

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

OF THE

International Olympic Committee

SUBSCRIPTION: 10 SWISS FRANCS PER YEAR

Rédaction et Abonnement : „MON REPOS” LAUSANNE.

CHEQUE POSTAL N° II : 2282 - LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

BANQUE : Banque d'Escompte Suisse, rue du Lion d'Or, LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

SUMMARY.

1. — List of members of the International Olympic Committee and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations.
2. — Addresses of the International Olympic Committees and of the International Federations.
3. — Meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Los Angeles, July 1932.
4. — Official Report of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, Los Angeles 1932.
5. — Meetings at Los Angeles, 1932.
6. — Jury of Honour, Los Angeles 1932.

INDEX :

Charter, Statutes, Regulations, Protocol and General Rules : see special pamphlet issued January 1931.
The rights and duties of the I.O.C., the National Olympic Committees and the international Federations : Nr. 2.
Olympic Congress of Prague (1925) : Nr. 1.
Olympic Congress of Berlin (1930) : Nr. 16.
Code of Regulations for the conduct of the business of the Executive Committee (Standing Orders) : Nr. 5.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Prague, May 1925 : Nr. 1.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Lisbon, May 1926 : Nr. 3.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Monaco, April 1927 : Nr. 7.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Amsterdam, July 1928 : Nr. 11.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Lausanne, April 1929 : Nr. 13.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Berlin, May 1930 : Nr. 16.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Barcelona, April 1931 : Nr. 18.
Meeting of the I.O.C., Los Angeles, July 1932 : Nr. 22.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., November 1925 : Nr. 1.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., March 1926 : Nr. 2.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., July 1926 : Nr. 4.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., January 1927 : Nr. 6.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., August 1927 : Nr. 8.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. October 1927 : Nr. 9.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., February 1928 : Nr. 10.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., July 1929 : Nr. 14.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., March 1930 : Nr. 16.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., May 1930 : Nr. 16.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., October 1930 : Nr. 17.
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., June 1932 : Nr. 21.

Meetings of the Executive Committee and Delegates of the International Federations (Amsterdam, August 1928) : Nr. 11. (Lausanne, April 1929) : Nr. 13.
Meeting of the Presidents of National Olympic Committees (Amsterdam, August 1928) : Nr. 11.
Conferences of the South American, of the Central American and of the Far Eastern Games (Amsterdam, August 1928): Nr. 11.
Modern Pentathlon Committee : Nr. 11.
Roll of Honour of the IXth Olympiad, (Amsterdam 1928) : Nr. 14.
Account of the IXth Olympiad (Amsterdam 1928) : Nr. 11.
Official Account and Roll of Honour of the IInd Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz 1928 : Nr. 10.
Official Account and Roll of Honour of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid 1932 : Nr. 20.
Official Results of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid 1932 : Nr. 21.
Programme for the Games of the Xth Olympiad : Nr. 19.
Results of the 7th Far Eastern Games : Nr. 3.
Results of the 8th Far Eastern Games : Nr. 12.
The 9th Far Eastern Games (Report of M. Franklin H. Brown) : Nr. 17.
Results of the 1st Games of Central America : Nr. 6.
Results of the 2nd Games of Central America : Nr. 16.
Results of the 1st Balkan Games (Sofia 1931) : Nr. 20.
Awarding of the Olympic Cup : Nr. 14.
Celebration of the Olympiads : Nr. 2.
List of Olympic Congress : Nr. 2.
The New Panathenaea, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin : Nr. 8.
«The Charter of Sport Reforms, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin : Nr. 17.

3. — International Olympic Committee

Session of 1932.

(Year I of the Xth Olympiad)

Los Angeles

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE SESSION

On July 28th, 1932, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., the International Olympic Committee was received in the Tower Room of the City Hall and welcomed by the honorable John C. Portor, Mayor of Los Angeles. The President of the I. O. C. answered him in these words :

Mr. Mayor :

Anxious to live up to an ancient European tradition, you have invited the International Olympic Committee to hold this meeting in the City Hall of Los Angeles. You have welcomed US and commented our work in

terms such that my Colleagues and myself are more than justified in their conviction that you fully appreciate the real significance of the Olympic ideal, as well as the benefit which a clean and wholesome spirit of sport is able to confer upon those who «play the game.»

For this please accept my deepest gratitude. May I also thank you for the opportunity you have given me to explain to this distinguished gathering the supreme objective of the Olympic Games.

Ladies and Gentlemen :

The games set forth the highest ideals of sportmanship and athletic excellence in amateur competition. Throughout these quadrennial events it is our aim to stimulate, on the part of the youth of all lands, a love for clean sport, and to provide an opportunity for the best products of each nation to compete, on a basis of equality, with the best of other lands. Thus an example is afforded for all nations, embodying not only the very finest traditions, but also a uniform interpretation of the rules governing the many various activities comprised in the four-yearly Olympic program. The Olympic Games in reality constitute a meeting of the «league» of the best athletes of the world. But, however great is the importance attached to the Olympic Games themselves, there is another far greater object that we must bear in mind. The practice of sport must be carried on by every one and even when athletes are no longer young enough to compete in championship events. It is preferable, particularly as one grows older, to partake in sport rather than to watch it, but the required effort for that purpose can be obtained only from amateurs and not from professionals. That is the reason why we have no interest whatever in sport except in so far as it is exclusively amateur both in spirit and in practice. If disguised professionalism is allowed to follow its normal course, it inevitably ensues that there is constantly held before the boys the ambition to excel in one or more lines of sport as quickly as possible, this with a view of capitalizing their talents by selling their athletic services to the highest bidder. The possibility of such earning tends to make the lad unwilling to apply himself to his studies or with that measure of application to his chosen vocation which is essential to success. It is also liable to give him a false standard of values. The money received for participation in sport, if he is a star, is altogether too easily earned as compared with the amount of work required to get a regular wage, whereas the hopeless difficulties to which it leads in the event of failure is disastrous for his future. In the great majority of instances the net result is that the young man, on the very threshold of life, gets a wrong start and is led to adopt false standards which permanently interfere with his own fundamental interests in later life. Play assumes an importance out of all proportion with the benefit it bestows. Instead of being a pastime after the day's work or during holidays, sport becomes the consuming passion. The wholesome love of play as a recreation is displaced by an inordinate desire for mercenary gain through a series of victories which set an undue pre-

mium upon winning. This is a vicious influence because of the pernicious cycle which it engenders and to which it inevitably leads. What a different picture this presents as compared with that of young and old alike engaging in all forms of wholesome play and recreation solely because of the physical, social and moral benefits directly derived therefrom.

It is interesting to note that a recognition of this simple truism is growing rapidly amongst the youth both of Europe and America. The development of this point of view in the minds of the younger generation is one of the forces that will require to be reckoned with and will rapidly put a stop to the disloyal practices adopted by those laders who were out to win at all cost. The great difficulty is to bring about a general understanding of the amateur principle, because amateurism is, in fact, a matter of spirit rather than of law. The only reason for having a definition for amateurs as against professionals is to enable us to make an individual classification. But the rule does not make the difference, this being determined rather by the attitude and conduct of the individual. That is why a professional in one sport cannot be considered as a true amateur in other sports, even if no account is taken of the extreme difficulties which arise in attempting to administer any such ruling. From the standpoint of administration, there is little difficulty in dealing with individuals who, by reason of their own attitude and conduct, are readily classified by themselves as «out and out» professionals on the one hand, other hand. The difficulties arising from the inter- or amateurs, in the strictest sense of the word on the pretation and application of the amateur principle are most frequently incurred in connection with those who do not come definitely under either of the two categories. If we were to regard as professionals all who admit they are participating for personal gain, it would not be difficult to classify all individuals into either one of these two groups. But another problem arises because of the so-called «contamination» principle, which provides that in the event of a recognized amateur competing with or against professionals, he thereby loses his amateur status. Why not simplify the whole matter by doing away with the compulsory disqualification of an amateur simply because he may have competed against a professional regardless of the circumstances? The foregoing problem would be much less complicated if we were to differentiate between organized competition and social or informal competition. In my opinion we should disregard the latter entirely in so far that participation in such competition should have no bearing upon the amateur or professional status of the individuals. We should recognize the right of human beings to engage with others in physical activities of a friendly, social or recreational nature, this even if the said activities are athletic pastimes, provided of course that such participation is not part of an organized program in the nature of a tournament or series of scheduled events in which records are kept of the standing of the competitors, awards are given, championships determined, admission fees charged and special publicity made. Professionals and amateurs should be allowed to intermingle promiscuously regardless of past or present practices in such

informal recreation where fellowship is the chief incentive. Under an arrangement of this kind we should be concerned with an individual's classification only in organized competitions. In this manner there would be no intermingling of amateurs with professionals except in the most unusual circumstances when special authorization is granted by the federation governing the sport

I do not see in what way this could be detrimental to the amateur principle and it would, at the same time, prevent many really good boys from being forced, against their will, into the ranks of professionalism. It would also facilitate the task of those who are not versed in all the technical aspects of the interpretation and administration of the amateur rules, as for instance the presidents of colleges and universities, the principles of schools, the members of boards of education, as well as business and professional men who have the general welfare of youth at heart and who look upon sport as a wholesome pastime.

I wish the question to be taken up by my Council with the Delegates of the International Sports Federations, and I am convinced that, if there was not more diversity of theory and procedure with regard to the amateur rule, it would be much easier to adopt an attitude of wise and firm discipline ; it would, moreover, provide an opportunity for that natural and wholesome recreation which both men and boys always derived from amateur games and, at the same time, assure for their lifetime the physical well-being of those who engage, when they are young, in competitive sports exclusively for «the love of the game.»

Count de Baillet-Latour then presented to the City of Los Angeles, on behalf of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the commemorative medal which was stamped on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee, and asked the Honorable Charles Curtis to deliver also a similar medal to President Herbert Hoover.

Meeting of July 28th, Afternoon :

Present : James Taylor (Australia).
 Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium).
 Dr. Theodore Schmidt (Austria).
 J. G. Merrick (Canada).
 A. C. Bolanachi (Egypt).
 Dr. Theodore Lewald (Germany).
 Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany).
 G. D. Sondhi (India).
 J. J. Keane (Ireland).
 Count Bonacossa (Italy).
 Professor Jigoro Kano (Japan).
 Dr. S. Kishi (Japan).
 Janis Dikmanis (Latvia).
 General Dr. Rouppert (Poland).
 Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden).
 J. S. Edström (Sweden).
 William May Garland (United States).
 Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke (United States).

Excused : R. C. Aldao (Argentine).
 R. Coombes (Australia).
 Baron de Laveleye (Belgium).

R. de Rio Branco (Brazil).
 Arnaldo Guinle (Brazil).
 Dr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil).
 Sir George McLaren Brown (Canada).
 P. J. de Matheu (Central America).
 Dr. C. T. Wang (China).
 Porfirio Franca (Cuba).
 Counsellor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky (Czechoslovakia).
 Prince Axel of Denmark (Denmark).
 Ernst Krogus (Finland).
 Albert Glandaz (France).
 Marquis de Polignac (France).
 Count Clary (France).
 Lord Rochdale (Great Britain).
 Lord Aberdare (Great Britain).
 Herzog zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Germany).
 M. Politis (Greece).
 Lt. Colonel P. W. Scharroo (Holland).
 Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland).
 Count Geza Andrassy (Hungary).
 Senator Jules de Muzsa (Hungary).
 Hon. Gen. Carlo Montu (Italy).
 Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco).
 C. J. Wray (New Zealand).
 Thos. Fearnley (Norway).
 M. Ignace Matuszewski (Poland).
 Count de Penha-Garcia (Portugal).
 Prince Leon Ouroussoff (Russia).
 Baron de Guell (Spain).
 Count de Vallellano (Spain).
 Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland).
 General Charles H. Sherrill (United States).
 General S. S. Djoukitch (Yugo Slavia).
 Prof. Dr. Fr. Bucar (Yugo Slavia).

The meeting was opened at 3:30 p.m.

The President, after eulogizing the late Mr Miguel de Beistegui and Sir Dorabji J. Tata, announced the resignations of H. E. Mr. de Alvear, delegate of the Argentine Republic, of H. E. Dr. F. Akel, delegate of Estonia, and of Mr. R. Coombes, delegate of Australia. The President thereafter welcomed General Stanislaw Rouppert (Poland), Mr. G. D. Sondhi (India) and the Honorable Ernest Lee Jahncke (United States of America), who attended the Committee meeting for the first time.

ELECTIONS. — By unanimous vote of the members present, and of those who expressed their vote by correspondance, Mr. Horacia Bustos Moron (h) was elected for the second chair for the Argentine Republic, in lieu of H. E. Mr. de Alvear, resigned, and Count Paolo Thaon de Revel for the third chair for Italy, which had remained vacant since the resignation of Mr. Turati.

The President thereafter explained the situation which exists in Egypt. After discussion, the Committee decided, upon the request of Mr. Bolanachi, that it was timely to appoint as an emergency, a second delegate

for Egypt with a temporary title. It was understood that this decision does not imply the right of Egypt to have two delegates. The question of principle being thus settled, Mr. Bolanachi reaffirmed the proposal which he had made previously to the Executive Commission, to appoint H. E. Hussein Sabry Pacha, Governor of Alexandria, to this second seat. This matter will be voted upon during one of the following meetings.

The resignation of Mr. R. Coombes leaves vacant the second seat for Australila. The President recalled under what circumstances this second seat was created and referred to the minutes of the meeting at Paris in 1924. Mr. Merrick, was then a member of the commission formed to study the creation of this second seat, gave the details in the matter.

It was decided that the President, who will go to Australia upon his departure from Los Angeles, will inform himself locally before proposing a successor to Mr. Coombes.

GAMES OF THE XIth OLYMPIAD AND IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES. — H. E. Dr. Lewald stated that the preparations for the Games of the XIth Olympiad are under way. In reference to the Olympic Winter Games, he regretted that he was unable to give precise details regarding the location where they will be held, although it is more than probable that the choice of the German Olympic Committee will be the city of Partenkirchen, in Bavaria.

Relative to the Olympic Winter Games, Mr. J. G. Merrick deplored the fact that the Winter Games are a part of the Olympic cycle. He regretted that the conditions existing before the Congress at Prague have been changed and that the country holding the Games of the Olympiad has the right of priority for the Olympic Winter Games, provided it is possible to organize them. Certain small countries cannot hope to organize the Olympic Games, although it would be possible for them to handle the Winter Games. Mr. Merrick proposed to separate completely the two cycles.

Going back to their origin, the President showed how the Olympic Winter Games were created, and what took place at Chamonix, at St. Moritz and at Lake Placid.

A discussion arose, in which Count de Rosen, Mr. Garland and Dr. Lewald took part. This discussion, as the President pointed out, could be only the purpose of exchanging ideas inasmuch as any proposal to change the charter or the statutes must be announced previously in the program for the meeting. The President called Mr. Merrick's attention to the seriousness of creating a precedent by proposing a modification of the charter. It would be, in any event, contrary to the opinion of the Founder of the Olympic Games. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who has always considered the charter impregnable.

OLYMPIC CUP: — The Olympic Cup has been awarded for 1933 to the Société Fédérale Suisse de Gymnastique, which celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its founding and is the oldest national federation in the world,

STUDY OF SEMI-PROFESSIONALISM. — The proposal made by the International Amateur Ath-

letic Federation to entrust the study of this question to the Executive Commission of the I.O.C. and to the Board of Delegates of the International Federations was adopted. A meeting will be held at Vienna, in the spring of 1933.

ADDITION OF ARCHERY TO THE PROGRAM OF THE GAMES. — After discussion entered into by General Rouppert, Count de Rosen, Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Taylor, the addition of Archery was rejected by a large majority.

GLIDING. — The Committee unanimously admitted gliding as a demonstration to the program of the XIth Olympiad (Berlin 1936).

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Meeting of Friday, July 29th, 1932

The meeting was called to order at 3:20 p.m.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of July 28th, which were approved.

Count Bonacossa read a telegram of thanks which he had received from Count Paolo de Revel, elected member of the I.O.C. at the meeting of the Committee.

Upon the request of Mr. Bolanachi, it was decided that in the event H. E. Hussein Sabry Pacha could not accept the second seat for Egypt the name of another candidate be submitted in writing to the Committee.

A cable was sent by the I.O.C. to Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD, 1940. — The President advised that the following list of cities have placed their bids for the Game of the XIIth Olympiad : Rome (Italy), Barcelona (Spain), Helsingfors (Finland), Budapest (Hungary), Alexandria (Egypt), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Dublin (Ireland), and Toronto or Montreal (Canada).

He asked if any new bids were to be placed by members present.

Baron Jigoro Kano and Dr. S. Kishi begged the Committee to award the Games of the XIIth Olympiad to the City of Tokyo. Their request was backed officially by the authorities and sports organizations. Japan will celebrate in 1940 the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire and great festivities, as well as a world exposition, will be organized at that time. The wish of the entire population is that the Games will be celebrated in 1940 in Tokyo.

This new bid was recorded.

BROCHURE RELATING THE HISTORY OF THE I.O.C. — The proposal made by Mr. Edstrom was adopted by the Committee. The brochure must briefly outline the history of the Committee and explain as simply as possible the aim it is endeavouring to reach, as well as the rights and duties of each of the bodies which collaborate in the organization of the Games.

Upon the proposal of Mr. J. G. Merrick, the Committee appointed a commission to study this question, to prepare the text for the brochure and to present a report at the following meeting of the Committee ;

said commission to be composed of the President, Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Mr. J. S. Edström, Count Clarence de Rosen and Mr. J. G. Merrick.

PRIZE FOR HUNTING AND ALPINISM. —

The Committee decided not to award a hunting prize for the Xth Olympiad.

Upon the proposal of H. E. Dr. Lewald, supported by Count Bonacossa, the Committee awarded the Prize of Alpinism to Mr. Schmidt (Germany) for his remarkable exploit in climbing the Matterhorn on the north side, accompanied by his brother, since deceased.

Mr. J. S. Edström, while he voted the award of the Prize of Alpinism to Mr. Schmidt, remarked that it would be wise to consult the International Federation involved for the award of these special prizes.

PROPOSAL OF MR. J. G. MERRICK. — Mr. Merrick made a proposal tending to strengthen the rights of the Jury of Honour; it will be studied by the Executive Commission.

PROPOSAL OF MR. J. S. ESTROM. — Mr. Edström expressed the wish that in the future the insignia (badge) of members of the Jury of Honour and of members of the I.O.C. will entitle to entry to all stadiums, without the necessity of any other credentials.

BULLETIN. — The President consulted the Committee regarding the necessary steps to be taken relative to the publication of the official Bulletin. Opinions differed on the question of whether or not publicity should be admitted. However, it was unanimously agreed that, to make it more interesting for the reader, the columns of the Bulletin should be opened to the International Federations and National Olympic Committees. This question will be studied in detail by the Bureau.

SUBSCRIPTION. — The subscription for 1932 remained at 200 Swiss Francs, as in previous years.

THE BUDGET for 1932 was adopted and the accounts approved.

MEETING OF 1933. — The I.O.C. having previously accepted the invitation extended by Dr. Schmidt in 1930 will meet at Vienna in 1933. The date chosen is June 11th to 18th.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

The Secretary of the I.O.C. The President of the I.O.C.
A. G. Berdez. Baillet-Latour.

—:~::~~::~:—

4. — **Report of the Xth Olympiad**

The Games of the Xth Olympiad were opened on Saturday, July 30th, by the Honorable Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States of America, who had been delegated to represent President Herbert Hoover, as the national political situation demanded the President's presence in Washington. The Games

ended with the customary closing ceremony on Sunday, August 14th.

The Games were outstanding by reason of the widespread interest and unusual enthusiasm shown by the general public. The policy of the Organizing Committee which, during four years, consisted not only in taking care of the physical preparations for the competitions, but in familiarizing the public with the Olympic idea, was crowned with success. More than one hundred thousand persons filled the Stadium during the Opening Ceremony and the emotion experienced by this audience will leave an unforgettable memory with those who have followed the development of the Olympic movement from the day when Baron Pierre de Coubertin expressed his ideas at the Sorbonne. For the first time the Olympic Hymn, by Mr. Bradley Keeler, was rendered.

The cycling track at Pasadena, the rowing course at Long Beach, the Riviera Country Club for the equestrian sports, the various stadia for fencing, wrestling, boxing, etc. surpassed by far anything that had been done before. Records were broken every day and the art competitions marked a notable improvement over those in the past. Miss Leila Mechlin can feel justly proud to have directed the exhibition of the works of art at the Museum, especially so in view of the fact that by reason of difficulties encountered during the installations, she was unable to have the rooms which had been promised her.

Finally, the Olympic Village will certainly remain as the masterpiece of the Xth Olympiad. It realized the most perfect conception of the Olympic idea. This Village consisted of a group of communities where, without police, each athlete, his own master, lived in friendship with his neighbours. The excellent relations established in this fashion among the various competitors were probably responsible for the harmony which existed during all contests, unless this should be attributed to the happiness of living in the ideal climate of California, where the sun bathes the land in its rays, where the heat is tempered by the breezes from the Pacific and where the sky is always cloudless.

It is difficult to name all those who have worked with this enormous organization, but in paying homage to the efficiency of the work of each one, it is well to cite especially that of Mr. Zack J. Farmer, General Secretary, assisted by Miss Julia C. Mayer, of Mr. H. O. Davis, Director of the Olympic Village, and of Mr. William M. Henry, Sports Technical Director.

It is fortunate that facts have proved how great a mistake was made by those pessimists who for the past several months, predicted the failure of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. There was a large number of participants in spite of the difficult circumstances. The Xth Olympiad Committee (Organizing Committee) has rendered an outstanding service to the Olympic cause by providing that the success of the Olympic Games is assured, no matter in what continent they may be held.

In addition to the banquet given by the Organizing Committee on the eve of the opening of the Games, and the official dinners by the National Committees