

THAT it was actually impossible to prevent the spectators from entering the playing area and that one of them, having got on to the playing field, even struck one of the players,

THAT these circumstances contrived to place the teams at a disadvantage contrary to the true spirit of sport,

THAT not being able to affix the blame for this occurrence

THE COURT OF APPEAL

agreeing upon a resolution of a highly sporting character

DECIDED

That the match should be replayed privately and without spectators on Monday, August 10th at 5 p.m.»

The Executive Committee, having been informed by Mr. Messerli and Mr. Schmidt of a protest regarding the disqualification of one of the members of the Swiss yachting team, forwarded, this protest as the most satisfactory procedure to the delegate of the International Yacht Racing Union, Mr. Hecktal Smith, at the Council of the Delegates of the International Federations.

The Executive Committee, informed of a complaint advanced by Mr. J. S. Edström regarding the disqualification of a Swedish team in a canoe race, appealed to Mr. Eckert, delegate of the International Canoeing Federation at the Council of Delegates, who remarked as follows :

1. That the posting of the results was the mistake of an employee, who announced the names of the victors before being officially advised by the Jury,

2. That the employee responsible for this mistake had been dismissed.

3. That the Swedish team had to be disqualified during a race for having obstructed competitors by leaving its course on more than one occasion.

Having heard the statement of the Swedish delegate to whom the disqualified team complained that the track contained insufficient marking flags, the Executive Committee requested Mr. Eckert to study possibilities for a more satisfactory marking of the course.

The President :
BAILLET-LATOURE.

The Secretary :
A. BERDEZ.

4. — Congress 1936 Year I of the Eleventh Olympiad Berlin, July 28th-31st, 1936

Inaugural Session of the Congress

The XXXIII Congress of the International Olympic Committee was festively opened on July 29th, 1936 at 4 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University in the presence of the diplomatic corps and numerous guests.

ADDRESS by Reich Minister Hess :

In the name of the Führer and Chancellor of the German people, who is also Patron of the Olympic Games, and by his special injunction, I heartily welcome the members of the International Committee and the participants in the Olympic Games from Germany and abroad.

I would also like to extend a special greeting in the name of the Führer and of the entire German nation to our foreign guests who are staying in our Capital in order to witness this peaceful combat between the countries of the world. We are very glad to have this chance of cultivating sporting and personal relations with them and I can guarantee them a hearty welcome not only in Berlin but in every part of Germany, because the German people as a whole feel themselves to be directly connected with this great International sporting event.

The Festival will take place in the spirit of mutual respect bound with pride in single achievements and in the total performance of each participating nation. May this spirit spread to the nations themselves, so that each will recognize ungrudgingly and honourably the accomplishments of others through taking pride in maintaining and cultivating its own national characteristics.

Such a spirit is worthy of the distinguished founder of the modern Olympic Games, Baron de Coubertin who, himself an untiring fighter, can today look back with just pride at the result of his efforts.

That they can foster this spirit through the Olympic Games and thus prepare the way for the type of true and honourable peace so necessary for our troubled world of today is a source of deep satisfaction not only to the active German participants but to the entire nation.

The Olympic Bell is a symbol of peace. It bears the inscription : «I summon the Youth of the World.» In changing these words to, «I greet the Youth of the World,» I am voicing the feelings of the Führer and of all the German people.

The Olympic Committee has fully earned the gratitude of the German people for the praiseworthy manner in which it has carried out the preparations

for the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin. We are aware of the many difficulties and obstacles which were encountered, and are thankful that these have been overcome in the cause of the youth of the world.

ADDRESS by State Commissioner Dr. Lippert :

I greet you in the name of the Capital of Germany, which has the honour of being the site of the Olympic Games of 1936. When the municipal administration learned some years ago that the Eleventh Olympic Games had been allotted to Berlin, there was none amongst us who was not cognizant of the great obligation which this implied, and everyone has worked valiantly in order to fulfil the task imposed upon us. All our efforts to provide a worthy and magnificent setting for the approaching great Festival would not have succeeded, however, had we not been able through the initiative of our Führer and his collaborators to gain the full support of the citizens of Berlin and of all Germany. When we today pass through the festively decorated streets, we can be certain that all this preparation which has been made is by no means artificial or forced. The Olympic ideals have become firmly embedded in all our hearts, since through chivalrous sporting competition between the nations their relationships with one another have been promoted and placed upon a higher and nobler basis. Through the Olympic ideals we are led to realize that modern international sport is closely connected with the highest traditions of ancient culture, which constitutes one of the fundamental bases of our civilization.

Berlin greets the competitors from every corner of the world. In welcoming them, she also includes the representatives from more than 50 nations with whom Germany wishes to live in the spirit of mutual understanding, thus establishing a bulwark of international peace. Following careful technical preparations and organization, Berlin is now ready to become a second home to her Olympic guests for two weeks. It is our earnest hope and sincere wish that the traditional Berlin hospitality may contribute towards strengthening the international ties which are so necessary for international accord and towards establishing new and lasting friendships. May the echo of the opening Games spread far and wide throughout the whole world to herald the fact that the Olympic spirit is not dead, but more vital than ever before. Hail Olympia !

ADDRESS by the Reich Sport Leader, Herr von Tschammer und Osten :

There is no event of international sport in all the world which can compare even remotely in outward brilliance, dignified festivity and grandeur with the Olympic Games. Indeed, one would seek in vain to discover any occasion whatsoever in the world which in such a comprehensive fashion brings the peoples and the nations together in common effort and exalted enthusiasm. The surpassing significance

of the Olympic Games as a world-gathering may partly find its explanation in the fact that the love for physical exercise, as an eternal inheritance of mankind, ever and again comes into evidence among all peoples. Only too often in the world have noble, human tendencies risen and fought against each other through the tragedy of circumstances or of bungling. Therefore the highest recognition and greatest respect are due to the International Olympic Committee, for the way it has succeeded — as so seldom any other international body has known how to do — in guarding the noble fire of sport, in making it glow ever more strongly, and in maintaining for it the common love of all nations throughout the world. Those were wise statutes evolved by the creator of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin, and his collaborators. Wise and chivalrous men are guardians of this Magna Charta of sport. As responsible Leader of German sport I therefore seize this welcome opportunity to convey the thanks of all German sport to you, honoured Mr. President, and to your distinguished fellow-workers. With these words of gratitude I express the wish that the activities of the International Olympic Committee may be accompanied with the same excellent success in the future as in the past. In carrying through the Olympic idea, gentlemen, establish new bridges of peace and be assured that it will always be a high honour for German sport to aid you in this task with all its power and with lively enthusiasm.

ADDRESS by His Excellency, Dr. Th. Lewald :

It is to me an especially great pleasure and honour to be able to bid you, Mr. President, and you, my esteemed colleagues, a hearty welcome on behalf of myself and my German collaborators, His Grace Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg and Dr. Ritter von Halt, upon this occasion, when you have come together in greater numbers than ever before to participate in the celebration of the Eleventh Olympic Games. We are assembled once again in the attractive and historical auditorium in which we met on May 25th, 1930, when a convention of the International Olympic Committee was festively opened here on the occasion of the Olympic Congress of Berlin. This palace of Frederick the Great, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of whose death on August 17th will be celebrated reverently on the day following the close of the Olympic Games by every German, was constructed by his brother, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, and has served for the last hundred and twenty-five years as the seat of Germany's foremost university, the renown of which has been spread throughout the world by such great geniuses as Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, the philosophers, Fichte and Hegel, the great physicist, Helmholtz, and the historians Mommsen and Curtius, to whose unquenchable zeal we owe the excavations through which the world has been enriched by the magnificent reliefs from the two gables of the Temple of Zeus, the Hermes of Praxitiles and the Nike of Paenios.

The Congress of 1930 formed the basis for the decision of the International Olympic Committee to allot the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad to Berlin. Those of you, my esteemed colleagues, who were in Berlin six years ago will not only feel but see actual evidence of the mighty revival that has taken place not in the Capital alone but throughout Germany since the day three and one-half years ago when the will of the German Führer and Reich Chancellor united and enthused the whole nation and set new goals of national achievement and community life. The International Olympic Committee is faced with many difficult problems, the most important of which is to decide which country, following Germany, will have the honour of presenting the next Olympic Festival. Three towns have to be considered : two of them are capital cities of mighty empires, and one the capital of a small country which is, however, passionately devoted to sport and whose athletes are world famous. The national flag of the nation chosen to present the Twelfth Olympic Games will be hoisted on the highest flagstaff of the Olympic Stadium after the closing ceremony on August 16th.

The competitions and festivities of the Eleventh Olympic Games take place within the short span of 16 days, but years of preparation have been necessary not only in Germany but in practically every country in order to ensure the success of this Festival. Benefitting from the experience gained, especially at the Amsterdam and Los Angeles Games, the Organising Committee has endeavoured to arrange the programme of events in a manner which seemed to them the most satisfactory. Inspired by the great Olympic ideal, we have worked untiringly in preparing for these presentations, and we have enjoyed the co-operation of the entire country in our efforts, since it regards the Festival as a national obligation.

What we have achieved has been made possible only through the constant co-operation of the government of the German Reich, special thanks being due to the Vice-President of the Organising Committee, the Secretary of State of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Herr Pfundtner, who helped us in every way, especially in providing the funds necessary for carrying out this great work. Germany, with her 67 million inhabitants, young and old, has, interested itself wholeheartedly in the Olympic ideals.

Every citizen knows the history of the modern Olympic Games, the name of the founder and life-long Honorary President, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, is familiar throughout Germany, his Olympic memoirs have been translated and published in this country, and a large square in front of the Stadium entrance bears the name, «Coubertin Square». It is thus certain that this name, which is so highly respected and honoured in Germany, will live long after the Berlin Games have come to a close.

We have endeavoured through the Olympic Art Exhibition and the unusually attractive display, «Sport in Hellenic Times», as well as in the magnificent presentations which have been arranged in the open-air theatre which bears the name of the German poet of the National Socialist Movement, Dietrich Eckart, to provide a rich and varied artistic programme to

accompany the sporting events. I am certain that I echo the sentiments of the entire German nation when I express my greetings and best wishes to you on this occasion. I bid all of you a sincere and hearty welcome ! May a successful congress provide a fitting introduction to the coming Games.

ADDRESS of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour.

Your Excellencies,
Mr. President of the Organizing Committee,
Mr. Reichssportführer,
My honoured Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Once again we find ourselves assembled in this hall which was the scene of the Olympic Congress of 1930. It was here that the regulations governing the Olympic Games, which were begun in Prague in the year, 1925, were concluded. These regulations are liberal in spirit, but the assembly wisely avoided the common solution of making extreme concessions. The International Federations have since this time made a new and praiseworthy attempt to reach unanimous accord concerning the definition of amateurism. Upon studying the report drawn up in connection with the convention held at Brussels during May of the same year, you will notice that a complete solution of this problem was again deemed to be impossible. Before adjourning, the representatives of the International Federations saw themselves obliged to acknowledge that the only solution was for each Federation to be granted the right of deciding upon the degree of strictness in its own definition of amateurism.

The Olympic Congress granted the same right to the Olympic Committee before beginning to vote upon the qualifying regulations for the Olympic Games. Everyone is master of his own house. May we succeed with the co-operation of all those who are combatting commercialism in sport in preserving this great factor, which is the foundation upon which are based the nobility, beauty and social value of sport.

Experience has proved the relative insignificance of these empirical formulas by which attempts are made to upset existing conditions in order to attain a questionable aim. The failure of the first attempts led these restless spirits to strive constantly after new remedies. It is better, however to decline their cooperation than to attempt periodic revisions of the regulations. The International Olympic Committee has been able to maintain its authority and prestige only through remaining constant to its fundamental principles. Otherwise, it would never have succeeded in establishing its regulations or in emerging victorious against all of those who have attempted to boycott the Eleventh Olympic Games. Nor would it have been possible during the critical period through which we are now passing to maintain the Games free of every political or religious influence.

We may well be proud of the fact that we constitute a real bond of union between nations and that our efforts in bringing about international accord are

more effective than those of any other group. What a degree of gratitude the world owes to our founder, whom we have proposed as a fitting candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, hoping to gain for him this high distinction which he has undoubtedly earned by his efforts and sacrifices during the course of a lengthy career devoted to this cause.

The Olympic ideals have penetrated to every part of the world, and have become a moral force which today is able to overcome all obstacles.

In order to appreciate this fact, one must have had the good fortune of living with the sportsmen of America. Japan or Finland during a time when important problems were being discussed. The attachment to the Olympic ideals is universal. All have come to realize that it is the Festival revived by Coubertin which has drawn the attention of the public officials to the moral and physical value of sport. You who have participated in the Games appreciate the advantages derived by the youth of the countries in which they have been held. This explains the reason why so many cities are today desirous of being the scene of an Olympic Festival. Each one of them possesses so many advantages that your choice is rendered extremely difficult.

For this reason, my honoured colleagues, I would earnestly request that you disregard every other factor, considering only that which you sincerely believe to be in the interest of the great work of which you are the guardians.

In the course of the festivities an excellent musical programme was presented.

Those present at the session included :

Count Baillet-Latour, President.	(Belgium)
His Excellency Dr. Lewald.	
Secretary of State	(Germany)
His Grace Dote Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg	(Germany)
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt	(Germany)
Mr. James Taylor	(Australia)
Dr. Theodore Schmidt	(Austria)
Dr. Ferreira Santos	(Brazil)
His Excellency Mr. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	(Bulgaria)
Mr. J. G. Merrick	(Canada)
Sir George McLaren-Brown	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. C.T. Wang	(China)
His Royal Highness, Prince Axel of Denmark	(Denmark)
His Excellency Mohamed Taher Pacha	(Egypt)
Mr. Joakim Puhk	(Esthonia)
Mr. William May Garland	(U.S.A.)
Mr. Avery Brundage	(U.S.A.)
Mr. Ernst Krogius	(Finland)
Mr. Albert Glandaz	(France)

Marquis de Polignac	(France)
Mr. François Piétri	(France)
Lord Aberdare	(Great Britain)
Lord Burghley	(Great Britain)
Sir Noel Curtis Bennett	(Great Britain)
Mr. Angelo C. Bolanachi	(Greece)
Lt. Colonel Scharroo	(Holland)
Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye	(Holland)
Senator Jules de Muzsa	(Hungary)
Mr. G. D. Sondhi	(India)
Mr. J. J. Keane	(Irish Free State)
Count Bonacossa	(Italy)
Count Paolo Thaon de Revel	(Italy)
Professor Jigoro Kano	(Japan)
Count Michimasa Soyeshima	(Japan)
Mr. J. Dikmanis	(Latvia)
Count Gautier-Vignal	(Monaco)
Mr. Thomas Fearnley	(Norway)
Dr. A. E. Porritt	(New Zealand)
His Excellency Mr. Alfredo Benavides	(Peru)
His Excellency Mr. Ignace Matuszewski	(Poland)
General Rouppert	(Poland)
Count de Penha-Garcia	(Portugal)
Mr. Georges A. Plagino	(Rumania)
Mr. Henry Nourse	(South Africa)
Count Clarence von Rosen	(Sweden)
Mr. J. S. Edström	(Sweden)
Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	(Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Rechid Saffet Atabinen	(Turkey)
General S. S. Djoukitch	(Yugoslavia)
Professor Fr. Bucar	(Yugoslavia)

Absence excused :

Mr. P. J. de Matheu	(Central America)
Mr. R. C. Aldao	(The Argentine)
Mr. Horacio Bustos Moron	(The Argentine)
Sir Harold Luxton	(Australia)
Baron de Laveleye	(Belgium)
His Excellency Mr. de Rio Branco	(Brazil)
Mr. Arnaldo Guinle	(Brazil)
Mr. J. Matte Gormaz	(Chile)
Mr. Porfirio Franca	(Cuba)
Baron de Guell	(Spain)
Count de Vallellano	(Spain)
Count Geza Andrassy	(Hungary)
The Honourable Carlo Montu	(Italy)
Mr. Marte R. Gomez	(Mexico)
Baron G. de Blonay	(Switzerland)
Dr. F. Ghigliani	(Uruguay)

Meeting held on Thursday, July 30th, 1936,
Morning.

Meeting opened at 9.40 a.m.

The President reads the funeral eulogy to General Sherrill, who died suddenly in Paris on June 25th. The Committee expresses its condolences to Mrs.

Sherrill. It then addresses a welcome to Dr. Ferreira Santos, Brazil, His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang China, and Mr. Henry Nourse, South Africa, who were prevented from taking part at the preceding meetings owing to the great distance, and to Count Michimasa Soyeshima, Sir Noel Curtis Bennett, Lord Burghley and Mr. François Pietri, who sit for the first time amidst their colleagues.

The case of Mr. Lee Jahncke. A copy of the correspondence exchanged between the President and Mr. Lee Jahncke had been sent to all members, as was decided at Garmisch. The President informs the members of the reply which he has since received from Mr. Jahncke, who retains the same attitude and who has not put in his resignation. After a discussion in which Count von Rosen, Mr. Garland, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Piétri take part, the Committee decides unanimously on the exclusion of Mr. Lee Jahncke, with the exception of Mr. Garland, who nevertheless expresses his profound disapproval of the attitude of his colleague.

Resignations. His Excellency Mr. Sugimoura, Japan, has informed the International Olympic Committee of his resignation, which it accepts. The President will write him a letter of thanks for his collaboration.

Mr. Porfirio Franca, Cuba, expressed the desire to retire from the Committee following the slight differences of opinion with the Olympic Committee of his country on the subject of the participation of Cuba on the one hand in the Olympic Games and on the other in the Games of Central America. The President has written him requesting him to reconsider once again this situation.

Elections. At the suggestion of the Executive Committee, the following were unanimously elected : in place of Mr. Lee Jahncke, Mr. Avery Brundage ; in place of His Excellency Mr. Sugimoura, Japan, Prince Iesato Tokugawa ; in place of His Excellency Mr. Akel, Esthonia, Mr. Joakim Puhk. The Honourable Jorge B. Vargas and Prince François Joseph de Liechtenstein were unanimously elected as delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the Philippine Islands and Liechtenstein respectively.

Mr. Krogius having expressed the desire to obtain, if possible, a second seat for Finland, the Committee agrees the decision in the negative, arrived at by the Executive Committee, in view of the fact that numerous other countries of equal importance had voiced the same wish without success. **His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang** asks if it would not be possible to grant a second seat to China. The Executive Committee will consider this question.

National Olympic Committees. Since the session at Oslo, National Olympic Committees have been formed in Liechtenstein, Malta, Bermuda and Jamaica and have been recognized. These countries have thus been permitted to take part in the Eleventh Olympic Games. Other nations, such as Iran and British Guiana, are corresponding with the International Olympic Committee in the hope of organising National Olympic Committees.

The assignment of the Thirteenth Olympic Games.

The President explains the reasons which prevented the allotment of the Games during the session at Oslo in 1935. Since this time, Rome has withdrawn her candidature and another city, London, has extended hers.

Lord Aberdare, having been requested to present the candidature of London, made the following speech :

Mr. President and
My dear Colleagues :

I feel that some explanation should be given to my Colleagues as to why London made an application for the 1940 Games. For many years the British Olympic Association and the Governing Bodies of Amateur Sport in Great Britain have been anxious to act as hosts for an Olympiad, but it was necessary to make sure that the money to carry through the Games in a fit and proper manner should be assured. It must be remembered that in Great Britain no Government financial support is accorded to the National Committees or to the National Governing Bodies. Recently however, public-spirited gentlemen came forward and offered straight away a substantial guarantee, and with this as a nucleus the British Olympic Council felt that they should offer London as the venue for the Games to the International Olympic Committee.

I do not wish to say much about the 1908 Games, except to answer the criticism that the Games should not be allotted to London because they have already been held there. I would like to remind you that in 1906 when the City, to which the Olympiad had been allotted, found itself unable to carry it through, when no other City would undertake the Games, London, although totally unprepared, came to the aid of the International Olympic Committee. and at very short notice organised those of 1908. I think it will be generally admitted that the London Games were the most successful that had been held up to that time, and that the real success of the Olympic Movement dates from that Celebration. I feel therefore that the fact that the Games were held in London previously, rather than weighing against that City, should count in its favour.

My Colleagues will be aware of the facilities that London now possesses, with a Stadium, to seat over 100,000 persons, a covered Swimming Pool, which is the largest in the world, and other centres, such as Henley and Hurlingham, where it can more than adequately cater for the remaining Olympic events.

My British Colleagues and I have during this last 24 hours realised that members of the International Olympic Committee have considered that London has put in her entry rather late in the day — although perfectly legitimately — and in consequence in the best interests of the Olympic Ideal. I am empowered not to press its application but to put in its formal application for the Games of 1944.

The President, in conjunction with Sir George McLaren-Brown representing the Dominions, congratulates Lord Aberdare on England's truly sporting gesture.

Mr. Bolanachi emphasises that the candidature of Athens is not for 1940 but for 1944.

Senator Kano presents the candidature of Tokyo. Since the revival of the Games, they have been celebrated in Europe and in the United States of America exclusively. Asia wishes to have them in her turn. He repeats the history of Japanese participation, which has ever increased until today Japan can boast of nearly 300 participants. The Olympic ideals are known and respected throughout Japan, and the entire nation joins in the desire to present the Twelfth Olympic Games.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima depicts the city of Tokyo, which has been rebuilt since its destruction by fire. Europe should find time for the journey which the countries outside Europe make at each Olympic Games. With regard to expenses, the city of Tokyo has laid aside a sum of one and a half million yen in order to decrease the cost of foreign participation. Each nation would receive her share according to the number of participants. The Committee which would organise the Games has the sum of 15 million yen at its disposal, a third of this sum having been promised by the Government, a third by the town of Tokyo and the remaining third would be acquired by public subscription. The Japanese people hope to greet the athletes of the world. The Olympic ideals would be strengthened throughout the Orient through the assignment of the Twelfth Olympic Games to Tokyo.

The President describes his impressions gained during a recent journey to Japan. He was able to convince himself of the true situation in the country. The sporting Olympic spirit has penetrated into all classes of the population. The youth not only take part in sport, but appreciate the moral character that accompanies it. The purely unselfish sporting spirit is manifest.

The President feels justified in recommending Tokyo to the choice of his colleagues, a choice which would mean the extension of the Olympic ideals to this part of the world.

According to the reports of various shipping companies, Japan can be reached in 17 days from Europe.

In 1940 Japan will celebrate the 2600th anniversary of her dynasty. There will be great festivities in connection with this jubilee, but these will not coincide with the celebration of the Games.

Particularly careful organisation would be assured. The organisers, in consideration of the distance, would appoint a technical advisor.

Two towns would compete for the honour of presenting the Winter Olympic Games : Nippo, which could hardly succeed because of its low altitude and difficult accessibility, and Saporu, which on the contrary would be particularly suitable owing to the fact that it is a winter sports centre and could thus ensure the proper presentation of the events. Skiing could be practised here until May.

The President reads a letter from the Japanese Olympic Committee confirming the following points : a subsidy of one and a half million yen for the transportation of foreign participants, the engaging of a technical advisor, a sufficient number of interpreter

attaches to relieve language difficulties, lodging and meals for the athletes at a price not exceeding two gold dollars per day, a provision of five gold dollars per day for the delegates of the International Federations announced in accordance with the rules, and finally, the presentation of the Games during the last week of August and the first week of September.

Various questions were afterwards addressed to their Japanese colleagues by Marquis de Polignac. His Excellency Dr. Lewald, Mr. Rachid Saffet Atabinen, Mr. Edström and Count von Rosen. Judging from the replies of Senator Kano and Count Soyeshima, it appears that the cost of the journey would not exceed that to Los Angeles thanks to the subsidy granted by the city of Tokyo, that the athletes would be lodged in an Olympic Village, and that the exhibition would have closed its doors long before the opening of the Games.

The meeting is adjourned at 12.5 p.m.

Meeting held on Thursday, July 30th, 1936,
Afternoon.

Meeting opened at 4 p.m.

The President welcomes Mr. Avery Brundage and Mr. Joakim Puhk.

Mr. Krogius supports the candidature of Helsingfors. A delegation composed of Herr von Frenckell, Mr. Procopé and Mr. Martola is presented. Sent by the city of Helsingfors, it puts before the International Olympic Committee the reasons which stand in its favour. (This report is attached to the minutes.)

Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Sondhi put various questions to Mr. Procopé.

The President, who on his way back from Japan travelled in Finland, provides his colleagues with information on points about which he is certain. He can assure them that Finland is capable of organising an Olympic Festival, (which would naturally be on a somewhat smaller scale) principally because of the sporting spirit prevalent among her people and the facilities existing throughout the country for sports grounds. He also recognises not only the right, but the necessity of allowing the smaller countries to organise the Olympic Games in view of the fact that they are no more the exclusive property of the larger nations than of Europe in general. A discussion follows in which Mr. Garland, Prince Axel of Denmark, Mr. Fearnley, Count von Rosen, Mr. Merrick, Count Soyeshima, His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Taylor take part. Certain members dwell upon the universal character of the Olympic ideals which demand that the Games be held in all parts of the world. Others, speaking for the smaller nations, point out that their financial resources make it difficult for them, to participate in distant lands, and that if there is not a return to simplicity the increasing grandeur accompanying the celebration of the Games will render their participation in future Olympiads impossible.

The President, having stated that there would always be difficulties resulting from the climatic question, reminds his audience that the season chosen in Europe for the Games makes it imperative for the athletes of the southern hemisphere to train in winter.

He requests the competing cities who are not allotted the Twelfth Olympic Games to leave standing their candidature for the following Olympiad and to continue to give wholeheartedly their support to the movement.

In discussing the question of the Winter Games, the President informs his colleagues about the difficulties arising on the subject of skiing and reads the correspondence carried on with the F.I.S. The Committee decides to stand by the decision, which it took at Oslo, of not allowing paid skiing teachers to participate in Olympic events. It also agrees that the celebration of the Winter Games of 1940 will not be decided upon definitely until the situation is perfectly clear..

The Committee decline to re-admit clay **pigeon and running deer shooting** to the programme, only two votes being given in favour.

The request of the Canadian and American Rackets-players Unions cannot be granted in view of the fact that this sport is played only in the two afore-mentioned countries while six nations must apply, if a sport is to be included in the programme. An exhibition of Rackets should be introduced as a demonstration event at the next Winter Olympic Games.

The demand of the **International Cycling Union** in respect of the abolition of the bann on the acceptance of compensation is unanimously rejected.

Dr. Bucar and General Djoukitch invite the International Olympic Committee to hold its 1939 session at Belgrade.

The President expresses his thanks and also informs them that he has made a note of their candidature of the city of Belgrade, for the Fourteenth Olympic Games.

The International Olympic Committee has received confirmation of the candidatures already sent in of the cities of Lausanne and Budapest for the Thirteenth Olympiad.

The cities of St. Moritz and Oslo as well as Canada have again announced their candidature for the Fifth Winter Games, should the country with priority claim decide not to take advantage of their right.

The meeting is adjourned at 6.40 p.m.

Meeting held on Friday, July 31st, 1936
Morning.

The Meeting is opened at 10.25 a.m.

The Secretary reads the minutes of the meetings of July 30th. They are adopted with the following addition :

«The candidatures of Oslo, St. Moritz and Canada for the Fifth Olympic Winter Games should the country with priority claim not care to exert their right have been registered by the Committee.»

The Olympic Hymn

The Committee decides that the music of the Olympic hymn composed by Herr Richard Strauss shall be adopted as the official hymn.

Request of the Russian Sporting Federation

The Committee regrets that in spite of the sympathy which it feels for these unfortunate expatriated persons, it cannot permit their participation in the Olympic Games.

The Games of the Far East

The President informs his colleagues of the dissolution of the «Far Eastern Athletic Association, and of the creation of the «Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient» which does not include China, a situation which endangers the future organisation of the Games of the Far East.

The President is of the opinion, especially after his journey to Japan, that there is no longer much point in continuing these Games which formerly exerted a profound influence in the Far East, because of the disproportion existing between the performances of the athletes of different countries taking part. He thinks that it would be preferable if those amongst them who have attained Olympic form would content themselves with participating in the Olympic Games, and surmises that it would be to the advantage of the other countries of the Far East if they were to join the Western Asiatic Games.

Count Soyeshima and **His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang** agree that Japan and China should settle between themselves the question of the Games of the Far East. The President congratulates his two colleagues on their agreement. Thanks to their participation he feels sure that all the difficulties will be solved for the good of their countries, purely from a sporting point of view and without the taint of political influence. For his part, the President will discuss the question with Tongking, Siam and the Dutch East Indies.

The Games of Central America

Because of the encouragement and support which Mr. P. J. de Matheu has lent to them, these Games now play the same role in Central America that the Far East Games once played in the Orient. It is advisable to encourage their continuance, but it should be emphasised that they do not constitute an end, but rather a means to an end. The Committee fully appreciates the prominent part played by Mr. de Matheu here and offers him its congratulations.

The Committee is not disposed to create a new zone in order to provide an added impetus to the Games of South America. Sport in the majority of these countries is already subjected to too much governmental influence and its organisation is to a great extent political. On the other hand, the teams of these countries participate every four years in the Olympic Games, this constituting in itself a sufficiently heavy financial burden for their budgets.

Abuse of the term, «Olympic»

This question has been raised once again by the «International Olympic Bridge Tournament» organised each year by an «International Committee» with headquarters in New York. The President informs the members of the correspondence which he has exchanged with this committee in order to induce it to change the name of the tournament. Unfortunately, there are few countries in the world in which the term, «Olympic», is effectively protected by law.

Following a discussion in which the Marquis de Polignac, Mr. de Muzsa, Mr. Glandaz and the Count de Penha-Garcia take part, the Committee decides to request anew that its members take the necessary steps through the National Committees for protecting officially the Olympic terms and insignia.

Seats reserved at the Olympic Games for former participants

The Committee estimates that in consideration of the large number of those who would be entitled to seats, this would constitute too great a burden for the Organising Committees of future Games. The request of Mr. Harold M. Osborn is therefore refused,

The Request of the International Basketball Federation

Following a discussion in which Mr. Plagino, Mr. Taylor, Count von Rosen and the President take part, the Committee decides that the rings shall remain the distinctive sign of the International Olympic Committee and of the National Olympic Committees, which are associated with it.

Sporting Education

General Djoukitch and Count de Penha-Garcia inform the Committee of the progress made in the extension of the Olympic ideals in their countries through the initiative of Mr. Krogius.

The Olympic Museum

Baron de Coubertin informed the Committee that, as his permanent residence is no longer in Lausanne, it is impossible for him to supervise the Olympic Museum at «Mon Repos». He therefore requests that the municipality of Lausanne and the International Olympic Committee cooperate in maintaining this institution. The Museum consists of objects belonging to the International Olympic Committee, of others which are the property of the town of Lausanne and of those which the Founder bequeathed to the Museum on the condition that it continues in the same manner as it is today organised and arranged.

The Committee requests that the Executive Committee discuss this question of the Museum with the municipality of Lausanne. The Executive Committee will hold a meeting at Lausanne in the near future for this purpose.

Subscription

The membership fee for 1936 is the same as that for preceding years, i.e., 200 Swiss francs.

The meeting is adjourned at 11.45 a.m.

Meeting held on Friday, July 31st, 1936, Afternoon.

Meeting opens at 3 p.m.

The Secretary gives the Committee an account of the financial situation and presents the statement of accounts for the year, 1935, as drawn up by the Fiduciary Office after examination of the books.

The budget for the year, 1935, is adopted.

The President reads to his colleagues the following correspondence which he has received from the Ukrainian Youth :

Berlin, August 1st, 1936

Count Baillet-Latour.

President of the International Olympic Committee.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, take the liberty of placing before you in the name of the Ukrainian Youth living at home and abroad the attached appeal addressed to the Youth of the World on the occasion of the Eleventh Olympic Games, 1936.

Deprived by force of the right to send its official representatives, the Ukrainian Youth wishes through this appeal to make clear its attitude towards the Olympic Games and to take part at least symbolically in this international assembly of Youth.

We should be exceedingly grateful if you would take the appropriate measures to convey our attached appeal to the different nations and to all the participants in the Olympic Games.

Thanking you, Mr. President, in anticipation, and assuring you of our sincere good wishes, we remain,

(signed) :
Volodymyr Stachiw
Representative of the
National Union of
Ukrainian Students

(signed) :
Mychailo Katchmar
President of the Association of Ukrainian
Students at Berlin
Zarewo

To the Youth of the World :

The echo of the Olympic Bell which rings from the Bell Tower at the Reich Sport Field has also reached us, the Youth of the Ukraine. But we have not been able to answer its call by sending our representatives to the Olympic Games because our country is under foreign jurisdiction and does not enjoy independent sovereignty.

Throughout the vast extent of our country from the peaks of the Carpathians to the Caucasus and on the two banks of the ancient Dnieper, the Ukrainian people are fighting for liberty, independence, and even for their own existence. Our youth is taking a most active part in this struggle.

We send you, happy Youth of free and independent nations, our friendly greetings. We salute you in the steadfast hope that at the next Olympic Games the oath of our country will also be heard, that the yellow-blue ensign of our country will be seen amongst the other flags and that our athletes will also participate in the struggle for Olympic laurels.

The ideal of the Olympic Games is that of achieving understanding and unity through striving towards a common goal. But if in actuality, through unavoidable circumstances, we are deprived of the right of participating at your gathering, we do not wish to be completely forgotten. In place of our athletes we therefore send you sincere greetings and our friendly appeal.

The Ukraine has done everything possible to assure for itself a place amongst the free nations and the full enjoyment of international rights. In the course of historical developments since 1917 she broke the foreign yoke and re-established herself as a national state. The people of the Ukraine had thus regained the right of national sovereignty and independence.

The traditional oppressors of the Ukraine, however, opposed the enfranchisement of our country, and a bloody battle ensued. Our youth placed itself in the front ranks of the national forces, and has made every possible sacrifice for the cause of national freedom, but the enemy was finally victorious in spite of the determined resistance of the Ukrainian patriots.

It is for these reasons that the Ukraine is not represented in the Eleventh Olympic Games. Nevertheless the Ukrainian youth is with you in spirit and follows with great interest your magnificent sporting achievements.

We hope that upon returning to your respective countries you will carry with you the recollection of our fraternal greeting, the greeting of a Youth, which has faced many trials without ever being defeated, of a People which, although deprived of the privilege of participating in official international festivals, has always been proud and jealous of its honour.

The Ukrainian Youth is imbued with the Olympic ideals and confident that the destiny of its people will be such that in a short time it too will compete with the youth of other countries.

In the name of the Ukrainian Youth :

C E S U S

The National Union of Ukrainian Students,

M U N

The Young Ukrainian Nationalists of America and Canada,

S U M

The Union of Ukrainian Youth in the Far East.

The President then reads a telegram which the German Officers Association has addressed to him:

«On the eve of the Olympic Games the officers of the former German Army, who are united in the «Reichsverband Deutscher Offiziere» greet you, Mr. President and the Youth of the World which has come to Germany to take part in the peaceful competitions for Olympic honours.

We welcome this occasion with special fervour because we appreciate the goal of peace which lies behind the celebration of this international festival. We wish every success to those competitions which serve to ennoble the highest virtues of the soldier — courage and honour.

(signed) : Count von der Goltz
President of the «Reichsverband
Deutscher Offiziere»

Protest of the Irish Olympic Committee

The decision of the Executive Committee not to authorise the representatives of Ulster to participate in the Games under the flag of the Irish Free State, which is drawn up in conformity with Article 2 of the General Rules, has been unanimously approved by the International Olympic Committee.

Definition of an Amateur in the International Federation of Gymnastics

The American Olympic Committee has drawn the attention of the Committee to this definition which authorises gymnastic teachers to take part in the Olympic Games.

A long discussion follows on this subject in which Mr. Brundage, Count Baillet-Latour, Count von Rosen, Mr. Edström, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Keane and Lord Burghley take part.

The Committee decides to remain absolutely faithful to the principles of strict amateurism. It charges the Executive Committee to discuss the question with the international Federation of Gymnastics and to report on it at next year's meeting.

Abnormal Women Athletes

The Committee will forward a letter from the American Olympic Committee on this subject to the International Federations of Sport in which feminine participation is allowed, this being the most satisfactory procedure.

Eventual Profits of the Games

Mr. Brundage drew the attention of the Committee to the harmful effect resulting from the fact that the considerable profit realized at the Los Angeles Games had been in no way utilized to support the cause of Sport but had been divided amongst those who had advanced the capital necessary for the presentation of the Tenth Olympic Games. He proposes that should another similar situation arise, the Organising Committee should be obliged to remit at least a large part of the sum to the International Olympic Committee.

Count von Rosen supports this proposition because, he says, it is necessary that the financial situation of the International Olympic Committee should be one that will permit it to take certain steps to encourage Sport.

Reviewing the general opinion, Count Baillet-Latour explains that he considers it useless to impose this obligation in view of the fact that the National Olympic Committees have always been at liberty to offer presents to the International Olympic Committee, and that it is due to the generosity of some of these that the small amount of capital, which constitutes its reserve, exists.

Not wishing to depart in the slightest instance from the principle of not becoming involved in any way whatsoever with financial questions, the Committee rejects the proposition that eventual profits should be divided amongst the participating nations or that the Country holding the Games should be obliged to offer these to welfare organisations or dedicate them to sporting constructions.

The Session of 1937

The Committee, accepting the invitation which has been extended to it by his Excellency Mr. Matuzewski and General Roupert, will hold its next meeting at Warsaw during the second week of June.

Rules of the Art Exhibition

The Committee adopts for the Art Exhibition those rules which have been fixed for the Eleventh Olympic Games.

A request that a special section for gold and silver work should be provided is not granted.

The Alpine Prize for the Eleventh Olympic Games

The prize for mountain climbing is unanimously conferred upon Mr. and Mrs. Dyhrenfurth, Switzerland, who have made a series of remarkable ascents and scientific expeditions in the Himalayas.

The Committee is of the opinion that the presenting of prizes for mountain-climbing encourages young people to undertake dangerous exploits and for this reason decides that in future this prize will be awarded only if the International Olympic Committee agrees to a project proposed by a National Alpine Club for ascents to be made under its supervision.

Aeronautical Prize of the Eleventh Olympic Games

The Committee unanimously confers the Aeronautical Prize upon Mr. Hermann Schreiber, Switzerland, who made the First crossing of the Alps in a Glider. The candidature of Mr. Schreiber was put forward by the International Aeronautical Federation.

Report of the International Federations on Amateurism

The President reads the report of the Congress held by the International Federations in May, 1935, at Brussels, at which time it was stated that in view of the decision made in Vienna in 1933 the study of the amateur question should be continued. He also makes known the letter signed by the delegates of the International Amateur Athletic Federations for Handball, Swimming, Rowing and Boxing informing him of their decision to abstain from any further discussions on the amateur question.

The Committee states once again that it is impossible for the International Federations to arrive at a common definition of an Amateur. On the other hand, it is glad to see that the right of each Federation to enforce such definitions of amateurism as it deems necessary has once again been recognised, and because this same right has been granted it by the Olympic Congresses of Prague and Berlin, it decides to adhere positively to the policy which it has adopted up to the present time. On the contrary and on the suggestions of Baron Schimmelpenninck and Lieutenant-Colonel Scharroo, the Committee will redouble its efforts in the fight against false amateurism, and finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Edström, it will study during the course of the session of 1937 the case of the professional sport journalist from the viewpoint of amateurism.

The Olympic Cup

The Olympic Cup for the year, 1937, has been won by the Austrian Skating Federation.

Proposition of His Excellency Dr. Lewald and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt.

The suggestion regarding the fixing of a minimum age limit for Olympic participants is withdrawn by its two proposers.

Suggestion of Mr. Glandaz

The President comments upon the proposal regarding naturalisation. In the face of the legal difficulties which might arise from any infringement upon the Statutes of Naturalisation, Mr. Glandaz agrees with the unanimous opinion of the Committee that it would be better to postpone the study of this question to a later date when it can be thoroughly dealt with.

The Nobel Peace Prize

The Committee decides that it is advisable to send the following letter, signed by all members, who took part at the meeting, to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee :

«Dear Mr. President,

The members of the International Olympic Committee have the honour to call your attention to the wish, which they already expressed last year — that the Nobel Peace Prize be conferred upon Baron de Coubertin, creator of this project, the importance of which in the cause of peace is evidenced by the extensive preparations being made today in Berlin. A new proof of the faith of the masses in his wonderful influence has been offered to us recently and we are happy to inform you of this by forwarding the important telegrams from the Military Association and the Worker's Association, in which the hope is expressed that the outstanding results which can be expected from the Olympic Games in Berlin mean a new step forward towards international peace.

The Allotment of the Games of the Twelfth Olympiad

The Games of the Twelfth Olympiad are allotted to the City of Tokyo.

Meeting held on Saturday, August 15th, 1936

Meeting opened at 10.10 a.m.

The President welcomes Prince François Joseph of Liechtenstein who is participating for the first time in a meeting of the Committee.

The minutes of the meeting held on July 31st are adapted.

The President informs the Committee of a letter from Baron Pierre de Coubertin in which the latter once again expresses his utmost satisfaction.

The Sporting Festival of Colombia.

The Colombian Olympic Committee has the intention of organising a sports festival at Bogota in August, 1938, to which Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela will be invited, and explains its plan to the International Olympic Committee.

The Committee is happy to note the development of sport in these countries and has no objection whatsoever provided that the expressions, «Olympic» and «Olympiad», are not used to designate these Games.

University Games.

The Organising Committee for the Seventh International University Games informs the International Olympic Committee that this event will take place in Paris in 1937.

Mr. Edström insists that the Games be reserved strictly for students.

Suggestions and various remarks relative to the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Winter Games

Marquis de Polignac expresses the wish that the Olympic Winter Games may continue in the future and that the difficulties with certain International Federation may be solved in a manner compatible with the spirit of amateurism. Several members are of the opinion that a change in this direction appears to be taking place amongst many of the delegates of the F.I.S.

Count Bonacossa expresses the hope that Tennis may once again be included in the programme of the Olympic Games.

Baron Schimmelpennick relates an example of a participant who, during the course of the Games, has been subjected to a money fine, this being in keeping with the regulations of his International Federation, and expresses the opinion that such an action is con-

trary to Olympic principles. He requests that the Executive Committee confer with the International Federation in question to the end that the fine may be replaced by some other form of penalty.

In the course of a discussion in which Mr. Edström, Lord Aberdare, Count Baillet-Latour, Baron Schimmelpenninck, His Excellency Mohamed Taher Pacha and Mr. Merrick take part, various other cases, which have arisen during the Games are examined, and possible remedies for the future are studied.

The meeting is of the opinion that in such questions as these, which are not of a purely technical nature, it would be advantageous to the Olympic Games, if the Executive Committee were to co-operate with the representatives of the International Federations for arriving at decisions.

On this occasion Mr. Benavides declares that the Peruvian Committee, not being cognisant of the rights and powers of these various organisations, believed itself entitled to appeal to the International Olympic Committee in its differences with the F.I.F.A. He voices his disapproval of the letter in which the leader of the Peruvian Delegation expressed his discontent to the President of the International Olympic Committee at the refusal of the International Olympic Committee to intervene, this resulting in the departure of the Peruvian team.

Mr. Edström refers to the resolution drawn up in 1932 to avoid such receptions during the Games as tend to place members in a difficult situation, since they, being obliged to participate, must for this reason be absent from certain Olympic meetings which take place in the evening. He proposes that the programme of festivities be drawn up by the Organising Committee with the approval of the Executive Committee. This proposal is accepted and it is agreed in addition thereto that in case of necessity the President will designate in his official capacity the members of the Committee who should be present at the various sports events.

Count Soyeshima declares that the programme of festivities in connection with the Twelfth Olympic Games will be drawn up with the approval of the Executive Committee.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fearnley, the Committee requests the President to ask the International Yachting Federation to apply the Olympic regulations on the occasion of future Olympic regattas and not those of the National Yachting Federation of the organising country.

M. Edström suggests that the Organising Committee for the Twelfth Olympic Games attempt to shorten the programme as much as possible by omitting a number of sports events which it has the option to include.

Count Soyeshima declares that he will take care that the programme is shortened as much as possible. The provisional programme drawn up by Japan will be examined in the course of the 1937 congress.

Various suggestions are made concerning seats reserved for members of the International Olympic Committee at the different scenes of competition, the

form of dress at official functions, and the possibility of reducing the length of the various national anthems when they are played on the occasion of the crowning of victors.

The **President** congratulates His Excellency Dr. Lewald, His Grace the Duke of Mecklenburg and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt upon the magnificent organisation of the Games and above all upon having succeeded in arousing the entire German nation to such a high degree of enthusiasm and to such a complete understanding of the Olympic ideals.

The Nobel Prize

Mr. **Fearnley** informs his colleagues of the steps which have been taken to support the candidature of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The **President** reads the letter which has been sent to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in the name of the 49 members participating in the Congress.

Count **de Penha-Garcia** proposes on his part that members endeavour to gain the support of persons not connected with Sport for the candidature of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, since such persons would be especially qualified to draw the attention of the Nobel Prize Committee to the moral side of the work of our Founder.

The **President** requested members of the International Olympic Committee to forward to each National Olympic Committee the circular letter by Dr. Messerli concerning the Pierre de Coubertin Fund created by the International Olympic Committee after the example which the Boy Scouts recently followed for their leader, Baden-Powell. Baron Pierre de Coubertin would thus be presented with the fund bearing his name on the occasion of the 50th anniversary (1886-1936) of his activities in bringing about a reform in educational methods. This would enable him to continue and complete his life's work under present-day conditions.

In the name of his colleagues, Mr. **Nourse** congratulates Count Baillet-Latour and thanks him for the admirable manner in which he has fulfilled his office as President, presiding over the debates in such a masterly manner and representing the Committee with such great distinction.

Count **Baillet-Latour** expresses his gratitude for this cordial demonstration of approval and thanks the members of the Committee for having sacrificed so much of their time in order to seek the best solution of the many problems with which the Committee has been faced during the lengthy session.

The President declares the session of 1936 closed.

The meeting finished at 12.15 p.m.

The President :
BAILLET-LATOURE.

The Secretary :
A. BERDEZ.

5. — Official Report of the Games.

On August 1st, 1936, after religious services for deceased athletes at the Catholic and Evangelical churches, the members of the International Olympic Committee were received by the German Reich Chancellor who had invited them to luncheon. From the palace they formed in procession and went to the Stadium, where following the customary ceremony, Adolf Hitler declared the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad open.

The Art Exhibition had been opened with due ceremony on July 31st, 1936.

The various sports events and matches took place over a period of sixteen days at the magnificent Reich Sport Field where the Stadium, the Reich Academy for Physical Training, the Swimming Stadium, the Equestrian Field and the Polo, Hockey, Football and Basketball fields were located, while the Yachting competitions were held at Kiel and the Rowing races at Grünau. Never before has an Olympic Festival been attended by such multitudes of spectators, so much interest been shown in sport or such a degree of enthusiasm for the Olympic ideals. Throughout Germany and especially in Berlin the people expressed their joyful interest in the Festival by decorating their dwellings, sincerely hoping that the Olympic Games would constitute a means of establishing understanding and peace, both of which they feel are so necessary.

Only the withdrawal of the Peruvian team, which as a gesture of protest against the decision of the Court of Appeal of the F.I.F.A. left Berlin, disturbed the harmony of the Games. To whatever degree the Peruvian sportsmen and their leaders are to blame, they can nevertheless be excused on several grounds because the unfortunate decision was to a large extent due to the interference of political elements, which had no connection whatsoever with sport and which were acquainted neither with the sports regulations nor the facts of the issue.

The Art competition was in no respect inferior to the sports performances since the progress revealed in the works exhibited was perhaps still more pronounced than that indicated by the records achieved in the track and field events or swimming.

In the Olympic Village the athletes found all home comforts and had the advantages of a club.

A new record was also established in receptions and festivities, which followed one another without interruption. Amongst the most prominent of these were the gala in the Pergamon Museum, the banquet given by His Excellency Dr. Lewald in the Berlin Palace, the luncheon given by the Mayor of the City of Berlin, the receptions by Prime Minister Goering and Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, at the Zoo Reception Hall, the State Opera House and Potsdam, the festivities to which the Reich Sport Leader invited the officials as well as the athletes, the dinners given by Field-Marshal von Blomberg, Reich War Minister, and Herr von Ribbentrop, Ambassador at Large of the Reich, those held at the Union Club and the Embassies of the various countries represented,