



**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	1913 France
1894 D. Bikelas	1897 Greece
1894 Général de Boutowsky	1900 Russia
1894 Général Balck	1921 Sweden
1894 Professeur W. M. Sloane	1925 United States
1894 Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	Czecho-Slovakia
1894 Fr. Kemény	1907 Hungary
1894 Lord Ampthill	1898 Great Britain
1894 C. Herbert	1906 Great Britain
1894 Dr. J. B. Zubiaur	1907 Argentine
1894 L. A. Cuff	1905 New Zealand
	(Australia)
1894 Comte Lucchesi Palli	1707 Italy
1894 Comte Maxime de Bousies	1901 Belgium
1894 Duc d'Andria Carafa	1898 Italy
1895 Dr. W. Gebhardt	1909 Germany
1897 Révérend R. S. de Courcy Laffan	1927 Great Britain
1897 Comte Mercati	1925 Greece
1897 Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux	1919 Italy
1898 Baron F. W. de Tuyl de Serooskerken	1924 Holland
1899 Comte de Talleyrand Périgord	1903 Germany
1899 Colonel Holbeck	1906 Denmark
1899 Prince Georges Bibesco	1901 Roumania
1899 Baron Godefroy de Blonay	Switzerland
1900 Théodore Stanton	1904 United States
1900 Caspar Whitney	1905 United States
1900 H. Hébrard de Villeneuve	1911 France
1900 Prince Serge Beliozsky de Beliozersk	1908 Russia
1900 Comte de Ribeaupierre	1910 Russia
1900 Comte Clarence de Rosen	Sweden
1901 S. A. le Prince Edouard de Salm Hortsmar	1905 Germany
1901 Commandant Reyntiens	1903 Belgium
1901 Colonel Sir Howard Vincent	1907 Great Britain
1901 Miguel de Beistegui	1931 Mexico

1902 Comte de Mejorada del Campo	1911 Spain
1903 Comte César de Wartensleben	1913 Germany
1903 Comte de Baillet-Latour	Belgium
1903 James Hyde	1908 United States
1903 Carlos F. de Candamo	1922 Péru
1904 Comte Albert Bertier de Sauvigny	1920 France
1905 Général Comte von der Asseburg	1909 Germany
1905 R. Coombes	1932 Australia
1905 Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels	1909 Austria
1905 Capitaine Heinrik Angell	1907 Norway
1906 E. N. Tzokow	1912 Bulgaria
1906 Capitaine Grut	1912 Denmark
1906 Lord Desborough of Taplow	1909 Great Britain
1906 Professeur de Lancaster	1912 Portugal
1907 Manuel Quintana	1910 Argentine
1907 Comte Geza Andrassy	Hungary
1907 Th. Heftye	1908 Norway
1908 Allison Armour	1919 United States
1908 Baron R. de Willebrand	1920 Finland
1908 Prince Scipion Borghèse	1909 Italy
1908 Comte Gautier Vignal	Monaco
1908 Commandant Sverre	1927 Norway
1908 Georges A. Plagino	Roumania
1908 Prince Simon Troubetzkoi	1910 Russia
1908 Selim Sirry Bey	1930 Turkey
1909 Baron de Wenningen	1914 Germany
1909 Sir Theodore Cook	1915 Great Britain
1909 Sénateur Jules de Muzsa	Hungary ...
1909 Conseiller Attilio Brunialti	1913 Italy
1909 Professeur Jigoro Kano, Sénateur	Japan
1910 Comte A. Sierstorpff	1919 Germany
1910 Angelo C. Bolanachi	Egypt
	(Greece 1933)
1910 Maurice Pescatore	1929 Luxemburg
1910 Prince Léon Ouroussoff	1933 Russia
1911 S. A. le Prince Othon de Windischgraetz	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	Portugal
1912 Général S. W. Djoukitch	Yougoslavia
	(Serbia)
1913 Comte Arnim Muskau	1919 Germany
1913 S. E. de Rio Branco	Brazil
1913 S. E. D. Stancioff	1929 Bulgaria
1913 Sydney Farrar	1919 Cuba
1913 Colonel Hansen	1922 Denmark
1913 A. Glandaz	France
1913 Duc de Somerset	1920 Great Britain
1913 Général Carlo Montu	Italy

1913	Georges Duperron	1915	Russia
1914	Marquis de Polignac		France
1918	P. J. de Matheu		Central America
1919	Baron de Laveleye		Belgium
1920	Carlos Silva Vildosola	1922	Chili
1920	Dorn y de Alsua	1929	Equator
1920	Judge Bartow Weeks	1921	United States
1920	Ernst Krogius		Finland
1920	Comte Clary	1933	France
1920	Brigadier Général R. J. Kentish	1933	Great Britain
1920	Sir Dorabji J. Tata	1930	India
1920	Marquis Guglielmi	1930	Italy
1920	Arthur Marryatt	1925	New Zealand
1920	Henry Nourse		South Africa
1920	Professeur Dr. Fr. Bucar		Yougoslavia
1921	J. G. Merrick		Canada
1921	H. Echevarrieta	1923	Spain
1921	Nizzam Eddin Khoï	1923	Persia
1921	J. S. Edström		Sweden
1921	Dr. F. Ghigliani		Uruguay
1922	S. E. de Alvear	1932	Argentine
1922	S. E. le Dr. C. T. Wang		China
1922	Ivar Nyholm	1931	Denmark
1922	Baron de Guell		Spain
1922	William May Garland		United States
1922	S. E. Général Ch. H. Sherrill		United States
1922	The Earl Cadogan	1929	Great Britain
1922	J. J. Keane		Ireland
1922	Prince Casimir Lubomirski	1930	Poland
1923	R. C. Aldao		Argentine
1923	Arnaldo Guinle		Brazil
1923	Dr. Ferreira Santos		Brazil
1923	S. E. J. Matte Gormaz	1928	Chili
1923	Porfirio Franca		Cuba
1923	Marquis de Guadalupe	1924	Mexico
1923	S. E. Alfredo Benavides		Peru
1924	S. E. le Secrétaire d'Etat Th. Lewald		Germany
1924	Dr. Oskar Ruperti	1929	Germany
1924	James Taylor		Australia
1924	Dr. Martin Haudek	1928	Austria
1924	Duc d'Albe	1927	Spain
1924	Dr. S. Kishi		Holland
1924	Lt. Colonel Scharroo		Japan
1924	Jorge Gomez de Parada	1927	Mexico
1924	S. A. le Prince Samad Khan	1927	Persia
1925	Président David Kinley	1927	United States
1925	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck		
	van der Oye		Holland
1925	Comte Alberto Bonacossa		Italy
1925	J. P. Firth	1927	New Zealand
1926	S. A. S. le Duc Adolphe Frédéric		
	de Mecklenburg-Schwerin		Germany
1926	G. Averoff	1930	Greece
1926	J. Dikmanis		Latvia

1927 Marquis de Pons	1930 Spain
1927 Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke	United States
1927 Lord Rochdale	1933 Great Britain
1927 Dr. M. Saenz	1932 Mexico
1927 Th. Fearnley	Norway
1928 Dr. Théodore Schmidt	Austria
1928 Sir George McLaren Brown	Canada
1928 S. E. Dr. F. Akel	1932 Esthonia
1928 Lt. Colonel B. Freyberg	1930 New Zealand
1928 S. E. Ignace Matuszewski	Poland
1929 Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt	Germany
1929 S. E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	Bulgaria
1929 Don Alfredo Ewing	1933 Chili
1929 Lord Aberdare	Great Britain
1930 S. E. M. Politis	1933 Greece
1930 S. E. Augusto Turati	1931 Italy
1930 S. E. Kemalettin Sami Pacha	1933 Turkey
1931 Comte de Vallellano	Spain
1931 C. J. Wray	New Zealand
1931 Général Dr. Rouppert	Argentina ↕
1932 Horacio Bustos Moron Jr.	Poland ↕
1932 S. A. R. le Prince Axel de Danemark	Denmark
1932 G. D. Sondhi	India
1932 Comte Paolo Thaon de Revel	Italy
1933 Sir Harold Laxton	Australia
1933 Lord Burghley	Great Britain
1933 Sir Noel Curtis Bennett	Great Britain
1933 Dr. Jotaro Sugimoura	Japan
1933 Rechid Saffet Bey	Turkey

National Olympic Committees

Afghanistan, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central America, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Danemark, Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haïti, Holland, Hugary, 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

Amateur Athletic, Boxing Amateur, Bobsleigh and Tobogganing, Cycling, Fencing, Football Association, Gymnastics, Equestrian, Handball Amateur, Hockey on Turf, Hockey on Ice, Wrestling Amateur, Rowing, Swimming Amateur, Skating Union, Pelote Basque, Weight Lifting, Ski, Shooting, Yacht Racing Union, Modern Pentathlon.

Celebration of the Olympiades

Ière Olympiade	1896	Athens
IIème Olympiade	1900	Paris
IIIème Olympiade	1904	St. Louis
IVème Olympiade	1908	London
Vème Olympiade	1912	Stockholm
VIème Olympiade	1916	X
VIIème Olympiade	1920	Antwerp
VIIIème Olympiade	1924	Paris
IXème Olympiade	1928	Amsterdam
Xème Olympiade	1932	Los Angeles
XIème Olympiade	1936	Berlin

Olympic Winter Games

Ist. Ol. Winter G.	1924	Chamonix
IInd.	1928	St. Moritz
IIIrd.	1932	Lake Placid
IVth.	1936	Garmisch Partenkirchen

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)
Balkan Games (Sofia 1931)

OLYMPIC CONGRESS

Paris	1894	Restoration of Olympic Games
Le Havre	1897	Sporting Hygienism and Pedagogy
Brussels	1905	Technics of Sporting Exercise
Paris	1906	Arts, Letters and Sports
Lausanne	1913	Sporting Psychology
Paris	1914	Olympic Rules and Regulations
Lausanne	1921	id.
Prague	1925	id.
Berlin	1930	id.

Holders of the Cup created by the Baron P. de Coubertin

- 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 atletikai 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. Intrenational College Springfield
 - 1921 Dansk Idraets Forbund
 - 1922 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
 - 1923 Asociacion Sportiva de Cataluna
 - 1924 Fédération Gymnique et Athlétique Finlandaise
 - 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.
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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 revivor 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 ruins 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 Programme, 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 different 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 constitute 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 Committee 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 Exercise 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-imbusement 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 Phillippines 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 these who take an interest in Olympic affairs ought to read the «Memoires 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.

