

Compte-rendu officiel et Tableau d'Honneur des IIèmes Jeux Olympiques d'Hiver, St. Moritz 1928: No. 10.	Résultats des IVèmes Jeux de l'Amérique Centrale: No. 39.
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Rapport sur les IIIèmes Jeux de l'Amérique Centrale, de Mr. P. J. de Matheu: No. 29.	Bureau International de Pédagogie Sportive: No. 13.
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I. — Nécrologie

Le 28 juin dernier est décédé à Hamilton Sir George McLaren Brown, second délégué du C.I.O. au Canada. Le Président a transmis les condoléances du Comité à la famille du défunt.

2. — Session of 1939, London

(Fourth Year of the Eleventh Olympiad)

Reception and Festivities

The members of the I.O.C. arrived in London on Monday, June 5th, the Dorchester Hotel on Park Lane having been selected as headquarters. On the same evening, Lord Portal, the President of the British Olympic Association, entertained the members at dinner in the Savoy Hotel, and this festive gathering marked an auspicious beginning of the session.

Before the 36th session was officially opened on Tuesday, June 5th the members of the I.O.C. proceeded to Whitehall where they placed a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph. Following this act, the opening meeting was held in St. James's Palace at 11.30 a. m.

The first day of the session concluded with the annual dinner of the British Olympic Association in the Dorchester Hotel. After the President of the British Association, Lord Portal, had proposed toasts to H. M. the King and the royal family, toasts were also drunk to the British Olympic Association, the International Olympic Committee, and the invited guests.

On the evening of Wednesday, June 7th, the members journeyed to Aldershot where they were present at the tattoo. This magnificent military spectacle, organized for the support of the military relief fund, made a profound impression.

On the morning of the following day, June 8th, the members attended the traditional parade at Whitehall in honour of the King's birthday.

During the same evening, at the invitation of Mr. Elvin, Director of the Wembley Stadium, the members of the Committee visited the Stadium and the Empire Pool, both of which had been considered for the competitions of the Olympic Games of 1944. An extensive programme of ice skating and hockey was arranged for the entertainment of the Committee, the outstanding English skating stars, including Cecilia College., participating. The six business meetings of the Committee were held in the Adams suite of the Dorchester Hotel.

The official programme terminated with a banquet in the Foreign Office tendered by the British Government and presided over by Lord Halifax, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A Ladies' Committee composed of Lady Aberdare, Lady Burghley, Lady Curtis-Bennett and Mrs. Porritt arranged a special programme for the wives of the members, this including a luncheon -at the home of Lady Londonderry and visits to Hurlingham and Windsor Castle.

On Saturday, June 10th, the members still remaining in London were present at a pageant organized by the Women's League of Health and Beauty in Wembley Stadium.

Thirty-Sixth Session of the I.O.C., London, 1939

For a list of those present at the session, see Bulletin No. 41, July, 1939.

Opening Meeting

The official opening meeting of the Thirty-Sixth Session of the I.O.C. was held in St. James's Palace on June 6th in the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. Following an introductory address by the Right Honourable Lord Aberdare of Duffryn, English member of the I.O.C., the President of the Board of Education, Earl de la Warr, spoke to the assembled company. He was followed by the Duke of Gloucester, who officially opened the session. The final speaker was Count Baillet-Latour.

Speech of the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour

Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is not the first time that the City of London has associated itself with the activities of the International Olympic Committee. In 1904 we held our annual session here and in 1908 London organized the Olympic Games. Added to our sincere pleasure in renewing our relations with the British Olympic Association are the recollections among the older members of the reception accorded us on that former occasion and the service rendered by the British Olympic Association in assuming at the last moment the task of organizing the Olympic Games. We recall with deep gratitude the avid interest which His Majesty King Edward VII evidenced for our work during a period when sport had by no means attained the position among the nations that it enjoys today. The presence of Your Royal Highness amongst us today proves that you and His Majesty King George VI share the attitude of your illustrious grandfather towards the I.O.C. and that you appreciate the progress achieved during the past forty years. For us this is a high honour. May I request Your Highness to express to His Majesty our sincere gratitude ?

Lord Ampthill and Mr. C. Herbert were the first delegates of the I.O.C. in Great Britain, and Reverend Courcy Laffan, Colonel Sir Howard Vincent and Lord Desborough of Taplow were the organizers of the London Olympic Games. Sir Theodore Cook, the Duke of Somerset, General Kentish, the Earl of Cadogan and Lord Rochdale also served as members of the I.O.C. and furthered the Olympic cause. The present British members are Lord Aberdare, Lord Burghley and Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett, and the mere mention of their names is sufficient to recall their achievements as active sportsmen and their devotion to public duty. They have worked with indefatigable ardour in furthering physical education of the youth, which, according to the Olympic concept, is the only means of improving the national health of a country and of turning out athletes capable of competing on equal terms with the representatives of other nations which foster physical education.

Among those who are deserving of our gratitude for their services is one man who will occupy a permanent place in Olympic history: Courcy Laffan. Together with the only surviving original member of the I.O.C., Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, he was one of the pioneers of the Olympic movement. He collaborated in the formulating of the charter and, profiting from his experience as Secretary-General of the Games of 1908, he was one of the first to advocate a revision of the rules and regulations following the Festival of 1920. He attached himself to this project, and the decisions which were ratified in Lausanne in 1921, Prague in 1925, and Berlin in 1930 bear the stamp of his personality. He was convinced, and rightly so, that the only way to regulate the confusion of ideas and to obtain the general cooperation of all was to establish a definite set of principles and laws to which all who desired to participate in the Games would voluntarily submit.

It is this set of principles which has secured the success of Coubertin's work, and those laws which have contributed largely to the remarkable advancement of the moral aspect of sport. The Olympic laws are attacked

and criticized by those who find them inconvenient. As in the case of all human creation, the laws are by no means perfect, and it thus happens from time to time that, despite all of our vigilance, and often thanks to the cooperation of certain groups, they are infringed. The I.O.C. is often reproached with not being sufficiently firm, but these accusations generally emanate from those who enjoy no responsibility. Permit me to observe that however great the desire for severity may be, a governing group conscientious in the execution of its duties cannot adopt sanctions until a violation has been undeniably established. It is a source of gratification, on the other hand, to note that a strong group has decided to remain loyal to the Olympic concept and to the Committee. The past year has provided numerous outstanding proofs of this fact.

It was faith in the Olympic concept that gave Count Soyeshima the strength to make his countrymen realize that their national interests should capitulate before the advancement of the Olympic cause and that however difficult the decision might be, they should renounce their privilege of organizing the Games of 1940. In consenting to this sacrifice, the Japanese made a contribution which should not be forgotten in the future because on that occasion they demonstrated a more genuinely Olympic attitude than when they requested the honour of celebrating de XII Olympiad. It was also Olympic faith that inspired so many cities to step forth at that grave hour, as London had done in 1907, and to offer to take the place of Tokyo and Zapporo.

Helsinki will present the Twelfth Olympic Games and St. Moritz the Fifth Olympic Winter Games. Thanks to these two cities, the noble concept of Pierre de Coubertin will once again radiate throughout the world.

It is my sincere wish that these Games may mark the dawn of an era of peace; otherwise we shall be compelled to observe every trace of our civilization disappear under a heap of ruins and the flower of our youth perish in the turmoil — that youth which we desire to see physically and morally strong so that through its efforts it can contribute towards the task of bringing deeply longed for prosperity, happiness and peace to the peoples of the world.

It is a particular privilege to us to have been able to hold our opening session in this historic palace and that the ceremony should have been honoured by the presence of Your Royal Highness. On behalf of my colleagues, permit me to express to you and to our hosts our deepest gratitude.

Session of Tuesday, June 6th, 1939, Afternoon

Elections, Resignations

The President rendered homage to the memory of the members who died during the past year; Professor Kano, Count Geza Andrassy, and Baron de Laveleye, and announced the resignation of Prince Tokugawa and General Montù.

The President welcomed M. Rangell the second Finnish delegate, and expressed his best wishes for the successful completion of his task in connection with the Olympic Games of 1940.

The Executive Committee having proposed the nomination of a second delegate from South Africa, the I.O.C. approved this motion and then proceeded to the election of new members to replace those who had died or resigned and to fill the two new seats awarded to China and South Africa.

Those elected were:

Baron de Trannoy	2nd Belgian member
Dr. H. H. Kung	2nd Chinese member
General G. Vaccaro	3rd Italian member
Dr. Sh. Takaishi	2nd Japanese member
Dr. M. Nagai	3rd Japanese member
Mr. A. V. Lindbergh	2nd South African member
M. N. de Horthy, Jr.	2nd Hungarian member.

The I.O.C. requested the President to urge Count Soyeshima to defer his resignation until he had instructed his two new colleagues in their duties and, should he persist in his intention to resign, until he was in the position to nominate an eventual successor.

Under application of Article II, 1 of the Statute of the I.O.C., M. Matte Gormaz, Chile, is regarded as having resigned from the Committee.

The Executive Committee was then re-elected for a period of four years. The members are as follows :

M. J. S. Edström
Marquis de Polignac
Lord Aberdare
Count Bonacossa
Mr. Avery Brundage
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt

Bohemia and Moravia

The President announced that in view of the recent changes in Central Europe-, it had been necessary to clarify the position of Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky. Since the founding of the I.O.C. he has represented Bohemia, even during the time when, as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it participated independently in the Olympic Games. Following the establishment of the Protectorate and the incorporation of the Sudeten district into the Reich, it was only natural that Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky should assume the position formerly held by him and that he should become the delegate from Bohemia and Moravia.

The President was happy to announce that this solution did not meet with German opposition of any kind. He thanked the German members for the successful conclusion of these negotiations.

In the future, Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky will represent Bohemia and Moravia on the I.O.C.

Roller-Skating

The President read a petition from the International Roller-Skating Federation for the inclusion of this sport in the Olympic programme. M. F. Piétri, Count Bonacossa, Prince Axel of Denmark, and Lord Aberdare participated in the ensuing discussion. A vote was then taken which resulted in this sport being rejected for the time being.

Concerning the Olympic Winter Games at St. Moritz

The President informed his colleagues of the situation which had arisen in Switzerland in consequence of the Swiss Olympic Committee having refused to carry out the programme which it had accepted when the Fifth Olympic Winter Games were allotted to St. Moritz on September 3rd, 1938. He read a report which he had just received from the Swiss Olympic Committee explaining the reasons for its decision that it would be impossible to include skiing demonstrations in the programme of the Games and attempting to justify its attitude through reference to the Olympic Regulations.

After having heard a detailed report of the negotiations which had taken place with the Swiss Olympic Committee between September 3rd and the present date, the I.O.C. decided unanimously:

1. That it alone is qualified to interpret the regulations;
2. That it alone is responsible for fixing the programme of the Games;
3. That the execution of this programme is obligatory to the Organizing Committee;
4. That in view of the attitude adopted by the Swiss Olympic Committee, it is obliged to accept one of the three following solutions :
 - a) To exclude the skiing demonstrations from the programme at St. Moritz;
 - b) To renounce the Fifth Olympic Winter Games of 1946;
 - c) To withdraw the Games from the Swiss Olympic Committee, which has admitted its inability to carry out the programme which it had accepted, and to transfer the Games to another country.

The third solution having been recognized as the only one in the interest of sportsmen, and wishing to give the Swiss Olympic Committee the possibility of modifying its attitude, the President was authorized to send the following telegram to Colonel Guisan:

“The I.O.C. insists that the skiing demonstrations be retained in the programme; otherwise the Games of 1940 will be transferred elsewhere. Please inform me before Thursday noon whether the Swiss Olympic Committee has altered its decision.”

The meeting was adjourned at 6.30 p. m.

Session of Wednesday, June 7th, 1939, Morning

Winter Games of 1940

After having welcomed M. N. de Horthy, Jr., the Committee proceeded to determine the cities to which it would be possible to transfer the Olympic Winter Games of 1940. The possibilities of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Montreal and Lake Placid were considered in this order.

While awaiting the reply of Colonel Guisan, the Committee reviewed the programme of the Winter Games of 1940 and took note of the complete agreement between the I.O.C. and the International Bobsleighbing and Tobogganing Federation. The number of competitors in the two-man and four-man bobsleighbing events will remain unchanged. The President reported that a number of National Olympic Committees had requested the inclusion of skating races for women in the programme of the Winter Games. The International Ice Skating Federation has approved these competitions.

In the discussion which followed the reading of a letter from the International Ice Skating Federation, Messrs. Schimmelpenninck, Fearnley, Coudert, and Merrick supported the petition. A vote was taken, which resulted in 16 voices for and 11 against the inclusion of skating races for women.

Twelfth Olympic Games

Before reading the report from Helsinki, the President requested the members to see that abbreviated national anthems be sent to the Organizing Committee.

The proposal of the International Shooting Federation was withdrawn.

The President communicated the wish of the International Hockey Federation, expressed during the hockey championship competitions in the Hague, for the inclusion of hockey in the programme of the Olympic Games of 1940. In consequence of the refusal of the Organizing Committee to consider this sport, hockey championships have been planned for 1940 in Amsterdam. The members recognized this friendly act and expressed their regrets that this sport, which has always been in keeping with the Olympic and the amateur concept, should not be represented at Helsinki. They realized however, that it was impossible to take another attitude because had hockey been included, it would have been difficult to justify the omission of other equally Olympic and amateur sports such as basketball and handball. Its momentary omission from the programme will be regretted by numerous nations and thousands of sportsmen.

M. Rangell declared that because of limited space he was not able to change this attitude. He believed it wiser not to make any exceptions. The members of the Committee were unanimous in expressing their regret, but accepted this decision because the Executive Committee had declared when awarding the Games to Helsinki that it approved the limitation of the programme in view of the exceptional circumstances.

In order to prevent a repetition of similar difficulties in the future, the I.O.C. resolved to request the Executive Committee to consider a complete revision of the programme of the summer games and also the question pertaining to the participation of women.

The President proposed the consideration of possibilities for organizing the torch relay. M. Rangell also recognized the deep significance of such an event and expressed his approval on the condition that adequate funds were available to carry it out. The question was submitted to Mr. Rangell, Mr. Bolanachi, and Dr. Diem for consideration.

The session was adjourned at 12.30 p. m.

Session of Wednesday, June 7th, 1939, Afternoon

Twelfth Olympiad

The President opened the session and recognized Mr. Rangell as first speaker. Mr. Rangell introduced Colonel Karikoski, the Secretary-General of the Helsinki Organizing Committee, and his assistant, Mr. Miettinen, and then delivered a report on the present state of the Finnish preparations.

The Secretary-General read a report covering all of the questions dealing with the organization of the Helsinki Festival. A copy of the report, a special pamphlet and a draft of the regulations were presented to the members.

On behalf of the I.O.C. the President thanked the Finnish representatives for the report and the progress being achieved in Helsinki.

In his reply, Mr. Rangell declared that the Organizing Committee would continue its endeavours in order to make the Games of 1940 an outstanding success.

Technical Adviser

The President reported that Herr Klingeberg had rendered valuable assistance in his capacity as technical adviser to the Finnish Olympic Committee, and on more than one occasion had played the role of liaison official. Mr. Rangell requested the I.O.C. to authorize Herr Klingeberg to continue his work as technical adviser in Helsinki. The Executive Committee granted its approval on the condition that the work at the Lausanne headquarters should be continued in the usual manner.

The President announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Berdez was pursuing his daily tasks although illness had prevented him from attending the sessions. Herr Klingeberg was responsible for all questions pertaining to the Summer Games, these being transmitted to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Berdez.

Athletics

It was decided that the 10 kilometre walking race would be held in the Stadium on the last Sunday of the week of athletics.

M. Edstroem announced that the question had been settled by the I.A.A.F. He did not share the fears expressed by several members.

Shooting

Herr Klingeberg announced that National Olympic Committees had requested the inclusion of two new competitions in the programme.

Mr. Brundage (U.S.A.) drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the time limit set for amateurs was not clear.

Other members remarked that the Olympic qualification conditions in the regulations for shooting did not conform with the decisions which had been taken.

The President recalled the negotiations between the I.O.C. and the International Shooting Federation, which had expressed the wish to have shooting retained in the Olympic programme. In compliance therewith, short-range shooting competitions were included in the programme of the Berlin Games on the condition that the participants complied following August 1st, 1934 with certain requirements established with the approval of the International Shooting Federation.

At the request of various National Olympic Committees and with the approval of the Federation, long-range shooting competitions were included in the programme of the Helsinki Games, the participants being required to comply with the same regulations from the date of August 1st, 1938. The misunderstanding seemed to have arisen from the fact that not August 1st, 1938 but August 1st, 1934 was the date after which the participants in the short-range competitions of 1940 were obliged to comply with the regulations.

The President was authorized to inform the International Shooting Federation regarding the situation and to explain the attitude of numerous members in regard to the minimum conditions applying to those branches of sport which it is desired to retain in the programme. The majority of the members were of the opinion that in the examination of the programme the significance of a sport from the point of view of amateurism and loyalty to the Olympic concept must be seriously considered.

Messrs. Brundage, Keane, Coudert, Fearnley, Piétri, and Schimmelpenninck participated in the discussion of the shooting programme.

Gliding, Yachting, Gymnastics

In the course of a survey of different sports, the technical adviser informed the members that the regulations for gliding conform with the general Olympic regulations, that the yachting regulations will be ready for despatching within a short time, and that the programme of the International Gymnastic Federation has received six additional medals. The I.O.C. was not in favour of this increase and decided to inform the President of the Federation that the number of medals should not exceed those awarded in the Olympic Games of 1936.

Count Zamoyski was then introduced. He came to support the question of gymnastics for women in the gymnastic competitions.

M. Rangell recalled that gymnastics for women had been rejected for the same reasons as hockey, basketball and handball. He promised, however, to reconsider this question.

M. Karikoski answered several questions and reminded the members that it would be wise to secure travelling accommodations to Helsinki at an early date. He stated that there would be space in the harbour for 21 large ships and numerous yachts.

He informed the meeting that the time for the honouring of victors would be established in advance and gave assurances that the Organizing Committee was giving its attention to the choice of diplomas, medals, etc.

Travel and Transportation to Helsinki

Herr Klingeberg called the attention of the Committee to certain transportation difficulties and recommended that the National Olympic Committee make their arrangements as soon as possible.

M. Karikoski informed the members of the travel and transportation reductions which were to be arranged for. A pamphlet dealing with this subject was distributed to the Committee.

Olympic Games of 1944

M. Addor, Syndic of Lausanne, Messrs. Barrett and Roby, delegates of the City of Chicago; Messrs. Northy and Mulqueen, delegates of Montreal ; Count Bonacossa, M. Tollini, Lord Aberdare, Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fearnley described in detail the preparations made by different cities for guaranteeing a successful presentation of the Olympic Games.

The President thanked the gentlemen, promising that each invitation would be carefully considered before a vote was taken.

The session was adjourned at 6 p. m.

Session of Thursday, June 8th, 1939, Afternoon

When the meeting had been opened, the President informed the Committee that no answer had been received from Colonel Guisan. In order to indicate its consideration for the position of the Swiss Olympic Committee the I.O.C. decided to send the following telegram to the Swiss President:

“The I.O.C. must know by Friday morning whether you are willing to include skiing demonstrations in the programme of the Games of 1940. Baillet-Latour Dorchester Hotel London.”

The Swiss Olympic Committee was thus faced with the alternative of stating definitely whether or not it was in a position to carry out the programme which had been established by the I.O.C. and accepted by the Committee. M. Addor had telephoned with the Swiss Committee in order to correct its mistaken belief that it was entitled to alter the programme at will.

The President thanked M. Addor and called attention to the unpleasant results which might accrue to Lausanne as a result of the attitude of the Swiss Olympic Committee, since this city was one of the applicants for the Thirteenth Olympic Games. He assured M. Addor that the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the I.O.C. would in any case be celebrated in Lausanne in 1944.

Messrs. Bolanachi and de Muzsa withdrew the applications of Athens and Budapest for the Olympic Games of 1944, Budapest postponing its aspirations until 1948.

The President informed his colleagues of the numerous complaints against voting by mail, which was contrary to the Regulations. The I.O.C. maintained that according to the Regulations, this type of voting during a session was not permissible. He authorized the Executive Committee to examine the necessity of revising this article.

Voting during a session would thus be limited to the members present. Should the first ballot result in no absolute majority, the decision would be arrived at in a second ballot in which the two cities receiving the largest number of votes in the first ballot would be voted on.

A telegram from the President of the Swiss Olympic Committee was read at the conclusion of the session, but it did not constitute a clear reply to the telegram of the President of the I.O.C.

Olympic Diplomas

The President urged the members to arrive at decisions regarding the candidate-s for medals in mountain climbing and aviation as soon as possible because these would be distributed at Helsinki in 1940.

At the recommendation of M. Piétri, the I.O.C. decided to present the Olympic diploma to M. Louis Hostin, Olympic victor in 1932 and 1936 in weight-lifting (middle-weight) because of his high conception of amateurism. Following the Olympic Games of 1936, M. Hostin was awarded the "Deutsch de la Meurthe" prize of the Paris Sport Academy, this including a cash award of 35,000 French francs. M. Hostin believed, however, that his amateur status would not permit him to accept the money and turned it over to his Federation.

It was decided to present the diploma to M. Hostin at the Olympic Games of 1940 in Helsinki.

On the motion of Mr. Brundage, which was seconded by M. Piétri, it was decided to present the same diploma to Fräulein Leni Riefenstahl for her film, "The Olympic Games of 1936", which must be regarded as the outstanding work in the field of sport photography and as an important contribution to the Olympic cause.

M. Piétri read the draft of a proposal by the International Film Federation for awarding an Olympic medal to the best sport film. The report was handed to the Executive Committee for perusal, the members receiving copies.

Following a discussion of various questions pertaining to winter sports, the session was adjourned.

Meeting of Friday, June 9th, 1939, Morning

Herr Klingenberg read the protocols of the two previous sessions. They were approved.

Olympic cup of 1940

Following a discussion, during which Mr. Edstroem supported the petition of the League of Swedish Athletic Federations and Herr Bučar that of the Agram Skating Club, the President presented the petitions of the Fluminense Football Club of Rio de Janeiro, India and the Sokol. Herr von Halt and M. de Muzsa supported the proposal of Mr. Edstroem.

In the ensuing balloting, the League of Swedish Athletic Federations was awarded the Olympic Cup of 1940 by a vote of 22, the Agram Skating Club receiving 5 votes and the "Československa Ověz Sokolska" one.

Cooperation with the Press

Marquis de Polignac submitted the proposal for closer cooperation with the press, Messrs. Brundage, Taher Pasha, Bonacossa, and Piétri and Lord Aberdare participating in the discussion. Herr von Halt proposed that a press service be established.

The President informed the members of the difficulties confronting such cooperation with the press. He expressed the opinion that the question should be seriously considered in view of the necessity of announcing the decisions of the Committee to the largest possible circles and of maintaining contacts with the public in the intervals between meetings.

Budget

The President reviewed the financial situation of the I.O.C. The balance was approved.

The fee for 1940 remained unchanged at 250 Swiss francs. It was decided that the Secretary in Lausanne should send a circular letter to each member reminding him of his obligations.

The Committee discussed the possibility of increasing the funds of the I.O.C., which are necessary for continuing the Olympic work.

Messrs. Brundage, Piétri, Bolanachi, and Edstroem and Lord Burghley participated in the discussion. The President read a letter from Mr. Brundage.

M. Piétri proposed that the Organizing Committee of the Games should contribute a certain amount to the treasury of the I.O.C.

The Executive Committee was authorized to consider this proposal.

The Olympic Academy

M. Bolanachi informed the Committee that Greece had established a Sport Academy in Olympia. The I.O.C. decided to assume patronage over this institution, which serves the Olympic cause. The Academy would provide every type of course to encourage physical education.

Olympic Review

M. Piétri proposed that Dr. Diem be congratulated for his excellent work as director of the "Olympic Review". The Committee accorded its unanimous approval.

Winter Games

The Executive Committee was authorized to consider an entirely new arrangement of the winter programme. The session was adjourned at 12.30 p. m.

Session of Friday, June 9th, 1939, Afternoon

The Secretary read the protocol of the Thursday session.

Winter Games of 1940

At the opening of the session Mr. Fearnley presented the following motions:

1. The omission of the Olympic Winter Games of 1940.
2. Postponement of the selection of a site for the Sixth Olympic Winter Games until the session of 1940.

Both motions were rejected by a vote of 27: 2.

The President read the following telegram, which had just been received from the President of the Swiss Olympic Committee :

"For already announced reasons the Swiss Olympic Committee cannot include ski demonstrations in the programme of the Winter Games of 1940."

After a discussion of the situation created by the answer of the Swiss Committee in which the President and Messrs. Tchaprachikov, Matuszewski, Fearnley, Polignac, and Edstroem participated, the I.O.C. passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"The Swiss Olympic Committee having informed the I.O.C. that they find it impossible to organise the Vth Olympic Winter Games, 1940, in conformity with the programme which it had agreed to execute, the I.O.C. finds itself obliged to confide the Winter Games to another Municipality.

After a careful study of the possibilities of organising the Winter Games in a period of eight months, it took into consideration all the offers which were made and recognised that Garmisch-Partenkirchen, which consented again to take them, was alone in a position to undertake the responsibility of the organisation. The I.O.C. has therefore charged its German Delegates to organize at Garmisch-Partenkirchen the Vth Olympic Winter Games 1940." The commission was accepted.

Thirteenth Olympic Games, 1944

The I.O.C. then voted on the cities which had applied for the Thirteenth Olympic Games. The result was the following:

Detroit :	2 votes
Lausanne:	1 vote
London:	20 votes
Rome:	11 votes

The President congratulated the English delegates. Lord Aberdare thanked him on behalf of the English members and assured the Committee that the Games of 1944 would be presented in an appropriate manner.

Sixth Olympic Winter Games, 1944

The first ballot revealed the following results:

Contina d'Ampezzo:	16 votes
Montreal:	11 votes
Oslo:	7 votes

Since an absolute majority was not obtained, a second ballot was taken with the following results:

Cortina d'Ampezzo: 16 votes
Montreal: 12 votes
Oslo: 2 votes (invalid)

The President expressed the congratulations of the I.O.C. to these two cities, emphasizing that the decisions had been arrived at free of any political consideration and in the interests of amateur sport and the Olympic movement.

He expressed his gratification over the fact that the governments shared this same attitude, a new proof of this being the complete understanding of the German authorities for the Olympic status of Bohemia and Moravia. It was decided to hold the thirty-seventh session of the I.O.C. in Helsinki immediately preceding the opening of the Games.

MM. Polignac and Piétri invited the I.O.C. to hold its meeting of 1941 in Paris.

M. Bučar renewed the invitation of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee for the same year.

Mr. Edstroem took the floor in order to express on behalf of his colleagues their gratitude to the President for his self-sacrificing work as well as the energy and tact with which he had conducted the session.

Count Baillet-Latour thanked his colleagues for their cooperation.

The Second Secretary:
W. Klingeberg

The President:
Baillet-Latour

P A R T E E S P A Ñ O L A

3. — Sesión de 1939, Londres

(Año IV de la XIa. Olympíada)

Recepciones y Fiestas

Los Miembros del C.O.I. llegaron a Londres el lunes 5 de junio de 1939. Se hospedaron en el Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, por haber sido éste escogido como lugar de reunión para las sesiones del Comité. El lunes por la noche, en el hotel Savoy, fué ofrecida una cena a los Delegados por Lord Portal, Presidente de la "British Olympic Association". La velada, digno preludio de la reunión, resultó muy interesante.

El día siguiente, 6 de junio de 1939, antes de la solemne apertura de la 36a. sesión, los Miembros depositaron una corona en el Cenotafio de Whitehall. Los Miembros se trasladaron acto seguido al Palacio St. James para asistir a la sesión de apertura.

La jornada fué terminada con la "Cena Anual" de la "British Olympic Association" en el Dorchester Hotel. Seguidamente que el Presidente, Lord Portal hubo brindado a la salud de S.M. el Rey y la Real Familia, vinieron los brindis a la "British Olympic Association", al Comité Olímpico Internacional y a los invitados.

El miércoles 7 de junio, por la tarde, los Miembros asistieron al "Tattoo" en Aldershot. La cena fué servida en el propio tren que allí les condujo. Este magnífico espectáculo militar, organizado a favor del Fondo militar de caridad, no dejó de causar una profunda impresión.

El 8 de junio, por la mañana, los Miembros presenciaron la revista tradicional de Whitehall con motivo del cumpleaños de S.M. el Rey.

Por la tarde, e invitados por el Sr. Elvin, Director del Estadio de Wembley, el C.O.I. visitó el Estadio de Wembley y la "Empire Pool", en cuyos recintos verán disputarse las pruebas de los Juegos Olímpicos de 1944. Embellecieron la velada demostraciones de hockey sobre hielo y patinaje, organizadas especialmente en honor del C.O.I. con la colaboración de los mejores patinadores y patinadoras ingleses, al frente de los cuales figuraba Cecilia College.

Las seis sesiones de trabajo del C.O.I. se celebraron en la Adams Suite del Dorchester Hotel.

El programa oficial finalizó por la gran cena en el "Foreign Office", ofrecida el 9 de junio por el Gobierno británico y presidida por el Vizconde Halifax, Secretario de Negocios Extranjeros.