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3. — **International Olympic Committee**

Meeting of 1931
(Fourth Year of the Ninth Olympiad)
Barcelona, 25th - 26th April.

The International Olympic Committee held its 28th annual meeting at Barcelona, on the 25th and 26th April, under the Presidency of Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the Committee. The Meetings were held in the Town Hall.

Present :

S.E. Dr. Lewald (Germany), Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany), P. J. de Matheu (Central America), Dr. Theodore Schmidt (Austria), Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium), A. C. Bolanachi (Egypt), W. M. Garland (U.S.A.), General C. H. Sherrill (U.S.A.), Marquis de Polignac (France), Count Clary (France), Lord Rochdale (Great Britain), Senateur Jules de Muzsa (Hungary), General Carlo Montu (Italy), Count Bonacossa (Italy), J. Dikmanis (Latvia), T. Fearnley (Norway), Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden), Counsellor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky (Czecho Slovakia), Professeur Dr. Fr. Bucar (Yugo-Slavia).

Apologies were received from S.A.S. Duc Adolphe Frederic de Mecklenbourg-Schwerin (Germany), J. Taylor (Australia), Baron de Laveleye (Belgium), S.E. de Rio Branco (Brazil), Dr. Ferreira Santos (Brazil), S. E. S. G. Tchaprachikov (Bulgaria), J. G. Merrick (Canada), Sir George Mc Laren Brown (Canada), Le Baron de Guell (Spain) E. Krogius (Finland) A.

Glandaz (France) Brig. General R. J. Kentish (Great Britain), Lord Aberdare (Great Britain), S. E. Politis (Greece), Lt. Col. Scharroo (Holland), Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye (Holland), Count Geza Andrassy (Hungary), Dr. S. Kishi (Japan), Count Gautier-Vignal (Monaco), S. E. Ignace Matuszewski (Poland), Count de Penha-Garcia (Portugal), G. A. Plagino (Roumania), Prince Leon Ouroussoff (Russia), J. S. Edström (Sweden), Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland), S. E. Kemaleddin Sami Pacha (Turkey), General S. S. Djoukitch (Yugo-Slavia).

The Official Opening Ceremony took place at the Town Hall, Saturday, the 25th April, at 10.30 a.m.

After a speech of welcome had been made by the Mayor of Barcelona, Dr. Aiguadé Miro, who was accompanied by the Civil and Military Authorities, and by the Commissaire of the University, in the name of the Town of Barcelona, and by the Count de Vallellano, in the name of the Spanish Olympic Committee, the Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the I.O.C., replied in these words :

«Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Barcelona has, by extending her hospitality to the I.O.C. when Spain was chosen for the 1931 Meeting, shown once more her regard for the Olympic ideal and it is a pleasure for me to find myself again with my Colleagues in this town where I have already had the honour of laying the first stone of the Stadium, and also of being present at its solemn opening.

The Members of the I.O.C. appreciated at that time the honour accorded to their President by the town of Barcelona and the Spanish Olympic Committee. They are happy to be able to express to-day their gratitude to those who have united their efforts to favour the extension of Sport and Physical Education, to encourage amateurism, and to propagate Olympic ideas. The presence here of the President of the Généralité and of the Commissaire of the University proves that all the authorities have a desire to continue this most useful work. Their presence is an assurance that these efforts will be 'crowned with success, and a precious incentive for all the National Federations, who, themselves, are working in such a devoted and disinterested manner, and we congratulate and thank them from the bottom of our heart.»

My dear Colleagues, I shall not dwell for long on the Berlin Congress, the successful results of which are already known to you, but I must speak to you of the Meeting held in Paris last Autumn, during the course of which the Council of Delegates of the International Federations and the Executive Committee, in accordance with the request made to them by the Congress, decided the question of «leave with salary paid.»

You will learn with satisfaction that the unanimous decision arrived at conforms in all points with the proposition made at Berlin by the «Commission de l'Amateurisme,» which was adapted by the Congress by a large majority.

«Leave with salary paid» is authorised only in so far as the Employer does not demand from a Federation or an Official Organisation repayment of the salary which he allows his Employee during the time

of the leave which the latter takes in order to compete at a Sports Meeting.

We can, therefore, consider as decided to the general satisfaction from the theoretical point of view this question of qualification for the Olympic Games.

It is your duty, my dear Colleagues, to watch and satisfy yourselves that in, practice the spirit of the Law be carried out as well as in the letter. It is for you to use your influence in the National Committees and amongst the National Federations to see that such measures are adopted to allow the existence of the real amateur. It is for you to fight against practices which lead athletes to refuse to compete unless they obtain some pecuniary advantage from their sport,

In order to make this task easier I cannot do better than draw your attention to certain articles of the «Charte de la Reforme Sportive» of Baron de Coubertin.

Our Founder has satisfied himself that the Olympic Games have strayed from one end which he wished them to attain.

Times have changed. In 1894 there were only a few, if any, Sporting Federations. Sport was scarcely known in the Universities except in England and the United States. To-day, as a result of excesses, which is the fatal consequence of all reaction in whatever department it may be, sport has for the masses an excessive attraction, whilst it is not held in honour any more in the Universities outside the countries that I have just quoted.

The Olympic Games, whose success is assured at each Olympiad, have aroused amongst competitors such a desire to win that studies and serious work are too easily sacrificed for training or for almost uninterrupted participation in preliminary Meetings. These latter have a double object — first, to use a sporting expression, to size up the athletes, and secondly, to procure financial resources.

What remedies does Coubertin propose ?

Not to countenance an excessive number of spectacular sports meetings where the competitors are few and the spectators are numerous ; to encourage the use of sport for sport's sake ; to acknowledge the principle that the body must be developed by physical education just as the mind is by study, and that the use of sport is alone able to preserve health in the adult ; to spend for this end in each Country the subsidies and the resources, that the Country has for disposal, to create playgrounds, rather than stadiums; to limit as much as possible meetings which force athletes to take long and frequent journeys which interfere, as I have already said, with their studies or their work.

In sport, as in everything else, the time has come to economise, and we must realise this.

If only the Olympic Games were the only World Tournament ! The expenses which participation therein entails would be spread over the four years of the Olympiad, and the interest aroused by these regular four-yearly Meetings of the best athletes in the World only be the greater.

The Olympic Games, which are neither political nor commercial, would be the real criterion of the prowess

of Nations in each sport, and they would attain anew the moral value which their Founder desired for them.

In accordance with the invitation given to me by Canada I was present last August at the Empire in Hamilton, and I cannot praise sufficiently the wonderful organisation and the admirable sporting spirit. I was happy to find myself once again amongst these young men, coming from every part of the British Empire. Many of them were old acquaintances from Antwerp, Paris and Amsterdam.

I found out, with pleasure, their regard for «Olympiism» and the hope that each had, at the bottom of his heart, to have the honour of being chosen to represent his Country at Lake Placid and Los Angeles, where I hope to see you all next year.

Meeting of Saturday 25th April 1932, Morning.

The I.O.C. met again after the Opening Ceremony.

The President informed the Committee of letters he had received regretting non-attendance. Before beginning work, the Committee approved the President's proposal to convey to Baron de Guell, who was absent, all their sympathy and their regrets that they are deprived of his useful collaboration.

Changes. — The President, after having paid a tribute to the memory of Prince Casimir Lubomirski, and read the letter from Princess Lubomirski, thanking the I.O.C. for the condolences they had sent on behalf of their Colleagues, announced the resignations of Mr. August Turati third Italian Delegate, and of Mr. Ivan Nyholm, Danish Delegate. He informed the Committee that the Executive Committee proposed to the I.O.C. the nomination of Count de Vallellano, to replace the Marquis de Pons as second Spanish Delegate, and Mr. C. J. Wray to replace Lieut. Col. Freyberg as Delegate to New Zealand and General Rouppert as second Polish Delegate to replace Prince Casimir Lubomirski. On the other hand, the E.C. was not in a position to offer any nominations for the vacant seats of Italy and Denmark.

Mr. C. J. Wray, Comte de Vallellano, and General Rouppert were unanimously elected.

Election of the Executive Committee. — The Executive Committee, whose term had just expired, was constituted as follows for the period 1931-35.

Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Marquis de Polignac, J. S. Edström, General Ch. H. Sherrill, S. E. le Dr. Lewald and Lord Aberdare.

On the motion of Mr. Garland, Mr. Fearnley and the Count de Rosen, seconded by Lord Rochdale in the name of his English Colleagues, and by the President in the name of the E.C., it was decided that the President should write a letter to General Kentish thanking him for his long collaboration in the work of the E.C. and expressing their regret that his ill-health forced him to curb his activities.

The Olympic Cup. — On the motion of the E.C. the Olympic Cup was awarded for 1932 to the «Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen.»

Participation of Women at the Tenth Olympiad. —

The President drew the attention of his Colleagues to the fact that the Berlin Congress allowed Article

4 of the General Rules to remain without alteration. The I.O.C. would therefore have to decide during the afternoon sitting which Sports women would be allowed to enter.

Mr. de Matheu then read a paper in favour of the admission of women.

Meeting of Saturday, 25th April, 1931. Afternoon.

The President welcomed Count de Vallellano, second Spanish Delegate, who had been elected that morning. Count de Vallellano thanked him and took his place amongst his colleagues.

The Marquis de Polignac and Dr. Schmidt arrived and took their places.

Participation of Women. — After a discussion in which Count Clary, the Marquis de Polignac, Dr. Kari Ritter von Halt, Mr. de Matheu, the Count de Baillet-Latour, Count de Rosen, Dr. Lewald and General Sherrill took part, the participation of women in the Games of the Tenth Olympiad was agreed to unanimously in Skating, Gymnastics, and Swimming ; by sixteen votes against three in Athletics ; and by seventeen votes against two in Fencing.

Games of the Tenth Olympiad. — In reply to a question from the President, who had learned from the papers that Mlle. Sonja Henie had announced her intention to wait until after the third Winter Games before becoming a Professional, Mr. Fearnley said that he had learned this from the same source, but that he knew nothing positive about the intentions of Mlle Henie. The President thought that if she intended becoming a professional, it would be better if she did not take part in the third Winter Games.

Mr. William M. Garland then read a paper on the work of preparing for the Games of the Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932.

General Sherrill read a paper on the organisation of the «Contours d'Art» whose programme would reach the National Olympic Committees at the same time as the programme of the Games.

The Marquis de Polignac, who had just returned from a tour of South America, had been requested by the Olympic Committees of Brazil, the Argentine, and Chili, to ask the Organising Committee for the Games of the Tenth Olympiad to solicit their Governments in order to obtain facilities for transport in their own Countries.

The President congratulated in the name of the I.O.C. the Organising Committee on the excellent progress of their work, and thanked them for having published in the last number of «Olympic» detailed information about the voyage and housing which will be most useful for the National Olympic Committees.

On a question by Mr. W. Garland and from the answers given by those present it appeared that the scheme of an «Olympic Village» was very favourably received in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Szecho-Slovakia, Belgium, France and Italy.

The «Olympic Village» will be opened two weeks before the beginning of the Games, and Mr. W. Garland requested that National Olympic Committees should let him know as soon as possible the approxi-

mate number of Athletes going to Los Angeles, in order to avoid the construction of superfluous houses.

The Games of the Tenth Olympiad will take place from the 30th of July to the 14th of August, 1932, and will consist of Athletics ; Cycling (Track and Road); Gymnastics, Weightlifting ; Fencing ; Wrestling ; Boxing ; Rowing ; Swimming ; Shooting ; Horse Riding; Grass Hockey ; Yachting ; Modern, Pentathlon ; and two Exhibitions, one of Lacrosse and the other of American Football and lastly — the «Concours d'Art.»

Third Olympic Winter Games. — The Committee then listened to a report from Dr. G. Dewey showing the stage that preparations for the Third Winter Games had reached. This Report will, at the request of Dr. Dewey, be communicated to all the National Olympic Committees.

The Third Olympic Winter Games will take place at Lake Placid from the 4th to the 13th of February, 1932, and will consist of Ski-ing ; Skating ; Ice Hockey ; Bobsleigh-Racing and two exhibitions, one of Curling and the other of Dog-Sleigh Racing.

The Distribution of Prizes. — After a discussion in which Lord Rochdale, General Sherrill, Count Clary and S.E. Dr. Lewald took part, it was decided that the Prizes should be distributed the day following the actual competitions, during the Olympic Ceremony.

The Olympic Hymn. — On the proposal of Count Clary the I.O.C. decided to institute a competition for an «Olympic Hymn.» The competition will be closed on the 1st May, 1932. Entries must be received before that date and should be addressed to the

«Olympic Art Competition Committee»
c/o The American Art Federation,
Barr Buildings,
Washington, D. C.

Meeting of Sunday, April 26th, 1931. Morning

Fixing the Venue of the Eleventh Olympic Games. —

The first point brought forward was the fixing of the venue of the Eleventh Olympic Games in 1936. General Montu and Count Bonacossa stated that Italy waived their claim for the 1936 Contest at Rome, but at the same time begged to be given the Olympic Games later.

Mr. de Muzsa asked that the Games of 1936 should be held at Berlin instead of at Budapest, but claimed a meeting at some future date.

S. E. Dr. Lewald and the Count of Vallellano spoke in favour of Berlin and Barcelona.

The Meeting proceeded to vote.

Owing to the very small number present at the 1931 Session and in order to take into account the number of written votes already received, the Committee decided to wait until the answers of the many absent members reached Lausanne.

The votes taken during the Session and those already received were sealed and deposited at Lausanne with the others.

In order to expedite the decision, it was agreed to ask for answers by telegram. The I.O.C. were informed of an application on from Canada for the Twelfth Games in 1940.

BALKAN GAMES. — The Committee petitioned their President to ask the Balkan Olympic Committee to cease using the title Balkaniade and instead to use «Jeux Balkaniques» which title was given them last year.

Moreover the Jeux Balkaniques should not be allowed in the same year as the Olympic Games.

The Anniversary of the Re-Establishment of the Games. — The Fortieth Anniversary of the Re-Establishment of the Olympic Games will be celebrated at Athens in 1934 where the I.O.C. is invited by Greece and where the Iers Jeux Classiques will take place. The Fiftieth Anniversary will be celebrated at Lausanne in 1944.

These decisions which were in keeping with the original idea of the Founder were unanimously endorsed.

South America. — The Marquis de Polignac presented the following report of the mission with which the President had entrusted him in South America.

The following is the report of the visit of the Marquis de Polignac to the Olympic Delegates for Chili, Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil :

From the 15th February to the 15th April, 1931.

Chili. — On arriving at Valparaiso I was interviewed by the Sports Correspondents of several papers which gave me the opportunity of giving to «El Mercurio» — the most important paper in Chili — the decisions arrived at in Paris on October 11th last at the Meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Council of Delegates of the International Federations and to point out several declarations concerning amateurism.

The article which appeared in the paper was excellent. Unfortunately, it was impossible for me to meet our colleague Don Alfredo Ewing as he was in Europe, but I was very warmly received at the Stade Francais of Santiago by the President of the Club, M. R. Van Kildson, and by Mr. Ricardo Muller, President of the Chilian Olympic Committee, who were accompanied by many other officials.

With these gentlemen I visited many Sports Grounds and Sporting organisations admirably appointed and we had long conversations and I was impressed by the excellent spirit existing among all the representatives of Chilian, sport.

They recognised the insurmountable abuses existing in certain sports and are very desirous for their disappearance and are in entire agreement with the I.O.C.'s ideas.

Mr. Ricardo Muller requested me to beg the organisers of the 1932 Games to approach the Governments and the Republics of South America to give certain transport facilities in their respective areas to the athletes proceeding to Los Angeles.

Chili, if possible, hopes to be represented in Athletics, Swimming, Cycling, Boxing, Riding, Fencing and Skating and to send one hundred contestants.

The Chilian Government has just made a great effort concerning physical education and sport by gran-

ting a credit of eighteen million pesos, namely fifty-four million francs, for the construction of sports arenas.

A large Stadium and many Sports Grounds have already been constructed at Valparaiso and in at least ten other towns of Chili in accordance with Olympic dimensions and modern hygiene.

Physical education forms part of the scholastic programmes. In all the Universities professors of Physical Education are to be found and are paid by the Government.

There must be added to this the remarkable results due to the particular efforts of the Stade Francais, the Athletic Clubs of Germany, England, Italy, etc.

My impressions of Chili were excellent.

Uruguay. — I was received by Dr. F. Ghigliani, who assured me he was in complete agreement with the I.O.C. concerning all questions of amateurism and non-remuneration. Unhappily, the most popular and the most widely spread sport is football, the directors of which and the participants are very removed from sound doctrine.

Brazil. — I was unable at Rio to see our colleague. Arnaldo Guinle, who was in Europa, but I had the pleasure at Sao Paulo to pass two days with our colleague Dr. Ferreira Santos, who showed me all the beautiful sporting facilities of this town. Here also, unfortunately, the best known sport was football. Swimming is greatly indulged in, also Tennis and Athletics, and this latter in a perfect spirit of amateurism. Dr. Ferreira Santos, former a champion athlete, regrets that his business very often beeps him from attending the reunions of the I.O.C., nevertheless he keeps in touch with all the questions of physical education and of sport, and is in entire agreement with us.

Argentine. — S.E. Mr. de Alvear was in Europe and, I was received in his absence by our colleague, Mr. R. C. Aldo, and by many members of the Argentine Olympic Committee, of which the President, Horacio Bustos Moron pleased me greatly by reason of his competent sportsmanship, his activity and his complete agreement with our views concerning amateurism and non-remuneration.

I visited the magnificent grounds of the «Club de gimnasia y esgrima» which are probably the best in the world. These are at the Parc de Palermo, which is in the town of Buenos Aires, where are to be found

large sports-grounds admirably laid out, with spacious covered-in gymnasiums, lecture halls, banqueting halls, shower-baths, restaurants, cloak rooms, football grounds, facilities for fencing and boxing, tennis courts, hockey grounds, skating rinks, running tracks, where thousands of workers and their families (women, and children) are able to spend their leisure hours in practising sports under the most advantageous conditions. This is the perfect model and Mr. Aldao, who has brought this admirable work to fruition, merits the thanks of all sportsmen.

Protocol. — The Committee expressed the desire that the President should take the necessary precautions to ensure that the Olympic protocol should be rigorously observed during the receptions of the I.O.C.

Cotisations. — The fees for 1931 remain fixed as for the preceding years, namely 200 Swiss francs.

The Budget. — for 1931 was adopted.

The President, after having thanked the members present, and after having been heartily congratulated, declared the Meeting of 1931 at an end.

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4. — Allocation of the Games of the XIth Olympiad,

The vote of the International Olympic Committee for the allocation of the Games of the XIth Olympiad, 1936, was taken on Wednesday, May 13th, at Mon Repos, Lausanne, the official headquarters of the I.O.C., in the presence of Mr. Paul Perret, Syndic of Lausanne, and under the presidency of Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Vice-President of the I.O.C.

The City of Berlin was chosen by 43 votes. The City of Barcelona received 16 votes.

19 votes were taken at Barcelona during the course of the Session ; 40 votes were received by correspondence. There were 8 abstentions.

The German Olympic Committee has decided to exercise the right of priority reserved to the Country holding the Olympic Games by Article 6 of the Charter and will organise the Fourth Olympic Winter Games, 1936. The venue will be chosen later.

