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SUMMARY.

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3. — Meeting of the International Olympic Committee, 1937, Warsaw.

3. - International Olympic Committee Meeting of 1937 (Second year of the Eleventh Olympiad) Held at Warsaw.

The 34th Meeting of the International Olympic Committee was opened on the 7th of June, 1937, in the Palace of the Présidence de Conseil, in the presence of General F. Slawoj-Skladkowski, President of the Council, members of the Government, the President of the City of Warsaw, the Diplomatic Corps, the Polish Sporting Authorities, and many other people.

Richard Strauss' Olympic Hymn was magnificently rendered by the « Lira » choir, expertly conducted by Mr. Thomas Kiesewetter.

Colonel Glabisz, President of the Polish Olympic Committee, General F. Slawoj-Skladkowski, President of the Council, and M. St. Starzynski, President of the City of Warsaw, made speeches of welcome, to which Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, replied in these words:

Your Excellencies, my honoured Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Members of the I.O.C. are delighted to be this year the guests of the City of Warsaw and thus to have the opportunity to see the sport-organisation acquired by Poland, thanks to the joint efforts of the Govern-

ment and the Polish Olympic Committee, helped by our two devoted colleagues, Mr. Matuszewski and General Roulppert, to develop harmoniously the physical and moral qualities of the people, who have given in all respects so many proofs of their endurance and heroism.

Our joy would be complete if we had not to deplore the absence of two of our colleagues, who have lately passed away, Prince Casimir Lubomirski, who was the first apostle of the Olympic movement in Poland, and Baron de Blonay, who, after having been one of the first collaborators with de Coubertin, for fifteen years discharged the duties of Vice-president with a tact and devotion which were hidden by his modesty. No one better than I knows the many services he gave, voluntarily, because it was in the background, at the Office at Lausanne, that he fulfilled his daily duties. It is thanks to such types of men that the Olympic movement has come out victorious in the struggle it has had to spread its doctrine, and has acquired in the universe so great a prestige that one finds to-day many organisations making bad and incorrect use of its title in the hope that some of its popularity may be reflected on to their enterprises. It is only in refusing to deflect from the line they have traced for us, in not yielding to any pressure, in not giving in to any compromise however grave may be the consequences, that we will keep for the Olympic movement its true character and that we shall remain the moderating element at a time when under pretext of progress and betterment many are making a clean sweep of everything that was honoured and respected in the past. Perfection is not of this world, there will always be abuses, but to fight against their increase is still the only means of preventing them from becoming the normal rule and of limiting the devastation which would be the fatal consequence.

All of you, Gentlemen, have still present in your memories not only the success of the Games in Berlin and Garmisch, but the difficulties that were met in the course of their preparation and the attempted efforts to make them fail. Why did these difficulties vanish? Why were these efforts in vain? Because the I.O.C. had the same scruples in defending the principles of the Olympic movement as the German authorities in respecting them : because our three German colleagues, as well as their collaborators, recognised only one-

law — the Olympic Charter. The Games of 1936, where the atmosphere was the same as at the Games of 1928 at Amsterdam and of 1932 at Los Angeles, equally disposed of the error, so often repeated, that only big countries or federations, possessed of limitless finance, can aspire to great honours. The place occupied in the Roll of Honour by Austria, Holland and Hungary has proved that to produce prodigies capable of having claims to success, one must have, in whatever sport it is, a contingent of athletes who have received since early youth a scientific physical training, and it is this popularizing of physical training that is the real aim of the Olympic movement. The Games are only the means to that end. They are in fact only a criterion of the physical training in the different countries and the exploits of which they are the arena are a demonstration to make a sufficient appeal for young people to consent to the efforts to be made by all athletes who wish to receive physical training, without which there is no hope of shining in the first rank.

Many countries taking note that their failures are due to the inefficiency of the methods being used, have instructed their Olympic delegates to propose the needful reforms. This mark of confidence in our Members is flattering and confirms the opinion I have so frequently uttered that the functions of the Members of the I.O.C. are much more engrossing in the intervals between the Games than during the Games themselves. I know, my dear Colleagues, how great is your devotion, also it is without fear of being mistaken that I predict in the future even keener rivalry and more resounding exploits from a Youth that we always desire to see stronger and purer.

Now, Gentlemen, it is with full confidence that the I.O.C. have confided the organisation of the next Games to Japan. Possessing the same qualities of order and organisation as the Germans, like them respecting law and authority, imbued with the Olympic principles that form the faith of their athletes, the Japanese will carry out this task well.

Millions of sport-loving people, who up to now have been unable to see this grand spectacle, will in their turn see these competitions which up till now they have only been able to read about in the newspapers. They will feel these healthy emotions and will become familiar with our principles. The Olympic idea will propagate itself over these vast continents, will conquer the Far East, and it will be in golden letters that we will be able to inscribe the name of the City of Tokyo following those of the other ten cities which mark the triumphal march of the Olympic movement since de Coubertin arranged the first Olympiad at Athens in 1896.

The following were present at the Meeting:

Count de Baillet-Latour,
 President (Belgium)
 His Exc. Dr. Lewald, Sec. of State (Germany)
 Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany)
 Dr. Theodore Schmidt (Austria)

His Excellency
 Mr. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov (Bulgaria)
 His Exc. Mohamed Taher Pasha (Egypt)
 Mr. Avery Brundage (U.S.A.)
 Mr. Ernest Krogius (Finland)
 Mr. François Piétri (France)
 Lord Burghley (Great Britain)
 Mr. A. C. Bolanachi (Greece)
 Lt.-Colonel Scharroo (Holland)
 Baron A. Schimmelpenninck
 van der Oye (Holland)
 Senator Jules de Muza (Hungary)
 Count Bonacossa
 Count Michimasa Soyeshima (Japan)
 Mr. J. Dikmanis (Latvia)
 His Highness Prince François
 Joseph of Liechtenstein (Liechtenstein)
 Count Cautier-Vignal (Monaco)
 Mr. Thos. Fearnley (Norway)
 His Exc. Mr. Ignace Matuszewski (Poland)
 General Rouppert (Poland)
 Count Clarence von Rosen (Sweden)
 Mr. J. S. Edström (Sweden)
 Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkowsky (Czechoslovakia)
 General S. S. Djoukitch (Yugoslavia)
 Professor Fr. Bucar (Yugoslavia)

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

His Highness Duke Adolph
 Frederick of Mecklenburg (Germany)
 Mr. P. J. de Matheu (Central America)
 Mr. R. C. Aldao (The Argentine)
 Mr. Horatio Bustos Moron (The Argentine)
 Mr. James Taylor (Australia)
 Sir Harold Luxton (Australia)
 Baron de Laveye (Belgium)
 His Exc. Mr. de Rio Branco (Brazil)
 Dr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil)
 Mr. J. G. Merrick (Canada)
 Sir George McLaren-Brown
 Mr. J. Matte Gormaz (Canada)
 His Excellency Dr. C. T. Wang (China)
 His Royal Highness
 Prince Axel of Denmark (Denmark)
 Baron de Guell (Spain)
 Count de Vallengano (Spain)
 Mr. William May Garland (U.S.A.)
 Mr. Albert Glandaz (France)
 Marquis de Polignac (France)
 Lord Aberdare (Great Britain)
 Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett (Great Britain)
 Count Geza Andrassy (Hungary)
 Mr. G. D. Sondhi (India)
 The Hon. Carlo Montu (Italy)
 Count Paolo Thaon de Revel (Italy)
 Professor Jigoro Kano (Japan)
 Prince Iyesato Tokugawa (Japan)
 His Exc. Mr. Marte R. Gomez (Mexico)
 Dr. A. E. Porritt (New Zealand)
 His Exc. Mr. Alfredo Benavides (Peru)
 Count de Penha-Garcia (Portugal)
 Mr. Georges A. Plagino (Rumania)
 Mr. Henry Nourse (South Africa)

MEETING OF THE 8TH JUNE. (Morning).

The President recalled that since the last Meeting the Committee had had the misfortune to lose two of its membres, its Vice-president, Baron Godefroy de Blonay, member for Switzerland, and Dr. Ghigliani, member for Uruguay. He then read the list of members who were unable to attend and gave his colleagues the news he had received from Baron de Guell and Count de Valledano. In the name of the Committee he made a presentation to His Excellency Dr. Th. Lewald and to Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, the organisers of the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad and of the Fourth Olympic Winter Games respectively.

His Excellency Dr. Th. Lewald and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt expressed their thanks.

Mr. Frederic René Coudert (U.S.A. third Delegate), Colonel Henri Guisan (Switzerland) and Mr. Joaquin Serratos Cibils (Uruguay) were unanimously elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of General Sherrill, Baron Godefroy de Blonay and Dr. Ghigliani.

Mr. Fearnley, supported by Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, requested the Committee, as a general rule, to seek young members for preference.

The Committee instructed the Executive Committee to get into touch with His Excellency Dr. Wang and discuss the question of creating a second delegate for China.

On a show of hands, Mr. Avery Brundage was elected to the Executive Committee in place of Baron de Blonay, and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt was similarly elected in place of His Excellency Dr. Lewald, who had resigned.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE GENERAL RULES.

The following modifications were examined and accepted:

Art. II. — (a) To rectify the French, German and Spanish texts where an error in translating from the English text had crept in.

CORRECTION. — Only those, who are Nationals or naturalised subjects of a country or of a state which is part of that country, are able to represent that country in the Olympic Games.

(b) To add in the four languages at the end of the oath after the word *Amateurism*: and that I fulfil the conditions required by the Olympic Rules.

XII. — (As a result of the request made by the International Equestrian Federation). At the third line of the penultimate paragraph, after « Organising Committee »: to verify whether the grounds, the tracks, the courses and the obstacles conform to the rules decreed by the International Federation governing the sport and to facilitate the work of the Juries.

XVI. — To add after « the amateur status »: or the nationality of a competitor.

XXV. — To add after « between the Organising Committee »: and the Chefs de Mission of the Delegations.

XXVI. — To add after «for Secretaries of International Federations »: and for the Chef Mission of each participating country.

PROGRAMME OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES. The request to admit **Gliding** having been neither put forward nor supported by the International Aeronautic Federation, which actually controlled this sport, a decision on this matter was deferred to the following year. It was agreed that His Excellency Mohammed Taher Pasha, a member of the Council of the International Aeronautic Federation, should raise this question at the next meeting of his Council.

A request made by the Chambre Internationale du Film. The Committee decided not to form a cinematographic section of the Contours d'Art but to institute a Cinematographic Medal, similar to the medals for Alpine Climbing and Flying, awarded every fourth year, for the best technical film on sports propaganda, the Executive Committee to establish contact with the Chambre Internationale du Film for the organisation of the competition and the selection of the jury which would award the medal.

The proposals of the Hungarian Olympic Committee relative to modifications to be made to the list of sports in the programme of the Games were not accepted.

A motion of the Italian Olympic Committee requiring that a sport before it could be considered for inclusion in the programme of the Games must be practised in a greater number of countries than was then the case, was agreed to by the Committee: after discussion the Committee decided that they would consider applications for the inclusion only of such sports as were practised by ten nations instead of six, it being necessary for these ten nations to have a National Association affiliated to an International Federation.

The other motions of the Italian Olympic Committee were considered to be outside the sphere of the International Olympic Committee.

The request of the International Fencing Federation to be enabled, as was the case in 1932, « to replace up to twenty-four hours before each event one of the fencers, entered within the regulation fifteen days, by one of those entered as fencers or team reserves, conditional on it being proved that the fencer to be replaced was prevented by physical reasons (accident or illness) from taking part in the event for which he was entered » was granted.

The request of the International Equestrian Federation relative to the choice of horses to be entered was agreed to. Consequently « riders are authorised to name as the horse to be ridden by them any one of the six horses which have been properly entered on the entry forms for that meeting.

On the other hand, the **request of the International Equestrian Federation** for permission to enter, in individual events, a reserve rider or horse, was not allowed.

A **suggestion of the Swiss Olympic Committee**, proposing the adoption of a uniform salute for the Opening Ceremony, was rejected, as was a **suggestion of Professor Alwin Wode** that the future well-being of Olympic victors should be assured.

After an intervention by **Mr. Edström**, the Committee requested its delegates to the different countries to bring pressure to bear on certain federations with a view to their improving the organisation of their respective sports at the Olympic Games.

MEETING OF THE 8TH OF JUNE. (Afternoon).

The President informed his colleagues that Mr. J. S. Edström had been elected Vice-president of the Executive Committee and of the International Olympic Committee for the rest of the period for which the Executive Committee was elected to serve and which ended in 1939.

Count Soyeshima, who represented the Organising Committee of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad, with full authority recounted what Japan had done in preparation for the Games since they were allotted to Tokyo.

Mr. Werner Klingberg, the **Technical Adviser appointed by the I.O.C.**, read a report giving the different points which needed immediate solution.

A general discussion took place, during which Baron Schimmelpenninck, His Excellency Dr. Lewald, Mr. Brundage, Lord Burghley, Mr. Edström, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt and Count de Baillet-Latour asked their colleague, Count Soyeshima, many questions relative to the climate, the best date for the Games, the Olympic Village, the cost of housing and feeding the athletes at Tokyo and the cost of the journey.

From Count Soyeshima's replies and from the discussion it was established that three periods could be considered for the celebration of the Games: the first at the end of August — warm and dry; the second at the end of the typhoon period, September 10th - 25th — cooler; the third in the first fortnight of October. It was thought that this third period would be the best but that consideration must be given to the question of University vacations in the different countries. It was stated that, based on the amount paid by the Japanese athletes when they come to Europe (2200 yen) and on the subsidy promised, which amounted to about 500 yen per capita, the probable cost of the journey for European athletes would amount to 1700 yen.

In the Olympic Village the daily cost per athlete for housing, food, local transport and baths would amount to 4½ yen (five shillings and threepence).

It was decided that Handball and Canoeing could only be included in the Programme of the Games of the XIIth Olympiad if within the next six months these

Federations sent to the I.O.C. the names of at least five countries which were prepared to take part in he events for these sports at Tokyo.

The President read the agreement which was concluded in March 1936 at Tokyo between himself, the Japanese Olympic Committee and the town of Tokyo, on the basis of which the Games of the XIIth Olympiad were allocated.

SESSION ON THE 9th JUNE. (Morning).

The Minutes of the Meeting of the 8th June were adopted.

The Committee began the examination of the different questions on the Agenda relating to amateurism. The nationalisation of sports for a political end and the custom of preparing athletes for the Olympic Games in training camps gave rise to an exchange of views in which Mr. Edström, Dr. Lewald, Mr. Brundage, Mr. Piétri, His Excellency Taher Pasha, Lord Burghley, Count de Baillet-Latour, Count von Rosen, Dr. Ritter von Halt and Count Bonacossa, took part. A Committee consisting of Mr. Edström, Mr. Brundage, Dr. Ritter von Halt and Count Bonacossa were elected and asked to present a report.

The Committee received Count Zamoyski, President of the Amateur Gymnastic Federation, who stated that the A.G.F. had unanimously decided not to modify the law of amateurism which it had formulated for the Games of the XIIth Olympiad, and which admitted as amateurs instructors who teach elementary gymnastics in schools and also those who teach gymnastics only and not any other subject in the curriculum.

Mr. Edström proposed to the Committee the adoption of the following rule « He who devotes the greater part of his time and receives the greater part of his income from the teaching of sport cannot take part in the Olympic Games ».

The Committee were of the opinion that so far as gymnastic instructors were concerned, only instructors who teach elementary gymnastics at the same time as other subjects in the curriculum (such as schoolmasters) are amateurs from the Olympic point of view.

Ski Instructors.

The President gave the contents of a letter which he had received from the F.I.S. informing him that at the meeting held at Chamonix, the Committee of the F.I.S. rejected the German proposal to convene an extraordinary session of the Federation.

A discussion was held in which Mr. Piétri, Dr. Schmidt, Mr. Edström and the President took part. Mr. Fearnley, after giving the history of the question, at the end of which he expressed optimism as to its final outcome, took up again the proposal of Mr. Edström and demanded the addition to the General Rules of a third Olympic qualification rule stating precisely the conditions under which instructors would be allowed to compete in the Olympic Games.

The Committee adopted in principle the addition of this third qualification rule and instructed the President to draft the wording. It was agreed the discussion should be continued at the meeting of the 10th of June.

The position of Olympic winners who have received presents from their Governments resulted in an exchange of opinions between Mr. Eström, Mr. Fearnley, Dr. Ritter von Halt and Count Bonacossa.

Mr. Eström gave his views on the subject of the amateur status of professional sports writers.

Lord Burghley and **Mr. Avery Brundage** advised their colleagues of the conclusions arrived at in Great Britain and the United States after an examination of this question. A discussion took place in which Mr. Piétri, Count von Rosen and Count Bonacossa took part.

Lord Burghley gave his colleagues information on the practice, means and effects of doping.

It was agreed that the Committee which had been appointed should prepare its report and present it in March 1938 at the meeting in Caïro.

MEETING OF THE 9th JUNE. (Afternoon).

The President read telegrams, wishing the Committee a successful meeting, which he had received from General Montu, Mr. William M. Garland and Dr. José Pontes, President of the Portuguese Olympic Committee.

GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD.

It was reported that **Count Soyeshima** had examined Mr. Klingeberg's report and agreed all the principal points.

Mr. Klingeberg announced that the agreement was complete and that Count Soyeshima, who acted with the full authority of the Organising Committee of the XIIth Olympiad, Tokyo, 1940, had accepted all the demands which were formulated in the report. He read the agreement reached.

The Committee examined the question of reductions to be obtained for the transport of athletes and officials and the means of distributing the subsidy of one and a half million yen. Mr. Edström, Dr. Lewald, Baron Schimmelpenninck, Lord Burghley and Mr. Piétri gave their opinions.

Count Soyeshima stated that he accepted the terms of the contract made between himself and the President relative to the appointment of the Technical adviser of the I.O.C. to the Organising Committee.

The Committee chose as the period for the XIIth Olympiad the last week of August and the first week of September by 18 votes: two votes were given for the period 10th to 25th of September and six, of which one was Mr. Eström's, for the first for night in October.

It was agreed that **dinners and receptions** must not take place during the Games, but only before the opening or after the closing, and that the various Embassies and Legations should be asked to conform to this rule.

The Committee decided on the creation for its sole use of a distinctive emblem, absolutely different from those of the National Committees and Associations. It was left to the President to examine this question.

Mr. Edström urged that at the Opening Ceremony and during the march past of the athletes, the tune played by the band should not be changed as this occasioned annoying fluctuation in the time of the marching, and that the band should be relayed through loud speakers.

It was decided that the **National Anthems** must be abbreviated.

At the request of **Mr. Piétri**, the Committee decided to get into touch with each country with a view to their sending the abbreviation they desired to the Organising Committee.

On the proposal of **Mr. Piétri**, the Committee decided by 21 votes that the **distribution, of prizes** should take place each day in the Main Stadium during an interval in the programme.

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Mr. Edström was of the opinion that a decision should be taken relative to the continuance of the Olympic Winter Games as many Winter Sports hardly showed proof of the Olympic spirit. He did not make a proposal.

Count Soyeshima stated that Japan, which had already done a great deal towards their organisation, would regret it very much if the I.O.C. decided to abandon the Winter Games. He was warmly supported by Dr. Schmidt, speaking for the Alpine countries.

The Committee decided, unanimously except for Mr. Edström, not to examine the question of the suppression of the Olympic Winter Games and not to consider the modification of the Charter which such suppression would necessitate.

After an exchange of opinions in which Mr. Piétri, Count Gautier-Vignal, Mr. Edström, Count de Baillet-Latour and Mr. Brundage took part, the Committee unanimously decided that the Vth Olympic Winter Games should take place in 1940 in their entirety (bobsleigh events included) with the reservation that the Games take place in accordance with the Olympic qualification rules.

Mr. Fearnley read a letter inviting the holding of the Vth Olympic Winter Games at Oslo. He hoped that Japan would renounce her prior right.

Count Soyeshima explained that although he had come with full powers to regulate the details relative to the organisation of the Games, he had received formal instruction from his Committee not to abandon any privilege to which Japan was entitled.

Mr. Fearnley said that he had read the invitation from Oslo because a phrase used by Senator Kano at Berlin could be interpreted as an eventual relinquishment of the privilege which the Charter gave to Japan.

Count Soyeshima declared that Dr. Kano had no power to make such a statement.

Mr. Fearnley put forward the point of view of those nations which were unable to organise the Games of an Olympiad. The Charter prevented them from obtaining the Winter Games and a country like Norway, which was in the first rank in the development and practice of winter sports, might have to wait a very long time to be allotted the Winter Games. He therefore proposed the modification of the Charter and the suppression of the right of priority granted to the country organising the Games of an Olympiad.

The President supported Mr. Fearnley's proposal. It was stated that the modification of the Charter would be put in the agenda for the following year, but that at that time, and in accordance with the Charter, the Vth Winter Olympic Games must be allotted to the town nominated by Japan. If Japan, after considering the position, renounced the following year the organisation of the Vth Olympic Winter Games, Norway would certainly be capable of organising them for 1940.

In a very sporting spirit, **Count Soyeshima** stated that he had been very struck by Mr. Fearnley's argument and that he would report it to the Organising Committee of the XIIth Games, but renewed his previous statement that he had received a formal order to uphold the Japanese request. If the Japanese Committee were to change their minds he would immediately advise the President.

The Committee took note of this statement, thanked Count Soyeshima and unanimously designated **Zapporo** as the venue for the Vth Olympic Winter Games.

MEETING OF THE 10th JUNE. (Morning).

The Minutes of the meetings of the 9th June were read. After several modifications had been made they were adopted.

The President read a letter from the town of Helsingfors asking to be considered as a candidate for the 1944 Games.

The Committee noted the desire expressed by Helsingfors to hold the Games of the XIIIth Olympiad.

RULE OF QUALIFICATION FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

It was agreed that the third qualification rule to be added to Article II of the General Rules should be worded as follows: « Must not be a teacher receiving remuneration for instruction in physical education or sport. Excepted from this rule are those whose normal duties as teachers include elementary instruction in physical education or sport provided that this is not their principal occupation. »

OLYMPIC CUP. The Olympic Cup was unanimously awarded for 1938 to the Hungarian Royal Academy of Physical Education.

MEETING OF 1938. His Excellency Mohamed Taha Pasha advised his colleagues of the arrangements he had made for the meeting of 1938. After the opening of the meeting in Cairo, the meeting would take place on board a boat during a trip on the Upper Nile. The date would be fixed between the 15th of March and the 1st of April.

ABUSE OF OLYMPIC TERMS. The President informed the Committee of the efforts he had made to oppose the abuse of the word « Olympic » by the Worker's Games due to take place in Antwerp that Summer.

Mr. Edström stated that the International Athletic Federation had forbidden its members, under pain of life disqualification, to take part in these Games.

As well as that of the Annual World Bridge Tournament, about which the Committee had already protested many times, other abuses were mentioned.

The Committee decided that each member should fight in his own country against the abuses, and heard with satisfaction that the Olympic terms were officially protected in several countries.

CASH FINES.

The **International Cyclists' Union** informed the International Olympic Committee that at its Congress held in Paris in 1937 it was decided cease to inflict cash fines on amateur competitors.

STUDENTS' GAMES. The President read the correspondence entered into with the directors of the International University Games. The members expressed satisfaction that these directors were anxious to carry out their movement in perfect harmony with the International Federations and that they were absolutely determined to reserve their Games exclusively for real students.

« **PIERRE DE COUBERTIN** » **FUND.** The President thanked his colleagues for the efforts they had made for the benefit of this Fund, and gave them the results obtained up to that time. Many National Committees had expressed their intention of organising Gala Sports Days for the benefit of the Fund.

MEETINGS OF THE I.O.C. General Djoukitch and Professor Bucar renewed the invitation to hold the 1939 meeting in Belgrade, and Lord Burghley invited the I.O.C. to hold the 1941 meeting in London.

The President thanked General Djoukitch, Professor Bucar and Lord Burghley on behalf of the Committee.

REQUEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLIST'S UNION. The President read a letter from the I.C.U. asking the I.O.C. to put on the agenda for the next Olympic Congress the question of **payment for broken time** under certain specified conditions.

Mr. Piétri pointed out in this connection that at the last meeting, the French Olympic Committee showed itself unanimously in favour of considering afresh

the question of broken time, more especially in view of the length of time away from home which the Games of the next Olympiad would necessitate. Without considering necessarily a direct payment to the athlete in question, other means leading to the same end could in its opinion, be examined.

The Committee were once more of the opinion that there was no reason for considering a modification of the qualifying rule referring to broken time so long as a large number of International Federations remained faithful to the opinion they defended at the Olympic Congresses held at Prague in 1925, Berlin in 1930, and more recently still at the reunion of the International Federations held at Brussels in 1935.

The President recalled in this connection that the delegates of five of the most important International Federations had even declared that they would not take part at any reunion where this question was to be again raised.

The Committee, even if it were desirous of seeing a change made in the régime now in force could not therefore usefully add the question of broken time to the agenda of a Congress.

THE PROPOSAL OF Mr. ROSSET, President of the International Weight-Lifting Federation, to create a badge for Olympic winners, was the occasion for a discussion in which Count Bonacossa, who had made a similar proposal about ten years previously, Mr. Piétri, Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Ritter von Halt and Mr. Edström took part.

The Committee decided to leave each country to do as it wished as regards honouring its Olympic winners, which, as a matter of fact, several countries had already decided to do.

Mr. Brundage transmitted a request from the **International Baseball Federation**, which had just been formed, to be included in the list of International Federations recognised by the I.O.C.

The Committee welcomed the constitution of this new Federation, but regretted its inability to include it in its list, which contained the names only of those Federations governing sports which were in the programme of the Olympic Games.

A proposal of the Polish Olympic Committee relative to the formation of a supreme court of appeal at the Olympic Games was postponed to the 1938 Meeting.

EXPENSES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The President stated the financial position of the Committee, as it appeared from the report presented by the accountants who annually audited the accounts.

The financial position had been to a certain extent adversely affected by the devaluation of the Swiss franc, and by the number of unpaid subscriptions. Although there was no necessity for taking urgent measures, it was nevertheless advisable, in view of the small sum in the account, that members should acquire the practice of paying their subscriptions when they fell due.

The subscription for 1937 remained fixed at 200 Swiss francs the same as for preceding years.

MEETING OF THE 11th JUNE.

(Morning.)

The Minutes of the meeting of the 10th of June were read and adopted.

THE GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD. The Committee adopted for the Games of the XIIth Olympiad the following programme: Athletics, Boxing, Cycling, Horse-Riding, Fencing, Gymnastics, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Weight-Lifting, Wrestling, Yachting, Art Competitions, and amongst the team Games: Association Football, Water Polo, Hockey and Basket Ball. It was agreed that Canoeing and Handball should be added to the programme if they each obtained five entries.

Judo was chosen for the demonstration of a national sport and Baseball for the demonstration of a foreign sport.

The memorandum presented by the Technical Adviser in agreement with Count Soyeshima was approved.

The President sent a telegram to the Organising Committee requesting them to transfer to London sufficient funds to defray the expenses of Mr. Klingeberg and the cost of his journey, and also that of his European colleagues, with whom he is authorised to sign contracts approved by the President of the I.O.C.

SPORTING EDUCATION. General Djoukitch read a note from Mr. Krogius, who had had to leave Warsaw before the end of the meeting, deploring the little progress made generally in sporting education.

Mr. Brundage was of the opinion that unfortunately the blame for incidents which sometimes happened as a result of decisions made by the juries in certain sports was laid at the door of the I.O.C. and the Organising Committee, which was absolutely unjust.

Mr. Piétri shared this opinion and thought that the Federations governing those sports where the decisions were not a matter of fact should strive to improve as much as possible the choice of referees, in the way that several of them had already done. The interest aroused by sports encounters necessitated that those responsible for the organisation and judging of the competitions must bring to their task a profound knowledge of the sport in question.

General Djoukitch for his part wished that much more publicity could be given, by means of conferences and the wireless, to the maxims that the I.O.C. had advised, several years (previously, should be added to sports programmes and sporting publications in general.

Mr. Edström and **Count von Rosen** found proof that the proposed measures were good in the fact that an improvement had been observed in the sporting education of spectators, an improvement of which the Games at Berlin were one more example.

REPORT OF THE GAMES OF THE XIth OLYMPIAD.

His Excellency Dr. Lewald gave his colleagues information regarding the publication in the near future of

the Official Report, which it was proposed to publish in two editions, one English and one German. He stated that there would also be a French edition if subscriptions were received for 500 copies.

Mr. Piétri offered to interest himself in this question for France on his return to Paris, and Dr. Lewald requested those who wished to subscribe to the French edition to be good enough to advise Dr. Diem.

OLYMPIC CHAINS OF OFFICE. It was decided that the Olympic Chains of Office should be worn only on occasions of importance during the Olympic Games and not during the ordinary meetings, the town where the Games have been celebrated taking charge of them, and of the Olympic flag, until the Games of the next Olympiad.

The Committee sent its congratulations to **Baron Pierre de Coubertin** on the approach of his 75th birthday.

On behalf of his colleagues, **the President** thanked His Excellency, Mr. Matuszewski and General Rouppert for their warm welcome, and for the admirable organisation of the meetings. He congratulated them on the degree of perfection in sport which Poland had achieved in such a short time, thanks, in all likelihood to that well-known and model school, the Central Institute of Physical Training.

General Rouppert expressed his thanks.

Mr. Jiri Guth-Jarkowsky, as the senior of his colleagues, stated that he was pleased to be their spokesman and to thank Count de Baillet-Latour for the perfect, firm, distinguished and tactful way in which he had governed the debates. The Committee were profoundly grateful to him.

Mr. Guth-Jarkowsky then addressed His Excellency Mr. Matuszewski and General Rouppert in Polish.

Count Soyeshima expressed his thanks for the support he had obtained from his colleagues, to whom he was very grateful for the advice they had given — advice which was so much the more necessary as Japan being so far away made the situation all the more difficult, everything having to be arranged by correspondence. He expressed his hope of a successful conclusion

now that the main points of the work of preparation had been decided by him jointly with Mr. Klingeberg.

Mr. Edström associated himself with the thanks that Councillor Guth-Jarkowsky had given to Count de Baillet-Latour for the way in which he had presided over the debates, which that year had often to be handled most tactfully.

The President told his colleagues how appreciative he was of the sentiments expressed by such eminent men. In any case, it was thanks to their meeting and to their sporting spirit that questions which appeared at first to be insoluble found in the end a solution which was to the general satisfaction. He added finally that if he desired to retain their esteem, he desired still more to retain their affection.

The President declared the session of 1937 closed.

BAILLET-LATOURE,
President.

A. BERDEZ,
Secretary.

Receptions.

Apart from the work of the meetings, the members of the International Olympic Committee had the good fortune of attending several sporting meetings which took place at Warsaw the same week, and of making a comprehensive visit to the Central Institute of Physical Training, which is one of the best of its kind and which has been worked out in accordance with plans which are both practical and relatively cheap.

In addition to the official receptions, organised by the President of the Republic, and at Lazienki Palace by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Polish Olympic Committee, Count Soyeshima, Princess Casimir Lubomirska, Prince Janusz Radziwill and various Clubs vied with the Embassies and Legations in organising a series of receptions which enabled the members of the Committee quickly to make contact with every class of Polish society, whose culture and interest in sport they were able to appreciate.

