

To Mr. Liégeois insisting on the necessity of submitting to a Congress the fixing of a date to hold certain competitions, the President replied that according to the Rules of the Protocol, it is left to the I.O.C. to choose the period when the Games should take place with consideration for the wishes of the interested parties.

It is indispensable for the solemnity of the Games that the various competitions should take place between the opening and closing ceremonies.

The Olympic Games are not a succession of Championships but the Congress of all the Sports Bodies in the World. Their object is as well of a moral as of a sporting nature.

To Count Goblet d'Aviella (Delegate of the International Federation of Gymnastics) having expressed a desire to submit to the Conference the difficulties which exist with another International Federation about the programme of Gymnastics, the President replied that this question does not in any way concern this Conference, but that the Executive Committee is alone qualified to settle any Olympic differences between International Federations on all questions which are not of a technical nature.

The President of the International Union of Rifle-Shooting, Monsieur Jean Carnot, gave the Executive Committee precise details about the participation of certain competitors in the Rifle-Shooting competition at the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932. Mr. Carnot promised to send to Athens proposed new rules for the qualification of Olympic competitors in Rifle-Shooting.

The President of the International Federation of Handball informed the Conference of its present relationship with the International Athletic Federation,

The Executive Committee approved the proposed programme of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, of the International Federation of Equitation, of the International Federation of Fencing, of the International Federation of Wrestling, of the International Federation of Amateur Swimming, of the International Federation, of Hockey-on-Grass, of the International Union of Rifle-Shooting, of the International Union of Skating, of the International Federation of Ski-ing, and of the International League of Ice-Hockey.

For Yachting, after an exchange of views with Mr. Laeisz, Delegate of the Deutscher Seglerverband, the following competitions were admitted :

- (1) 8 m international.
- (2) 6 m international.
- (3) Star class, crew of 2.
- (4) Monotype (Olympia-jolle).

The Yachting competitions will take place at Kiel.

The admission of Women was asked for by the International Athletic Federation, the International Federation of Swimming, the International Federation of Fencing, the International Federation of Gymnastics, the International Federation of Equitation, the International Federation of Ski-ing, the International Federation of Skating and the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass.

Mr. Rimet, President of the International Federation of the Football Association, explained the new situation created by the changes introduced by his Federation in the rules of Amateurism.

The Secretary of I.O.C.
A. G. Berdez.

The President of I.O.C.
Count de Baillet-Latour.

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5. - International Olympic Committee Year III of the 8th Olympiad 1934 Session Athens

Opening Sitting of the Session

The opening sitting was celebrated in the big hall of the National Academy on May 16th 1934 at 5 p.m. in the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic, Mr. Zaimis, the Mayor of Athens, Members of the Government, the Archimandrite and the Diplomatic Corps supported by many others.

The President of the Republic declared the Session opened.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE I.O.C.
COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOUR

Mr President of the Republic,
Mr President of the Government,
Most Reverend Archbishop,
Mr Mayor,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In his Olympic Memoirs, Pierre de Coubertin, telling of the opening of the Congress for the Revival of Olympic Games, June 27th, 1894, at the Sorbonne, attributes the success obtained to the emotion shown by the members, influenced by the Greek renaissance, and adds that it was a Greek scholar, Vikelas, the delegate of the «Societe Panhellénique de Gymnastique» who presided with authority over the work of the «Commission pour l'Olympisme».

This union of the International Committee with the Greek Committee, which has remained intact from the beginning, immediately proved useful. It was owing to the generosity of a Greek patron of Sports, Averoff, that the Stadium at Athens, where the first Games of the modern era were celebrated in 1896 was constructed. It was owing to the enlightened support of King Constantine, the Heir Apparent, and of Lambros, the President and Secretary respectively of the Organising Committee, that it was possible to hold them. Amongst the foremost promoters of the Olympic Ideal at that time I notice also His Excellency Mr. Zaimis, the President of the Republic, whom I have the honour of greeting to-day and of thanking for the interest he still shows in the work of which Coubertin was the founder.

These memories are, by tradition, still kept alive amongst us : and I can also assure you, Mr. Mayor.

that we are very grateful for your kind invitation to us to re-unite at Athens, on the occasion of the Fortieth anniversary of our foundation.

Mr. President of the Greek Olympic Committee, the words you have spoken prove to us that those who have succeeded the first collaborators of Coubertin, Mercati and Averoff, who passed away too soon, have maintained the sacred flame alive.

We are also delighted that after an interval during which His Excellency Mr. Politis consented, in spite of his many duties, to occupy the position, it should be by Mr. Bolanachi that the International Committee is represented at the present time in Greece. His past record of work and devotion is the surest guarantee of the practical results which our Greek friends may expect from this choice. We are glad that the beginning of his term of office coincides with our visit.

Gentlemen and dear Colleagues,

The two most important questions appearing on the agenda of the session of last year were the concession of the guarantees, demanded from the German Olympic Committee, which have permitted the holding of the Games of the XIth Olympiad at Berlin, and the study of the means of combating semi-professionalism. The repeated assurances that these guarantees are being respected, given to certain National Olympic Committees both by our German Colleagues and by the Sports Director of the Reich, allows us to reckon on the participation of all Countries and it is with the hope of a brilliant success that your Executive Committee have pursued, with the Organising Committee and the International Federations the study of the programme of the Games which will be submitted to you.

It is also with intense satisfaction that you have learned, after the despatch of the recommendations on this subject of semi-professionalism through the different Sports authorities, of the decision taken by delegates of the International Federations to collaborate in an attempt to formulate general principles, applicable by all Federations to their definition of an Amateur.

The Sub-Committee set up at Vienna, has under the chairmanship of the President of the International Fencing produced a remarkable work, which has been discussed by the International Federations at a meeting at Brussels on the 7th of May. The conclusions of the Report will be communicated to you during the course of the Session. I am very glad to be able to comment favourably on the way in which this very difficult work has been carried out and to thank the International Federations for their initiative.

During the course of last year the World University Games took place at Turin. Thanks to the kind invitation I received to be present I had the opportunity of meeting the Directors of Sports at the Universities. I was indeed fortunate in this because after numerous interviews which I have had with these gentlemen I am convinced that in them we have powerful allies. Thanks to persevering and intelligent work they have managed to introduce Sports into the Universities in Countries where till now they have been excluded as injurious to study, and have formed groups of athletes from whom we will be able to recruit our best compe-

titors. Filled with the principles of true amateurism and convinced of the moral benefits of Sports, these young men are prototypes of the Olympic athlete.

A visit to Rome, where I had the honour of an interview with His Excellency S. Mussolini, gave me likewise the opportunity of judging for myself the care which the Duce takes in providing «l'Education Physique» in Italy with the most perfect resources. The progress attained in the realm of Sports in Italy is but the just result of a marvellous organisation.

The Sports calendar of the IIIrd year of the Xth Olympiad is very full. Apart from the British Empire Games which will unite athletes of the British Empire in London in August, many Regional Games will be decided under the patronage of the I.O.C. ;

The Balkan Games at Zagreb ;

The Pan-Indian Games at New Delhi, 2nd and 3rd March 1934.

The IIIrd Central American Games at San Salvador. December 1934 ;

The Xth Games of the Far East which will be opened at Manila on May 12th.

You will follow them with interest, because these are but tests preparatory to the Games of the Xth Olympiad and the proof of the spread over the whole world of the Olympic Ideal.

SESSION OF THURSDAY, MAY 17th 1934.

The following were present at the Session

Count de Baillet-Latour, President	(Belgium)
S. E. Dr. Lewald	(Germany)
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt	(Germany)
Dr. Theodore Schmidt	(Austria)
Baron de Laveleye	(Belgium)
Baron de Guell	(Spain)
William May Garland, Esq.	(U. S. A.)
Mr. Ernst Krogius	(Finland)
Lord Aberdare	(Great Britain)
Mr. Angelo C. Bolanachi	(Greece)
Lieutenant-Colonel Scharroo	(Holland)
Senator Jules de Muzsa	(Hungary)
Count Bonacossa	(Italy)
Count Paolo Thaon de Revel	(Italy)
Professor Jigoro Kano	(Japan)
General Dr. Rouppert	(Poland)
Mr. J. S. Edström	(Sweden)
Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	(Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Rechid Saffet Bey	(Turkey)
General S. S. Djoukitch	(Yugoslavia)
Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar	(Yugoslavia)
Mr. Georges Plagino	(Roumania)

The following were absent and asked to be excused :

S. A. S. Duke Adolphe Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	(Germany)
Mr. P. J. de Matheu	(Central America)
Mr. R. C. Aldao	(Argentine)
Mr. Horacio Bustos Moron	(Argentine)
James Taylor, Esq.	(Australia)
Sir Harold Laxton	(Australia)

Dr. Ferreira Santos	(Brazil)
S. E. R. de Rio Branco	(Brazil)
S. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	(Bulgaria)
J. G. Merrick, Esq.	(Canada)
Sir George McLaren, Brown	(Canada)
S. A. R. Prince Axel of Denmark	(Denmark)
Count de Vallellano	(Spain)
H. E. General Ch. H. Sherrill	(U. S. A.)
Commodor Ernest Lee Jahncke	(U. S. A.)
Mr. Albert Glandaz	(France)
Marquis de Polignac	(France)
Lord Burghley	(Great Britain)
Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett	(Great Britain)
Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye	(Holland)
Count Geza Andrassy	(Hungary)
Mr. G. D. Sondhi	(India)
The Hon. Carlo Montu	(Italy)
Mr. J. Dikmanis	(Latvia)
Count Gautier-Vignal	(Monaco)
Sir Thos. Fearnley	(Norway)
S. E. Alfredo Benavides	(Peru)
S. E. Ignace Matuszewski	(Poland)
Count de Penha-Garcia	(Portugal)
Count Clarence Von Rosen	(Sweden)
Baron Godefroy de Blonay	(Switzerland)

The President made the following speech with reference to Count Clary, (France) and Dr. S. Kishi (Japan) who died since the last Session in Vienna :

«A few hours after we had left Vienna, when everybody had in mind the pleasant moments we had passed there, being glad of the happy results of the meeting, when our ears were still filled with the delightful voice of Count Clary, who as the last speaker closed the session of the «Toasts» with one of the charming improvisations of which he had the secret, the news of his death came brutally, spreading a veil of sorrow and saddening our joy. The death of Count Clary is a tremendous loss to the I.O.C. and for France. His manners, the general sympathy which he enjoyed in all classes and spheres, enabled him to render great services in his long career. We lose in him a sure adviser and a true friend.

Only a little time after this, at the other end of the World, there disappeared in the prime of life, Dr. Kishi, one of the most devoted supporters of Olympism in Japan, the moving spirit of the Games in the Extreme Orient, and under whose Presidentship the Japanese Olympic Committee has seen Japanese athletics make such enormous progress : a man of extraordinary prestige.

My dear colleagues, let us admire the work he has accomplished in that other hemisphere, and joining the names of Clary and Kishi, let us deplore the loss of two, men who were two of the cornerstones of the Olympic Temple.

Let us honour their memory and piously retain a live recollection of them».

The President welcomed Rechid Saffet Bey, (Turkey) who sat for the first time amongst his colleagues, and heartily congratulated Dr. Jiri-Guth-Jarkovsky, who now doyen of the Committee took part in its foun-

dation and celebrates the 40th Anniversary of his devotion to the Olympic work.

The numerous letters and congratulations received for the 40th Anniversary were communicated to the Committee, amongst which was a letter from Lt. Colonel de Drakenberg, who was present 40 years ago at the Congress of the Sorbonne, where the re-establishment of the Olympic Games was decided upon, also, a letter from the Municipality of Lausanne asking that the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary in 1944 should take place in Lausanne, the headquarters of the I. O. C.

FORMATION OF NEW NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

EGYPT. The I.O.C. has received the news of the reconstitution of the Egyptian Olympic Committee as well as of the details of their office and regulations. Consequently, the replacement of Mr. Bolanachi will be proceeded with, as his resignation was accepted in 1933.

PALESTINE. The Palestine Olympic Committee, whose admission had to be postponed at the Vienna session, as it did not then represent the entire population of Palestine, has now extended its activities beyond the Jewish organisations, admitting the Christian and Mussulman organisations, the representative of which Ali Bey Mustaken is now its Vice-President. The I.O.C. recognised the Palestine Olympic Committee.

Several other countries desirous of participating in the Olympic movement are actually in correspondence with the I.O.C. for the formation of National Olympic Committees.

The Austrian Olympic Committee has been, newly reconstructed and reorganised. It has established new statutes and kept at its head, as President, Dr. Théodor Schmidt.

Rechid Saffet Bey (Turkey), having raised the question regarding the competence of the National Olympic Committees and of I.O.C. in the organisation of international meetings, particularly in that of the Balkan Games, the President pointed out that the I.O.C. limits itself to giving its patronage to the Regional Games without interfering in any way in their organisation.

CHANGES. The President informed his colleagues, that, under Article 3 of the Statutes, Mr. C. J. Wray is considered to have resigned. He informed the Committee that the Executive Committee had proposed to the I.O.C. the nomination of Mr. François Pietri in the place of Count Clary, as 3rd delegate of France ; of Dr. A. E. Porritt in the place of Mr. C. J. Wray, as delegate of New Zealand ; of Count Michimasa Soyeshima in the place of Dr. Kishi, as 3rd delegate of Japan ; and of Mr. Marte R. Gomez, as delegate of Mexico.

Mr. François Pietri, Dr. A. E. Porritt, S. E. Mohamed Taher Pacha, Count Michimasa Soyeshima and Mr. Marte R. Gomez were unanimously elected.

Inclusion of new Sports in the Programme of the Games. Application of the International Canoeing Federation.

After a discussion, in which S. E. Dr. Lewald, Lord Aberdare, Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Guth-Jarkovsky and Mr. de Muzsa took part, the admission of the International Canoeing Federation was passed by 14 votes, as well as the inclusion of Canoeing in the Programme of the Olympic Games and in the number of Athletic Games from which the Organising Committee will choose those which it is able to organise.

The applications of the International Bowling Federation, which did not obtain any votes, and those of the International Federation of Archery, which only obtained two votes, were refused.

Application of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography.

After a discussion in which Dr. Lewald, Count Thaon de Revel, Dr. Schmidt and W. M. Garland took part, and on Mr. Edström's proposal, the patronage of the I.O.C. was granted to the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, as well as to the competition which it will organise. It must however be understood that this competition is organised quite apart from the Olympic Games.

Programme of the Rifle-Shooting Competition of the Games of the XIth Olympiad.

With regard to the qualification, of the marksmen of the Olympic Games, the President of the International Union of Rifle-Shooting proposed unofficially a new table of regulations, consisting of the creation of a category of marksmen! who have not taken part since August 1st 1934 in any competition with money prizes. The Executive Committee was asked to continue on this basis negotiations with the International Union of Rifle-Shooting.

Three Swedish marksmen, two Italian and one Brazilian, having competed in the Olympic competitions of Los Angeles, although they had notoriously participated in competitions with money prizes in spite of the warning given by the International Union of Rifle-Shooting of the Committee of Rifle-Shooting of the Xth, Olympiad, the E. C. was asked to make enquiries of this Committee and the Olympic Committees of Sweden, Italy and Brazil.

Mr. Edström having raised again the question of amateur status in Equestrian Sports, the President drew the attention of his colleagues to the strong attitude taken up by the International Equestrian Federation on the question of amateur status. The committee however decided to draw the attention of the International Equestrian Federation to the irregularity which allows riders, who do not own the horses they ride, to accept prizes which should really go to the Government or associations, whose rightful property they are.

Session of Friday May 18th, 1934

GAMES OF THE XIth OLYMPIAD - BERLIN 1936

S. E. Dr. Lewald gave an account of the present state of the preparations for the XIth Olympiad and the proposed alterations for the transformation of the Stadium : the demolition of the Race Course ; the erection of new buildings near the Stadium ; the Olympic Village ; the Stadium for Swimming ; the course for Rowing and the organisation for the Yachting competitions, which will all take place at Kiel.

Fourth Winter Olympic Games.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt gave a detailed report of the organisation.

The Organising Committee were going to issue the journal «Olympique», of which 13,000 copies were printed, to make known to the whole world their work and plans.

With regard to demonstrations ; the demonstration of a German sport will be that of Gliding, as decided at the Session at Los Angeles.

The choice of a foreign sport had not yet been decided.

S. E. Dr. Lewald reported a plan, thought out by the Organising Committee, which would consist of lighting the torch on the Marathon Tower with a flame transmitted from Olympia to Berlin.

Before asking the concurrence of the Olympic Committees of Greece, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Hungary, Austria and Czechoslovakia to organise the transport by their athletes of the sacred flame across their territories, S. E. Dr. Lewald wished to communicate the plan to the Committee. The I.O.C. fully approved of his plan.

Application of the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass for holding their Olympic Competition in the spring.

The demand of the I. F. of Hockey-on-Grass could not be received favourably by the I.O.C. because it was contrary to Article V of the General Rules. The Organising Committee of the Berlin Games being also absolutely opposed to the division of the programme into diverse periods.

The Indian Federation had sent a protest to the Committee, although in India Hockey-on-Grass is not played in, the Summer.

The International Union of Cyclists expressed the wish that only one Cycling Final should take place each day. This demand was communicated to the Organising Committee.

Application of the International Federation of Amateur Boxing.

The I.O.C. availing itself of the exchange of views expressed by different representatives of the International Federations on May 8th in Brussels thought it preferable not to accede to the demands of the Inter-

national Federation of Amateur Boxing as tending to exclude from the Games athletes belonging to Countries not affiliated to the International Federations. The principle followed up to now had had excellent results and had resulted in the affiliation of numerous Countries. The Committee however agreed that the National Federations, who have not fulfilled their financial obligations towards their International Federations and were excluded for this reason, or those who violated the regulations of the International Federation could not send any competitors to the Olympic Competitions in their Sport.

The Organising Committee will at the next Session make precise proposals regarding the ceremonies for **presentation of prizes.**

The Committee accepted the proposal of the Organising Committee to present to the three first winners a wreath of Oak Leaves.

The President communicated to his colleagues the conversation he had had in Brussels with Delegates of the International Federation of **Association Football.** The F.I.F.A. had cut out of their statutes the definition of an Amateur, also the Rules about repayment for any loss of profit, leaving to the affiliated National Federations the care of establishing the status and the qualifications of the competitors.

The I.O.C. decided that these definitions, established by the National Federations, could be accepted as a definition of an Amateur just as if they were established by the International Federations.

The President informed the Committee that the Executive Committee had in Brussels on May 8th passed the plans for the **Programme of 1936,** which the International Federations of Athletics, Equestrian Sports, Skating, Fencing, Wrestling, Ski-ing, Ice-Hockey, Hockey-on-Grass, Rifle-Shooting, Swimming and Yachting had suggested.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN.

After discussion the Committee allowed the participation of Women in the following Sports :

Skating	unanimously.
Fencing	unanimously.
Swimming	unanimously.
Gymnastics	unanimously.
Athletics	11 votes for, 9 against
Ski-ing	9 votes for, 8 against

Women however were not allowed to participate in Equestrian, Sports and Ice-Hockey.

LORD ABERDARE addressed the Committee stressing that owing to new and violent opposition in the press and by letter to the holding of the Games of 1936 in Germany, and the fear that during the Games anti-Semitic manifestations might take place, a certain hesitation in accepting the invitation to Berlin had shown itself in his Country. He also asked his German colleagues if the pledge given in Vienna last year had been given practical application and if it really was possible for Jews to go into training with the object of

participating in the Olympic Games. If a declaration on the above points could be made, it would tend to reassure public opinion.

Mr. WILLIAM MAY GARLAND 'expressed the same opinion for U.S.A. and added that owing to the exaggerated campaign of the American Press fears might be entertained that the necessary votes for the participation at the Games in Berlin might not be obtained.

THE PRESIDENT who had not ceased to keep in touch with his German colleagues was conscious of the serious effort they had made in Germany to keep Sports outside Politics. He asked the German members to make a declaration, based on precise facts, in order to put a stop to these press campaigns.

Dr. KARL RITTER VON HALT declared emphatically that the pledge given in Vienna had been loyally kept Every facility was given to Non-Aryans to take part in the Games and to train for them. He mentioned the case where Jewish Athletes of recognised quality had been invited to participate in the Games of 1936. Besides this Jewish Organisations in, Germany had been invited to send in their proposals and had given in the names of numerous athletes for the selecting competitions. Preparation by Non-Aryans was made possible.

S. E. Dr. LEWALD gave his assurance that the pledges given in Vienna had not only been kept but had even been enlarged upon.

He not only confirmed Dr. Van Halt's declarations but gave precise facts of measures taken by which unknown Jewish Athletes would be able to come forward.

It was absolutely impossible for manifestations to take place during the Games. He ended by declaring that Germany had respected and would respect entirely the pledges given in Vienna.

THE PRESIDENT said he was under the impression that the political parties hostile to Germany of today were seeking to rely on Olympism in order to launch their attacks. The political side of the question had nothing to do with the I.O.C. who took care to see that Sports remained outside Politics. Personally he considered the assurances given by his German Colleagues satisfactory and asked them to give an official declaration on these points.

To meet the wishes of the President and to reply to the questions asked by Lord Aberdare and Mr. W. M. Garland and desirous of giving precise information to the National Olympic Committees about the pledges given in Vienna in 1933 concerning the admission of Jews and the possibility for preparation for the Games by Non-Aryan Athletes, S. E. Dr. Lewald and Dr. Karl Ritter Von Halt made the following declarations :

«(1) It goes without saying that the Pledges given by Germany in Vienna in 1933 to admit to the German Olympic team German Sportsmen of Non-Aryan origin, provided they have the necessary capability, will be strictly observed and facilities for preparation will be given to all sportsmen.

(2) For this purpose the «Leichtathletikverband (German Amateur Athletic Federation) has invited the «Reichsbund Judischer Frontsoldaten» (Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men) and the «Makkabikreis» to notify them of the names of intending competitors for training purposes, and the first of the two above Associations had already so promised by a letter of March 15th 1934.

(3) With regard to the choice of an «Unknown Sportsman» it was only necessary that the Nationality should be German and all Non-Aryan talent would be admitted for training.

(4) The fear of manifestations against Jewish Sportsmen was absolutely groundless, considering the sportsmanship and discipline of the German people. The German members gave their most emphatic guarantee».

The Committee considering that the political side of the question did not come within their competence but that they had the duty of watching to keep Sports outside Politics received with satisfaction the above declaration and state that the facts put forward by the Organising Committee of the XIth Olympiad prove absolutely that all has been done to put the German athletes in a position of complete equality.

PROPOSITION OF Mr. GLANDAZ. His two proposals were included in the Agenda for the 1935 Session as he was absent from Athens.

WISH OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE. The International Federation of Amateur Boxing gave it as their opinion that control would be useless as regards Boxing where there are no requalifications and the Council of Delegates of the International Federation, having gone into the question of control found it practically impossible for other Sports, as the National Federation and the National Olympic Committees alone possess the names of the professional athletes, who have been requalified as amateurs. The I.O.C. feared that such a measure of control might be considered as casting suspicion on these two organisations.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BASKETBALL. The application of the International Federation of Basketball to be included amongst the Olympic Federations received a very favourable reception by the I.O.C. Nevertheless it was considered preferable to postpone the official decision until the congress of the International Federation of Handball, which was to be held next September in Stockholm and during which an amicable solution would be reached.

Session of Saturday, May 19th, 1934

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS. The President informed his colleagues of the publicity given to the propaganda pamphlet by its distribution all over the world, 10,000 numbers in French, 10,000 in English and 5,000 in Spanish. Several National Olympic Com-

mittees, e.g. the German and Austrian Committees, have had the pamphlet translated into their national language and distributed in their respective countries.

Mr. William N. Henry has written a very complete and interesting book about the **History of the Olympic Games**. The Committee asked the President to be good enough to read this document and to have a report ready on it for the next session.

THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, are being installed in new places at «Mon Repos».

BUDGET AND SUBSCRIPTIONS. The Banque d'Escompte Suisse, from which the Committee had withdrawn the greatest part of its deposits, has closed down. The balance which the I.O.C. still had in the current account is frozen but it is understood from the most authoritative source that there is not any great risk of loss. The Committee chose the Banque Cantonale Vaudoise in Lausanne, to which the assets of I.O.C. were to be transferred, as the I.O.C.'s bank,

The Committee fixed for 1934, as for preceding years, the fee for its Members at 200 francs (Swiss).

«SPORTS» EDUCATION. Mr. Krogius and several members of the Committee insisted on the necessity of continuing this effort without relaxing. It was necessary to take a long view of the work of which results will only make themselves felt little by little.

OLYMPIC CUP. The Committee gave the Olympic Cup for 1934 to the National Recreation Association. Mr. Edström asked that from now on Members should be asked to make known the choice of the suggested recipient of the Olympic Cup a few months before the Session is held.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS ON AMATEURISM. The President informed the Committee of the work done in Brussels on May 6th and 7th by the Conference of Delegates of the International Sports Federations with the Committee on Amateurism nominated in Vienna and read the report, which was handed over to the Executive Committee. Messrs. Carnot, Dr. Donath and Seeltrayers were asked by the International Federations to join the Sub-Committee which had been requested to prepare a definite text.

FIRST CLASSICAL GAMES. Mr. Bolanachi gave details to the Committee about the first Classical Games, which were to be celebrated in Greece in 1938. The Committee accorded them their patronage and gave perfect freedom to the Hellenic Olympic Committee in the running of the Programme of these Games.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES. The town of Budapest handed in to the Committee a letter renewing its candidature for one of the next Olympiads and the town of Lausanne for the Games of the XIII Olympiad in 1944.

SESSION OF 1935. Accepting an invitation in the name of Norway by Sir Thomas Fearnley, the Committee decided that the XXXIInd Session of the I.O.C. should take place in Oslo between February 25th and March 8th 1935.

Mr. de Muzsa having thanked the President in the name of the members of the Committee, the President in his turn, in the name of this colleagues, thanked Mr. Bolanachi for the admirable organisation of the Session.

Session of Wednesday, May 23rd 1934, at Olympia

The members of the Committee went in procession to the monument erected in Olympia in honour of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder of the International Olympic Committee.

To the speech of welcome made by the Mayor, Count de Baillet-Latour replied as follows :

Mr. Mayor, I thank you for your kind reception in this City where you keep watch over such precious treasures.

Nothing makes a man feel smaller than the grandeur of events, even when they have not been witnesses of them.

This is probably the cause of the impression I have got that united in this arena of Olympia we feel ourselves crushed by the memories of the competitions which have taken place in ancient times.

We still hear the echo of the applause which greeted the performances of those athletes, whose names remain celebrated up to our day, and all you, my dear colleagues, I am certain) have only one thought, to meditate for a few moments in memory of those who were the heroes.

What pride the French must have in knowing that it was one of them, who conceived the plan of reviving these Games, not only from the point of view of Sports, but in keeping the modern organisation modelled on the ancient one and to procure for our youth the moral advantages from 'which the youth of ancient days benefitted. I have much pleasure on this occasion of reminding the sporting youth of all nations of the message addressed from this spot by the reviver of Olympism :

Olympia, 17th April 1927
4th Year of the 8th Olympiad.

Today amongst these illustrious ruins of Olympia was inaugurated a commemorative monument of the revival of The Olympic Games proclaimed here thirty years ago. By this gesture the Hellenic Government in honouring this initiative has taken rank in history. It is for you to maintain it. My friends and I have not worked in reviving the Olympic Games to make of them a museum object or a cinema, nor in order to make it possible for commercial or electoral interests to get hold of it.

It was our wish to renew an institution twenty-five centuries old in order to enable you to become adepts of the religion of Sports such as our ancestors had conceived it. In the modern world which is full of powerful possibilities that at the same time are threatened by dangerous activities, Olympism constitutes the school of noble and pure morality, as well as physical endurance and energy, but this will only be on the condition that you raise unceasingly this conception of honour and the disinterestedness of Sports to its utmost limit. The future depends on you.

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

What a blessing for humanity that thanks to his genius he has attained complete success. May his memory remain ever with us.

In order that the name of this great benefactor shall pass into posterity, Greece has had the admirable idea of having his name engraved on this stone. His place is reserved in the Stadium.

Although I know that he is insensible to honours, I have the conviction that this homage goes straight to his heart and that in spite of the modesty which characterises him, he would have gladly agreed if he had been approached.

Gentlemen, the pious pilgrimage which we finish today will, I hope, make us appreciate the grandeur of the conception which he had and the importance of the mission, which he has confided to us in trusting us with the continuance of his work.

Several wreaths were placed at the foot of the monument. The Hellenic Olympic Committee handed to the President of the I.O.C. a sacred olive branch which he in turn entrusted to the care of the Mayor of Olympia, requesting him to have it sent to Berlin for the Opening of the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad with the Torch which will light a fire on the Marathon Tower.

The Olympic hymn, which had been sung at the Games in Athens in 1896, having been played by the local Band, the President declared the 31st Session of the International Olympic Committee closed.

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

CELEBRATION OF THE XLth ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The commemoration of the XLth anniversary of the I.O.C. was celebrated in the presence of all the authorities by two splendid ceremonies, one on the 19th May on the Acropolis and the other on the 20th May in the Stadium.

The Mayor of Athens on the Acropolis after a speech of welcome handed to every member an olive branch, a discus and a medallion. Then the President of the I.O.C. in presenting the town of Athens with an Olympic flag spoke as follows :

Mr. Mayor, On the frieze of the Parthenon is traced the procession of the Athletes, who participated in the Games and who, followed by the judges, ascended the Acropolis on the last day of the «Grandes Panathénées» preceded by music, in order to offer to Minerva the flag woven by the women of Attica.

The prizes, which consisted of wreaths made out of sacred olive branches and beautiful vases filled with holy oil, were then offered to the victors.

It is in memory of this ceremony of the flag that the Nations have had the idea of offering to the town of Athens the Olympic flag, of which the five interwoven rings are the symbol of the union of the people of the earth.

On the other hand, receiving from your hands as did the former victors a medallion and the olive branch, it pleases us to see in these reminiscences of the past an expression of esteem which you have for the work which we have accomplished.

We are very proud of them and we thank you.

The ceremony ended by a march past of all the flags and the rendering of the Hymn of Apollo.

On Sunday, May 20th, in the Stadium in the presence of a large congregation, where only the seat of Pierre de Coubertin remained empty and which was covered with a French flag, the President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee and the Minister of Public Education, and Culture tendered to the I.O.C. the congratulations of the sportsmen of modern Greece.

SPEECH OF COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOUR PRESIDENT OF THE I.O.C.

Mr. President of the Republic,
Mr. President of the Government,
Most Reverend Archbishop,
Mr. Mayor,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Forty years ago, Pierre de Coubertin founded the I.O.C. with the idea of reviving the Olympic Games, in the hope that, by the rivalry they would engender, they would help the development of Sports in countries where they were not to be found.

In his speech at the Sorbonne, Baron de Coubertin set forth the pedagogical and moral sides of those physical exercises, which were considered until then useless, if not detrimental for intellectuals. This daring conception, caused real amazement amongst his audience, who considered it just as impossible as the crossing of the Atlantic appeared to our generation before Lindbergh accomplished it. But neither the opposition of some nor the indifference of others discouraged the young apostle ; thanks to the collaboration of a few disciples who believed in him, the first Olympic Games were celebrated two years afterwards here in Athens, where we have today the great joy of seeing representatives from the four corners of the

world, reunited to celebrate the XLth Anniversary of the I.O.C. and to give Pierre de Coubertin the homage that is his due.

A stone pillar set up at the entrance of the Stadium to commemorate the cities, where the Games were celebrated the first year of each Olympiad, recalls to us the difficulties we had to overcome and also the progress achieved during the course of each stage of the road travelled.

Above all, we must notice that the indifference of the public on the occasion of the Games in Paris in 1900 and in St. Louis in 1904, gave way to a real interest, created by the London Games in 1908, those of Stockholm in 1912, thanks to the spreading of the Olympic idea in England and in Sweden by Courcy Laffan and Balck.

Seven years went by, during which, in consequence of the Great War, the progress realised was in danger of being lost, had the benefits of a physical education not appeared so striking to those whose duty it was to prepare the youth of the day for the hard physical tests they had to face. So it is not surprising that in 1919 it was decided at Lausanne to take up the cycle of the Games again. Anvers in 1920, Paris in 1924, Amsterdam in 1928, Los Angeles in 1932, were the field of performances, which could not have been accomplished, if the physical and moral standard of the participants had not risen at the same time, because alongside broken records one noticed, thanks to the development of the sporting spirit, the gradual disappearance of bad ways, which during the past Games had given rise to regrettable incidents.

Self-denial, fair play, control over nerves when defeated, respect for the referee, formerly practised only by a minority, are now the general rule.

This improvement in Sports could not fail to produce a technical organisation, which did not exist in 1894. At that time there were hardly any national Federations, but soon they were founded for each sport in nearly every country. The necessity of having unity of aim led them to form International Federations. Their importance created a new situation and how to keep intercourse with the I.O.C. was the real problem for the Committee.

The I.O.C., faithful to its doctrine, has never imposed itself, but has always worked by persuasion ; it has renounced interference in technical questions, but is satisfied to guide the sportsman to the same goal of high morality in whatever Sport he practises and to help him in the world outside Sports. There would never have been any trouble among the Federations, if there had not been amongst, their directors a few trouble-makers driven by jealousy, ambition, or need of using Sports as a political stepping-stone or for commercial use. Finding that the efforts they had to make were incompatible with work, they tried to find compensation. Since then, for the famous ones was inaugurated «broken time». This, however tempting it might appear under its democratic «camouflage» was only a veil thrown to hide the iniquity of the same practices in use for a long time under different disguises in certain bourgeois sports, where athletes had to give service too frequently to be compatible with their employment.

These two palliatives gave the same pernicious result and in both cases it was to degrade the best of the young athletes into actors engaged to amuse an idle crowd. Let us leave the care of that to the professionals. Do not let us wrong them by concurring and let us set up against this badly understood demagogism, the Olympic point of view, which treats every Sport on the same basis of equality and brings princes and proletariat together on the same turf, both desirous of a friendly relaxation after fulfilling their respective tasks. They do not ask further from the contests than to have the best man on that day and to have owed the victory solely to their own merit.

Why should the I.O.C. have tried to repel the Federations, when amongst them there were so many good collaborators and friends ? Our origin is the same, and their formation and history came from the same source. Is it not surprising that some people have thought of falling out with us, when we were animated by the same spirit ? If one remembers the antagonism that filled the world of Sports until peace arrived, must we not laugh at what the trouble-makers called hate. when every sensible man knew that he had to get accustomed to respect their technical rules, the definition of an amateur and their influence. The I.O.C. has nevertheless always held that the complete independence arising from its perpetuity permits it, in many cases, to play a useful part, without encroaching on their prerogatives.

The harmony which resulted has surpassed every hope ; the Olympic Ideal has conquered the world and its immutable doctrine gives a feeling of security to those who belong to it, without the authority of Federations being in any way diminished.

We must recognise that the progress accomplished is not all that has to be reckoned with today : nothing is finished, while there is still something to be done. All that one can say is that a great step has been made, but we must arrive at a definite result, we must reach unity of action and opinion, which are the normal crown of all doctrines. Also, new paths have been opened to our activity the beginning of governmental control over Sports in certain countries. They say that evil may come from doing too much good, but, believe me, it is far better to see a Government take too great an interest in Sports than ignoring them altogether. If those who control Sports in those countries without a Federation, had different notions about the Olympic Idea, the I.O.C. would try to change them. Selected as they are, who could be more qualified than our members to instil the knowledge that Physical Education has for its object the production of a race with robust constitution, that gives to healthy men sufficient mental poise to dominate their nerves, to bear reverses with philosophy ? On the moral side it teaches them to respect authority, and to practice during their lives in political and commercial relations the loyalty they have learned in Sport. Physical training

must not be a preparation for war ; it is useless, because experience has proved that in the hour of danger everybody flies to help his country. It does not mix in politics, religion or language for that one day some young and ardent souls should be led on almost to civil war in their contests, their sporting spirit being subservient to some belief or hope that they would try to impose on their adversary. One must also make them understand that the Olympic Games are not only a few chosen men well trained, just to astonish the world by their prowess. Record making is one of the idols of civilization ; it is time to return to quantitative quality. With the help of public Authorities, International Federations and National Olympic Committees, let us try to preserve for the Games their educational character even if we have to sacrifice some records to this ideal and to refuse the entry of participants, attracted more by the allurements of victory than by love of Sports.

Further success will attend further efforts and Olympism, revived by Coubertin, will change into a long period of peace the short truce, which was the rule of the Olympic Games of old times. The young generation, imbued by our principles, will help to develop amongst the nations that atmosphere of cordiality and chivalry, which endures amongst Olympic teams.

Sports under Olympism have filled and will continue to fulfil the role assigned to them in the world.

The official part of the programme being finished, a performance of the ancient classical Games as well as a March Past of Greece through the ages took place.

Wishing to associate with these functions the memory of all the dead Olympic Pioneers, the members of the I.O.C. placed wreaths at the foot of the monument raised to the memory of Georges Avérof and on the graves of Vikelas, Philimon, Phokianos, Lambros and Chryssafis.

Festivities and Receptions.

Receptions were given by His Excellency the President of the Republic, the Mayor of Athens, His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. and Mrs. Bolanachi, Mr. D. Loverdo, the Hellenic Olympic Committee, the Mayors of Tegea, Tripolis and Sparta, and the Tourist Office.

A gala performance was given at the Opera on the evening of the Opening of the Session.

Led by Professor Orlandos the members of the International Olympic Committee had the opportunity of visiting in great comfort the archaeological treasures of Athens, Sunium, Daphne, Mycene, Nauplia, Epidaurus, Sparta and Olympia.

