

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,

not to speak of the charming luncheons given by Herr von Tschammer und Osten at his villa, «Rupenhorn», and the programme prepared by the civil and naval authorities in Kiel on the occasion of the visit of the International Olympic Committee.

The artistic and musical sides of the programme were also by no means neglected. These included the Festival Play, «Olympic Youth» «Orestes», «Heracles», and the concert on August 15th upon which occasion the prize-winning compositions in the Olympic music competition were presented.

Before leaving Berlin, the President of the International Olympic Committee expressed on behalf of his colleagues his gratitude to the Reich Chancellor, the Mayor of Berlin, the President Dr. Lewald the Vice-President Secretary of Stade Pfundtner, the Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten and the members of the Organizing Committee.

Wishing to add a special word of thanks to Dr. Carl Diem and all of his collaborators, the President of the International Olympic Committee visited the offices of all those who participated in the task of organising the Festival and gave them personally. He also expressed his thanks to the Olympic Committees and the International Federations.

After the closing ceremonies, the Reich Chancellor sent the following letter to the President of the International Olympic Committee.

Berlin, August 16th, 1936

«My dear Mr. President,

At the conclusion of the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad in Berlin, I have special pleasure in extending my thanks and those of the German people to you and the International Olympic Committee for your generous co-operation and willing self-sacrifice, which were responsible to a great extent for the suc-

cess of the Games. Our special recognition and sincere thanks are due to the athletes from every part of the world whose splendid achievements gained our admiration and whose names will survive in the history of Sport. I hope that the Berlin Olympic Games have served to strengthen the Olympic ideals and thereby to create new ties between the nations.

With this wish I extend to you, Mr. President, my sincere greetings,

(signed) : A. Hitler.

The President :
Baillet-Latour.

The Secretary :
A. Berdez.

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6. — **Decision of the Jury of Honour.**

In connection with the departure of the Peruvian team and the receipt of the letter from the President of the Peruvian Olympic Delegation of the International Olympic Committee, the Jury of Honour instituted an investigation of the grounds for their departure. It is of the opinion that this decision was the result of a misunderstanding or culpable ignorance of the regulations, but regrets that this attitude was adopted, which must be designated as unsportsmanlike on the part of the football players because athletes should submit to the decisions of the jury however unjust they may appear. Such action attracts blame to the whole team as it tends, without any justification, to cast a reflection on the International Olympic Committee and the German Organising Committee neither of which bodies are qualified to intervene in the decisions of the Jury of Appeal of the International Federations.

Berlin, August 13th, 1936.

