

4. — (a) Referring to the question of transport for Lake Placid and Los Angeles, it has not been possible to obtain reduction for the members of families. Travelling conditions, tourist 3rd Class, are excellent. As the result of calculations made by the various National Olympic Committees it has been ascertained that the cost per entrant will amount to 3,000 Mks. (German Olympic Committee), 15 to 18,000 francs (French Olympic Committee), £ 100 (British Olympic Association).

(b) The President then described his visit to Lake Placid and said he was very satisfied with the state of progress on the various works in process of construction for the Winter Games and also with the measures taken to ensure the comfort of the Officials and Competitors.

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5. — Meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations

Paris, the 11th October 1930.

The Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee and the Council of Delegates of the International Federations met yesterday, Saturday 11th October, at the house of General Ch. H. Sherrill.

Chairman : Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the I.O.C.

Membres of the Executive Committee who were present : Count de Baillet-Latour, President, Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Vice-President, General Kentish, Marquis de Polignac, General Ch. H. Sherrill and H. E. Dr. Lewald.

The following International Federations were represented : athletics : Mr. Genet, rowing : Mr. Gaston Mullegg, bobsleigh and tobogganing : Count de la Frégeolière, boxing : Mr. Val Barker, cycling : Mr. Léon Breton, fencing : Mr. R. Lacroix, equestrian sport : Commandant Hector ; handball : Mr. Lang ; hockey : Mr. Frantz-Reichel ; ice-hockey : Mr. Paul Loicq ; wrestling. Mr. Alb. Perroud ; swimming : Mr. E. G. Drigny ; weight-lifting : Mr. Bourdonnay-Sweich ; ski : Dr. Pierre Minelle ; shooting : Mr. Jean Carnot.

In accordance with the task with which they had been entrusted by the Olympic Congress of Berlin when the resolution was passed :

«The Congress adhering to the resolution taken regarding the qualification of athletes for the Olympic Games considers it unnecessary for the present to solve the question of leave with salary paid» ; it therefore requests the I.O.C. to bring this question before the Executive Committee and the Council of the Delegates of the International Federations for consideration and solution.»

The Committee after a long discussion in which Messrs. Loicq, Frantz-Reichel, Count de Baillet-Latour, Lewald, Genet, General Sherrill, General Kentish, Breton, Perroud, Hector, took part, the Executive Committee and the Council of Delegates decided on the proposition made by Mr. Genet that it was not

necessary to give any ruling or to attempt to legislate on this question of the normal holiday with salary paid.

The following resolution on the motion of Mr. Frantz-Reichel was however passed unanimously :

«A holiday given under the normal conditions of the business of profession or a holiday accorded under the same conditions on the occasion of the Olympic Games, and provided that it does not lead to a reimbursement for lost salary, direct or indirect, does not come within the provisions of article 2 of the decision taken at Prague (1925) and confirmed by the Congress of Berlin (1930).»

Consequently, the rules of qualification of athletes taking part in the Olympic Games of the future are as follows :

An Athlete taking part in the Olympic Games must satisfy the following conditions.

1. Must not be or knowingly have become a professional in the Sport for which he is entered or in any other sport.
2. Must not have received re-imbursement or compensation for loss of salary.

A holiday given under the normal conditions of the business or the profession or a holiday accorded under the same conditions on the occasion of the Olympic Games, and provided that it does not lead to a reimbursement for lost salary, direct or indirect, does not come within the provisions of § 2.

The International Federations have been requested to forward to the I.O.C., before the end of this year, their proposals as to the programme of the Games of the Xth Olympiade which will be held at Los Angeles.

The different reports received from Los Angeles and Lake Placid show that the preparations and organisations of the Games of the Xth Olympiade and of the IIIrd Winter Olympic Games follow an excellent course.

Before closing the meeting the President expressed the condolences of his Colleagues on the occasion of the disaster to the R. 101 and requested them to remain in silence in memory of the unfortunate victims amongst whom were certain athletes who had represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games.

The meeting was closed at 12.30 p.m.

After the meeting, General Ch. H. Sherrill gave a lunch at his house to the members of the Executive Committee and to the Delegates of International Federations.

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7. — The Charter of Sport Reform

Since the last session of the League of Nations, Baron Pierre de Coubertin has held a meeting during which he made public the following documents : «The Charter of Sport Reform». I believe it is useful for us to reproduce it here in view of the Author's position. It was he who re-started the Olympic Games and founded the international bureau for scientific sport. (Bureau International de Pedagogic Sportive). It is

useful to make known his opinion at this moment when the question of the abuse of sport and the remedy are being widely discussed.

«THE CHARTER OF SPORT REFORM»

The objections brought against Sport may be classed under three headings :

That it strains and overtaxes the body.

That it assists in dulling the intellect.

That it spreads a commercial spirit and breeds a love of money.

It is impossible to deny the existence of these evils, but the Sports themselves are not responsible for them. The guilty parties are : — Parents, Schoolmasters, Public Authorities, the Directors of the Federations, and the Press.

The following counter-measures are indicated :

The establishment of a clear distinction between Physical Culture and Sporting Education on the one hand, and Sporting Education and actual competition on the other.

The creation of an «Athletic Degree» according to the Swedish formula, with tests varying in difficulty with age and sex.

International Championships only every second year, that is to say the 1st and 3rd of each Olympiad.

The suppression of all Sports meetings organised by Casinos and Hotels and of all those meetings occasioned by Exhibitions and Public holidays.

The suppression of all world-wide Games which are merely useless repetitions of the Olympic Games and which have an Ethical, Political or Religious character.

The suppression of Boxing Matches with purses.

The introduction of Individual Gymnastics on a footing of perfect equality with other individual games.

The amalgamation of Gymnastic and Athletic Associations.

Agreement that there is a difference between a Teacher of Games and a Professional — the first to be considered an amateur in all Sports which he does not teach.

The introduction of an oath, given in writing by all — such oath to enumerate the various ways in which profit could be made.

Refusal to allow women to take part at the same meetings as men.

All cities to renounce the construction of Super-Stadiums intended for the sole purpose of staging spectacular Athletic meetings, and to substitute in their place buildings after the style of modernised Ancient Greek Gymnasiums.

All juniors under sixteen years of age to be forbidden to take part in competitions in front of spectators.

The forming of Scholastic Sports Associations under whose colours alone scholars will be allowed to take part.

The enrolment age for Boy Scouts to be raised.

Development of Medicine for Sport based on the «state of health» instead of the «unusual case» and paying much more attention to the examination of the Psychic characteristics of the individual.

Encouraging by every means physical exercise for adults in opposition to youths, who on the contrary could be restrained a little.

Intellectualisation of Scouting by means of general astronomy and universal history and geography.

Raising the tone of the Sporting Press by the introduction of articles dealing with Foreign affairs and events of world-wide interest.

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8. — **The Ninth Far Eastern Games**

The Ninth Far Eastern Games were held in perfect weather at Tokyo from May 24th to May 31st 1930.

The layout of the grounds and the housing of the competitors was most convenient. The main stadium for track and field athletics, association football, and gymnastic and play demonstrations comprised a 400-meter track with a 200-meter straight-away, a large concrete grandstand on the straightaway side, and a high grassy terrace surrounding the other sides of the field, with a seating capacity of about 50,000. Under the concrete grandstand are dressing-rooms for athletes, press accommodations, and various booths for lunches, etc. Near one end of this stadium is the new tile-lined outdoor swimming pool, 50 meters long, in addition to which is a separate square pool for the diving competitions. The seating capacity for this enclosure is 10,000. A short distance from the other end of the main stadium is a bowl-shaped enclosure which is usually used for Japanese wrestling. The seating capacity is about 10,000. For these Games a wooden platform of generous size was built over the wrestling ring to take care of the volleyball and basketball competitions. It is the finest outdoor arrangement for these sports which I have seen. It has splendid artificial light so it was possible to conduct the basketball competitions in the evening. A very short distance beyond this enclosure is the baseball stadium with seating accommodations for 30,000. I may say that it is planned in the very near future to enlarge this so that more than double this number of spectators can be accommodated. This is due to the immense popularity of intercollegiate baseball in Japan. Even the enlarged seating capacity will care for but a fraction of those who apply for admission tickets to the semiannual intercollegiate baseball matches when the leading teams meet each other.

Between the main stadium and the enclosure for basketball and volleyball is situated a large building which is the headquarters of the National Young Men's Association, a welfare organization of federated young men's clubs, which has government backing. It was possible to house and feed all of the visiting delegations from China, the Philippines, and India, besides a fair share of Japan's contestants. This experiment worked out very happily. Excepting for tennis every competitor was within three minutes' walk of any competition. The tennis matches were played at some special courts near the center of the city, this entailing a taxi ride of about ten minutes. The housing arrangements conducted to splendid fellowship among the competing-