here a warm and chivalrous appeal to en-

deavour to steer their policy along these lines and to do everything possible in order that sport may no longer be turned aside from its proper objective. Olympism, as Baron de Coubertin has so well said, gives it a frame and Hellenism the spirit.

In the meanwhile, Gentlemen, you will have performed a useful work in dealing with the resolution of Mr. Rousseau, which was agreed to at Prague after the Congress had given up its first idea of defining the status of the amateur. This definition has, you will remember quite well, been made the object of a very considerable preliminary study and examination on the part of the International Olympic Committee in collaboration with the International Federations, but the conclusions not having been unanimously adopted, you did not wish to incur the reproach of giving the slightest indication of a desire to weaken the right of each federation to be the sole judge of its own definition. Many people were sorry that this should have happened for this Congress where even anger expresses itself in a courteous manner, certainly has the privilege of exercising a kind of jurisdiction on the opinion of the world of sport, owing to the three strong elements of which it is composed.

In order to help you and to render your task less difficult we have tried to put the questions before you with all the clearness and lucidity possible. We shall endeavour to create a feeling of mutual confidence in order that our common interest may receive the consideration that is their due, and we shall endeavour to reconcile them as far as possible by negotiation with absolute frankness in the interests of the great body of genuine amateurs, who must be freed from all influences of a doubtful nature and who are looking to you to establish this time an Olympic ruling on the subject.

Before closing the ceremony, the President of the I.O.C. proposed that the first act of the Congress should be to send a telegram to the Founder of the Modern Olympic Games, assuring Baron Pierre de Coubertin of the devotion of all the members to the Olympic ideal and to him, its eminent founder.

The ceremony came to an end at midday.

The meetings of the Olympic Congress took place at the Herrenhaus (The Old Prussian House of Lords) on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th May. The Congress was composed of 125 members, namely 30 members of the I.O.C., 57 delegates of the National Olympic Committees, and 38 delegates of the International Federations.

The decisions taken by the Congress of Berlin were as follows:

#### I) Amateurism:

The Rules of qualification for the Olympic Games decided upon by the Congress of Prague in 1925 were confirmed and the Congress of Berlin passed by 90 votes to 20 votes the following resolution put forward by the Commission on Amateurism:

« Athletes, who are qualified by the regulations »  
 » and rules of their International Federation are con- »  
 » sidered as amateurs for the Olympic Games provided »  
 » they are qualified in compliance with the resolutions »  
 » passed at Prague by the Olympic Congress 1925, »  
 » i.e.»

« An Athlete taking part in the Olympic Games »  
 » must satisfy the following conditions:

» 1. Must not be or have become a professional in »  
 » the sport for which he is entered or in any other »  
 » sport.

» 2. Must not have received re-imbusement or »  
 » compensation for loss of salary. »

By 69 votes to 12 the Congress passed the following resolution:

« The Congress, referring to the resolution taken »  
 » on the qualification of the athletes for the Olympic »  
 » Games, is of the opinion that for the present it is not »  
 » necessary to define the meaning of «leave with sa- »  
 » lary paid», and asks the I.O.C. to submit this ques- »  
 » tion for consideration to the Executive Committee »  
 » and the Consultative Council of the International »  
 » Federations and that the next item on the Agenda »  
 » should be taken. »

#### 2. Change of the Protocol:

**Duration of the Games.** — By 71 votes to 13 the Congress passed the following resolution:

« The period of the Games shall not exceed 16 days, »  
 » including the opening day. »

#### 3. Alteration of the General Rules:

**Definition of the Amateur.** — The second line is altered to read as follows:

« In cases where there is no International Federa- »  
 » tion governing a sport, the definition shall be de- »  
 » cided by the Organizing Committee in consultation »  
 » with the I.O.C. »

#### 4. Participation of Women:

Article IV is maintained without any alteration.

#### 5. Programme:

The I.O.C. has laid down the programme for the Olympic Games as follows:

##### General Rules — V. Programme

« The official programme is laid down in accor- »  
 » dance 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 competed during the official  
 » period of the Games.  
 » Each International Federation must decide in con-  
 » sultation with the Executive Committee of the I.O.C.  
 » the events which shall be included in each sport.  
 » The I.O.C. reserves to itself the right not to in-  
 » clude in the programme any sport in which the de-  
 » finition of the amateur is not in accordance with the  
 » principles of the I.O.C. »

#### IX. Entries:

The old Article IX is replaced by the following:  
 «IX. Entries».

« Entries for all events are received by the National  
 » Olympic Committee of each country who alone can  
 » forward them to the Organizing Committee of the  
 » Games.

» The Organizing Committee must acknowledge  
 » them. »

« If there is no National Olympic Committee in a  
 » country, this country must form such a Committee  
 » before it is permitted to take part in the Olympic  
 » Games.

» The address of this Committee must immediatly  
 » be transmitted to the Executive Commission of the  
 » I.O.C. as well as to the Organizing Committee.

» If a National Olympic Committee considers that  
 » any entry does not conform with the Olympic re-  
 » quirements or the definitions of the International  
 » Federations this entry will be sent on without being  
 » countersigned.

» a) Six weeks before the date of the opening of  
 » the Games the list of the sports and of the events  
 » in which a nation will participate, must be in pos-  
 » session of the Organizing Committee. This list can  
 » be telegraphed.

» b) The names of the competitors must be recei-  
 » ved by the Organizing Committee at least a fort-  
 » night before the date of the first event in each sport,  
 » and no modifications will be permitted there after.

» The Organizing Committee must be in possession  
 » of the entries and names of the competitors latest  
 » at midnight of the last day of the time fixed by  
 » the present article. All entries must be written on  
 » a special form and in duplicate. The names of the  
 » athletes must be printed or typewritten.

» In order to guarantee that telegraphic communi-  
 » cations are genuine, all National Olympic Com-  
 » mittees, who use this means of correspondence, must  
 » communicate to the Organizing Committee some

» special word or words to be used in all telegrams  
 » sent by them.

» Entries are not valid unless the above rules are  
 » observed.

» To permit and to promote during the Olympic  
 » Games such displays as are calculated to exhibit the  
 » value of different systems of physical instruction,  
 » the I.O.C. will receive direct entries from groups  
 » qualified to offer such displays and transmit them  
 » for its use to the Committee organizing the Games.  
 » No entrance fee will be demanded from the com-  
 » petitors. »

#### X. Number of Entries:

The Congress decided that the maximum number of  
 entries for the individual events should be three per  
 nation without reserves and that in those sports in  
 which there are individual and team events, both shall  
 be included. Article X will then read as follows:

« X. Number of Entries. — The maximum number  
 » of entries from each nation in each event is fixed  
 » by the International Federation.

» However, the following numbers cannot be ex-  
 » ceeded:

» a) For individual events, three competitors from  
 » each nation (without reserves).

» b) For team events, one team per nation, the  
 » number of reserves to be fixed by the International  
 » Federations concerned.

» The last rule does not apply to lawn tennis dou-  
 » bles or the tandem cycle race.

» In cases where there is no International Federa-  
 » tion for a sport the Organizing Committee of the  
 » Olympic Games fixes the number of entries for this  
 » sport in accordance with the above rules. »

#### XXVII The Taking of Photographs and Cinematographs:

The new rule will read as follows:

» The Organizing Committee must make the neces-  
 » sary arrangements for making a record of the Games  
 » by means of photography and moving pictures, but  
 » the said Committee must also organize and limit  
 » these services in such a way, that they do not in-  
 » terfere with the conduct of the Games. »

#### Olympic Games and World Championships:

« The Congress repeated the desire already expres-  
 » sed at the Olympic Congress of Prague that the In-  
 » ternational Federations will make the Olympic Ga-  
 » mes their world championships, or alternatively that  
 » they will not organize any world championships  
 » during the year of the Olympic Games. »

**Selection and reduction of events:**

« The Congress agreed that each International Federation should continue to decide in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. those events to be included in its own sport, but it expressed the desire that these events could be reduced to a minimum in order to permit, in accordance with the Olympic ideal, every sport of an educational value to be included in the programme. »

**Presentation of Prizes:**

« The Congress expressed the hope that the Orga-

nizing Committee would arrange to distribute the Olympic Prizes in public to the athletes personally on the stadia before their departure in order that each Olympic champion may have the satisfaction of receiving his prize himself. »

**Playing Fields:**

The Congress received and approved with much satisfaction the report furnished by General R.J. Ken-  
tish (I.O.C.) and his Committee.

