

# 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 Cantonale Vaudoise, LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

## SUMMARY.

1. — List of members of the International Olympic Committee and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations (No. 26).
2. — Addresses of the National Olympic Committees and of the International Federations (No. 26).
3. — Speech of the President of the I.O.C. at the Opening of the Meeting of Delegates of the International Federations, at Brussels, on the 7th May, 1934.
4. — Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations, at Brussels, on the 8th May, 1934.
5. — Meeting of the I.O.C., at Athens, May 1934,

## 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 : No. 2.
- Olympic Congress of Prague (1925) : No. 1.
- Olympic Congress of Berlin (1930) : No. 16.
- Code of Regulations for the conduct of the business of the Executive Committee (Standing Orders) : No. 5.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Prague, 1925 : No. 1.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Lisbon, May, 1926 : No. 3.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Monaco, April, 1927 : No. 7.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Amsterdam, July, 1928 : No. 11.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Lausanne, April, 1929 : No. 13.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Berlin, May, 1930 : No. 16.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Barcelona, April, 1931 : No. 18.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Los Angeles, July, 1932 : No. 22.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Vienna, June, 1933 : No. 24.
- Meeting of the I.O.C., Athens, May, 1934 : No. 26.
- Meetings of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C.
- |          |      |           |
|----------|------|-----------|
| November | 1925 | : No. 1.  |
| March    | 1926 | : No. 2.  |
| July     | 1926 | : No. 4.  |
| January  | 1927 | : No. 6.  |
| August   | 1927 | : No. 8.  |
| October  | 1927 | : No. 9.  |
| February | 1928 | : No. 10. |
| July     | 1929 | : No. 14. |
| March    | 1930 | : No. 16. |
| May      | 1930 | : No. 16. |
| October  | 1930 | : No. 17. |
| June     | 1932 | : No. 21. |
- Meetings of the Executive Committee and Delegates of the International Federations, Amsterdam, August 1928 : No. 11.
- Lausanne, April 1929 : No. 13.
- Meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations,
- |               |      |           |
|---------------|------|-----------|
| October       | 1930 | : No. 17. |
| Vienna, June  | 1933 | : No. 24. |
| Brussels, May | 1934 | : No. 26. |

Meeting of the Presidents of National Olympic Committees (Amsterdam, August 1928) : No. 11.

Conferences of the South American, of the Central American and of the Far Eastern Games (Amsterdam, August 1928): No. 11.

Modern Pentathlon Committee : No. 11.

Roll of Honour of the IXth Olympiad, (Amsterdam 1928) : No. 14.

Account of the Xth Olympiad (Los Angeles 1932) : No. 22.

Account of the IXth Olympiad (Amsterdam 1928) : No. 11.

Official Account and Roll of Honour of the IIInd Olympic Winter Games, St. Moritz 1928 : No. 10.

Official Account and Roll of Honour of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid 1932 : No. 20.

Official Results of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games, Lake Placid 1932 : No. 21.

Results of the 7th Far Eastern Games : No. 3.

Results of the 8th Far Eastern Games : No. 12.

The 9th Far Eastern Games (Report of M. Franklin H. Brown) : No. 17.

Results of the 1st Games of Central America : No. 6.

Results of the 2nd Games of Central America : No. 16.

Results of the 1st Balkan Games (Sofia 1931) : No. 20.

Award of the Olympic Cup : No. 14.

Celebration of the Olympiads : No. 2.

List of Olympic Congress No. 2.

The New Panathenaea, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin : No. 8.

«The Charter of Sport Reform», by Baron Pierre de Coubertin : No. 17.



### 3. — Speech of the President of the I.O.C. at the Opening of the Meeting of Delegates of the International Federations, Held at Brussels on the 7th May, 1934

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you and telling you, on this occasion, with what satisfaction the International Olympic Committee learned of the decision, arrived at spontaneously by twelve of the thirteen Delegates of the International Federations reunited at Vienna last year, to return to the motion introduced at Prague by the International Cycling Union, to try not only to admit the minimum principles of the Amateur Code, but also to seek some practical means of making them respected. Passing at once from words to acts, they nominated a «Sous-Commission d'Etude»

consisting of Delegates of the International Athletic, Rowing, Fencing, Ice-Hockey and Equestrian Federations. I cannot believe that such a wise choice, which gave them the opportunity of hearing the opinions of the different centres from which amateur sportsmen are recruited, was the result of mere chance.

You have come together to study the Report of this «Sub-Committee.» The Executive Committee of the I.O.C., with the Council of Delegates of your Federations, impatiently await your conclusions, in order to communicate them next week to the International Committee.

Our interest in this question is explained by the fact that your work is the complement of the work of the Olympic Congress, of Berlin, in the same way as the measure proposed at Vienna to fight semi-professionalism. The Congress, you will remember, decided that it had not the right to decide rules governing the amateur, but put forward certain fundamental principles, which were submitted to the International Federations with a request that they would apply them, if they met with their approval.

It appears, from a perusal of the Report of the «Sub-Committee», that the greater number of the points in dispute are the same as those which were the subject of deep study by the Conference preparatory to the Prague Congress (Paris 1924), the Prague Congress, the Berlin Congress, the Conference of the Executive Committee and of Delegates of the International Federations (Paris, October, 1930), and the Session of the I.O.C. (Vienna, 1933), and, most important of all, as the unanimous agreement on these different points concords with the opinion expressed by the great majority of those who took part in the preceding discussions, it does not seem presumptuous to declare that that was the truth, or to hope that one is on the point of arriving at a unity of view, which will put an end to that situation which, at first sight, appears illogical : the exclusion from the Olympic Games of certain athletes considered amateurs by their Federations. This illogicality, however, cannot disappear by the surrender of principles, so often approved by an overwhelming majority. It can disappear only by classifying as Professional all those who wish to derive from Sports either direct pecuniary advantages (money prizes) or indirect advantages, such as you have catalogued. This aim is not in itself reprehensible, but becomes illegal when it is attained by underhand methods. This constitutes semi-professionalism, which it is most difficult to unmask. Up to the present the Federations have been helpless and have usually found it impossible to act on account of the difficulty of obtaining proof.

The method of control which the Sub-Committee puts forward merits your very close attention ; there is nothing against its adoption, even if agreement is not reached on the first point. It does not establish a new rule ; its sole aim is to get the admitted rules respected.

It reduces to one level amateurs in all Sports, without allowing this qualification, to depend either on birth or fortune, on condition that the athlete lives on means he draws from his private resources, or from his work in a profession or trade. It covers equally the «bourgeois», who profits by this proficiency in a

branch of Sports, to have a good time all the year round without cost to himself, and the workman, official or employee who, on account of his athletic prowess, enjoys a «put up» job or increases his means of existence by underhand dealings. It will be enough for the National Federation, aware of the means of existence of its members — private income, stipends, salaries, or even unemployment pay, — to hold an inquiry, when the mode of living of one of its members does not agree with his acknowledged resources, to discover the source of this sudden increase of riches and to impose severe penalties on him, if his explanations are not satisfactory.

The first of the duties of the National Olympic Committees is to give them, on the occasion of the Olympic Games, their entire and impartial collaboration. In the event of one or other of these organisations, in order to show favour to some particular interests — which are always said to be the interests of a minority, — not doing its duty loyally, it would be incumbent on the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee to break it without pity. What authority, I ask you, can directors, who themselves break the rules, exercise over their members ? Is not the suspicion cast by certain people on the guarantees given by the National Federations and the National Olympic Committees the best proof that in order to maintain for the general good the unity ordered, it is necessary to have a superior, free and independent power ?

One would obviously not wish to prevent the great champions from deriving advantage from the glory they have acquired, for such is the practice everywhere. A great barrister becomes a minister or an ambassador on account of the talent he has shown at the bar ; a politician, a diplomat, a celebrated general is elected to an academy or to a council because he has distinguished himself in his profession. It is normal that this rule should apply equally to prominent sportsmen. It is, a just reward for the renown, which has through them reflected on Sports, provoking a spirit of emulation amongst their compatriots. Those who will profit by it will be the exceptions. «In medio virtus» : what must be avoided is an excess of abuse, or the habit of transgressing ; what must be prevented is that excessive ease with which one can earn one's living by Sports, which is turning so many young men from the habit of working, in the same way as the indiscriminate granting of unemployment relief.

An old friend of mine was certainly right when he said fifty years ago, that he preferred a living idiot to a dead scholar, but all excess is injurious, and if Sports must, in order to be interesting, be the prerogative of a majority of dunces and idlers, they are useless from a social point of view.

You do not want that, Gentlemen, and that is why you must congratulate your Sub-Committee on having found a means of exercising a control no longer illusory, without infringing any of your prerogatives. This control you alone will exercise, because your Federations alone are competent to judge cases of this sort and, to apply the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

After a long period of laxity it is necessary, in order to re-establish order, to attack the fundamental causes

of the evil, and in order to attack them, it is necessary to seek them out, tabulate them and propose remedies. Your Sub-Committee has not confined itself to criticising, it has constructed.

Now it has constructed, certain Federations will hesitate ; others will resist. It is to the hesitating and the recalcitrant that I appeal, to destroy amongst the young sportsmen of the world of all classes of society that desire for gain, which the commercialisation of Sports has engendered.

—:§:—

**4. - Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations, held in Brussels on the 8th May, 1934**

The following were present :

Count de Baillet-Latour, Executive Committee of the I. O. C.  
 Marquis de Polignac, Executive Committee of the I. O. C.  
 Mr. J. S. Edström, Executive Committee of the I.O.C,  
 General Ch. H. Sherrill, Executive Committee of the I. O. C.  
 Dr. Lewald, Executive Committee of the I. O. C.  
 Dr. Ritter von Halt, International Amateur Athletic Federation.  
 Count Goblet d'Alviella, International Federation of Gymnastics.  
 Colonel Baron G. de Trannoy, Federation of International Equitation.  
 Mr. Laeisz, International Yacht Racing Union.  
 Mr. U. Salchow, International Skating Union.  
 Mr. P. Anspach, International Federation of Fencing.  
 Mr. J. Rimet, International Federation of Football Association.  
 Mr. A. Bourdonnay-Schweich, International Federation of Weight-Lifting.  
 Mr. B. Cortenbosh, International Amateur Wrestling Federation.  
 Dr. Schmidt, International Federation of Ski-ing.  
 Mr. P. Loicq, International League of Ice-Hockey.  
 Mr. P. Loicq, International Federation of Bobsleighing & Tobogganing.  
 Dr. L. Donath, International Federation of Amateur Swimming.  
 Dr. L. Donath, International Federation of Amateur Boxing.  
 Mr. R. Liégeois, International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass.  
 Mr. L. Breton, International Cyclist's Union.  
 Mr. J. Carnot, International Union of Rifle-Shooting.

Mr. Anspach communicated the contents of the report of the Conference of the Delegates of the International Federations held on May 7th at Brussels, which dealt with the question of Amateurism. These contents will be reported to the I.O.C.

**REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE HELD BY DELEGATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AMATEURISM NOMINATED IN VIENNA**

The delegates elected Mr. Edström as President of the Conference and Messrs. Anspach and Evers Vice-President and Secretary respectively.

After a long discussion, in which the majority of the delegates took part, the Federations voted unanimously the sole definition of an amateur as follows :

«An amateur is so called who practises sport solely for the love of it and for his own pleasure, without any intention from a spirit of greed of obtaining any direct or indirect profit. Every International Federation shall regulate and control the application of this fundamental principle».

During the afternoon session the delegates recognised after discussing the report prepared by the Committee that this definition is not applicable to the particular conditions of every Sports.

They also decided to find a basis for a definition of an amateur with the most extreme concessions, which would not exclude certain very important Sports which for a vital interest ought to be included in the Olympic Games.

For this purpose they decided to send to all the International Federations the Report of the Committee, asking them kindly to let them have in writing their comments about the different questions raised.

The replies which ought to be received before October 1st 1934 will be collected and classed by the Committee for the preparation of a new definitions, the next of which will be submitted to a new Conference of Delegates of the International Federations, which will be held with the least possible delay.

Messrs. R. W. Seeldrayers, J. Carnot and Dr. Donath, were asked to join the Committee of Amateurism nominated in Vienna, which obtained a new mandate.

The Council then examined the Wishes put forward by Mr. Glandaz in the name of the French Olympic Committee by the International Cyclist's Union and by the International Federation of Boxing.

Mr. R. Liégeois, Delegate of the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass, asked the President of the I.O.C. the reason why no Olympic Congress was held during the present Olympiad.

The President replied that, because there was no question to put on the Agenda, the need of a Congress did not arise.