The International Olympic Committee
and the
Modern Olympic Games
Are you a Sportsman?

As a player.

THINK:
1. — Do you play the Game for the Game's sake?
2. — Do you play for your team and not for yourself?
3. — Do you carry out your captain's orders without question criticism?
4. — Do you accept the umpire's decision absolutely?
5. — Do you win without swank and lose without grousing?
6. — Would you rather lose than do anything which you are not sure is fair?

Then you are in the way to become a sportsman.

As a Spectator.

1. — Do you refuse to cheer good play by your opponents?
2. — Do you boo the umpire when he gives a decision you don't like?
3. — Do you want to see your side win if it does not deserve to?
4. — Do you quarrel with spectators for backing the other side?

Then you are no sportsman. Try to become one.
Delegates of the
International Olympic Committee
1894-1933

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder

1894 E. Callot
1894 D. Bikelas
1894 Général de Boutowsky
1894 Général Balck
1894 Professeur W. M. Sloane
1894 Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky
1894 Fr. Kemény
1894 Lord Ampthill
1894 C. Herbert
1894 Dr. J. B. Zubiaur
1894 L. A. Cuff

1894 Comte Lucchesi Palli
1894 Comte Maxime de Bousies
1894 Duc d'Andria Carafa
1895 Dr. W. Gebhardt
1897 Révérend R. S. de Courcy Laffan
1897 Comte Mercati
1897 Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux
1898 Baron F. W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken
1899 Comte de Talleyrand Périgord
1899 Colonel Holbeck
1899 Prince Georges Bibesco
1899 Baron Godefroy de Blonay
1900 Théodore Stanton
1900 Caspar Whitney
1900 H. Hébrard de Villeneuve
1900 Prince Serge Beliosselsky de Beliozersk
1900 Comte de Ribeaurpierre
1900 Comte Clarence de Rosen
1901 S. A. le Prince Edouard de Salm Hortsmar
1901 Commandant Reyntiens
1901 Colonel Sir Howard Vincent
1901 Miguel de Beistegui

1913 France
1897 Greece
1900 Russia
1921 Sweden
1925 United States
1907 Czechoslovakia
1907 Hungary
1898 Great Britain
1906 Great Britain
1907 Argentine
1905 New Zealand
(Australia)
1707 Italy
1901 Belgium
1898 Italy
1909 Germany
1927 Great Britain
1925 Greece
1919 Italy
1924 Holland
1903 Germany
1906 Denmark
1901 Roumania
1904 United States
1905 United States
1911 France
1908 Russia
1910 Sweden
1905 Germany
1903 Belgium
1907 Great Britain
1931 Mexico
1902 Comte de Mejorada del Campo 1902 Spain
1903 Comte César de Wartensleben 1913 Germany
1903 Comte de Baillet-Latour 1908 Belgium
1903 James Hyde 1922 United States
1903 Carlos F. de Candamo 1920 France
1904 Comte Albert Bertier de Sauvigny 1909 Germany
1905 Général Comte von der Asseburg 1932 Australia
1905 R. Coombes 1912 Bulgaria
1905 Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels 1909 Austria
1905 Capitaine Heinrik Angell 1907 Norway
1906 E. N. Tzokow 1912 Denmark
1906 Capitaine Grut 1909 Great Britain
1906 Lord Desborough of Taplow 1912 Portugal
1906 Professeur de Lancastre 1910 Argentine
1907 Manuel Quintana 1908 Hungary
1907 Comte Geza Andrassy 1908 Norway
1907 Th. Heftye 1919 United States
1908 Allison Armour 1920 Finland
1908 Baron R. de Willebrand 1909 Italy
1908 Prince Scipion Borghese 1927 Monaco
1908 Comte Gautier Vignal 1910 Norway
1908 Commandant Sverre 1908 Roumania
1908 Georges A. Plagino 1910 Russia
1908 Prince Simon Troubetzkoi 1930 Turkey
1908 Selim Sirry Bey 1914 Germany
1909 Baron de Wenningen 1915 Great Britain
1909 Sir Theodore Cook 1915 Hungary ...
1909 Sénateur Jules de Muzsa 1913 Italy
1909 Conseiller Attilio Brunialti 1919 Japan
1909 Professeur Jigoro Kano, Sénateur 1919 Germany
1910 Comte A. Sierstorff 1919 Egypt
1910 Angelo C. Bolanachi (Greece 1933)
1910 Maurice Pescatore 1929 Luxemburg
1910 Prince Léon Ouroussoff 1933 Russia
1911 S. A. le Prince Othon de Windischgrätz 1919 Austria
1911 Sir John Hanbury Williams 1921 Canada
1911 Evert Wendell 1921 United States
1911 A. Ballif 1913 France
1912 Comte R. de Colloredo Mansfeld 1919 Austria
1912 Professeur O. N. Garcia 1919 Chili
1912 Marquis de Villamejor 1921 Spain
1912 Comte de Penha Garcia 1921 Portugal
1912 Général S. W. Djoukitch Yougoslavia (Serbia)
1913 Comte Arnim Muskau 1919 Germany
1913 S. E. de Rio Branco 1929 Brazil
1913 S. E. D. Stancioff 1919 Bulgaria
1913 Sydney Farrar 1919 Cuba
1913 Colonel Hansen 1922 Denmark
1913 A. Glandaz 1922 France
1913 Duc de Somerset 1920 Great Britain
1913 Général Carlo Montu 1920 Italy
1913 Georges Duperron
1913 Marquis de Polignac
1918 P. J. de Mathieu
1919 Baron de Laveleye
1920 Carlos Silva Vildosola
1920 Dorn y de Alsua
1920 Judge Bartow Weeks
1920 Ernst Krogius
1920 Comte Clary
1920 Brigadier Général R. J. Kentish
1920 Sir Dorabji J. Tata
1920 Marquis Guiglielmi
1920 Arthur Maryatt
1920 Henry Nourse
1920 Professeur Dr. Fr. Bucar
1921 J. G. Merrick
1921 H. Echevarrieta
1921 Nizzam Eddin Khoï
1921 J. S. Edström
1921 Dr. F. Ghigliani
1922 S. E. de Alvear
1922 S. E. le Dr. C. T. Wang
1922 Ivar Nyholm
1922 Baron de Guell
1922 William May Garland
1922 S. E. Général Ch. H. Sherrill
1922 The Earl Cadogan
1922 J. J. Keane
1922 Prince Casimir Lubomirski
1923 R. C. Aldao
1923 Arnaudo Guinle
1923 Dr. Ferreira Santos
1923 S. E. J. Matte Gormaz
1923 Porfirio Franca
1923 Marquis de Guadalupe
1923 S. E. Alfredo Benavides
1924 S. E. le Secrétaire d'Etat Th. Lewald
1924 Dr. Oskar Ruperti
1924 James Taylor
1924 Dr. Martin Haudek
1924 Duc d'Albe
1924 Dr. S. Kishi
1924 Lt. Colonel Scharroo
1924 Jorge Gomez de Parada
1924 S. A. le Prince Samad Khan
1925 Président David Kinley
1925 Baron A. Schimmelpenninck
1925 Comte Alberto Bonacossa
1925 J. P. Firth
1926 S. A. S. le Duc Adolphe Frédéric de Mecklenburg-Schwerin
1926 G. Averoff
1926 J. Dikmanis
1915 Russia
1915 France
1915 Central America
1915 Belgium
1922 Chili
1929 Equator
1921 United States
1921 Finland
1933 France
1933 Great Britain
1930 India
1930 Italy
1925 New Zealand
1932 South Africa
1932 Yougoslavia
1931 Canada
1923 Spain
1923 Persia
1923 Sweden
1923 Uruguay
1932 Argentina
1931 China
1931 Denmark
1931 Spain
1929 United States
1929 United States
1929 Great Britain
1929 Ireland
1930 Poland
1930 Argentine
1930 Brazil
1928 Brazil
1928 Chili
1928 Cuba
1924 Mexico
1924 Peru
1924 Germany
1929 Germany
1929 Australia
1928 Austria
1927 Spain
1927 Holland
1927 Japan
1927 Mexico
1927 Persia
1927 United States
1927 Holland
1927 Italy
1927 New Zealand
1930 Greece
1930 Latvia
1927 Marquis de Pons
1927 Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke
1927 Lord Rochdale
1927 Dr. M. Saenz
1927 Th. Fearnley
1928 Dr. Théodore Schmidt
1928 Sir George McLaren Brown
1928 S. E. Dr. F. Akel
1928 Lt. Colonel B. Freyberg
1928 S. E. Ignace Matuszewski
1929 Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt
1929 S. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov
1929 Don Alfredo Ewing
1929 Lord Aberdare
1930 S. E. M. Politis
1930 S. E. Augusto Turati
1930 S. E. Kemalettin Sami Pacha
1931 Comte de Vallellano
1931 C. J. Wray
1931 Général Dr. Rouppert
1932 Horacio Bustos Moron Jr.
1932 S. A. R. le Prince Axel de Danemark
1932 G. D. Sondhi
1932 Comte Paolo Thaon de Revel
1933 Sir Harold Laxton
1933 Lord Burghley
1933 Sir Noel Curtis Bennett
1933 Dr. Jotaro Sugimoura
1933 Rechid Saffet Bey

1930 Spain
1930 United States
1933 Great Britain
1932 Mexico
1932 Norway
1932 Austria
1933 Canada
1932 Estonia
1930 New Zealand
1930 Poland
1932 Germany
1930 Bulgaria
1933 Chili
1933 Great Britain
1933 Greece
1931 Italy
1933 Turkey
1933 Spain
1933 New Zealand
1930 Argentine
1930 Poland
1930 Denmark
1930 India
1930 Italy
1930 Australia
1930 Great Britain
1930 Great Britain
1930 Japan
1930 Turkey

National Olympic Committees

Afghanistan, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central America, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Danemark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haïti, Holland, Hungary, India, Indo-China, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lettonia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, San Salvador, South Africa, Czecho-Slovakia, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yougo Slavia.
Sporting International Federations


Celebration of the Olympiades

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<th>Olympiade</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ière</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIème</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIème</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVème</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vème</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIème</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIIème</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Antwerp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIIIème</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXème</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xème</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIème</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Olympic Winter Games

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Winter Games</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st. Ol.</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Chamonix</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd. Ol.</td>
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<td>St. Moritz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd. Ol.</td>
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<td>Lake Placid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th. Ol.</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Garmisch Partenkirchen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Games under the High Patronage of the I. O. C.

Far Eastern Games (I to X China Japan Manila)
Games of Latin America (Rio de Janeiro 1922)
Games of Central America (Mexico 1926, Havana 1930)
Balkanic Games (Sofia 1931)
OLYMPIC CONGRESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Restoration of Olympic Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1897</td>
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<td>Brussels</td>
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<td>Paris</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Olympic Rules and Regulations</td>
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<td>Lausanne</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Prague</td>
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<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>id.</td>
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Holders of the Cup
created by the Baron P. de Coubertim

1906 Touring Club de France
1907 Henley Royal Regatta
1908 Severiges Centralforening for Idrottens Framjande
1909 Deutsche Turnerschaft
1910 Ceska obec Sokolska
1911 Touring Club Italiano
1912 Union des Sociétés de Gymnastique de France
1913 Magyar athletikai Club
1914 Amateur Athletic Union of America
1915 Rugby School England
1916 Confrérie St. Michel de Gand
1917 Nederlandsche Voetbal Club
1918 Equipes Sportives du Front Allié
1919 Institut Olympique de Lausanne
1920 Y. M. C. A. International College Springfield
1921 Dansk Idraets Forbund
1922 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
1923 Asociacion Sportiva de Cataluna
1924 Fédération Gymnique et Athlétique Finländaise
1925 Comité National d’Education Physique de l’Uruguay
1926 Norges Skiforbund
1927 Colonel Robert M. Thompson
1928 Junta Nacional Mexicana
1929 Y. M. C. A. World’s Committee
1930 Association Suisse de Football et d’Athlétisme
1931 National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain
1932 Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen
1933 Société Fédérale Suisse de Gymnastique
1934 Opera Dopo Lavoro Roma.
The
International Olympic Committee

Object.

Organisation.

The International Olympic Committee, which was re-established in Paris in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, proposed to ensure after 1896 the regular celebration of the Modern Olympic Games and to take all proper steps to conduct modern athletics in the right way, by fostering the spirit of chivalry, love of «fair play», reverence for true amateurism and by getting the help of the official authorities. It is their task to organise Physical Education, to open playing fields where every citizen can train himself or practise any kind of that physical culture which is so essential at all times for the health of every man or woman.

The moral virtue attached to sport had hitherto been neglected. The reviver of the Olympic Games, as well as his first collaborators were convinced that this power could be utilised if all sports were conducted on an equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible. They thought quite rightly that those gatherings of young men were one of the best ways to make the different classes in a country as well as the units of different civilizations well acquainted with each other and to promote better understanding. Those who followed did their utmost to improve that wonderful manifestation, which is the sporting criterion of the races of the world, and contributed worthily to bring together those who have taken part in the Games.

A tablet to commemorate the revival of the Olympic Games has been erected by the Hellenic Government. Unveiled on
the 17th of April, 1927, (IVth. year of the VIII Olympiad) it is located in the old sacred wood at Olympia, between the Museum and the duins of Altis. It has been carved out of a large square piece of white marble, decorated with a medallion representing Jupiter’s profile by Phidias and bearing a Greek and French inscription honouring the initiative of the re-creator of the Games, inspiring the proclamation made in Paris the 23rd of June, 1894, when those Games were re-established on a new foundation in accordance with modern conditions, and also the celebration of the 1st Olympiad in the Stadium of Athens by all the nations in 1896.

On the same day Pierre de Coubertin delivered the following message to the «Sports» youth of the world: «Today, amongst the famous ruins of Olympia, the monument erected to commemorate the revival of the Olympic Games thirty-three years ago has been unveiled. The enterprise which the Hellenic Government has honoured has taken its place in history. It is up to you to maintain it. My friends and I have not fought and worked to restore the Olympic Games to you as an object for museum or cinema, nor is it our wish that mercantile or electoral interests should seize upon them. In reviving this institution, twenty-five centuries old, we have wished you to become devotees of the religion of Sport in the same sense as it was conceived by your famous ancestors. In the present world, where possibilities are great, and yet threatened by so many risks of degeneration, Olympism may be a school of moral nobility and purity, as well as of physical endurance and energy, provided that you always keep your conception of honour and disinterestedness in sport on a level with your physical powers.»

The future rests with you.»

The International Olympic Committee is permanent and self-elected, having at least one member or at the most three members from each country represented. These members elected for an indefinite period, are not bound to be citizens of the country they represent but needless to say before every election great care is taken to make sure that these who are likely to be elected are well qualified. The members are expected to consider themselves as delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the Federations and Sports Associations of their respective countries. They must not accept from these Associations any mandate which will in any way bind them as members of the Committee or
interfere with the independence of their vote. Their first
duty is to make sure that the fundamental principles of the
Charter, which is unalterable, are observed by all concerned.

At the present time the International Olympic Committee
is represented in 43 countries by 66 delegates.

The International Olympic Committee itself fixes the place
and dates of meetings according to needs and circumstances. The Committee chooses its own President, who is elected
for eight years and is eligible for re-election. The President
represents the Committee and governs with the Executive
Committee which is composed of 6 members elected for four
years likewise eligible for re-election, and the Council of
the Delegates of those International Federations, whose
Sports compose the Programme of the Games. This Council,
composed of one Delegate of each International Federation
is the Technical Committee. Those two Committees meet
when summoned by the President of the International
Olympic Committee.

The duties of the International Olympic Committee are
to draw up the Rules of the Games and the General Pro­
gramme, decide the qualifications of the amateur athletes
chosen to take part, settle the place where each Olympiad
shall be celebrated, convene the Olympic Congresses, at
which are represented the National Olympic Committees and
the International Federations, and agree the agenda. The
Executive Committee constitutes the Jury of Honour during
the games.

The flag of the International Olympic Committee is:
Five rings (blue, yellow, black, green and red, being the
six colours which may be found in the flags of the diffe­
rent nations) on a white ground.

The motto is: Citius, Altius, Fortius.

The official language is French.

The official headquarters and the secretariat are at «Mon
Repos», Lausanne, Switzerland.

In every country where they are appointed, the members
of the International Olympic Committee must at once con­
stitute a National Olympic Committee by agreement with
the Federations and Sporting Associations of the country,
because without such Committee the country could not
take part in Olympic Games, the National Olympic Com­
mittee being the only authority competent to receive and
forward the entries, sent to them by the National Associations, after they have signed the declaration that each competitor is an amateur according to both his Association’s and the Olympic definition of an amateur.

The National Olympic Committees, to fulfil their duty, must avoid any political or other influence and when called upon to take a decision be actuated only by general interest without taking into consideration local questions or the desire to favour national competitors.

The National Federations must be represented on those Committees but it is also essential to associate all those who may be helpful to sport and even in certain countries representatives of the Minister’s offices, which have the management of sport in their province. The National Olympic Committees are very important bodies because it is their duty if there are any disputes to find a solution and to maintain real amateurism. They must also put into force the decisions pronounced by the Jury of Honour, organize every four years their Country’s teams as far as housing and transport are concerned, and be responsible for the whole organization of the Games, when these are held in their own country.

The International Olympic Committee, to whom the Congress of the Sorbonne in 1894 entrusted the mission of watching over the development of the Olympic Games, assumed the technical conduct of the Games of Athens (1896), Paris (1900), St. Louis (1904), London (1908), Stockholm (1912) and Antwerp (1920), with the help of the International Federations. During the same period Olympic Congresses were held at Harve (1897), Brussels (1905), Paris (1906) and Lausanne (1913), to discuss Sporting Pedagogy, Sporting Psychology, Hygiene, Technics of Physical Exercice and Art Competitions. In 1921 the International Committee spontaneously gave up the technical conduct of the Games, which was left entirely to the International Federations, by whom the Technical Regulations had been used since the early days. The Olympic Rules that are to be found on the agenda of the Paris Congress in 1914 were settled once and for all at Lausanne (1921), Prague (1925) and Berlin (1930). Henceforth in conformity with that decision of the I.O.C., the International Federations decide the number of events for each sport in agreement with the Executive Committee of the International
Olympic Committee and fix, each in their own sport, the number of entrants for each event, keeping within the limits of the General Rules. They have charge of all sporting equipment and technical control of the events. They choose the Ground Judges and the Judges of Appeal. They deal finally with all protests.

The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate. Under no pretext whatsoever can they be adjourned to another year. The period of the Games shall not exceed 16 days. The events must all take place in the town selected, either at the Stadium or in its neighbourhood. All the different branches of sport are placed on the same footing and none is favoured above another. No special embassy can be accepted on the occasion of the Games, the members of the International Committee, the members of the Organizing Committee, The Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations form the Olympic Senate.

There is a distinct cycle of Olympic Winter Games, which are held in the same year as the other Games, for which the first refusal is given to the country holding the current Olympic Games on condition that it can give sufficient guarantees to organise the full programme of the Winter Games.

Generally speaking, only those who are native of a country or naturalised subjects of that country, or of a state which is part of that country, are qualified to compete in Olympic Games under the colours of that country. Those who have already competed in the Olympic Games cannot compete in future Olympic Games for another nation even if they have become naturalised subjects of that nation, except in the case of conquest or the creation of a new state ratified by treaty. Every competitor must be an amateur according to the definition of the International Federation of his sport and must satisfy the following conditions:

1. Must not be, or knowingly have become, a professional in the Sport for which he is entered or in any other sport;
2. Must not have received re-imbursement or compensation for loss of salary;
3. Must sign the following declaration on his honour:
   «I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I am an Amateur according to the Olympic Rules of Amateurism.»
There is no age limit for competitors. Women are not excluded but the International Olympic Committee, if requested by an International Federation, decides the events in which they may take part.

The official Programme must comprise: Athletic Sports, Gymnastics, Defensive Sports, Aquatic Sports, Riding, Decathlon and Pentathlon, Art Competitions (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting and Sculpture). The organizing Committee may organise demonstrations of two sports not included in the programme: A National Sport; a sport foreign to the Organizing Country. Therefore the sports and games admitted by the International Olympic Committee are: Athletic Sports, Gymnastics, Boxing, Fencing, Wrestling, Shooting, Rowing, Swimming, Equestrian Sports, Cycling, Weight Lifting, Yachting and the following Athletic Games: Football (Association and Rugby), Lawn Tennis, Polo, Water-Polo, Hockey, Handball, Basketball and Pelota from which the Organizing Committee may select those which it can organize, provided that the finals are competed during the official period of the Games and that the relevant amateur definition falls within the principle of the I.O.C.

The programme for the Winter Games includes the following events: Ski-ing, Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleigh and Tobogganning.

The maximum number of entries for each nation in each event is fixed by the International Federation. However the following numbers cannot be (except in the Winter Games) exceeded:

a) For individual events, three competitors from each nation. (without reserves).

b) For team events, one team per nation, the number of the reserves to be fixed by the International Federation concerned.

In the Olympic Games there is no classification according to points.

A Roll of Honour is set up bearing the names of the first six competitors in each event.

Since the Games of Amsterdam the names of the winners are engraved on the walls of the Stadium.

Besides the prizes which consist of diplomas and Olympic medals (silver and gilt, silver and bronze) three special
prizes are meant to commemorate the finest performance accomplished during the four years of the Olympiad in Aviation, Mountain Climbing or Hunting.

The Baron P. de Coubertin also presented the «Olympic Cup» which is awarded every year and created the Olympic Diploma which is given in very special-circumstances to commemorate exceptional qualities of sportsmanship or for special services rendered.

The «Challengecups» which had been presented for the first Games are no longer competed for and are kept in the Olympic Museum at Lausanne.

The International Olympic Committee has also granted its patronage to Regional Games, which have been so helpful in the countries where they have taken place. First of all should be noted the Far Eastern Games, established in 1913, in which China, Japan and the Phillipines have met nine times. British India joined in recently and it is hoped that before long the Dutch Indies, Indo China and Siam will follow suit. The Latin American Games came next, unfortunately the general political situation prevented the repetition of the Games of Rio de Janeiro of 1922. Mexico and Havana were the seat of the Central American Games in 1926 and 1930. The African Games were due in Alexandria in 1929, but at the last minute were not held. It was a very great pity due to unfortunate influences, but all hope is not lost of having them before long in that wonderful stadium. Last on the list are the Balkan Games organized for the first time in Sofia in 1931.

To sum up, it might be said that the members of the International Olympic Committee are the link between the International Committee and the Nations, the National Olympic Committees are the link between the International Olympic Committee and the National Associations; The Council of the Delegates of the International Federations is the link between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations. The good results which have been accomplished are due to the collaboration of those three bodies and to the mutual respect for their respective privileges.

The International Olympic Committee having very wisely left all technical matters in the hands of the International Federations, has promoted a keener interest on their part and has itself more time free to make the Universities, the
Schools, the Colleges and the Officials realise the importance of physical education and more appreciative of the part that Sport may play in the organization of the world at large.

The future anyhow is not free of danger; success is often the forerunner of misfortune. It fosters jealousy and in many cases leads to temptation, which it is not easy to resist, but, as long as the International Olympic Committee devotes its activity to impressing on the mind of the sporting youth the leading principles of the Committee's eminent founder, sportsmen will retain the benefit of that wonderful quality so neatly expressed in the Latin proverb: Mens sana in corpore sano.

All those who take an interest in Olympic affairs ought to read the «Memoirs of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin», which constitutes the history of Olympism from 1894 to 1925, and subscribe to the Official Bulletin of the I.O.C. That is the way to keep in touch with all decisions taken and everything connected with Olympic Games.

They should be applied for at the Secretariat of the I.O.C., «Mon Repos», Lausanne, Switzerland.

Lausanne, May, 1933.
Loyalty is the highest quality for a sportsman.

Self control is the duty of every sportsman.

Without fair play there is no beauty in sport.

Spirit of chivalry is the ennobling feature of sport.