

## Remarks of Welcome by Avery Brundage at dinner given by him to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the I. O. C. attending the Primeros Juegos Deportivos Panamericanos at Buenos Aires, March 3, 1951

It is a pleasure to greet you this evening here in the Argentine at this, the first gathering of I. O. C. members, I believe, in South America or for that matter in the Southern Hemisphere. I am glad that we have a few Europeans with us (Count Alberto and Countess Marizo Bonacossa, and Jean Keteas) and I am only sorry that the plan to have a full meeting of the Committee did not materialize. I regret this not only because it has deprived us of the presence of the other members but also because they will not be able to see with their own eyes how amateur sport in Latin America has developed in the last generation, culminating in this wonderful festival which we are now attending.

The man who is most responsible for this development no doubt, is our former President and great leader, the Count Baillet-Latour, whose visit to South America twenty-five or thirty years ago stimulated interest in the Olympic movement on this continent. I lift my glass to his memory. It was he who chose most of the Latin American members of the Committee and what excellent choices he made, for these men have been fine representatives, who have maintained Olympic prestige at a high level. We have as an honor guest here tonight, the oldest of that group, D<sup>r</sup> Ricardo Aldao, who only a year ago retired and became our first honorary member. A renowned international figure, leader in his profession, loved by all, he has been for more than a generation a bulwark of strength for amateur sport and the Olympic movement, not only in the Argentine but in all Latin America. I remember well his remark when he escorted me through the Club Gimnasia y Esgrima, which he founded, some ten years ago and I expressed my amazement at that wonderful institution and its facilities, unsurpassed in any other part of

the world: « Not so bad for 10 000 miles from civilization » he answered dryly. I am sure you are all as happy as I am to find him so young in spirit and alert as ever, the grand old man of Latin American sport. May he have many more years of health and happiness.

I am sure also you all want to join me in thanking our other Argentine colleague, Horacio Bustos Moron and his charming Maria Cristina for their generous hospitality and for the many courtesies extended to us here.

Unfortunately, since the visit of President Baillet Latour, which I referred to, there has been little attention paid to Latin American sport by our Committee and in only a few countries are there members of the I. O. C. The distances from the headquarters of the I. O. C. and the Amateur Sport Federations in Europe are very great and contacts are few and far between. Guidance is needed, badly needed, and we of the I. O. C. must furnish it. We need more members in Latin America, members of the calibre of those chosen by Baillet Latour twenty-five years ago. It will be good for the I. O. C. and good for Latin America.

Whether in South America, in North America, in Europe or in Africa, whether South or North of the equator, in whatever land, in whatever season, regardless of language difficulties, I. O. C. gatherings are marked by a goodfellowship, a bonhomie — that is rare in this materialistic world in which we live. This unique fraternity of sport I think is due to the fact that sportsmen want nothing from each other — they seek to give and not to take — they are held together by devotion to a common ideal. Again we see a demonstration of this here in Buenos Aires and I thank you all for honoring this little dinner with your presence.

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## LE DRAPEAU OLYMPIQUE THE OLYMPIC FLAG

### *HISTORIQUE ET EMPLOI*

En 1914 à l'occasion de la célébration à Paris du 20<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du rétablissement des Jeux olympiques, le drapeau olympique conçu par le baron Pierre de Coubertin fut arboré pour la première fois.

Sur champ blanc avec ses cinq anneaux enlacés: bleu, jaune, noir, vert, rouge, il symbolise les cinq parties du monde, unies par l'olympisme, reproduisant ainsi les couleurs alors en usage pour leur drapeau par toutes les nations.

L'anneau bleu est le premier, placé à partir de la hampe, les autres couleurs se suivant dans l'ordre indiqué ci-dessus.

Le drapeau olympique avait flotté le 18 mars 1915 sur le Palais de l'Exposition de San-Francisco, le Comité international olympique ayant accepté le patronage pour une épreuve de pentathlon. Il fut ensuite pour la première fois arboré dans une manifestation olympique, portant la devise « Citius, Altius, Fortius », aux Jeux d'Anvers en 1920; la route conduisant au stade avait été jalonnée de drapeaux olympiques alternant avec les pavillons des nations participantes.

Le drapeau olympique, emblème des Jeux olympiques, qui est la propriété exclusive du Comité

### *ITS HISTORY AND USE*

The Olympic Flag, conceived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was flown for the first time in Paris in 1914 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games.

On a white background with its five interlaced rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red, the flag is the symbol of the five parts of the world united by the Olympic spirit, thus reproducing the colours in use in the respective flag of all the Nations.

The blue ring is the first to be placed high on the left nearest the flag-pole, then follow the other coloured rings in the order quoted above.

The Olympic Flag was hoisted on the Exhibition Palace at San-Francisco in the 18th of March 1915. The International Olympic Committee having accepted to patronize an even of Moderne Pentathlon. Later on, the flag was used in Antwerp to celebrate the 1920 Games, and bore for the first time the motto « Citius, Altius, Fortius ». The road leading to the Stadium was laid out with Olympic Flags appearing alternately with the display of the national Colours of the countries participating in the Olympiad.

The Olympic Flag, being the emblem of the Olympic Games, is the exclusive property of the

# Report of the First Asian Games held at New Delhi

March 4 to 11, 1951.

(Under the Patronage of the I. O. C.)

The following eleven countries, who are members of the Asian Games Federation, took part in the First Asian Games held at New Delhi 4-11 March 1951.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 7. Japan       |
| 2. Burma       | 8. Nepal       |
| 3. Ceylon      | 9. Philippines |
| 4. India       | 10. Singapore  |
| 5. Indonesia   | 11. Thailand   |
| 6. Iran        |                |

The Games were declared open with full Olympic Ceremonial by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, and declared closed by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, the retiring President of the Asian Games Federation.

These were six sports included in the programme: Athletics, Swimming and Water-polo, Cycling, Weight-lifting, Football and Basketball.

An Art in Sport competition was also included in the programme.

Many requests for the inclusion of Boxing were received from member countries, but for various good reasons it was decided not to include it.

The total number of competitors in all Sports was 478, and of officials 101.

11 countries entered big or small teams for athletics, 5 for Swimming, 2 for Water-polo, 6 for Football, 7 for Weight-lifting, 3 for Cycling and 5 for Basketball.

The names of winners or winning countries are given on the Result-sheets attached herewith.

The following are the new office-bearers who will hold office till the 2nd Asian Games to be held at Manila. Philippines:

President: Hon. J. B. Vargas (Philippines);  
Senior Vice-President: Mr. G. D. Sondhi (India);  
Junior Vice-President: H. E. General Djahanbani (Iran);

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer Dr. Regino R. Ylanan (Philippines).

## RESULTS OF THE FIRST ASIAN GAMES

### MEN'S EVENTS

- 100 Metres: Lavy Pinto (India), 10,8 secs.  
200 Metres: Lavy Pinto (India), 22,6 secs.  
400 Metres: Okano Eitaro (Japan), 50,7 secs.

800 Metres: Ranjit Singh (India), 1 min. 59,3 secs.  
1500 Metres: Nikka Singh (India), 4 min. 4,1 secs. (new All-India record).

5000 Metres: Baghbanbashi (Iran), 15 min. 59 secs.

10 000 Metres: Tamoi Soichi (Japan), 33 min. 49,3 secs.

### MARATHON

Chhota Singh (India), 2 hr. 42 min. 58,6 secs.

3 000 Metres Steeplechase: Takashi Susuma (Japan), 9 min. 30,4 secs.

10 000 Metres Walking Race: Mahabir Prasad (India), 52 min. 31,4 secs.

50 Kilometres Walk: Akhtawar Singh (India), 5 hr. 44 min. 7,4 secs.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: Japan, 42,7 secs.

4 x 400 Metres Relay: India, 3 min. 24,2 secs.

110 Metres Hurdles: Liang Chiang (Singapore), 15,2 secs.

400 Metres Hurdles: Okano Eitaro (Japan), 54,2 secs.

### RUNNING HIGH JUMP

A. Franco (Philippines), 6 ft. 4½ in.

### RUNNING BROAD JUMP

Tajima Masaji (Japan), 23 ft. 5½ in.

### POLE VAULT

Sawada Bunkichi (Japan), 13 ft. 6 in.

### HOP STEP AND JUMP

Sugi Mura Yoshio (Japan), 49 ft. 9½ in.

### PUTTING THE SHOT

Madanlal (India), 45 ft. 2½ in.

### DISCUS THROW

Makhan Singh (India), 130 ft. 10 3/4 in.

### HAMMER THROW

Kamamoto Fumio (Japan), 152 ft. 11 3/4 in.

### JAVELIN THROW

Nagayasu Haruo (Japan), 209 ft. 10 in.

### DECATHLON

Nishuchi Fumio (Japan), 6,324 points.

(Suite de la page précédente.)

international olympique, peut être arboré à d'autres occasions qu'à celle des Jeux olympiques, mais avec l'approbation préalable du Comité international olympique et dans les cas rigoureusement limités qui suivent:

- 1° Dans toute manifestation sportive patronnée par le Comité international olympique;
- 2° Sur les bâtiments qui abritent les membres du Comité international olympique pendant les réunions du C. I. O. ou de la Commission exécutive, et sur tout autre édifice public ou privé au moment des cérémonies données en leur honneur.

A. BOLANAKI.

(Ce rapport a été accepté à la session de Vienne. Réd.)

International Olympic Committee. It may however be used on other occasions than at the Olympic Games but only with the consent of the International Olympic Committee previously obtained in strictly determined cases as specified below:

- 1° At all sporting events sponsored by the International Olympic Committee and under its patronage;
- 2° On all buildings where members of the International Olympic Committee may assemble during the conferences of the I. O. C. or of the Executive Committee. Also on all municipal or private buildings put into use at the time of ceremonies given their honour.

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(This report has been accepted at the Vienna Session. Réd.)