



A STOCKHOLM. — A l'issue du banquet offert par la Fédération suédoise des sports, Lord Burghley, président de la « International Amateur Athletic Federation », remet, au nom de cette association, une médaille à M. J. S. Edström, son prédécesseur, qui fut président de la I. A. A. F. pendant 34 ans (1912-1946).

pays. Aucune œuvre ne doit avoir plus de 2 m. de large. La plus grande dimension d'un cadre contenant plusieurs œuvres ne doit pas excéder 1 m. 20.

#### B. Littérature et musique.

#### IV. LITTÉRATURE.

Les œuvres suivantes seront admises :

- a) Œuvres lyriques (par exemple, chansons, odes, hymnes, cantates, ballades, prose lyrique, essais).
- b) Œuvres dramatiques (tragédies, drames, comédies, farces, livrets, pièces de théâtre de plein air, pièces écrites pour la radio, dialogues, scénarios).
- c) Œuvres épiques (par exemple, contes, nouvelles, poèmes épiques, poèmes narratifs).

Seules les œuvres — ou parties d'une œuvre — ne dépassant pas 20 000 mots, et ayant trait au sport, seront acceptées.

Tout sujet touchant le sport peut être traité ; par exemple les œuvres littéraires traitant du sport dans son ensemble, d'une branche du sport, d'un événement ou d'une idée sportive, de l'idée olympique, du caractère sportif d'un individu, ou du destin d'un être humain influencé par le sport, même si cette parenté avec le sport n'est pas le thème principal de l'ouvrage.

#### V. MUSIQUE.

Toutes les œuvres soumises doivent être basées sur les idéaux des Jeux olympiques.

Les œuvres suivantes seront acceptées :

- a) Arrangement de paroles pour une ou plusieurs voix avec ou sans accompagnement (chansons, duos, chants à plusieurs voix, etc.).
- b) Composition instrumentale pour un ou plusieurs instruments (solos, duos, musique de chambre, etc.).
- c) Musique pour instruments ou pour chœur, ou œuvres pour orchestre, chœur et solistes combinés (ouvertures, symphonies, oratorios, opéras, etc.).

Le temps maximum alloué à chaque audition sera de 45 minutes, à l'exception des compositions chorales de festival dont l'exécution sera limitée à une heure et demie.

#### § 1.

Chaque nation aura le droit de présenter neuf œuvres littéraires et neuf compositions musicales, c'est-à-dire trois œuvres dans chacun des groupes a), b) et c) des catégories correspondantes.

#### § 2.

Les compositions musicales et littéraires doivent être envoyées, par poste recommandée, par les



A STOCKHOLM. — Dans les coulisses de la session, M. J. S. Edström s'entretient avec Lord Aberdare (Angleterre) et le Comte Bonacossa (Italie).

1. *Armour races.*
2. *Boxing.*
3. *Wrestling.*
4. *Chariot races.*
5. *Pentathlon (consisting of long jumping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin and wrestling).*
6. *Pancration (consisting of wrestling and boxing, in which victory was not decided until one of the competitors was killed or lifted up a finger thus declaring he was unable to continue the contest).*
7. *Relay races.*
8. *Torch race (a race held at night, the winner being the one who reached the finishing line with his torch still alight).*

Competitors and spectators found their way to Olympia not only from Greece proper but from Magna Graecia, Asia Minor and the four corners of the Hellenic world.

Greece was in the ancient world what Great Britain has been in the new—their citizens were lovers of the sea and great colonizers. From every point on the horizon all eyes looked

to Olympia. The larger City States sent embassies and many foreign nations were represented.

The Olympic Games which at first were of a local character gradually became Pan-Hellenic, and of the four Games which attracted very wide attention those of Olympia consecrated to Olympian Zeus, father of all the gods, became far the most important.

All athletes stood before the statue of Olympian Zeus where they swore they would abide by the judges' decisions and where they offered up prayers for victory. They judges too took oaths that their decisions would be just. There followed a fanfare of trumpets and a procession of the competitors to the stadium, where orators from their native cities exhorted them to win. A trumpet blast sounded the event and the names of the contestants, their city and parentage were announced by heralds. At the conclusion of the event, the trumpet sounded for silence and the judges proclaimed their decision. A palm branch was placed in the hand of the winner and a wreath of wild olive from a sacred tree in the Altis, the sacred enclosure, on his brow.

in France he made his first public pronouncement as follows :

“ Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It inspires me to touch upon the further step I now propose and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, so that together we may attempt to realise upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games. ”

For a time there was no perceptible result but two years later a circular to all Athletic Associations pointing out “ the necessity to preserve in Sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of Ancient Greece ” brought together in June 1894 to the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne enough delegates from various countries to found the International Olympic Committee. This Committee, though much enlarged still controls the Games and has remained self-appointed.

At the original meeting Baron de Coubertin proposed that the first Games of the new era should be celebrated at Athens, and this proposal met with unanimous approval. Thus started the serie of modern Olympiads of which in the summer of 1948 London is celebrating the XIVth—though it will only be the eleventh time the modern Olympic Games have actually taken place.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Founder of the Modern Olympic Games, so excellently expressed his inmost feelings that I quote him once again : “ The main issue in life is not the victory but the fight ; the essential is not to have won but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to pave the way for a more valiant humanity. ”

“ Joie des muscles, culte de la beauté, travail pour le service de la famille et de la société; ces trois éléments unis en un faisceau indissoluble. ” “ May joy and good fellowship reign and in this manner may the Olympic Torch pursue its way through the ages, increasing friendly understanding among nations for the good of a humanity always more enthusiastic, more courageous, more pure. ” These words were repeated across the globe and form the basis of a healthy and happy philosophy. The Olympic movement gives the world a great ideal.

Modern Olympiads. History.

1896. — Athens (Greece). The Marathon Race was run at these first Olympic Games to

commemorate the fate of Pheidippides who in 490 B. C. ran from Marathon to Athens with the news of the victory of the Greeks over the Persians under Darius.

1900. — Paris (France).

1904. — St. Louis (Mo. U. S. A.). This was held in connection with the St. Louis Exposition commemorating the purchase of the Louisiana territory. These Games were not as successful as they should have been as practically all the contestants were American, European athletes shunning the expense involved.

Two years later in 1906 Athens (Greece) held Games because the Olympic Games of 1904 had not been successful from an international point of view, but these were not recognised officially.

1908. — London (Great Britain). This Fourth Olympiad had been voted to Rome (Italy) but owing to certain difficulties unexpectedly arising, the International Olympic Committee turned to London in 1906 to save the situation and solve a very difficult problem. At these Games Swimming events and Shooting matches were added to the programme.

1912. — Stockholm (Sweden). The Games held here were most successful.

A STOCKHOLM. — Le Comte C. de Rosen (membre du C. I. O. pour la Suède depuis 1900) n'a-t-il pas l'air de donner des conseils à Lord Burghley, président du Comité d'organisation des Jeux de Londres, sous l'œil paternel... et quelque peu dubitatif du vice-président du C. I. O., M. Avery Brundage !

