

of the IVth Olympic Games of a Luge (rodel) competition; the other, from the Spanish Olympic Committee, requested that a demonstration of throwing the Biscayan bar should be permitted during the athletic contests of the Games of the XIth Olympiad.

Having heard the President of the International Amateur Athletic Association and the President of the Organizing Committee of the IVth Olympic Winter Games, the Executive Committee decided not to admit a Luge competition or a demonstration of throwing the Biscayan bar in 1936.

President
Baillet-Latour.

Secretary :
A. Berdez

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**4. — International Olympic Committee
Session of 1935
(4th Year of the Xth Olympiad)
Oslo**

— “ ” —

Inauguration of the Session

The inaugural meeting was held in the Hall of Oslo University at midday, February 25th, 1935. H. M. the King of Norway opened the proceedings with the following address, in the presence of official representatives, the Diplomatic Corps and a large gathering :

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

It is with real pleasure that I welcome the members of the International Olympic Committee to the Norwegian Capital; I trust your stay here will be enjoyable and that you will carry away pleasant memories of it.

I know that your work is inspired by a high idealism, based on the noble conceptions of Baron de Coubertin, who was your Founder and first President. We all know that this illustrious reviver of the ancient and famous Hellenic competitions desires, by means of the modern Olympic Games, to unite the youth of the world on the field of Sport through pacific struggles carried out in a spirit of noble emulation. He cherishes the hope that these contests of strength, speed and agility may serve not only to strengthen generations of young people, thus helping to perfect humanity, but that they may also contribute to develop friendship amongst these international youths and consequently a closer harmony and good understanding amongst the nations.

Convinced that your work will always continue on the path of these lofty sentiments, I declare the annual session of the International Olympic Committee open.

**SPEECH OF MR. D. EIE, PRESIDENT OF THE
NORWEGIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

Your Majesty,
Your Royal Highnesses,
Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Norwegian Olympic Committee and the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, comprising 15 different associations, I have the honour to extend a hearty welcome to the President and all members of the International Olympic Committee, who have accepted our invitation to come to Norway and to Oslo, our capital,

Since the International Olympic Committee was revived in Paris in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and the first Modern Olympic Games were celebrated in 1896, it may truly be said that a tremendous work has been done to organise Physical Education and foster the spirit of chivalry, love of «fair play» and reverence for true amateurism. I venture to assert that Physical Education and Sport have reached a height of importance and due recognition throughout the whole civilised world which could hardly have been dreamt of 40 to 50 years ago, and that the work done during these years therefore can bear comparison with any of the Herculean tasks which Hercules performed, before he was taken up into Olympus.

The I.O.C. also considered, and quite rightly, that these gatherings of young men, i.e. the Olympic Games, would be one of the best ways of making different peoples and different classes well acquainted with each other and of promoting a better understanding.

At first the International Olympic Committee assumed the technical arrangement and management of the Games until 1921, when the I.O.C. left this entirely to the International Federations, by whom the technical regulations had been used from early days. The International Federations have, therefore, since 1921, had charge of all sports equipment and technical control of the events at the Games.

The flag of the I.O.C. portrays five rings, symbolising that its work is spread over all five parts of the world, embracing all nations and races. Such a wide spread work requires a perfect organisation, and it may be said that every member of the I.O.C. forms the necessary link between that distinguished Committee and his own Nation, which in this case is represented by the National Olympic Committee, consisting of representatives of the National Sports Associations.

The Motto of the I.O.C. is :

Citius, Altius, Fortius,

and because the aims of the I.O.C. are high and noble and its tendencies are democratic, we «appreciate very much that the I.O.C. decided to hold this 32nd Session at Oslo during our Winter Sports Week this year. We extend our cordial welcome to all the mem-

bers present who have been able to come, and we express our best wishes for all success in your important work.

It is my sincere wish that your efforts at this session will advance the cause which we all have at heart and contribute towards the promotion of sport in the true and right spirit.

At the 'same time I also venture to express the hope, that your arduous labour on your important task will not prevent you from attending our Winter Sports Games, and that these will afford you some pleasure and leave you with a good impression of the standard of winter sports in our country.

SPEECH OF M. TRYGVE UTHEIM, MINISTER FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Your Majesty,
Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health there falls on me today the honour of saying — in the presence of so many distinguished representatives of Sports — a few words on the importance of physical culture.

It would be necessary to go far back in our history to discover the origin of sport with us. In the «Sagas» we already find recitals of athletic achievements, and perhaps you will allow me to recall the name of Leif Erikson, who in the year 1000 A.D. accomplished the passage of the Atlantic on board his light sailing-ship, thus meriting the title of the first «yachtsman». It is out of our very nature — the sea, the high mountains, the great forests, the vast glaciers — that sport has sprung forth, and the struggle for life, so difficult under our northern skies, has developed it.

Our children, girls as well as boys, from their earliest youth practice sports as something quite natural, without seeking material, gain from it but for the satisfaction and pure joy that is experienced from feeling the waxing of physical and moral endurance through developing their athletic capabilities so far as their natural gifts permit. Adults of all ages give evidence of an ever more lively interest in athletic training and open air life; daily they understand better that this gives them the best means of conserving their physical and spiritual forces, and, thereby, their power of work.

By us, as elsewhere, sport has conquered the masses and become a popular movement. The reasons for this are varied. One of them — perhaps the principal one — is that, struggling with the multiple difficulties presented to us by our troubled era, we all instinctively seek in physical culture and the open air life a counter-balance and a relief from this artificial existence, which is more particularly the lot of man in large communities. And it is certain that a rational and regular training, graduated according to

the needs and the aptitudes of different ages, carries with it the universal remedy, of which we all have need. There is every evidence that this training will become one of the links of health of modern society, and will help to make man more healthy, strong and fit for his work, in a word, it will raise again the level of national health.

Thus modern society possesses a means of serving its own interests and this fact imposes the duty upon it of directing the movement in a sound and rational fashion, so that Sports may become one of the most important factors in the life of a people and thus attain the noble aims to which it is directed : to establish and cultivate the health of the body, to increase the powers of resistance to ailments and deprivations, and to develop natural qualities so as to constitute men capable of facing the innumerable demands of daily life as well as extricating themselves from most critical situations.

This much for the **preventive and hygienic** work of Sports.

But we certainly should not forget the **moral** aspects, that is to say, its work of education, discipline and levelling. Sport creates amongst its adepts a true comradeship, subservient to the laws of «fair play». Perhaps more than any other social movement, it contributes to removing the differences of views between nations and thus to creating an atmosphere of understanding and peace. That such a result could be attained we owe above all to the modern Olympic Games and to the spirit which the pioneers of the Olympic ideal have disseminated in the Sports movement.

I am convinced that Sport, through its own ardour and its humanitarian value, will always advance steadily towards an ever higher ideal, and I do not fear to assert that it will become one of the most powerful levers for the cause of good, both from the national and the international view-point, for the nation and for the nations.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE I.O.C., COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOUR

Your Majesty,

The International Olympic Committee is especially honoured that your Majesty has condescended to preside over the Opening Ceremony of our session. I convey to you, as also to Her Majesty the Queen, the greetings of my colleagues and the expression of our deep respect, joined to that of our steadfast devotion to Prince Olaf, All of us who were present at the Amsterdam Games remember not only the brilliant exploits of this athletic Prince, but above all the manner in which they were achieved.

Prince Olaf participated in the parade with the athletes of the Norwegian team and throughout the whole of the Games he gave evidence of a simplicity and goodwill which won him the hearts of all.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The noble thoughts which the King has expressed in such dignified terms, the ideas which the Minister, the President of the Municipal Council and the President of the Norwegian Olympic Committee have just uttered, have confirmed something which has greatly impressed me since our arrival in Oslo ; the rediscovery in this country of the North, whose guests we are to-day, of the same enthusiasm, the same understanding of our ideal as in Athens, in the South of Europe, where we met together some months ago. It is clear proof that in all latitudes the great Olympic Family' is united by the same ideal, the athletes imbued with the same principles and the leaders conscious of the excellence of our doctrine. Our delegates have everywhere with equal ardour made the aims which we pursue, known and appreciated. It is a particular pleasure to me on this occasion to recall the names of Colonel Heinrik Angell, M. Heftye and Colonel Sverre, who from 1905 succeeded each other as delegates of the International Olympic Committee in Norway, until the day when this task was confided to Thomas Fearnley, who unites with the fine sporting qualities of which you know an equitable, enthusiastic and balanced mind.

The relations between the Northern Countries and ourselves have become yet more close, one can say, since the cycle of the Winter Games has been added to the Summer Games. The former, originating in Sweden and Norway, are to-day practised everywhere that climatic conditions permit. Launched from the high mountains of the North, these beautiful Games have taken their place in the programme of the Olympic Games. The courageous adepts of this magnificent Sport have entered into communion with those of other Sports in the celebration of the modern Olympiads. The Federations which control them have understood this and have aided us to establish them. Like ourselves they recognized that they could not damage the success of the Northern Games, which enjoy universal fame. The International Olympic Committee has therefore particularly appreciated the kindly forethought of the Norwegian Olympic Committee in making our Session coincide with the Holmenkollen-Games. My colleagues and I myself rejoice that we can be present at them, and we doubly thank the Olympic Committee for its gracious invitation. I am happy to say that our agenda is not especially lengthy, otherwise I would have reason to fear that the members, always so assiduous in their work, would this time display anxiety to complete it so that they should not miss any of the displays to which they have been invited.

My dear Colleagues,

The Programme of the XI. Olympiad must however occupy your attention for a certain time, for it is comprehensive. In response to the desire expressed by the International Federations the Organizing Committee has endeavoured to unite all the Olympic Sports, practically without exception, those of the Winter at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and those of the Summer at Berlin. The methodical manner in which Dr. Diem has

carried out the preparatory work has enabled him to present you with the complete programme much earlier than his predecessors have been able to do. He has profited from the experiences of Amsterdam and Los Angeles and you can be assured, he has set up a perfect organization. His name will rightly figure with those of van Rossem and of Farmer on the list of those who have well served the Olympic cause. Athletes are training enthusiastically on land, in water, on ice, on the snowy slopes of mountains, and even in the air. Painters, sculptors, engravers, musicians, men of letters and poets are working equally to bring to the fête of physical strength a contribution of the arts and of letters imbued with the athletic ideal. Regional Games have permitted the new countries to cherish the hope of sending their representatives to mingle with those of older countries, and I hope that from the University Games taking place at Budapest in August there will emerge champions, who will unite to the physical qualities the pure and disinterested mind of the amateur worthy of that name.

God grant that the XIth Olympiad may be the dawn of an era of peace marked by an «entente cordiale» between the youth of all nations working together to assure in the future the prosperity and happiness of their homes.

During the Session an excellent musical programme was brilliantly executed by the orchestra of the National Theatre, directed by M. Odd Gruener Hegge, and by the Students' Choral Society, with M. John Neergaard as soloist. The ladies of the Oslo Turnfovening gave a gymnastic display remarkable for its gracefulness, harmony and precision.

Those present at the session included :

Count de Baillet-Latour, President.	(Belgium)
H. E. Dr. Th. Lewald,	(Germany)
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt,	(Germany)
Dr. Theodore Schmidt,	(Austria)
H. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov,	(Bulgaria)
Sir George McLaren Brown,	(Canada)
H. R. H. Prince Axel de Danemark,	(Denmark)
H. E. Mohamed Taher Pacha,	(Egypt)
Ernst Krogius,	(Finland)
Albert Glandaz,	(France)
Marquis de Polignac,	(France)
Angelo C. Bolanachi,	(Greece)
Lt. Colonel Scharroo,	(Holland)
Senator Jules de Muzsa,	(Hungary)
J. J. Keane,	(Ireland)
Count Bonacossa,	(Italy)
H. E. Dr. Yotaro Sugimoura,	(Japan)
J. Dikmanis	(Latvia)
Thos. Fearnley,	(Norway)
Dr. A. E. Porritt,	(New Zealand)
H. E. Ignace Matuszewski,	(Poland)
J. S. Edström,	(Sweden)
Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar,	(Yugoslavia)

Absent excused :

H. H. Duke Adolphe-Frédéric of Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	(Germany)
P. J. de Matheu,	(Central America)
R. C. Aldao,	(Argentina)
Horacio Bustos Moron,	(Australia)
James Taylor,	(Australia)
Sir Harold Luxton,	(Australia)
Baron de Laveleye,	(Belgium)
H. E. R. de Rio Branco.	(Brazil)
Arnaldo Guinle,	(Brazil)
Dr. Ferreira Santos,	(Brazil)
J. G. Merrick,	(Canada)
J. Matte Gormaz,	(Chili)
H. E. Dr. C. T. Wang,	
Porfirio Franca,	(China)
Baron de Guell,	(Spain)
Count de Vallengano,	(Spain)
William May Garland,	(U. S. A.)
H. E. General H. Sherrill,	(U. S. A.)
Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke,	(U. S. A.)
François Piétri,	(France)
Lord Aberdare,	(Great Britain)
Lord Burghley,	(Great Britain)
Sir Noel Curtis Bennett,	(Great Britain)
Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye,	(Holland)
Count Geza Andrassy,	(Hungary)
G. D. Sondhi,	(India)
Hon. Carlo Montu,	(Italy)
Count Paolo Thaon de Revel,	(Italy)
Professor Jigoro Kano,	(Japan)
Count Michimasa Soyeshima,	(Japan)
Marte R. Gomez,	(Mexico)
Count Gautier-Vignal,	(Monaco)
H. E. Alfredo Benavides,	(Peru)
General Dr. Rouppert,	(Poland)
Count de Penha-Garcia,	(Portugal)
Georges A. Plagino,	(Roumania)
Henry Nourse,	(South Africa)
Count Clarence von Rosen,	(Sweden)
Baron Godefroy de Blonay,	(Switzerland)
Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkowsky,	(Czechoslovakia)
Rechid Saffet Bey,	(Turkey)
Dr. F. Ghigliani,	(Uruguay)
General S. S. Djoukitch,	(Yugoslavia)



Report of the Session of the 26th February, 1935 Morning

The session was opened at 9.35 a.m. by the President, who conveyed to his colleagues the apologies of those members who were unable to be present. He read a letter from Baron Pierre de Coubertin, expressing good wishes for the success of the Oslo meeting. A telegram of thanks was despatched to the reviver of the Olympic Games. The President welco-

med H. E. Mohamed Taher Pasha (Egypt), H. E. Dr. Yotaro Sugimoura (Japan) and Dr. A. E. Porritt (New Zealand), who took their seats for the first time with their colleagues. H. E. Mohamed Taher Pasha expressed the thanks of the new members.

ALLOCATION OF THE GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD.

The President requested the delegates of the Italian, Japanese and Finnish Olympic Committees to state their arguments on behalf of Rome, Tokyo and Helsingfors. The vote is to be taken during the session on Friday, March 1st.

H. E. Dr. Sugimoura in the course of his address informed the Committee of the athletic facilities now possessed by the City of Tokyo, and the plans for their expansion should the Games of the XIIth Olympiad be held there. The competitors would be accommodated in an Olympic Village. Japan would contribute to the travelling expenses of the national teams. A credit of one million yen for that purpose had already been approved. The proposed exhibition would be closed before the opening of the Games.

Replying to the questions of his colleagues. H. E. Dr. Sugimoura detailed the various routes which could be used for the journey to Japan : by sea, viâ Canada, and viâ the Trans-Siberian railway.

The Russian Ambassador in Tokyo had given the assurance that his Government would do everything in its power to facilitate the journey by the Trans-Siberian railway. The air route, shortening the distance and being very developed in those regions, could also be utilised.

The end of July would be a favourable period, the rainy season 'being at an end and the average temperature of Tokyo at that time never exceeding, for example, Marseilles or Lyons.

Japan would be able to organise the Winter Games. Ski-ing was largely practised at many places near Tokyo. and all the equipment needed for the other winter sports would be assured and organised with the assistance of European experts.

M. Edström remarked that if Japan relinquished the Winter Games, it would be possible to allot them to a small nation which was not in the position to undertake the bigger organization of the Olympic Games.

Sir George McLaren Brown, consulted as to the duration and cost of the journey viâ Canada, gave the following information : The duration would be about 18 days; the cost for the journey there and back, 1st class on the Atlantic, 1st class across Canada to Vancouver or San Francisco, 1st class on the Pacific : £ 174.17.0, including bed and board ; by cabin on the Atlantic, and 1st class across Canada and on the Pacific : £ 171.14.0 ; by tourist class on the Pacific and Atlantic, and 1st class rail : £ 122.13.0. Probably reductions of from 15% to 20% could be obtained on these prices.

Count Bonacossa detailed to the Committee the stadia, swimmingbaths and athletic facilities existing

in Rome. All alterations and new constructions desirable to ensure perfect conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games would be carried out. The athletes would be accommodated in an Olympic Village.

For the Winter Games, Cortina d'Ampezzo — easy of access — offered all the necessary resources. Accommodation and the most perfect equipment for all winter sports were assured.

Mr. Ernst Krogius added further details to the information accompanying the request of the Finnish Olympic Committee. Helsingfors would do everything necessary to alter and expand its sports facilities. Athletes would be accommodated in the schools or on board vessels, as at Amsterdam.

Finland was naturally in a position to organize all the Winter Games, including bobsleighing.

GAMES OF THE XIth OLYMPIAD.

H. E. Dr. Lewald presented a very complete report on the progress of the preparations for the Games of the XIth Olympiad. The great stadium will accommodate 92,000 persons. The athletes will have bed and board in the Olympic Village at a charge of 6 marks per man per day.

An Olympic Hymn has been composed by Herr Richard Strauss, and the selected text has been translated into twelve languages. It will be performed, along with that of Mr. Bradley-Keeler, during the Games.

The Distribution of prizes will be carried out as at the Xth Olympiad. A crown of oak-leaves will be handed at once to the victors.

Flags. The national teams will be requested to bring with them to Berlin their own flags of correct dimensions. Those teams not doing so will be provided with flags by the Organizing Committee.

A ribbon of the XIth Olympiad will be attached to the flag of each nation taking part in the Games at Berlin; this will also be done at future Games, each ribbon recalling the participation of the nation in one of the Olympiads.

Polo Tournament. The tournament will be held if at least five teams participate. However a decision will be reached before the despatch of the official programme.

Art. Competition. The Committee approved the changes proposed by the Organizing Committee for the regulation of the Art Competition.

A proposal of the Organizing Committee that a dance competition should be added to the Art Competition received only five votes and was not accepted.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

An Association Football Tournament will be held, the F.I.F.A. having agreed that the teams taking part in it shall be composed of players who have not received reimbursement for broken time.

The President will address a letter to the members of the International Olympic Committees and to the National Olympic Committees recalling to them the alteration of Article I of the General Rules, approved by the International Olympic Committee on the 18th May, 1934, when it was agreed that the definitions drawn up by the National Football Federations could be accepted as definitions of amateurism equally with those of the International Federations. He will draw their attention to the duty falling upon them of assuring themselves that the players forming members of Olympic teams are not, and have not been knowingly professionals in their sport or in any other sport, and have not received money, either as indemnification for taking part in a match, or as reimbursement as compensation for loss of salary.

He will recall the penalties which may be imposed in the case of deception (Article XVII of the General Rules).

This letter will satisfy the desire expressed by the American Olympic Committee.

SHOOTING.

The qualification agreement reached between the International Olympic Committee and the Union Internationale de Tir, authorising marksmen who have not received a money prize after the 1st August, 1934 to take part in the Games of the XIth Olympiad, will be brought to the knowledge of the National Olympic Committees by the President.

A reply will be sent to the request of the American Olympic Committee for an increase in the programme of the Olympic shooting competitions, informing them that the programme has been fixed in joint agreement by the U.I.T. and the I.O.C. and additions cannot be made. To the request of the Danish Olympic Committee, transmitted by H. R. H. Prince Axel, it will be replied that the programme of the shooting competitions of the XIth Olympiad is that proposed by the U.I.T., and that if the Danish Olympic Committee desires any alterations for the subsequent Games it should address itself to the U.I.T., which alone is competent to make alterations of a technical character.

M. Fearnley, gave expression to the disappointment of the Scandinavian marksmen using hunting weapons, due to the suppression of claypigeon shooting and the shooting at running deer, and the Committee decided that the question of shooting with hunting weapons shall be examined afresh by the Executive Committee.

All the programmes presented by the International Federations for the Games of the XIth Olympiad and for the IVth Olympic Winter Games were approved by the Executive Committee which informed the Committee of them. Certain of the programmes were reduced in agreement with the International Federations concerned.

The President expressed to H. E. Dr. Lewald the complete satisfaction of the Committee at the perfect organization of the Games of the XIth Olympiad.

The session ended at midday.

Session of the 26th February, Afternoon

The session opened at 2.35 p.m.

IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt introduced to the Committee Baron Le Fort, Secretary-General of the IVth Olympic Winter Games, and Captain Holter, military delegate charged with the organization of the patrol competition. He then submitted his report on the preparations for the IVth Olympic Winter Games.

The President, who had recently visited the Garmisch-Partenkirchen sites, congratulated Dr. Karl Ritter von Holt and his committee on the preparatory work which they had accomplished.

Mr. Fearnley informed the Committee that a 'decision concerning amateurism accepted by the International Federation of Ski-ing at its XIIth Congress at Paris in 1932 qualified paid ski-ing instructors for international competitions who were regarded from the national point of view as professionals.

The Committee decided that the President should write to the President of the F.I.S. drawing his attention to the fact that paid ski-ing instructors are not qualified to participate in Olympic ski-ing competitions, which are reserved for amateurs.

H. E. Matuszewski regretted that the programme of the International Federation of Bobsleighing and of Tobogganing, did not include luge competitions. The President remarked that no such request had been submitted to the Committee and that it was too late to alter the programme drawn up for the IVth Olympic Winter Games.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON AMATEURISM OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS.

The President recalled that the first report of the Commission was communicated last year to the Committee. The Commission, consisting of 7 members, met again at Paris in November, 1934 and continued its task. The present report was not final and the Commission would meet again in May at Brussels.

The President read the report.

It requests the members of the I.O.C. to supply it with definite information on the following points : in countries where selected athlete are assembled for training in camps at the expense of the government, do they receive cash allowances or subsidies for their families?

UNIVERSITY SPORT.

The I.O.C., having been acquainted with the letter addressed to the President on the 6th September, 1934, by the directors of the bureau in Paris of the Office

International du Sport Universitaire, expressed its recognition of the high value of the work undertaken by the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants and decided to request its delegates to cooperate in their respective countries with the representatives of the C.I.E., so as to assist by all means in their power in the development of University Sports, free of all politics and in agreement with the National Federations controlling the various Sports.

The session ended at 5.0 p.m.

Session of Thursday, 28th February, 1935

The session opened at 9.35 a.m.

The report of the sessions of the 27th February was read and adopted.

The President informed the Committee of telegrams which he had received, the first being from H. E. General C. H. Sherrill conveying to the I.O.C. the congratulations of President Roosevelt 'for their spreading of the Olympic ideal ; a second, from Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Vice-President of the Committee, expressing best wishes for the session, which he deeply regretted reasons of health prevented him from attending ; and a third, from Senor José Pontes, conveying the good wishes of the Portuguese Olympic Committee for the success of the Oslo meeting.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BASKETBALL.

The International Federation of Basketball, following the agreement reached between it and the International Federation of Handball, will be entered on the list of the International Sports Federations recognised by the I.O.C. and will control the basketball competitions, organised at the Olympic Games.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The Committee, having heard the report submitted by M. Bolanachi, decided that the Olympic Cup for 1936 shall be allotted to the S.E.G.A.S, Federation Hellénique de Gymnastique et des Sociétés Athlétiques, of which M. Rinopoulos is President.

M. Edström proposed that a diploma be awarded to the holders of the Olympic Cup. This proposal was adopted and diplomas will also be awarded to former holders of the Cup, signed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the originator of the Olympic Cup.

LETTER FROM THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOCKEY-ON-GRASS.

The International Olympic Committee, after taking cognisance of the letter addressed by the President of the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass to the President of the I.O.C.

1) Regrets that contrary to all custom the I.F. of Hockey-on-Grass, involved the International Sports Federations in a question which concerned only the I.O.C. and the Federation of Hockey, by sending them copies of a letter full of inaccurate assertions ;

2) Approves all points of the report of the Executive Committee, which with its annexes will be transmitted to the delegate of the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass; and

3) Reaffirms its desire to hold fast to the principles of unity of time and unity of place recorded in the Protocol of the Games by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, which are to a high degree necessary both to attain the humanitarian and moral aims of the Games and to permit the participation of all the nations of the world; and 4) hopes that the International Federation of Hockey-on-Grass, better informed, will continue to give to the propagation of the Olympic ideal a collaboration to which the I.O.C. attaches much value, provided that it can prove useful to the work which it carries on.

WISH OF THE BELGIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

The Committee having taken cognisance of the wish expressed by the Belgian Olympic Committee that the I.O.C. should arrange for the Olympic Congresses to be held at regular periods, not less than once every four years, considers it is not opportune to lay down a fixed date for the Olympic Congresses, their utility not being evident when the I.O.C. is not occupied with any request for a modification of the General Rules emanating from a National Olympic Committee or an International Sports Federation, and itself has no question to place on the agenda.

The considerable expenditure involved by a meeting of an Olympic Congress with more than 150 members coming from all parts of the world, expenditure which must be met by the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations, do not justify the summoning of a Congress, except when necessary.

LETTER FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING UNION

The President informed the Committee of the result of the investigation made by the Executive Committee of the I.O.C. in regard to the suspicions of the President of the U.I.T. that the Organizing Committee of the Xth Olympic Games had been negligent in permitting marksmen, who had been designated as not fulfilling the necessary amateur qualifications, to compete in the shooting competitions at Los Angeles :

1) No information from any source whatsoever was received by the Organizing Committee that certain participants were not amateurs.

2) Each participant presented a declaration in which he stated that he was an amateur. This declaration was signed by the National Shooting Federation of his country and countersigned by the President of the National Olympic Committee. All the declara-

tions are in the possession of the Organizing Committee.

3) Each participant also signed at the Olympic Village a declaration stating on his honour that he was an amateur, conforming to the Olympic Rules and qualified to take part in the competitions. These declarations are also held at Los Angeles.

If the Technical Committee of the Xth Olympiad had been warned, it would have taken action. It is quite clear that these marksmen were in possession of official declarations of their National Federations, countersigned by their Olympic Committees, certifying that they were amateurs.

Each case was investigated and the result of the enquiry is that none of the marksmen involved had contravened the qualifying Olympic Rules.

REQUEST OF THE ART SECTION OF THE DANISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

The Danish Olympic Committee, through H. R. H. Prince Axel, transmitted to the I.O.C. the request for an extension of the interval between the invitation to participate in the Art Competition and its beginning, the Rules of the Art Competition having been modified for each Olympiad. The Committee decided to follow up this request by fixing a definite ruling in its next session, and it requested H. E. Dr. Lewald to present concrete proposals with this aim next year, based on the work already effected by the Rules Committee of the Art Competition of the XIth Olympiad, and on the experience which then had been gained.

M. Edström believed that the Art Competition, in which scarcely others than professionals participated, was not in 'harmony with the idea of amateurism inspiring the Olympic Games.

REQUEST OF M. GLANDAZ.

M. Glandaz expressed the desire that the Session of the Committee should be held every two years at Lausanne, the headquarters of the I.O.C.

The majority of the 'Committee preferred not to be tied to a fixed rule, and considered it preferable — with the aim 'of Olympic propaganda — that the Sessions of the I.O.C. should be held so far as possible in different countries ; experience had proved that the coming of the I.O.C. was a stimulant, which created a revival of the Olympic spirit. Moreover, the members of the Committee thus have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Sports and Olympic development of the different nations.

ESPERANTO.

M. Glandaz, without definitely proposing that the patronage of the I.O.C. should be accorded to Esperanto, sought a means of facilitating understanding between the athletes of different languages assembled together at the Olympic Games. M. Glandaz proposed the publication of a booklet containing in one part

the most essential phrases, and in the other a vocabulary of sports terms with their equivalent in various languages. As the Committee did not favour Esperanto, M. Glandaz withdrew his suggestion.

DIVISION OF PRIZES INTO AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PRIZES.

The proposal of M. Glandaz was supported by Mr. Edström, who considered that the institution of a prize of high value was inadmissible for amateurs. He proposed that a committee be appointed to investigate this question and to present a report. This was agreed, the committee to consist of Messrs. Glandaz, Edström and Bolanachi.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Committee received a letter from Mme Milliat, President of the Fédération Sportive Féminine Internationale, proposing that the I.O.C. should exclude all participation of women from the Olympic Games, since they have their own quadrennial games embracing all feminine sports and controlled by the Fédération Sportive Féminine Internationale.

After an exchange of views, in which Messrs. Edström, Count Bonacossa, H. E. Matuszewski, Dr. Lewald and the Marquis de Polignac took part, the Committee decided that the proposal of Mme Milliat could not come up for deliberation until it was made in agreement with the International Federations concerned.

The session ended at 10 p.m.

Session of Friday, 1st March 1935

The session opened at 9.40 a.m.

Senator de Muzsa warmly expressed the good wishes of himself and his colleagues to Count de Baillet-Latour, whose birthday it was, and handed him a basket of flowers. The President returned thanks in moving terms for this evidence of good feeling which touched him deeply.

The report of the session of the 28th February was read and approved.

SPORTING EDUCATION.

M. Krogus declared that the work undertaken should be carried out without relaxation. The education of the public, in part renewed each year, demanded a continuous effort. The press should contribute to it by publishing the maxims recommended by the I.O.C. M. Krogus requested the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad to insert these maxims prominently in its daily programmes, which would be the best publicity that could be given to them.

ALLOCATION OF THE GAMES OF THE XIIth OLYMPIAD.

Count Bonacossa asked permission to state that he had received no fresh instructions from the Italian Olympic Committee, so that he could not inform the Committee as to Italian feeling. Nevertheless on his own responsibility he withdrew the candidature of Rome.

H. E. Dr. Sugimoura detailed the history of the matter and a discussion followed, after which the Committee decided with one abstention (Count Bonacossa) to remit to the Session at Berlin in 1936 the selection of the city where the Games of the XIIth Olympiad shall be celebrated.

The President then made known the names of the cities which are candidates for the celebration of the Olympic Games :

Athens, Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Budapest, Dublin, Helsingfors, Lausanne, Rome, Tokyo (1940).

amongst which Lausanne and Athens have put forward arguments in favour of their being allotted the Games of the XIIIth Olympiad in 1944, which will coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the I.O.C.

NEXT SESSIONS OF THE I.O.C.

The Session of 1936 will be held in Berlin immediately before the opening of the Games.

H. E. Matzewski invited the Committee to hold its Session of 1937 in Warsaw. The Committee thanked H. E. Matuszewski and accepted his invitation for 1937.

The Committee, took note of the requests addressed to it at Oslo on this matter.

H. E. Mohamed Taher Pasha asked the Committee to hold its Session in 1938 at Cairo. Addressing his colleague, M. Bolanachi — his predecessor as delegate of the I.O.C. in Egypt — he said he would be very happy on that occasion to be able to show that the remarkable work of M. Bolanachi in Egypt is being carried on in the same Olympic and sporting spirit.

Responding to the invitation of H. E. Mohamed Pasha, the Committee thanked him for it and decided that the Session of 1938 should be held in Cairo.

The I.O.C. decided that in 1936 the President of the National Olympic Committees should meet at the IVth Olympic Winter Games and at the Games of the XIth Olympiad, and that conferences of the Far East Games, the Central America Games and the South America Games should be summoned at Berlin during the celebration of the Games there.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee, whose mandate had expired, was constituted as follows for the period 1935-1938 :

Baron Godefroy de Blonay, Marquis de Polignac, J. S. Edström, H. E. Dr. Lewald, Lord Aberdare and Count Bonacossa.

AMATEUR PRIZES IN CASH.

The Committee nominated during the session of the 28th February, and composed of Messes. Edström, Glandaz and Bolanachi, proposed the adoption of the following text :

«The I.O.C., having learned that cash prizes in different forms have been instituted as recompense to the athlete who has accomplished a sports feat, requests the National Olympic Committees not to distribute such prizes and to draw the attention of athletes to the fact that their acceptance would result in their losing, ipso facto, their amateur status. If such prizes have been awarded they could be returned to the Federations which would utilise these funds for the general development of sports.»

The Committee adopted the text proposed by the Executive Committee.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE I.O.C.

The Committee considered the improvements desirable in regard to the official organ of the I.O.C. The questions of size, language, place of printing and subscription prices were discussed. Count Bonacossa offered to have the Bulletin printed in Milan. The Executive Committee will study these questions with Count Bonacossa and Dr. Th. Schmidt.

BUDGET AND ASSESSMENTS.

The budget was adopted, As in former years the assessment was fixed at 200 francs (Swiss).

In the name of his colleagues M. Albert Glandaz expressed to Count de Baillet-Latour their sincere congratulations on the courteous and energetic manner in which he had directed the debates. He paid tribute to the large amount of work which he devoted to the Committee, and assured him of the feelings of confi-

dence and affection of all the members of the Committee.

The President expressed his thanks and declared the XXXIInd Session of the I.O.C, closed,

The session ended at midday.

President :
Baillet-Latour.

Secretary :
A. Berdez.

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Receptions.

Oslo warmly welcomed the members of the I.O.C., who had the opportunity during their visit of being present at many displays of the «Norwegian Winter Sports Week», organized by the Norwegian Olympic Committee, and which terminated on the 3rd March with the great annual ski-jumping competition at Holmenkollen.

The members of the Committee were received in audience by H. M. the King before the opening of the session.

Numerous receptions followed : a tea give by the Prince and Princess Royal at their Skaugum residence ; a dinner by the Norwegian Olympic Committee ; a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Fearnley ; a lunch by the Norwegian Ski-ing Federation ; an evening reception at the residence of the Foreign Minister ; and a lunch at M. Fearnley's hunting lodge.

The members of the I.O.C. left Oslo on the 4th March to proceed to Stockholm, where they were awaited. Various receptions had been organized for them : tea with the Hereditary Prince of Sweden ; a dinner given by the Swedish Olympic Committee ; a dinner at Vesteras by Mr. and Mrs J. S. Edström ; and a lunch by the Count and Countess Clarence von Rosen at their Djursholm residence.

From Stockholm the members proceeded to Berlin to view the preparatory work for the Games of the XIth Olympiad, and before returning to their respective countries, they were entertained to dinner on the 8th March by H. E. Dr. Lewald, President of the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad and by Herr von Tschammer und Otsten, President of the German Olympic Committee.

