

the question of deciding on a definition of Amateur which would be common to all Sports. With one exception the Federations then represented unanimously agreed to the suggestion.

Dr. Schricker then asked permission to speak to inform the Conference that the International Football Federation had done away with a definition of Amateur, leaving to each National Association the right to decide the status of its players. The President of the International Olympic Committee shewed how astonished he was not to have been advised of this, more so because he had sent to Mr. Rimet a copy of the correspondence which had taken place with a National Federation. This Federation had asked if it would not be possible to organise an Association Football Tournament at the Olympic Games outside the International Federation. This request had been refused, although at the same time the National Federation had been advised to try to persuade the International Association Football Federation to raise the interdict and accept the conditions set out in the letter of the I.O.C. sent from Amsterdam in 1928.

After having obtained the opinions of Delegates of the International Federations of Athletics and Rowing on certain matters concerning these Federations which had been brought to his notice, the President closed the Meeting at Noon.

BAILLET-LATOUR,
President.

A. BERDEZ,
Secretary.

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4. — **International Olympic Committee**

Session of 1933
(Second year of the Xth Olympiad)
Vienna

OPENING MEETING OF THE SESSION

The thirtieth session of the International Olympic Committee was opened on the 7th of June 1933 at 10 o'clock in the Festive Hall of the Academy of Sciences in the presence of the Federal President Wilhelm Miklas, the Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss, the Cardinal Dr. Theodor Innitzer, the Mayor and Governor M. Seitz, the Ministers Stockinger and Fey, the Corps Diplomatique, members of the leading bodies of Sports in Austria, athletes and many well-known persons.

After a musical programme admirably conducted by Dr. Paul Kerby, Dr. Theodor Schmidt, Delegate of the I.O.C. to Austria and M. Miklas, the President, made speeches of welcome, to which the President of the I.O.C. replied in these words :

Federal President,
Federal Chancellor,
Your Eminence,
and Mayor and Governor,

By honouring the opening sitting of our session with your presence, you have been good enough to signify the interest which you take in our work. For this we thank you more especially because the International Olympic Committee, whose aims are high and noble and whose tendencies democratic, has accepted your

invitation to hold a meeting in 1933 at Vienna in the hope of strengthening the bonds which unite it with the Austrian Federations of Sports. We are animated with the earnest wish to second the efforts of our colleague Dr. Schmidt, who, by his activity and self-sacrifice has afforded such valuable assistance in the development of physical education and sport and has so largely contributed to the maintenance of the Olympic spirit in the different national federations. His just recompense has been the numerous successes achieved at the Olympic Games by the athletes who have championed your national colours there. I am sure that I am interpreting the sentiments of all my colleagues when I express the wish that these successes are but the prelude to further victories and I take this opportunity of paying tribute to the spirit of sport, of which your representatives in every branch have never ceased to give proof.

Permit me, likewise, to thank the president and members of the council of the famous Academy of Sciences for the hospitality they have so kindly extended to us.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen !

The present session could not have been held in a more propitious atmosphere than that of Vienna so pregnant with music and with its peculiar charm in order to give free scope to the pleasure which you will feel, my dear colleagues, when you hear the report which I am about to make on the Olympic situation. This situation was never presented in a more favourable light. The Los Angeles Games have been an unprecedented success and if I feel embarrassed when speaking of them to-day it is, because I do not know which to praise more highly, their flawless organisation, the manner in which they were carried out, the excellence of the performances accomplished or the spirit of sport evinced by the competitors. These Games may be said to constitute the crowning glory of the work of the Renovator of the Games and give to the astonished world a proof of the moral results which can be attained by a wise and persevering policy. By your efforts — which you never allow to be impeded by initial mistakes — to inculcate, in the spirit of sportsmen, the fundamental principles of your statutes, you have succeeded in creating a perfect mentality to which it is but just to attribute the behaviour which we have so often had occasion to admire both in the athletes and in the spectators.

If our dear Colleague Mr. May Garland, the General secretary Jack Farmer and their fellow-workers can lay claim to all our congratulations for the perfect organisation they have inaugurated, for the delightful reception which they reserved for the visitors, they can claim a still greater degree of our gratitude for the pains they taken to spread the Olympic spirit among their fellow-citizens.

The Art Contests, also, thanks to the combined efforts of General Sherrill and Miss Leila Mechlin have surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The tasks set for competition showed great progress and the visit to the Palace of Fine Arts was not one of the least attractive features of the Xth Olympiad.

The emotion felt on the closing day by the greater portion of those who had the good fortune to assist at this triumphal exhibition gives us a guarantee that the doctrine whose apostle is Coubertin, is now deeply anchored in all hearts.

This impression which I brought away when I left California, has been confirmed during the course of the visit I paid to the Olympic Committees of New Zealand and Australia. From the contact I made both with officials and athletes I became convinced of the admirable efforts which were made every four years by these two countries to send teams to the games in spite of the distance, not so much for the pleasure of taking part in a contest as on account of their attachment to the Olympic spirit.

All that remains for me to describe to you is the cruise I then made with the object of extending our sphere of influence to the Dutch-Indies, to Indo-China and to Siam. The reception accorded me, both by the Emperor of Annam, the King of Cambodia, as also by the French, Dutch and Siamese authorities made the conquest of these new territories an easy task. They all realised the benefit accruing from the practice of sport in Japan, in the Philippines and in South America and I got valuable help from the intellectual classes who were far better versed in Olympic questions than I had expected.

The Federations of Sports have joined hands with us: they are perfectly organised and wonderfully seconded by the European residents.

The natives, in spite of the heat of the tropics, love to indulge in violent exercise; the Olympic Idea appeals to their sense of the mystic.

Moreover I am in hopes of shortly seeing athletes of these different lands take part in the games of the Far-East. When they have forged their first weapons they will one day be qualified to come and pit themselves against other nations at the Olympic Games.

My heart longed to see the Olympic flag waving in the only lands with which as yet we had no relation; I hope that I have succeeded. Such would give me great pleasure.

It is said, that the young are formed by travel; thereby many things are learnt even when a man has arrived at mature age; thus I observed that in our organisation there exists a fundamental fault; the want of propaganda or rather the difficulty one encounters in distributing information on the International Olympic Committee, its organisation, its aim, its regulations, its games etc.

It is indispensable for us to apply a remedy to this state of affairs and make our doctrine better known.

Moreover this exposition of our doctrine would produce two good effects: the first would be, that many disputes would disappear completely because it would be recognized that they rest on a false understanding of our creed; the second, that the remaining disputes would no longer appear of such capital importance as certain parties would have us believe.

Among these latter disputes the question of amateurism which remains to-day the most contested has long been raising a storm. For many years there have been cropping up refutations, answers, and answers to answers, till the day, on which the Congress of Prague gave a solution to the problem which was approved by the Congress of Berlin. It was the truth and the essential character of truth is, that it is immutable. Whatever varies, whatever implies a contradiction, a divergence in points of view, anxiety in the search for a practicable formula, can never be the truth. People

who are for ever wishing to modify the definition of amateurism are continually compelled by the very fact of their diverging from the principle to change their system; they will go on changing, because reformers are led on to reform themselves from day to day, so that, as Bossuet says, they cannot tell when the innovations will end and can never be satisfied themselves.

But there remains a serious danger; semi-professionalism.

The question of semi-professionalism is not a facultative problem whose solution depends on an arbitrary «yes» or «no». It is one of the conditions of life for the man who embraces it.

Amateurism on the other hand is something more than a symbol, it is a religion.

Everywhere, the world of sport is recruited from all classes of society. Between such diverse elements there is needed an alloy which nothing can dissolve. And this makes the problem so complicated when we see the bitter striving for gain which has been brought into it. Those who have sought to modify the rules, far from fixing an opinion, are but too often at variance and themselves reflect its diversity.

They cannot define their theories on practical grounds and never, as they pretend to do, succeed in establishing equality. There is only one thing that can combat this mystic democratic pretence, these pernicious formulae which entice young men to try to get out of sport under the pretence of amateurism, larger emoluments than the real professional, and that is the summary expulsion of all those convicted of fraud and the search for the most efficacious means of suppressing the temptation.

During the course of its existence, the International Olympic Committee has been confronted with difficulties just as great. It has always come out victor.

I have not any doubt but that the National Olympic Committees and the International Olympic Committee will succeed in establishing such adequate control as to show that the law shall not remain a dead letter and to expose those who do not recoil from perjury. The day, when such men are cured of their greed and covetousness, all who take part in the Olympic Games will be able to repeat with an unanimous voice the words of the Gospel: «In principio erat Verbum».

Session of the 7th June, 1933.

The President opened the Session at 2.45 p.m. There were present:

- Count de Baillet-Latour, President, (Belgium)
- Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Vice-President, (Switzerland)
- H. E. Dr. Theodor Lewald (Germany)
- S. A. S. Herzog zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Germany)
- Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany)
- Dr. Theodor Schmidt (Austria)
- H. E. R. de Rio Branco (Brazil)
- H. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov (Bulgaria)
- H. R. H. Prince Axel of Denmark (Denmark)
- Angelo C. Bolanachi (Greece)
- William M. Garland (United States)
- H. E. General Charles H. Sherrill (United States),
- Ernst Krogius (Finland)

Count Clary (France)
 Lord Aberdare (Great Britain)
 Count Geza Andrassy (Hungary)
 Senator Jules de Muzsa (Hungary)
 J. J. Keane (Ireland)
 General Carlo Montu (Italy)
 Count Bonacossa (Italy)
 Count Thaon de Revel (Italy)
 Senator Jigoro Kano (Japan)
 J. Dikmanis (Latvia)
 Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco)
 Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland)
 H. E. I. Matuszewski (Poland)
 Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden)
 J. S. Edström (Sweden)
 Counsellor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky (Czechoslovakia)
 Prof. Dr. Bucar (Yugoslavia)

Excused :

P. J. de Matheu (Central America)
 R. C. Aldao (Argentina)
 Horacio Bustos Moron (Argentina)
 James Taylor (Australia)
 Baron de Laveleye (Belgium)
 Arnaldo Guinle (Brazil)
 Dr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil)
 J. G. Merrick (Canada)
 Sir George McLaren Brown (Canada)
 H. E. Dr. C. T. Wang (China)
 Porfirio Franca (Cuba)
 Baron de Guell (Spain)
 Count de Vallellano (Spain)
 Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke (United States)
 Albert Glandaz (France)
 Marquis de Polignac (France)
 Lt. Colonel P. W. Scharroo (Holland)
 G. D. Sondhi (India)
 Dr. S. Kishi (Japan)
 Thos. Fearnley (Norway)
 C. J. Wray (New Zealand)
 General Dr. Rouppert (Poland)
 Count de Penha Garcia (Portugal)
 Georges A. Plagino (Roumania)
 Henry Nourse (South Africa)
 General S. S. Djoukitch (Yugoslavia)

After thanking Dr. Th. Schmidt for having organised the Meeting at Vienna in such a masterly fashion. Count de Baillet-Latour, the President, welcomed Prince Axel of Denmark and Count Thaon de Revel who were taking their seats for the first time amongst their colleagues, and he handed over in the name of the I.O.C. a souvenir of the Xth Olympiad to Mr. Wm. May Garland.

Baron G. de Blonay, the Vice-President, took the Chair in order to proceed with the election of the President of the Committee for a further period of eight years, from 1933-1941. The voting gave the following result : of the fifty-nine representative members at the time of the taking of the vote, twenty who were absent had given their votes in advance in writing and twenty-nine who were present participated in the ballot. Forty-nine votes were then declared. Forty-eight votes were given on behalf of Count de Baillet-Latour and one for Baron G. de Blonay.

Count de Baillet-Latour was congratulated on his successful re-election by Baron de Blonay. Count Gautier-Vignal asked leave to speak. He wanted to make it known that it had been the general desire of members present to proceed with this election by a show of hands, but it was by the express wish of Count de Baillet-Latour that it was done otherwise. He was pleased in associating himself with the words spoken by Baron G. de Blonay to point out how greatly this modest action on the part of the President redounded to his credit. The President thanked the Committee for their renewed trust in him and promised to continue to devote himself in collaboration with his colleagues to maintain and strengthen the Olympic spirit.

CHANGES

The President referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Prince Leon Ouroussoff, a member for Russia, and also informed his colleagues of the resignations of M. Politis (Greece), Lord Rochdale and General Kentish (Great Britain) Saenz (Mexico), M. Ewing (Chile), and M. Kemalettin Sami Pasha (Turkey).

The Committee then proceeded to elect unanimously four new members, Lord Burghley and Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett as second and third members for Great Britain ; Rechid Saffet Bey as delegate for Turkey and Sir Harold Laxton as second member for Australia.

The Executive Committee had no candidates to propose for Mexico and Esthonia. Commencing then to explain the present situation in Egypt, the President informed his colleagues that M. Hussein Sabry Pasha having been obliged to refuse the position of second delegate for Egypt, the decision taken by the Committee at Los Angeles in 1932 fell through. The Egyptian Olympic Committee having been dissolved, M. Bolanachi had, at his own request, been relieved of his duties in Egypt, and had been transferred to Greece. His position would not be filled until a National Olympic Committee of Egypt should be re-established, working freely, thereby making it possible to restart the relationship of the I.O.C. with those who control sports in Egypt, and also the participation of Egyptian athletes in the Olympic Games.

The President expressed his regret that the Committee had to lose several members who had not paid their subscriptions for several years and begged his colleagues to pay their dues regularly as this was absolutely necessary for the balancing of the Committee's Budget.

THE GAMES OF THE XIth OLYMPIAD, TO BE HELD IN BERLIN

August 1st - 16th 1936.

The President then dealt with the question of the Games of the XIth Olympiad at Berlin and gave an account to his colleagues of the negotiations, which had taken place since the change of Government in Germany, with the Delegates of the I.O.C. in that country, in order to be 'quite sure that the guarantees given by the Government in power in 1931, just as they had been given by the Governments of countries where preceding Olympiads had been organised, could

be considered as reliable, and that the application of the Olympic Rules dealing with the Committee of Organisation and the qualifications of participants would be scrupulously observed, even though certain limitations of our International Rules should seem to be inconsistent with recent orders laid down in Germany.

The President paid tribute to the Olympic spirit and to the loyalty of the German Delegates, who, having done all they could to put the suitable ministers in possession of the facts of the situation, had succeeded in putting matters sufficiently in order in time to allow the following statement to be published today :

STATEMENT.

«The President of the International Olympic Committee asked the German delegates if they would guarantee the observance of the articles in the Charter dealing with the Organising Committee and the Rules of Qualification.

On behalf of the 3 Delegates, His Excellency Doctor Lewald replied that, with the consent of his Government,

1), The German Olympic Committee has delegated the mandate, which had been entrusted to it, to a special Organising Committee as follows :

Dr. Lewald - President

Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Dr. Ritter von Halt.

Herr Von Tschammer - President of the German Olympic Committee.

Herr Sahm - Mayor of Berlin.

Herr Diem - Secretary of the German Olympic Committee.

2), All the laws regulating the Olympic Games shall be observed.

3), As a principle German Jews shall not be excluded from German Teams at the Games of the XIth Olympiad.»

After this declaration Mr. Garland wished to have it known that the American Olympic Committee who were desirous of having the United States strongly represented at the next Olympic Games in Europe would have had to give up participation altogether if German Jew Athletes had not been assured the same terms as members of the same faith in other countries. General Sherrill added that the satisfactory statement made by the President would give great pleasure in the United States.

Dr. Lewald reported on the preparation made for the Games of the XIth Olympiad and his statement was added to in more complete detail by Dr. Carl Diem, Secretary-General of the Organising Committee Berlin 1936.

M. Edström suggested two resolutions which were adopted by the Committee to be sent to the Organising Committee and to the International Federations of Sports :

1. That during the Games of 1936 there should be no festivities during those evenings when Olympic trials were taking place.

2. That the Technical Rules of the International Federation should be sent to the Organising Commit-

tee before the 1st October 1935 and that no change should be made to those Rules after that date.

Senator Kano hoped that an Olympic Village would be organised at Berlin, it would give the greatest service to taems sent by distant countries. Dr. Lewald informed the Committee that the Military Barracks, which were new and comfortable, situated about 20 kilometres from the Stadium were within reach by motor-car in 20 minutes and would be at their service after the 15th July.

THE FOURTH WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

The place chosen is called Garmich-Partenkirchen. The Games will take place in February, but the exact date is not yet decided.

The session ended at 5.20 p.m.

Session of Thursday. 8th June 1933.

The session opened at 9.45 a.m.

The Secretary read the Minutes of the Meeting of the afternoon of June 7th. These were adopted.

Dr. Lewald announced to the Committee that the office of President of the Organising Committee of the 4th Olympic Winter Games would be entrusted to Dr. Carl Ritter von Halt. M. Edström asked that as a modification of the resolution passed yesterday afternoon, the Technical Rules of the Games 1936 for each sport should be approved and not varied 10 months before the Games, this to apply to the Games in the Winter and in the Summer. This was agreed to.

The President informed the Committee that the Executive Committee, by the request of Senator Kano, proposed that the number of delegates for Japan should be increased to 3 because of the importance of this country in the realm of sport, her great size and the preponderating part which she plays in the organisation of the Games in the Far East. General Sherrill and M. Matoszewski supported the request made by Baron Kano. The Committee decided to increase to 3 the number of members of the I.O.C. for Japan and M. Jotaro Sugimoura was unanimously elected 3rd delegate of the I.O.C. for Japan.

THE GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD 1940

Senator Kano called attention to the claim of Tokio for the privilege of holding the Games of the XIIth Olympiad 1940 and asked if an early decision could be come to on the subject.

The President recalled that the Candidatship of Tokio published at the Session of 1932 at Los Angeles had been added to those which had already been received by the Committee and that the conferring of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad would be made in 1935.

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAMME OF THE GAMES.

CANOE. — Request for admission of this sport was refused by 15 votes to 9.

MODEL YACHT RACING. — This request was only supported by 3 votes and was refused.

LACROSSE. — The Committee unanimously refused the request of the International Federation of Lacrosse.

BOWLING. — No one spoke in favour of admitting this sport and it was refused.

ICE YACHTING. — At the end of a discussion in which took part Mr. Edström, Dr. Lewald, M. de Muza and M. Dikmanis, who on behalf of the Northern Countries of Europe supported the admission of Ice Yachting to the programme of the Olympic Winter Sports, the Committee rejected the request by 18 votes to 6 especially because of the difficulty of organising and carrying out Ice Yachting which needs a large area and special weather conditions.

YACHTING. — A request by the Cuban Association of Yachting sent in by M. Perfirio Franca asking for a placing on the programme of a test for Yachts of the STAR Monotype class was sent back to the Executive Committee as coming under their control.

HOCKEY (Land). — After an exchange of views in which Count Clary and Baron Schimmelpenninck took part, the Committee decided unanimously that it could not give a favourable answer to the request of the International Federation of Hockey seeing that they wished the Hockey competition of 1936 to be contested in the Spring which is contrary to the General Rules (article 5).

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BASKET-BALL.

Basket-Ball had been admitted to the programme of the Games in 1930 at the request of the International Federation of Amateur Hand-Ball which controls at the same time Hand-Ball, Basket-Ball and Volley-Ball. In 1932 there had been created an International Federation of Basket-Ball for its own control to which 8 countries had been affiliated. This Federation asked the I.O.C. to be placed on the recognised list of the International Federations and to be allowed to control the competition of Basket-Ball, should such be permitted at the Games of 1936. The Rules of the game of the F.I.B.B. differ notably from those of the International Federation of Hand-Ball and from those used in France and Belgium. After discussion the Committee adjourned a decision on the subject of the competition of Basket-Ball at the Games of the XIth Olympiad until some agreement could be come to between the different countries interested.

COMPLAINT OF THE YUGO-SLAV OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Being advised of a complaint of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee for having given leave to take part in an athletic competition to two athletes who arrived late at Los Angeles and had not been entered in the regular fashion by their National Olympic Committee, Count de Baillet-Latour gave the following explanation to Dr. Bucar :

The permission which M. Edström, President of the International Federation of Amateur Athletics had given to the two athletes at the special request of the Consul of Yugoslavia at Los Angeles without knowing that the formalities had not been complied with and

purely with the object of being agreeable to the Consul. The President only discovered his error a long time after as the thanks which had been addressed to him by the Ministers of Public Instruction of Yugo-Slavia had led him to believe that making this exception had been unanimously appreciated. He expressed to Dr. Bucar his regret for having transgressed the Rule».

The session ended at 11.50 a.m.

Afternoon session of 8th June.

PROPOSITIONS BY MR. MERRICK.

Two propositions by Mr. Merrick (Canada), one with an idea of strengthening the authority of the Jury of Honour, the other suggesting that the privilege given by the Charter for the organisation of Winter Games should no longer be reserved to the country to whom have been given the Olympic Games, were rejected following the advice given by the Executive Committee who had been asked to study them.

PROPAGANDA BOOKLET.

The Committee were pleased to hear that a Propaganda Booklet was going to be distributed and asked the Secretariat to do everything they could to get it published as widely as possible.

SEMI-PROFESSIONALISM.

The Committee studied clause by clause the propositions which had been submitted to them by the Conference of the Executive Committee and the Council of Delegates of the International Federations on the question of Semi-professionalism. The seven first clauses had been approved unanimously by the delegates of the Federations. The eighth which recommended that in each sport where necessity existed, a professional class should be inaugurated to enable those who, to turn professional to do so, was rejected by 8 votes to 4. After a long discussion in which took part Mr. M. Keane, Count de Rosen, Count Clary, Count Bonacossa, M. Edström and Baron Schimmelpenninck it appeared that there existed in the minds of the Committee so much difference of opinion that Count de Baillet-Latour withdrew his proposition. He thought to carry real weight the recommendation of the I.O.C. on a question where the opinion of Federations was so divided should receive almost unanimous support from the Committee.

Clause 10 which had been approved at the Conference of the delegates by 8 votes to 5 was passed by 11 votes to 9. M. Edström asked that it should appear in the Minutes that he was definitely against the admission of clause 10. All the other clauses of the Report were agreed to without opposition. The report in the following form shall be communicated to the International Federations.

PROPOSED MEASURES TO COMBAT SEMI-PROFESSIONALISM.

In order to prevent the growth of semi-professionalism the Conference recommends that the I.O.C. forward to the International Authorities of Sports the following recommendations :

1. All correspondence and negotiations about competitions and touring of athletes in foreign countries shall be sanctioned and supervised by the National Federation of the competitors' country and the National Federation of the country visited.

2. All payments of the competitors' actual expenses must be made not to the competitor but to the Federation of his own country.

3. Reimbursement for actual travelling and other expenses of the competitor shall be given, as far as possible, not in cash but in kind, providing tickets, lodging, etc...

4. An amateur must not accept or in any manner receive any money or other pecuniary gain, in going to, attending or returning from a sports-meeting other than his actual outlay for transportation, meals and lodging. Under no circumstances shall the amount paid or accepted for expenses exceed one second-class railway fare, (including sleeping accommodation) or one first-class steamship accommodation, and one pound (gold) or the equivalent per day for meals and lodging.

5. The duration of competitions in foreign countries shall not exceed 21 days in all per calendar year. Excluded from this rule shall be the time necessary for taking part in Olympic Games, official championships and international meetings, where countries are officially represented through Federations, whether by individuals or by teams.

6. In the interest of maintaining intact the high moral and sporting force of the Olympic Games — the greatest amateur sporting organisation of the world — it seems desirable that the attention of all international and national authorities of sports should be called once again to the importance and high value of the two major formal guarantees for the pure amateurism of the participants ; the countersigning of the entries from the amateur point of view and the Olympic Oath to be taken by the competitors.

(A) — International Federations of Sports, National Olympic Committees and National Associations of Sports are earnestly requested to refuse absolutely to countersign any entry to the Olympic Games if the competitor in question transgresses even in the smallest way the rules of amateurism. They shall disregard all thought of nation and consider solely the high principles of true amateur sport and the honour of the Olympic Games.

(B) — All National Olympic Committees are requested once again to elucidate to all sportsmen of their country the importance of the Olympic Oath as well as the shamefulness of giving an untrue and false declaration, because a false oath dishonours not only the person giving it, but also the Nation, under whose banner he is competing.

7. To improve by all available means Physical Education in Schools, Colleges and Universities of the Countries where it has hitherto been neglected, with the idea of making it possible to recruit future Olympic competitors from among the youth.

8. It is desirable to get the leaders of University Sports to use their own Championships as preparation for the Olympic Games.

9. Amateurs are forbidden to compete with professionals without special permission being given in each case by the National Federation of which they are

members and only in a meeting arranged for charitable or patriotic purposes.

Clause 9 was submitted to a vote and was passed by 11 votes to 9.

REQUEST OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND MINATURE RIFLE CLUBS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The President dealt with this request to admit to the Olympic Games, as Amateur Rifle Shooters those who have competed for money prizes. After a discussion in which took part M. Edström, Lord Aberdare, Count de Rosen, Mr. Keane and Dr. Lewald, it was resolved unanimously that the request of the National Rifle Association could not be considered, being in contradiction to the Olympic Rules of qualification.

The session closed at 5.25 p.m.

Morning session of Friday, June 9th.

The Session opened at 9.45 a.m.

The Secretary read the Minutes of the Sessions of Tuesday, 8th June, morning and afternoon, and these were adopted.

SPORTING EDUCATION. — M. Krogius dealt with the study which he had given to the question of Sporting Education for the Public and for the Press, which question had already been treated by the second Committee of the Congress of Prague in 1925.

DRAFT OF SPEECH TO THE I.O.C. BY M. KROGIUS.

The question, which at my suggestion and with the consent, of our honoured President appears on the Agenda, namely that of Sporting Education, was dealt with at the Congress of Prague in 1925. As the President has asked me to set forth some views on this matter, I beg to be allowed to give my esteemed colleagues a short resume of the position.

In Prague this question was dealt with by a Committee, of which our esteemed member, the late Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan, was Chairman. This Committee dealt with the question under three separate heads, viz.,

1. the inculcating of the proper spirit among competitors themselves, namely, the true sporting spirit, the habit of fair play, and the spirit of chivalry ;

2. the education of the public and of spectators ;

3. an appeal to and propaganda in the Press on behalf of these aims.

When I applied to the President for permission to bring up this matter for further discussion, I did so because I realised so acutely that the resolutions adopted at the Prague Congress had been forgotten, or had not been applied as had been hoped and intended. I ask you today, have conditions improved ? I venture to answer «no» and to say that conditions have even got worse. The founder of the modern Olympic Games and all of us too had certainly hoped and believed that the gathering of the nations in friendly rivalry on the fields of sport would create such a bond of unity

among the different nations, that the Olympic Games in their modern form would prove to be a powerful factor in the propaganda for world-wide peace. I appeal once more to those present here, and ask : Has it not rather been the case that we have often witnessed such regrettable incidents on the fields of sport as to show not only that we are still far from the goal desired, but the the Olympic ideal itself is being jeopardised ? In putting this question, however, I am not thinking so much of the competitors themselves ; I venture to believe that on the whole there is not much ground for complaint in this direction, rather am I convinced that those competing in sports are imbued with the proper spirit of sportmanship.

The impression I have received of deterioration in conditions have been gained mainly from those sports, football, wrestling, boxing, etc., in which the passions of the crowd are given free rein, and it is principally and indeed almost solely this point, the sporting education of the crowd, which I now have in mind.

It is both understandable and excusable if in individual sports, more especially purely athletic sports, fellow-countrymen of the victor should show their delight and give lively vent to such. But the manner in which the baser passions of the spectators so frequently find expression at events of the kind I have already mentioned, is often such that it cannot be regarded as other than discreditable and repugnant to all good feeling. The showering of every kind of abusive epithet and invective at the competitors themselves, the questioning of decisions of the referee, often with booing and hissing, doing acts that insult the feelings of other nations are incidents of which we have all heard and seen, and which cause irremediable injury to the sports in question and are detrimental to the Olympic ideal itself.

What can be done to remedy this ? I answer, educate the crowd, perhaps the most difficult and pressing of all present-day problems?

At the Prague Congress it was decided inter alia to appeal to members of the Press for their collaboration. Running the risk of insulting them, I venture to ask : Is the Press itself entirely blameless in this respect ? Perhaps I am not entitled to speak of the Press of other than the Northern countries, but at least with regard to that Press I consider myself fully qualified to bear witness. The columns devoted to sport in the daily papers and the pages of the purely sporting papers are read greedily especially by the young and for these readers the papers have the greatest responsibility. What impression of the dignity of sport is conveyed to the growing generation, by expressions such as : «Referee victory» «rotten judge», «Mr. X. was deprived of a foregone victory by partiality on the part of the judge», «just victory», etc. I ask those present if they have not met with these and similar expressions. I know that I am on dangerous ground but we must face the truth and it is just this kind of thing which makes it still more necessary for us to ask for the co-operation of the Press, especially the responsible Press.

I now take the liberty to suggest that the I.O.C. should renew the decisions taken at the Prague Congress, and in addition thereto resolve that they be accompanied by direct and practical instructions for their application. I respectfully beg to propose that the

I.O.C. request all International Federations to give the National Associations, affiliated to them, orders to see that at all sporting events, of whatsoever kind they may be, the attention of spectators is called to the manner in which it is hoped and expected that they will behave. Further the I.O.C. should give orders to all National Olympic Committees to see that these instructions are duly complied with a no and observed.

In addition I venture to propose that this question of Sporting Education should be regularly on the agenda of the I.O.C. at every Meeting, so that this important matter may not fall into oblivion.

These directions should be as short and as much to the point as possible, and printed in every programme, preferably on the first page, while the most important ones should be posted up in all Athletic Grounds in such a way as to be visible to all spectators. Thus kept before the public eye and continuously repeated in the Press, such directions would gradually get fixed in the public mind, and if in the excitement of the competition spectators should forget and transgress, what could be simpler than for the broadcaster to admonish spectators by calling their attention to the directions.

Directions of this kind would educate spectators, facilitate the work of managers and officials, act as a control over competitors themselves, be a powerful support for referees in carrying out their task, and a guide to reporters while the sports would assuredly be carried on in a more seemly way than is now the case.

I must confess that I find it somewhat difficult to put forward suggestions for such directions but I venture to refer to the proposals made at the Prague Congress and, as a guide for future discussion, to suggest the following :

A. IN THE PROGRAMME :

The first page of the programme should contain the sentences drafted at the Prague Congress by the Committee, of which the late Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan, was Chairman, and which I take the liberty of quoting :

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN ?

THINK :

As a player :

1. Do you play the Game for the Game's sake?
2. Do you play for your team and not for yourself ?
3. Do you carry out your captain's orders without question or criticism ?
4. Do you accept the umpire's decision absolutely?
5. Do you win without swank and lose without grudging ?
6. Would you rather lose than do anything which you are not sure is fair ?

Then you are in the way to become a sportsman.

As a spectator :

1. Do you refuse to cheer good play by your opponents ?
2. Do you boo the umpire when he gives a decision you do not like ?

3. Do you want to see your side win if it does not deserve to ?

4. Do you quarrel with spectators for backing the other side ?

Then you are no sportsman. Try to become one.

La loyauté est la première vertu du sportif.

Se discipliner soi-même est pour chaque sportif un devoir.

Sans le franc-jeu, point de beauté dans les rencontres sportives.

L'esprit chevaleresque constitue l'élégance morale du Sport.

B. TO BE POSTED IN THE SPORTS GROUNDS. (Some of the following directions) :

- 1) The task of the referee or umpire calls for his full attention ; do not distract it by shouting unnecessary remarks or giving him advice.
- 2) Neither competitors nor spectators should show dissatisfaction with the referee.
- 3) Do not criticise the referee.
- 4) A sportsman should show his appreciation of good play.
- 5) Do not forget that the visiting team or teams are our guests.
- 6) Do not forget the custom of hospitality.

After a discussion in which there took part M. Edström, Count de Rosen, M. Garland, Count Clary, Lord Aberdare, and M. Keane, the Committee adopted unanimously the proposition of M. Krogius to take up again the study of this important question. The President thanked M. Krogius for his splendid work. His report would be inserted in the Minutes of the Session which will appear in the Official Bulletin. The conclusions of this report will be added to the Propaganda Booklet prepared by the I.O.C.

The Organising Committee of the Games of the XIth Olympiad Berlin 1936, will put in all the Olympic Booklets, the Maxims which are at the end of the Report.

All the National Olympic Committees shall be asked to submit them to their National Federation and the study of Sporting Education shall be placed on the Agenda of every succeeding Session of the Committee.

As well as the work of M. Krogius, there shall be printed in the Official Bulletin a report of the second Committee of the Congress of Prague 1925, of which the following is the text:

REPORT OF THE 2nd COMMITTEE

1. The Committee considers that to reach a proper conclusion it is necessary to define the terms used.

The Committee understands by the term «SPORT» not just competition in games and physical exercises, but disciplined competition, inspired by loyalty as much towards the opponent as towards the comrade, by the abnegation of «SELF» and by the idea of the service to be rendered by the individual to the group to which he belongs : Team - Country - Humanity.

The Committee understands by «SPORTING SPIRIT» the combination.

a) of inner and outer truth — that is to say on the one hand the exclusion of lying, cheating, the will to deceive, and on the other hand the effort to form a just opinion of one's own capabilities and of the service one may render the Team.

b) the habit of playing fair.

c) the chivalrous spirit which forbids one to ensure victory by taking advantage of an accident to an opponent, or of a mistake by the referee. That is the sporting spirit which must be taught.

2. The Committee considers that to spread that sporting spirit one must start with the child, and that for the training of children it is necessary to ensure that their guides, teachers, coaches, masters, gymnasium instructors, are imbued with the same spirit.

With this end in view the Committee asks that there be instituted in all countries, as far as possible, one or more sporting schools the pupils of which would be taught, not only the technique, but more especially the moral spirit of the different sports,

It should be, for example, impossible to find in any sport an instructor who would teach young men means of deceiving the referee and in that manner alter the normal result of a match.

The Committee would like a certain length of time in such a school to be made compulsory for all who desire to take part in the education of a child. .

The Committee would like also, as far as possible, that those taking part in the education of children be not satisfied with giving lessons and punishing faults, but that they try to interest themselves in the moral development of their pupils by knowing them also outside school.

In this way an atmosphere of truth, of comradeship, of sportsmanship would be created in all teachers, whose influence would produce amongst the children themselves a popular opinion which would shun all that was outside the principles of sportsmanship and loyalty, honour and the respect of others would become popular.

It is by the public opinion of his comrades that the child unconsciously learns the true sporting spirit

For the sporting education of adults, it would be desirable that clubs, when choosing their sporting coaches, etc., should give preference to those who have been trained at such a school.

The Committee understands perfectly that this calls for much time and good will but is convinced that it is the only chance for many countries to spread the sporting spirit, and so does not hesitate in strongly recommending it.

3. Press propaganda.

The Committee considers that the Press could play a much more important part than it does today in sporting education.

a) By publishing from time to time articles to enlighten the public upon what is essentially «SPORT» and to make it clear that it is the great school of devotion to duty, abnegation of self, and service to the community, qualities which are essential to the balance of modern democracy.

b) By emphasising, in the accounts of sporting events, not so much the result achieved as the qualities of courage, endurance and dexterity which the competitors have displayed.

c) By giving at least as much importance to acts of sportsmanship, as it gives today to regrettable incidents.

4. Education of the spectators.

For a sporting event to give of its best, spectators not less than competitors must be imbued with the true sporting spirit. How can this be attained ?

We have already touched on this question when speaking of the possibilities of the Press.

We consider that in addition one could have printed upon the programme and upon posters placed in Athletic Grounds, etc., a few well-chosen sentences the object of which would be to make the spectators think of the sporting spirit that is necessary for the success of a competition.

For the sake of illustration only we join to this report a few sentences of that kind which have been submitted to us.

5. The Committee considers that it would be a good step to ask Baron Pierre de Coubertin, when he gives up the Presidency of the I.O.C. in September to write to the Sportsmen of the world a farewell in which he would ask them all to consider themselves as the ambassadors of the sporting spirit and of the great Olympic Ideal.

Signed by order of the Committee
Sunday May 31st 1925. R. S. de Courcy-Laffan.

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Count Gautier-Vignal moved that in future, members of the I.O.C. should receive notice in advance of interesting proposals in order that they might be able to study them at leisure.

The President replied that the question appeared on the Agenda and that each member could have found the information for himself in advance by looking up the Minutes of the Congress at Prague and No. 1 issue of the Official Bulletin.

OLYMPIC CUP. — General Montu and Count Thaon de Revel explained the splendid work accomplished in Italy by the L'Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro which had been proposed for the Olympic Cup by General Sherrill at Barcelona in 1931, and which he had strongly recommended to the Executive Committee for the year 1934. M. Edström supported their proposal and the Committee decided unanimously to award the Olympic Cup for 1934 to the L'Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro. Count Bonacossa, on behalf of the members of the I.O.C. for Italy thanked the Committee.

THE OLYMPIC ODE. — A Pindaric Ode in honour of the Olympic Games, the work of Miss Byrd Mock, will be published in the Official Bulletin.

THE OLYMPIC HYMN. — The Olympic Hymn, performed at the time of the Games of the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles and at the time of the Session of 1933 at Vienna, was the work of Mr. Bradley-Keeler. It was proposed by Count Clary and Dr. Lewald to institute a second competition for the composition of an Olympic Hymn at the Art Competition of the XIth Olympiad Berlin 1936.

Baron de Blonay disagreed and proposed that the Olympic Hymn, composed by Mr. Bradley-Keeler, should be adopted definitely by the Committee as the official Hymn.

The proposition of Count Clary and Dr. Lewald was carried by 14 votes to 7 and the composition of an Olympic Hymn will again be a part of the Art Competition (Music) of the XIth Olympiad. Even if the prize is awarded Mr. M.M. Bradley-Keeler's Hymn will be played at the Games 1936.

THE BUDGET was adopted and the Accounts approved.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. — As in preceding years, the subscription for 1933 shall remain at 200 Swiss Francs.

OLYMPIC LIBRARY. — The President thanked members who have contributed during the past year to enrich the Olympic Library, which is now installed in a special room at «Mon Repos».

THE SESSION OF 1934 AT ATHENS AT THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

M. Bolanachi reported to the Committee the preparations that were being made at Athens for receiving the I.O.C. between the 12th and 25th May next year.

THE SESSION OF 1935.

M. Matuszewski invited the Committee to hold its Session of 1935 at Varsovie, M. Edström, in the absence of M. Fearnley, re-called the fact that Norway had already in 1932 invited the I.O.C. to hold its Session at Oslo.

The President in the name of the Committee thanked M. Matuszewski warmly for his kind invitation.

The session terminated at 11.30 a.m.

The afternoon session of Friday, 9th June.

The reading by the Secretary of the Minutes of the Meeting of Friday morning, 9th June, took place on the same day at 3 p.m. in the Conference Hall of the Hotel Bristol. The Minutes were confirmed.

The President expressed once again to Dr. Schmidt the gratitude of the I.O.C. for the admirable organisation of the Session and for the successful festivities which were provided day after day. All would take away from the Session of Vienna unforgettable memories. Count Clary speaking on behalf of his colleagues, thanked the President for the graciousness and firmness with which he always conducted the proceedings. He added his own warm and friendly congratulations on his brilliant re-election which had been unanimous.

The President thanked him warmly for the kind sentiments which he had expressed.

He declared the Session of 1933 closed.

RECEPTIONS

Vienna accorded a warm welcome to members of the I.O.C. and rarely has such a well-thought-out programme made a visit easier or more pleasant.

The Opera Gala Night, when «The Rosenkavalier» by Richard Strauss was splendidly given, was an artistic triumph, and very enjoyable receptions were given by Dr. Schmidt, Prince and Princess Kinsky, Baron and Baroness A. de Rothschild, Ambassador and Madame Dumba and Senator Kano.

By a happy coincidence members of the International Olympic Committee were enabled to assist at the Jubilee of the Austrian Olympic Committee which was celebrating the 25th Anniversary of its foundation. and also at the magnificent Sports-Meeting held in honour of the occasion in the Stadium of Vienna.

The President on behalf of the Committee tendered his warm thanks to Dr. Schmidt.

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5. — Official

Obituary. — Count Clary, Delegate of the International Olympic Committee to France, died suddenly in Paris on the 13th June, 1933, in his 74th year.

The President sent a message to his family expressing the sympathy of the Committee.

6. — The Olympic Games

Past, Present, and Future

A PINDARIC ODE

By Miss BYRD MOCK

Dedicated to the Tenth Olympiad, July 30 to August 14, 1932, A. D., LOS Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Strophe a

Back in the midst of the ages long past,
Myths have enriched and inspired men of old,
Shaping their thoughts and their lives with the lore
Hidden and wrapt in the tales that they loved.
Beautiful myths from fair Hellas have come
Down through the ages to charm and uplift,
Making the world a great debtor to Greece,
Glorious nation whose star never wanes
But shines on in splendor for eons untold ;
United in spirit, and love for the soil
That gave us Pythagoras, Plato, and all
Great savants of that rich golden age
When Pericles swayed loyal Greeks by a word —
He who looked at life steadily and saw it whole.
Their nation a unit has always remained.
Through time and through change, through disaster
and stress.

Antistrophe a

Homer and Sophocles, Solon the Wise,
Archimedes and Xenophon, Socrates bold,
Sweet Sappho and Pindar whose odes will live on
After the Pyramids lie in the dust,
Or California's big trees shall cease to put forth ;
These and numberless others have glorified Greece
And have made her immortal — bright star of the
world.
The beautiful visions the Greeks entertained
Developed their souls and made heroes of men ;
The myth the most sacred of all in their lore
Was the story of Hercules founding the Games
In honor of Zeus, son of Chronos, their God
Of high heaven who ruled from the peaks
Of cloud-capped Olympus, abode of the gods
Twelve in number, each one an ideal
That stirred men to imitate deeds of the gods,
And develop divinity in their own souls.
«From the gods,» sang sage Pindar, «come all the
means
I
«Of mortal achievement ; and thanks to the gods.
«Do men become eloquent, wise, good, or brave.»

Epode a

Zeus, the Great Thunderer, Hera: his wife,
Pallas Athene, loved goddess of sports.
Who gives all the victories in war or in peace ;
Far-shooting Apollo, god of the Lyre,
His twin sister, Chaste Artemis, fond of the hunt.
Hermes, the Messenger, swift, debonair,
Poseidon who rules with his trident the waves,
Hephaistos, the Homely, who works at his forge,
Demeter, the giver of fruit and of grain,
Hestia, the guardian of hearth fires on earth,