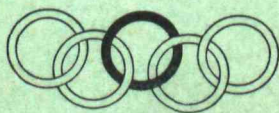


The International Olympic  
Committee

and the

*Modern Olympic  
Games*



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

1950

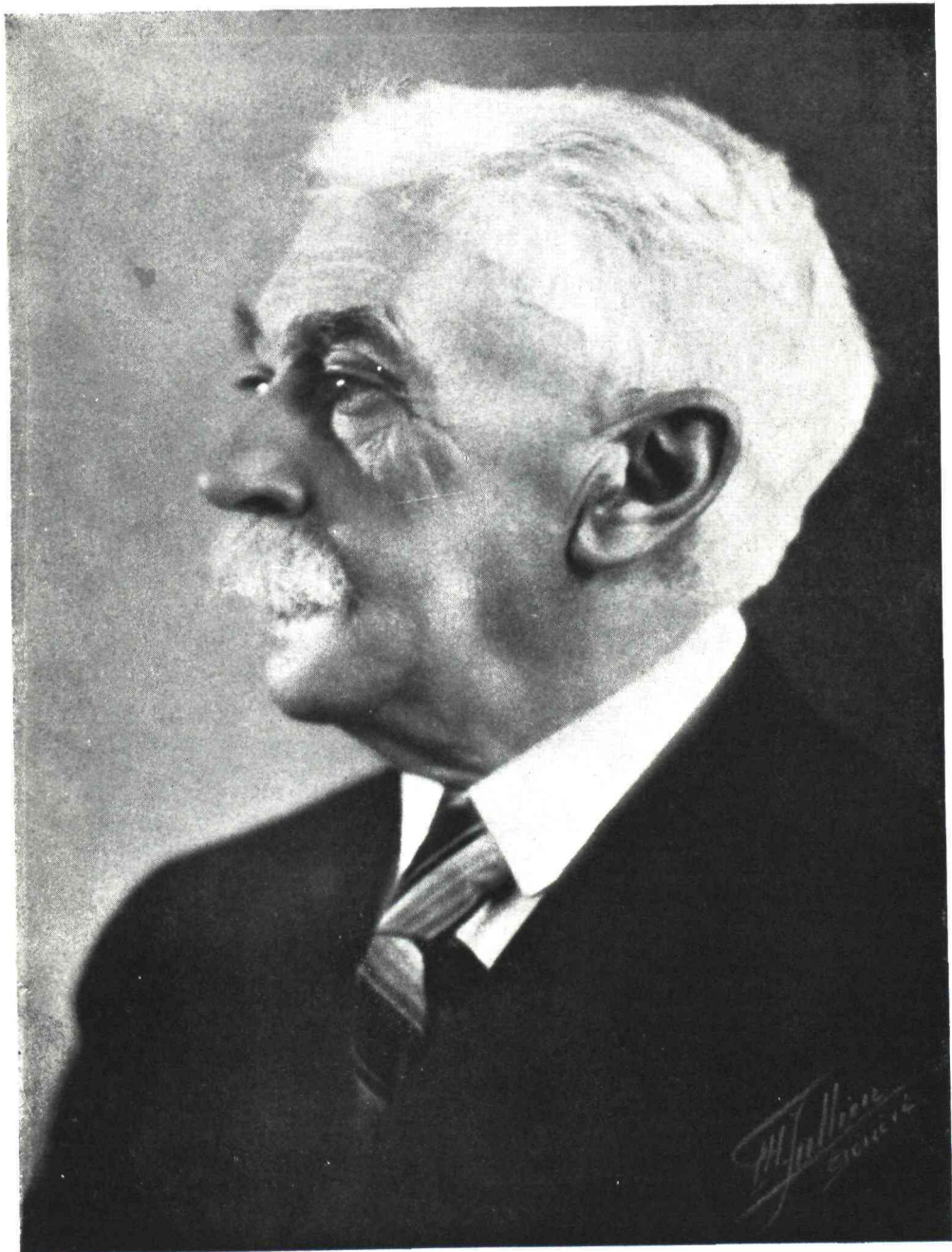
## YOU WILL BE A TRUE SPORTSMAN

### *As an athlete...*

1. If you take part in sport for the love of it ;
2. If you practise it in an unselfish way ;
3. If you follow the advice of those who have had experience ;
4. If you accept without question the decisions of the Jury or of the Umpire ;
5. If you win without conceit and lose without bitterness ;
6. If you prefer to lose rather than to win by discourteous or unfair means ;
7. If outside the stadium as well as in every action of your life you behave yourself in a way that is sporting and fair.

### *As a spectator...*

1. In applauding the winner yet cheering the loser ;
2. In laying aside prejudice towards club or country ;
3. In respecting the decision of the Jury or of the Umpire, even if you don't agree with it ;
4. In drawing useful lessons out of a victory or a defeat ;
5. In behaving in a dignified manner during a sporting event, even when your team is playing ;
6. In acting always on every occasion, whether in or outside the stadium, with dignity and sportsmanship.



*Dieu de l'oublier*



COUNT  
HENRY DE BAILLET-LATOURE  
*President of the I. O. C.  
from 1925 to 1941.*

Mr. J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM  
*President of the I. O. C. since 1946.*



# PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

*Reviver of the Olympic Games*

*Honorary President of the Olympic Games*

Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, was born in Paris on January 1st. 1863 and died at Geneva on September 2nd. 1937.

It is a very difficult task to summarize in a few words as active a life and extensive a work as that of Baron de Coubertin.

Very early in life he showed a taste for the study of literature, history and the problems of education and sociology. Giving up the army to which he seemed to be called by family tradition, renouncing also the political career that was open to him, Pierre de Coubertin at the age of twenty-four decided to promote a vast movement of educational reform, and at twenty-five his work was started, the first formulae set and the preliminary moves achieved. In fact he had by then already submitted to the Society for the Advancement of the Sciences a number of papers on the methods of teaching.

In 1889, at the age of twenty-six, he had his first idea of reviving the Olympic Games, which had been abolished in 394 A. D. apparently for ever. For four years he worked unceasingly to prepare opinion in England, the United States and France for this revival. At last, on November 25th. 1892, when he was twenty-nine years old, he stated during a conference at the Sorbonne that the Olympic Games, after a lapse of fifteen centuries, were to make their reappearance in a modernized and an international form.

This plan was agreed at an international congress on sport that he summoned in 1894 in this same Sorbonne in Paris. Fifteen nations were represented, including the United States and England, countries in which the practice of sport was already very developed, and without whose support no movement of an international character could be contemplated. During this congress, which lasted eight days, Baron de Coubertin imparted his enthusiasm so well to all those who, throughout the world, took a deep interest in sport, that it was unanimously agreed on June 23rd. 1894 to revive the Olympic Games and to hold them every fourth year, in different countries in turn. An International Committee was formed to look after their development and well-being. Two years later, in 1896, Greece celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens the first Olympic Games of the present cycle. The triumphal chariot had been set in motion,

these contests were held successively afterwards with an ever increasing success, in Paris in 1900; St Louis, 1904; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; war prevented the holding of the 1916 Games given to Berlin; Antwerp had the honour of organizing the Games of the VII Olympiad in 1920, followed by those of Paris in 1924; Amsterdam in 1928; Los Angeles in 1932; Berlin in 1936. Again war broke out which prevented the Games of 1940 being held in Helsinki and Garmisch. The Games of 1944 given to London and Cortina d'Ampezzo had also to be cancelled. When the clash of arms died away, London and St Moritz took over the celebration of the XIV Olympiad in 1948 and notwithstanding the short time at the disposal of the organizers these cities made a great success of them.

Upon the initiative of Baron de Coubertin a special Winter Games cycle was instituted, the first was held at Chamonix in 1924, the second at St Moritz in 1928. Then at Lake Placid in 1932 and at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936. Finally the last and fifth Winter Games were held at St Moritz in 1948.

Everyone knows the history of these Games, but what we generally ignore, is the ceaseless labour, the tenacity and the perseverance of Baron de Coubertin in order to realize, accomplish and perfect this work. It is to him that we owe the whole of the main organization of the Olympic Games which have benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of Youth; he was in fact the sole director of the Games as regards their form and character; the Olympic Charter and Protocol and the athlete's oath we owe to him, as well as the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Games. In addition until 1925 he personally presided over the International Olympic Committee assuming single-handed all the administrative and financial duties.

At present all nations and races are interested in Olympics and participate in the quadrennial Games; thanks to Baron de Coubertin the practice of physical education and sport has become popular in all continents throughout the world, influencing the habits and ways of living with beneficial effect on public health. Therefore it can be truly said that Baron de Coubertin accomplished a highly humanitarian, social work and may be counted among the great benefactors of humanity. The title of Honorary President of the Olympic Games, which will not be awarded again after his death and which was given to him in 1925, when he retired from the Presidency of the International Olympic Committee, was a well-deserved reward for his outstanding activities and his efforts during over thirty years at the head of this Committee.

But the revival of the Olympic Games is only a small part of Baron de Coubertin's work. In addition to his numerous publications dedicated to the technique and the teaching of sport, he published important historical studies, which include a remarkable universal history of a new conception, comprising four volumes, as well as numerous notes, studies and pamphlets on politics, sociology, general teaching, the reform of education, etc. The whole of his work makes up a total of over 60 thousand pages and the catalogue of his publications fills a fourteen-page printed booklet. This collection of works and studies allows us to count him among the eminent historians of our times ; he was also a great educationalist as well as a sociologist.

The work of Baron de Coubertin was above all a work of Peace and one which will always remain fruitful. His memory will live throughout the world ; his body rests in the cemetery of Bois de Vaux at Lausanne, the town where he lived and which he made the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee from 1915. In accordance with his will, his heart was placed at Olympia inside the memorial commemorating the revival of the Olympic Games.

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## **HENRY DE BAILLET-LATOURE**

*President of the International Olympic Committee  
from 1925 to 1942.*

Count Henry de Baillet-Latour was born on March 1st. 1876 and was elected a member of the I. O. C. for Belgium as early as 1903. One year later he founded the Belgian Olympic Committee which organised the participation of Belgium in the Games of London in 1908 and Stockholm in 1912. After the World War I he obtained the celebration of the Games of the VII Olympiad for Antwerp. Although he only had one year for the preparation of these Games and in spite of his country having suffered badly from the war, Count de Baillet-Latour shouldered all the responsibilities and took up with great energy the management of this huge enterprise. Its success was really remarkable.

These qualities were so obvious at the time of the Antwerp Games that the members of the I. O. C. were moved to elect him President, when the Founder of the Games sent in his resignation in 1924. Other well-known men were among the candidates and Count de Baillet-

Latour was only elected by a narrow majority. However, he very soon made himself universally appreciated by all his colleagues and every time his term of office expired he was unanimously re-elected.

During his Presidency, which lasted seventeen years, Count de Baillet-Latour devoted himself to maintaining and fighting for the olympic ideals and aims. He wanted at all costs to keep sport free from commercialism, to preserve all that constitutes its nobleness, its beauty and its «raison d'être». Clear-minded and determined, he aimed to acquire an informed personal opinion on all difficult questions and travelled widely all over the world in order to achieve this object. He was then able at the Meetings of the I. O. C. to speak with full knowledge and give useful guidance to his colleagues.

He died during the night of January 6th. 1942 from a heart attack. A short time before, death had taken his son who had joined the allied forces. His country was invaded ; unhappiness was everywhere. He was left with nothing but his Christian faith and his conviction often expressed of a happier and more beautiful after-life.

Worthy successor of Baron de Coubertin, he will live in the memory of the I. O. C. as a man of a noble character, highly efficient and altogether devoted to the Olympic cause.

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## **J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM**

*President of the International Olympic Committee  
from 1946.*

Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström, born on November 21st. 1870 is one of the best known personalities in the world of sport. While he was studying at Gothenburg Mr. Edström practised athletics and was a very good runner. In 1891 he broke the Swedish record in the 150 m. in 16.4 secs. and easily ran 100 m. in 11 secs. After a stay in Zurich (Switzerland) he was entrusted with important tasks in the sports movement of Sweden. In 1901 with General V. Balck he united the different branches of Swedish athletics and gymnastics into a single association, of which he was the promoter and head until 1940.

But it is in the international field that Mr. Edström showed the full measure of his qualities. He was one of the organizers of the Olympic Games of Stockholm in 1912 and also participated in the



organization of the Los Angeles Games in 1932 in his position as head of the Swedish delegation. At the Olympic Games in 1912 he took the initiative in founding the International Amateur Athletic Federation and was elected President. He held this office until 1946.

He was appointed a member of the I. O. C. for Sweden in 1920. But he had already attended meetings of the I. O. C. in 1910 and 1911 for the preparation of the Stockholm Games in 1912. He presided over the two Olympic Congresses at Lausanne in 1921 and at Prague in 1925. In 1921 he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C. and in 1931 Vice-President.

It was in his capacity of Vice-President that he became the head of the I. O. C. in 1942 on the death of its President Count de Baillet-Latour. All through the hostilities he kept contact with the members of the I. O. C. separated by war and he summoned in 1945 the first post-war Executive Committee, which arranged a postal vote by the I. O. C. that resulted in the granting of the celebration of the XIVth. Olympiad to London. In 1946 the first post-war meeting of the I. O. C. took place at Lausanne and elected him President with acclamation. Mr. J. S. Edström fulfils the duties of his charge with the authority of a chief thoroughly cognizant of Olympic questions in all their complexities. Having been for thirty-six years President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation he knows the technical difficulties that the Federations have to solve, and he has brought into the relationship of the I. O. C. with them, a very much appreciated element of understanding and trust. He is a realist who, at the end of the war, knew how to deal in the meetings with the delicate situation created by the presence of former foes, as he feels convinced that the Olympic movement, understood and applied, can contribute effectively to the cause of peace.

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## **Origin of the Olympic Games**

The origin of the Olympic Games dates back to the earliest times of the Hellenic ages ; it was to a semi-god, Hercules, son of Zeus, that the ancient Greeks attributed their foundation. This origin is however uncertain, as nowhere has it been possible to find the exact history of these pacific contests, which were real national Festivals where the victors were crowned with olive branches cut from the sacred woods of the temple of Zeus.

Statues representing them in the attitude of their sports were erected in the sanctuary of Olympia. The most coveted title of glory was that of Pentathlon winner ; this competition comprised five events : running, jumping, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus and wrestling. These games were completed by artistic and literary contests, and theatrical plays were given in the stadium.

The first Olympiad recorded in the history of ancient Greece began in 776 B. C. The Games were held every four years. While they were taking place wars were stopped, roads were free and no one would have dared to break the truce of Olympia. They were abolished in 394 A. D. by a decree of the Emperor Theodosius the Great.

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## **Organization of the International Olympic Committee**

The International Olympic Committee is self-recruited. Members are elected for an undetermined period after having been the object of thorough investigations with regard to the qualifications required to fulfil their functions with efficiency. They must consider themselves as the delegates of the I. O. C. to the sport organizations of their respective countries and may not accept from these organizations or from their government any instruction that may bind them in any way or hinder the liberty of their vote as members of the I. O. C.

Members wishing to retire owing to age or health can be elected Honorary Members by the Executive Committee. They can attend the meetings and take part in the deliberations but they are not entitled to vote.

Any country represented on the I. O. C. may appoint, depending on its importance, from one to a maximum of three delegates. The International Olympic Committee numbers at present (1950) sixty-eight members representing forty-five countries.

The I. O. C. fixes the dates and places of meetings. It appoints its President, elected for eight years and eligible for re-election as well as the Vice-President, elected for four years and also eligible for re-election. To manage the current affairs the I. O. C. appoints from its members an Executive Committee which is composed of the President, Vice-President and four members elected for four years.

One resigns each year and cannot be re-elected the year following his retirement. Thus all members of the I. O. C. may be called one day to serve on the Executive Committee and acquire the necessary experience to solve the numerous problems connected with the management and organization of the World Olympic Movement.

The Executive Committee summons meetings of the delegates of the International Federations of Sports in order to examine questions of general interest regarding sports represented in the Olympic Games or which are applying to be admitted to them. Any Federation is entitled to send two delegates.

The I. O. C. flag is composed as follows : five rings, blue, yellow, black, green and red interlaced on a white field ; these are the six colours to be found in the composition of the flags of the various nations. Its motto is : *Citius, Altius, Fortius* (swifter, higher, stronger).

These rings and this motto constitute the Olympic emblem which is the exclusive property of the I. O. C. Its use for commercial purposes is forbidden.

The official languages of the I. O. C. are French and English. In the event of disagreement the French text prevails.

The Headquarters of the I. O. C. are at Mon Repos, Lausanne (Switzerland) where their offices are.

The I. O. C. is the arbiter in the last resort on all questions concerning the Olympic movement, the Rules and Regulations, and the conduct of the Olympic Games. The technical management of Sports in the Olympic Games is in the hands of the International Federations but on any other matter the I. O. C.'s powers are supreme.

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## **Organization of the National Olympic Committees**

Any country wishing to take part in the Olympic Games must appoint a National Olympic Committee. It must include representatives of all the National Governing Bodies in that country whose sports are included in the Olympic programme.

It must also include members of the I. O. C. of that country.

At present (1950) there are sixty-eight National Olympic Committees and their number is constantly increasing.

National Olympic Committees must be independent and autonomous. They must avoid any political, commercial or religious interference, and, consider when decisions have to be taken only the general interest of the Olympic movement and without being swayed by local questions or by the desire to favour their athletes. The function of the N. O. C. is very important as it is on it that falls the duty of watching over the maintenance of the Olympic spirit and of finding the means of overcoming all difficulties that may arise.

They are the official organ on all Olympic questions with regard to their own countries ; they must be informed in all matters concerning their participation in the Olympic Games and are the channel of communications about these latter.

National Olympic Committees are also responsible for the arrangements for the participation in the Olympic Games of their national athletes, whose entries must be sent to them by the National Governing Bodies. They forward these entries to the Organizing Committee of the Games, and they see to the welfare of the athletes on their way to and from, and during their stay at the Games. They must in addition countersign the amateur statement of each athlete, confirming its correctness, in so far as they have been able to verify it.

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## **National Olympic Committees**

Afghanistan, South Africa, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Eire, El Salvador, Spain, United States of America, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, British Guiana, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irak, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Porto Rico, Portugal, Roumania, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

## **The Machinery of the Olympic Games**

*(The conditions required for a town or a city to obtain the organization of the Games.)*

The I. O. C. decides at least three years beforehand in which town or city the Olympic Games are to be held.

Any city applying for the celebration of the Games must be ready to bear all the expenses incurred in the construction of the stadia and other installations necessary for the Games.

The I. O. C. entrust the organization of the Games to the National Olympic Committee of the country to which the City belongs. This latter must also certify that the organization of the Games will be carried out by the National Olympic Committee of the country or by an Organizing Committee appointed by them, whose officers will communicate thereafter with the I. O. C. direct. The National Olympic Committee of the in country, which the organizing City is situated, must ensure the strict observance of these rules and draw up an agreement with the City. This agreement may be enclosed with the application. The application from any City must be supported by the Olympic Committee of the country.

The Olympic Games must be held during the first year of the Olympiad which they are celebrating (for instance in 1948 for the XIV Olympiad). They cannot be adjourned to another year. Their non-celebration during the year chosen entails the non-celebration of the Olympiad and involves the annulment of the rights of the City chosen. These rights cannot be carried forward to the next Olympiad. The duration of the Games must not exceed sixteen days.

The Winter Games form a separate cycle ; they are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games. The first Winter Games were held at Chamonix in 1924. They are numbered from that date in rotation as they are held. (The 5th. were held at St. Moritz in 1948.)

The events must all take place in or as near as possible to the City chosen and preferably at or near the stadium.

The Organizing Committee of the Games is responsible for them and must make all the necessary arrangements subject to the I. O. C.'s approval.

For all the technical arrangement of the Games the Organizing Committee must consult the International Federations concerned. It must see that all the different sports are placed on the same footing and shall meet the wishes of the International Federations as far as local conditions permit. It must also make the arrangements

for the five Art Exhibitions (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, and Sculpture) which form an essential part of the Olympic Games.

The Organizing Committee must send invitations to the National Olympic Committees to take part in the Games in the official form. It must see that the Protocol of the Games is observed as provided in the General Rules and lastly draw up after the Closing of the Games have a report of their celebration printed.

The Olympic Games must include the following compulsory sports :

- Athletics ;
- Gymnastics ;
- Combative sports (boxing, fencing, shooting, wrestling) ;
- Aquatic sports (rowing, swimming) ;
- Equestrian sports ;
- Modern pentathlon ;
- Cycling ;
- Weightlifting ;
- Yachting ;

and Art Exhibitions (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, and Sculpture).

The Organizing Committee may include the following sports : Football (Association and Rugby): Polo, Water Polo, Field Hockey, Handball, Basketball, Canoeing, Gliding.

For the Winter Games the following sports may be included in the programme :

- Skiing ;
- Skating ;
- Ice Hockey ;
- Bobsleigh ;
- Skeleton ;
- Curling ;

Only sports practised in at least ten countries, no fewer than six of which must enter, may be included in the programme of the Olympic Games.

The I. O. C. in consultation with the appropriate International Federations concerned shall decide the events which shall be included in each sport.

The I. O. C. has the right to eliminate any sport from the programme.

The Organizing Committee may include two Demonstrations, one of a national sport, the other of a sport foreign to the organizing country. In these events diplomas are not awarded.

The number of entries from athletes for each nation and in each event is laid down by the I. O. C. in consultation with the appropriate International Federation. In any case it must not exceed :

- a) In the individual events, three competitors per nation (without reserves) in the Summer Games and four in the Winter Games.
- b) In team events, one team per nation, the number of reserves to be fixed by the International Federation concerned.

There is no scoring between countries or awarding of points.

A Roll of Honour of the names of the first six results in each event shall be given to the I. O. C. by the Organizing Committee.

The names of the victors shall be engraved on the walls of the stadium in which the Games were opened and closed.

Prizes consist of silver-gilt, silver and bronze Olympic medals. In addition all competitors in the Games are presented with a commemorative medal.

Challenge Cups which were competed for in the first Games are no longer awarded ; they are kept in the Olympic Museum at Mon Repos, Lausanne.

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## **The Olympic Village**

During the Olympic Games the athletes of the five continents live side by side in the Olympic Village, without discrimination in race, colour or religion. They live there in perfect harmony despite the keenness of the competitions of the Games.

It was on the occasion of the VIIIth. Olympic Games in Paris in 1924 that the first Olympic Village was built.

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## **Olympic Champion**

The title of Olympic Champion is only given to an athlete who has taken part in an individual event and has been classified first in its final.

Only athletes who have won a silver-gilt medal as a member of a victorious team may be given the title of « Olympic Team Champion ».

## **Olympic Diplomas**

The diplomas distributed on the occasion of the Olympic Games are only awarded to athletes and officials who function at the Games.

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## **Award of Olympic Medals**

In team sports all the athletes (and not only the finalists) who have actually competed in the Games with their victorious teams are presented with the Olympic Medal.

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## **Equal Results**

Athletes who tie in an event are each given a medal.

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## **The necessary conditions under which an athlete may be admitted to the Olympic Games**

To be eligible to represent a country in the Olympic Games, he must :

1. Be a national of a country (the general Rules provide for the particular circumstances that may arise in the cases of naturalization, annexation of countries or of belonging to a dominion, etc.).
2. He must in addition be able to sign the following declaration :  
« I, the undersigned, declare upon my honour that I am an amateur and fulfil the conditions stipulated by the Olympic Rules. »

Rule 38 of the General Rules gives the following definition of an amateur :

An amateur is one who participates and always has participated in sport solely for pleasure and for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom participation in sport is nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind direct or indirect and in accordance with the rules of the International Federation concerned.



When these two preliminary conditions have been fulfilled, the National Governing Body forwards his entry to the National Olympic Committee, which in its turn forwards it to the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games. The National Olympic Committee and the National Federation must countersign the declaration of the athlete stating that it is true to the best of their knowledge.

The afore-mentioned National Governing Body must be affiliated to the appropriate International Federation.

There is no age limit for competitors.

Women are allowed to compete in certain events and in the Art Exhibitions.

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## **Olympic Cup and Diploma**

Baron de Coubertin founded the Olympic Cup in 1906 which is awarded each year, as well as the Olympic Diploma in 1905 at the Brussels Congress. They are presented in certain circumstances to persons or to associations as a reward for sporting qualities or for special services rendered for the good of sport.

The Olympic Cup is kept in the Olympic Museum at Mon Repos. The holders of this Cup receive a photographic reproduction of the original, a bronze plaque and a diploma.

# Holders of the Olympic Cup

instituted by Baron P. de Coubertin

- 1906 Touring Club de France
- 1907 Henley Royal Regatta
- 1908 Sveriges Centralförening för Idrottens Främjande
- 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 Saint-Michel-de-Gand
- 1917 Nederlandsche Voetbal Bond
- 1918 Equipas sportives du Front interallié
- 1919 Institut olympique de Lausanne
- 1920 Y. M. C. A. International College, Springfield
- 1921 Dansk Idræts Forbund
- 1922 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
- 1923 Asociacion Sportiva de Cataluna
- 1924 Fédération gymnique et athlétique finlandaise
- 1925 Comité national d'éducation 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, Great Britain
- 1932 Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen
- 1933 Société fédérale suisse de gymnastique
- 1934 Opera Dopolavoro Roma
- 1935 National Recreation Association of U. S. A.
- 1936 Segas: Union des sociétés helléniques de gymnastique et d'athlétisme, Athènes.
- 1937 Oesterreichischer Eislauf Verband
- 1938 Königl. Akademie für Körpererziehung in Ungarn
- 1939 « Kraft durch Freude »
- 1940 Svenska Gymnastik - och Idrottsföreningarnas Riksförbund
- 1941 Comité olympique finlandais
- 1942 William May Garland, Los Angeles (member of the I. O. C.)
- 1943 Comite Olimpico Argentino
- 1944 Ville de Lausanne
- 1945 Norges Fri Idrettsforbund, Oslo
- 1946 Comite Olimpico Colombiano
- 1947 J. Sigfrid Edström, Stockholm (President of the I. O. C.)
- 1948 The Central Council of Physical Recreation, Great Britain
- 1949 Fluminense Football-Club, Rio-de-Janeiro

## Holders of the Diploma of Merit

instituted in 1905 at the Congress of Brussels by Baron P. de Coubertin

### *Period 1905-1914*

1. President Theodore Roosevelt
2. Fridjhof Nansen
3. M. Santos Dumont
4. Lord Desborough
5. Duke of the Abruzzis
6. Commandant Laubrenon
7. Comte Zeppelin
8. Colonel Balck
9. D<sup>r</sup> Jean Charcot
10. Geo Chavez
11. King Alfonso XIII
12. Crown Prince of Germany

### *Period 1927-1949*

13. Alain Gerbault
14. Colonel Lindbergh
15. Captain Harry Pidgeon
16. M. Hostin
17. M<sup>me</sup> Léni Riefenstahl
18. Angelo C. Bolanaki
19. D<sup>r</sup> Paul Martin
20. Jack Beresford

Further the Olympic Diploma is and will be awarded to the Honorary members of the I. O. C. The first three holders since the foundation of the honorary membership (Meeting of Rome, 1949) are :

1. R. C. Aldao (Argentine), first honorary member.
2. Count Clarence de Rosen (Sweden).
3. Ernst Krogius (Finland).

### **Baron de Coubertin**

spoke in the following terms on the occasion of the Congress of Brussels in 1905 about the Olympic Diploma :

It has been for a long time the desire of the I. O. C. to found a diploma the rarity of which would confer on it great value, on the other hand, not to be intended as the reward of such and such sporting victory, record-breaking or special performance, but which could be awarded to a man for the whole of his athletic qualities and above all for the use he had made of them.

Such is the true significance of to-day's ceremony. We award diplomas to athletes, in the broader and higher sense of the term. Though their actions speak for them, and their renown being an excuse for my not relating here the careers they follow, I would speak of them if not to honour them at least to honour ourselves, as they were kind enough to declare themselves « happy and proud of being awarded such a distinction ». These are the very words that President Roosevelt used for us.

## Olympic Prize for Alpinism

*instituted in 1922 and given up in 1946.*

- 1924 : Colonel Strutt (Great Britain) : Mount Everest expedition.  
1932 : F. and Th. Schmid (Germany) : ascent of the Matterhorn by the north wall (Switzerland).  
1936 : Mr. and Mrs. Dyrenfurst (Switzerland) ; Mount Everest expedition.
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## Olympic Prize for Gliding

*instituted in 1936 and given up in 1946.*

- 1936 : Schreiber (Switzerland) : crossing of the Alps in a glider.
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## Regional Games

The I. O. C. have granted their patronage to certain Regional Games, which contribute widely to the development of Sport on the continents where they are organized. These are :

Far East Games (I to X China, Japan, Manilla).

Games of Central America (Mexico 1926 ; Havana 1930 ; San Salvador 1935 ; Panama 1938 ; Barranquilla 1947 ; Guatemala 1950).

1st Mediterranean Games (Alexandria 1951).

Asiatic Games (India).

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## Olympic Congresses

Paris	1894	Revival of the Olympic Games.
Le Havre	1897	Hygiene and Pedagogy in Sport.
Brussels	1905	Physical exercises Technique.
Paris	1906	Arts, Letters and Sports.
Lausanne	1913	Psychology in Sport.
Paris	1914	Olympic Regulations.
Lausanne	1921	Olympic Regulations.
Prag	1925	Olympic Regulations.
Berlin	1930	Olympic Regulations.

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## Commemoration of the Founding of the I. O. C.

20th anniversary : 1914 at Paris.

25th anniversary : 1919 at Lausanne.

30th anniversary : 1924 at Paris.

40th anniversary : 1934 at Athens and Lausanne.

50th anniversary : 1944 at Lausanne.

## Celebration of the Olympiads

1st	Olympiad	1896	Athens
2nd	Olympiad	1900	Paris
3rd	Olympiad	1904	St Louis
4th	Olympiad	1908	London
5th	Olympiad	1912	Stockholm
6th	Olympiad	1916	Berlin (not held)
7th	Olympiad	1920	Antwerp
8th	Olympiad	1924	Paris
9th	Olympiad	1928	Amsterdam
10th	Olympiad	1932	Los Angeles
11th	Olympiad	1936	Berlin
12th	Olympiad	1940	Helsinki (not held)
13th	Olympiad	1944	London (not held)
14th	Olympiad	1948	London
15th	Olympiad	1952	Helsinki
16th	Olympiad	1956	Melbourne

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## Winter Olympic Games

1st	Winter O. G.	1924	Chamonix
2nd	Winter O. G.	1928	St Moritz
3rd	Winter O. G.	1932	Lake Placid
4th	Winter O. G.	1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen
5th	Winter O. G.	1948	St Moritz
6th	Winter O. G.	1952	Oslo
7th	Winter O. G.	1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo

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## Art (Competitions) Exhibitions at the Olympic Games

It was decided to include these competitions at the « Consultatory Assembly » summoned in Paris in 1906 by Baron P. de Coubertin who detailed the programme in his opening address. His purpose was to allow sport to benefit by the values that Art would bring to it and thus ennoble sports.

In 1949 the I. O. C. decided that these competitions, the winners of which had been rewarded with Olympic medals and diplomas in the same way as athletes, were to be named in future « Art Exhibitions » without the award of medals or diplomas.

The first of these competitions took place at the Games of Stockholm in 1912.

## Museum and Library

The Olympic Museum of Mon Repos contains a room reserved for souvenirs of Baron de Coubertin, writing-table, decorations, etc. Another room contains the decorations, medals and souvenirs left by Count de Baillet-Latour. Other rooms are devoted to former Challenge Cups, to members of the I. O. C. and to documents issued at the celebration of former Games. It is constantly being enriched by gifts presented by lovers and admirers of the Olympics.

The Library contains the official records of past Olympic Games, the files of former Olympic reviews and official bulletins, old and new issues. In addition numerous treatises on sport in all languages are gathered in the part devoted to literature. A great number of publications on sports and club newspapers add to the interest of this library, which receives with gratitude any new supply of literature dealing with sport.

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## The Olympic Rings and Flag

It was in 1914 that on the proposal of Baron de Coubertin the I. O. C. decided on the creation of the Olympic rings. It was however only in 1920 that they appeared for the first time on a flag with a white ground. These rings represent the five continents, blue for Europe, yellow for Asia, black for Africa, green for Australia and red for America. Besides there is not a nation in the world that has not one or other of these colours on its National Flag.

The Olympic Flag has a white background with no border ; in the centre it has five interlaced rings, blue, yellow, black, green, red. The blue ring is high on the left nearest the flag-pole. The Flag as used at Antwerp Games in 1920 is the regulation model.

(The Olympic Flag appeared for the first time at Olympic Games in 1920 (Antwerp). It had been flown already at « La Sorbonne » in Paris in 1914 and in Lausanne in 1919 on the occasion of the 25th. anniversary of the I. O. C.)

## **The carrying of the Olympic Flame**

At the time of the Berlin Games in 1936 a custom was established of carrying the flame lit by the sun at Olympia to the place of the celebration of the Olympic Games. All along the route athletes relieve one another passing on the flame of their torches. The distance is minutely calculated and every precaution is taken to ensure the arrival of the last athlete at the Opening of the Games. He runs triumphantly round the stadium before lighting the sacred flame which must be kept burning during the whole of the Games. It is a very moving spectacle to see the arrival of the flame in the stadium.

In 1936 the flame took the following route: Olympia, Athens, Salonika, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin.

In 1948 it passed through the following towns: Olympia, Corfu, Bari, Bologna, Milan, Lausanne, Geneva, Nancy, Luxemburg, Brussels, Lille, Calais, Dover, London. On the sea route a ship carried the flame.

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## **Official Bulletin of the I. O. C.**

An official Bulletin of the I. O. C. issued every second month is sent free of charge to all members of the I. O. C., to the National Olympic Committees and to the International Federations of Sports. It will be forwarded to any applicant on receipt of an annual payment of 7.50 swiss Frs. per year to the International Olympic Committee, Lausanne, by money order to « compte de chèques postaux » No. II 2282.

This bulletin contains the reports of meetings, the addresses of the members of the I. O. C., of the National Olympic Committees and of the International Federations. In addition it gives a great deal of information about Olympic matters as well as numerous illustrations.

The Chancellor and a Secretary form the I. O. C.'s Office Staff, whose premises are at Mon Repos, Lausanne (Switzerland). All communications should be sent to the above address.

Telephone 2 94 48. Telegraphic address: C. I. O., Lausanne.

# International Sport Federations

recognized by the I. O. C.

International Amateur Athletic Federation  
International Amateur Basketball Federation  
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation  
International Amateur Boxing Federation  
International Canoeing Federation  
International Cyclists Union  
International Fencing Federation  
International Football Federation  
International Gymnastic Federation  
International Handball Federation  
International Hockey Federation  
International Horseriding Federation  
International Union for Modern Pentathlon  
International Rowing Federation  
International Shooting Union  
International Skating Union  
International Skiing Federation  
International Amateur Swimming Federation  
International Weightlifting Federation  
International Amateur Wrestling Federation  
International Yacht Racing Union

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## International Federations

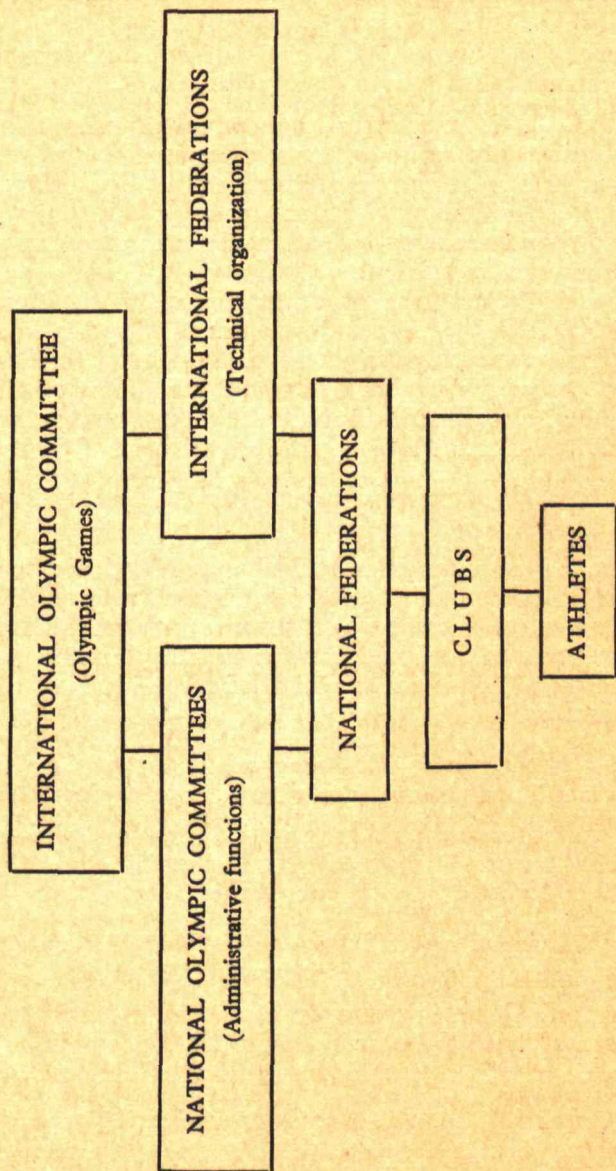
Delegates of the International Federations each year meet members of the Executive Committee of the I. O. C.

Each Federation can be represented by two delegates.

The International Federations are self-governed, but when they participate in the Olympic Games, they have to submit to the General Rules of the I. O. C. except in what concerns the technical questions which are of course entirely within their own province.



## Sketch plan of the administrative and technical organizations of the I. O. C.



To be recognized as such by the I. O. C. a National Olympic Committee must first ascertain that the National Governing Bodies (of Olympic sports) are affiliated to the corresponding International Federation.

## Decisions regarding the Amateur Status

1. *Study of the question of the nationalization of sports for political purposes.*

The I. O. C. registers with great satisfaction that its efforts are universally approved, it rejoices in the emulation that the Olympic movement has stirred among the different nations and it congratulates the States which, with a view to encouraging popular sports have adopted vast programmes of collective physical education.

It considers, nevertheless, as dangerous for the Olympic ideals, that, besides the proper development of sports in accordance with the principles of amateurism, certain tendencies are spreading abroad which above all would aim at a national exaltation of the results gained instead of the realization that the sharing of friendly effort and rivalry is the essential aim of Olympic Games.

2. *Study of the practice of training athletes for the Olympic Games in training-camps.*

In so far as the practice could be permitted, for how long is it to be allowed without breaking Olympic rules ? « The practice of interrupting the occupation of an athlete (studies, employment) to put him in a camp for athletes for over two weeks for special training is not in accord with the ideals of the Olympic Games. »

3. *Are olympic winners who have received presents from their governments still entitled to be admitted to the Olympic Games ?*

« Competitors who have received presents which could be easily converted into money or material advantages are not be admitted to the Olympic Games. »

4. *Is the ban on competing as an amateur in a sport, if one is a professional in another, universally observed ?*

« A professional in one sport is as a rule considered as a professional in all the others. In the I. O. C.'s opinion, it is desirable that this rule should generally be observed. »

5. *The situation of sportsmen who are writers by profession.*

In some countries, athletes have secured through their sporting performances posts in some branches of the press, theatre,

cinema or broadcasting. This exploitation of their sporting reputation is not in accordance either with the principles or with the spirit of the Olympic movement.

6. *Doping of athletes.*

The use of drugs and artificial stimulants of all kinds is to be condemned and any person offering or accepting dope, under any form whatever, should not be admitted to amateur meetings or to the Olympic Games.

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## THE ESTATE OF MON REPOS AT LAUSANNE

*(Headquarters of the I. O. C.)*

The Estate of Mon Repos is situated near the centre of the town of Lausanne in magnificent surroundings. It is the property of the town and the drawing-rooms on the first floor of the house are used by the Municipality for their receptions, thus continuing in fit surroundings, the secular tradition of hospitality attached to this house. The second floor houses the Museum of « Vieux-Lausanne », whereas the third floor is occupied by the Museum, the Library and the Offices of the International Olympic Committee.

### *The History of Mon Repos.*

The Estate of Mon Repos came into existence in the eighteenth century by the purchase of several vineyards. The first house was built about 1747 by the Controller-General, Abraham Secrétan. In 1756 he sold it to Philippe de Gentils, Marquis de Langallerie, Baron de Saintonge, whose mother was the owner for several years of the Castle of Allamand (Canton of Vaud).

The Marquis de Langallerie married Angélique de Constant-Rebecque of Lausanne. On very friendly terms with Voltaire at the time of his visits to Lausanne, Langallerie fitted out Mon Repos with a theatre, in which the tragedies and comedies of the great philosopher were played. The drawing-room was the auditorium and the adjoining barn was turned into a stage. The guests at Mon Repos, Langallerie himself, his wife, and his brother-in-law were among the actors.

After the death of Langallerie in 1773, Mon Repos was let on the following occasions :

- to a great English lady, a near relation of the Royal Family ;
- to a German Princess, in ill health, Caroline-Louise von Waldeck;
- to three Princes from Wurtemberg ;
- to Prince de Reuss-Greiz.

In 1791, Ph. de Saussures, Baron de Bercher, bought Mon Repos, where he resided for some time and then rented it to foreign visitors.

In 1802, it was sold to Michel Hollard-Grenier, a Lausanne merchant, who in his turn sold it to a cousin of his, Vincent Perdonnet, a Paris stockbroker and a friend of Frédéric-César de la Harpe.

Vincent Perdonnet had the house completely transformed in 1817. He enlarged it and added a peristyle, spacious verandas, created a beautiful hall with columns and pulled down the old home farm. The Paris architects Damène and Leclève were consulted about these renovations and the architect Henri Perregaux of Lausanne carried out the work. Then a park was cleverly and tastefully laid out by the landscape gardener Montsalier. Grottoes were made as well as fountain cascades, fine alleys, large « stage-coach » stables, aviaries and a tower in the middle-age style.

Vincent Perdonnet, whose motto : « Toujours agité, jamais abattu » can be read on the north side façade of this fine house, had, in fact met with both reverses and successes.

He died in 1850 at the age of eighty-two, his second son Gustave Perdonnet succeeded his father at Mon Repos (1822-1913). It is he who sold the estate to the town of Lausanne in 1910.

The Perdonnets, father and son, were very hospitable and entertained many people of note, let us mention in particular :

Three brothers of Napoleon I, namely :

Jerome-Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalie (his wife died in Lausanne in 1835) ;

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain ;

Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, and the latter's son, the future Napoleon III ;

Princess Mathilde (daughter of Jerome-Bonaparte) ;

The sons of Louis-Philippe, the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Chartres ;

Frederic and Alexander, Princes of Prussia ;

Leopold von Hohenzollern whose candidature to the throne of Spain was the cause of the 1870 war ;

Isabelle II, ex-Queen of Spain, her son Alphonse XII, King of Spain ;

The Prince of Wales, future Edward VII and his two sons ;  
As for Napoleon, it is an error to say that he came to the present Mon Repos, that is to say to the Perdonnet Mon Repos, as it was only bought and transformed in 1817, when Napoleon had already been two years at St Helena. His brothers on the other hand, passed the threshold of the Perdonnet house on many occasions.

Perhaps Mon Repos has been confused with its neighbour Villamont, which in 1800 was the property of Rodolphe-Emmanuel de Haller, a former army supplier for Italy. He invited to his table the Prime Consul when the latter stopped in Lausanne on his way to the Great St Bernard. It is said that it is in memory of this visit that Rodolphe de Haller caused the erection to be made of the small pavillon in the style of a Greek temple which still exists above Mon Repos. At that time this part of the land belonged to Villamont.

By a deed drawn up on 20th June 1910, the town of Lausanne bought from Mr. Gustave Perdonnet the property of Mon Repos for two million Swiss Francs.

This property was subject to the use of Mrs. Gustave Perdonnet until her death in February 1921.

Let us also mention that Baron de Coubertin resided for several years in Mon Repos and occupied three rooms adjoining the present Olympic Museum.

The Headquarters of the I. O. C. which have been in Lausanne since 1914, are housed in Mon Repos, graciously put at their disposal by the town of Lausanne since 1922. The offices up to that date were in the Casino de Montbenon.

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## Statement of Baron Pierre de Coubertin

*His circular letter of 15th June 1894 sent to all the organizations of Amateur Sports throughout the world.*

« First of all, it is necessary to maintain in sport the typical qualities of nobleness and chivalry which distinguished it in the past, in such a way that it should continue to be part of the education of present day peoples, in the same way as sport served it so wonderfully in the times of ancient Greece. Humanity has a tendency to transform the Olympic athlete into a paid gladiator. These two tendencies do not agree with each other. We have to choose one or the other of these formulas. »

**Resolution adopted**  
**by the International Federations and the I. O. C.**  
*in 1946 at Lausanne.*

The delegates of the International Federations of Amateur Sports in agreement with the Executive Council of the I. O. C. reaffirm their devotion and their allegiance to the high principles of amateur sport and its diffusion throughout the world according to the Olympic ideals and in its exclusion of any political and commercial interference. They jointly state that they are ready to oppose with all their might any attack on their work.

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**Art Competitions in the Olympic Games**  
*(denominated « Art Exhibitions » from 1949)*

Number of events in the five arts.

Stockholm 1912	5
Antwerp 1920	5
Paris 1924	5
Amsterdam 1928	13
Los Angeles 1932	9
Berlin 1936	15
London 1948	13

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**The Olympic Challenge Cups**

Until the Antwerp Games in 1920, a number of competitions of the Olympic Games were provided with Challenge Cups offered to the I. O. C. by generous patrons (among these let us mention the Emperors Nicolas, Franz-Joseph and William II). On account of the importance of some of these challenge cups and the difficulty of conveying them from one country to another, the International Olympic Committee decided at a meeting in Rome in 1923 to cancel these prizes for ever. Since that date the Challenge Cups have been kept in the Olympic Museum of Lausanne and no challenge cup shall be presented in future.

## PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

(Official, demonstration and optional sports included. Winter Games not included.)

	Number of sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Athens	10	42	285	13
Paris	13	60	1066 (of whom 6 w.)	20
St Louis	12	67	496	11
London	20	104	2059 (of whom 36 w.)	22
Stockholm	14	106	2541 (of whom 57 w.)	28
Antwerp	19	154	2606 (of whom 63 w.)	29
Paris	19	137	3092 (of whom 136 w.)	44
Amsterdam	16	120	3015 (of whom 290 w.)	46
Los Angeles	16	124	1408 (of whom 127 w.)	37
Berlin	21	142	4069 (of whom 328 w.)	49
London	18	138	4468 (of whom 438 w.)	59

## PARTICIPATION IN THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

*(Demonstration events included.)*

	Number of sports	Number of events	Participating athletes' (women included)	Participating nations
Chamonix . . . . . 1924	7	16	293 (of whom 13 w.)	16
St Moritz . . . . . 1928	7	15	491 (of whom 27 w.)	25
Lake Placid . . . . . 1932	7	19	307 (of whom 30 w.)	17
Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936	7	21	756 (of whom 76 w.)	28
St Moritz . . . . . 1948	7	24	878 (of whom 90 w.)	28



## PROGRAMME OF THE GAMES\*

Events	Ath. 1896	Paris 1900	St L. 1904	Lond. 1908	Stoc. 1912	Ant. 1920	Paris 1924	Amst. 1928	L. A. 1932	Berl. 1936	Lond. 1948
Athletics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Swimming	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rowing	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Yachting		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Canoeing							×			×	×
Motor boating				×							
Modern Pentathlon					×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Fencing	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Shooting	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Horse riding		×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Archery				×	×	×					
Gymnastics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Wrestling	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Boxing			×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
Weightlifting	×		×			×	×	×	×	×	×
Cycling	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Football (Association)		×		×	×	×	×	×		×	×
Football (Rugby)		×		×		×	×		×		
Handball										×	
Basketball			×					×		×	×
Lacrosse			×	×				×	×		×
Polo		×		×		×	×			×	
Tennis	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				
Jeu de paume				×							
Rackets				×							
Baseball			×		×					×	
Basque pelota							×				
Hockey				×		×		×	×	×	×
Gliding										×	
	10	13	12	20	14	19	19	16	16	21	18

- \* Official, demonstration and optional sports included.  
 \* Winter sports and Art competitions not included.

# PROGRAMME

## of the Winter Olympic Games

including demonstration sports

Events	Chamonix	St Moritz	Lake Placid	Garmisch	St Moritz
	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948
Figure skating	×	×	×	×	×
Speed skating	×	×	×	×	×
Skiing	×	×	×	×	×
Ice Hockey	×	×	×	×	×
Bobsleigh	×	×	×	×	×
Skeleton		×			×
Military patrols	×	×		×	×
Winter Pentathlon *					×
Curling	×		×	×	
Dog racing			×		
Number of sports	7	7	7	7	7
Number of events	16	15	19	21	24

\* Shooting, skiing downhill running, skiing 10 km run, fencing, horseriding.

### The present members of the I. O. C.

The list of the members of the I. O. C. is kept up-to-date and appears in the I. O. C.'s *Bulletin* with the address of each member.

*The members of the I. O. C.* are the ambassadors of the Committee to the Sport Associations of their respective countries. They are *not* the representatives of their countries to the I. O. C.

### The Executive Committee

It was in 1920 that Baron Pierre de Coubertin obtained with the I. O. C.'s approval the formation of an Executive Committee which was in fact the enlarged Bureau of the I. O. C.

This Executive Committee began its duties on October 1st 1921 and was composed of the following six members :

Baron Pierre de Coubertin	(France)
Baron Godefroy de Blonay	(Switzerland)
Dr Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	(Czechoslovakia)
Count Henry de Baillet-Latour	(Belgium)
J. Sigfrid Edström	(Sweden)
Marquis Melchior de Polignac	(France)

## Members of the International Olympic Committee 1894-1949

The dates given below indicate, on the left the year of election to the I. O. C. and those on the right, the year of retirement through resignation or death.

	Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder	
1894	E. Callot	1913 France
1894	D. Vikelas	1897 Greece
1894	General de Boutowsky	1900 Russia
1894	General Balck	1921 Sweden
1894	Professor W. M. Sloane	1925 U. S. A.
1894	Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	1943 Czechoslovakia
1894	Fr. Kemény	1907 Hungaria
1894	Lord Amphthill	1898 Great Britain
1894	C. Herbert	1906 Great Britain
1894	D <sup>r</sup> J.-B. Zibiaur	1907 Argentine
1894	L.-A. Cuff	1905 New Zealand (Australia)
1894	Count Lucchesi Palli	1907 Italy
1894	Count Maxime de Bousies	1901 Belgium
1894	Duke of Andria Carafa	1898 Italy
1895	D <sup>r</sup> W. Gebhardt	1909 Germany
1897	Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan	1927 Great Britain
1897	Count Mercati	1925 Greece
1897	Count Brunetta d'Usseaux	1919 Italy
1898	Baron F.-V. de Tuyl de Serooskerken	1924 Holland
1899	Count de Talleyrand Périgord	1903 Germany
1899	Colonel Holbeck	1906 Denmark
1899	Prince Georges Bibesco	1901 Roumania
1899	Baron Godefroy de Blonay	1937 Switzerland
1900	Theodore Stanton	1904 U. S. A.
1900	Caspar Whitney	1905 U. S. A.
1900	H. Hebrard de Villeneuve	1911 France
1900	Prince Serge Beliosselsky de Beliozersk	1908 Russia
1900	Count de Ribeaupierre	1910 Russia
1900	Count Clarence de Rosen	1947 Sweden
1901	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	Count de Mejorada del Campo	1911 Spain
1903	Count César de Wartensleben	1913 Germany
1903	Count de Baillet-Latour	1942 Belgium
1903	James Hyde	1908 U. S. A.
1903	Carlos F. de Candamo	1922 Peru
1904	Count Albert Bertier de Sauvigny	1920 France
1905	General Count von der Assebourg	1909 Germany
1905	R. Coombes	1932 Australia
1905	Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels	1909 Austria
1905	Captain Heinrik Angell	1907 Norway

- 1906 E. N. Tzokow  
 1906 Captain Grut  
 1906 Lord Desborough of Taplow  
 1906 Professor de Lancastre  
 1907 Manuel Quintana  
 1907 Count Geza Andrassy  
 1907 Th. Heftye  
 1908 Allison Armour  
 1908 Baron R. de Willebrand  
 1908 Prince Scipion Borghèse  
 1908 Count Gautier Vignal  
 1908 Commandant Sverre  
 1908 Georges A. Plagino  
 1908 Prince Simon Troubetzkoi  
 1908 Selim Sirry Bey  
 1909 Baron de Weningen  
 1909 Sir Theodore Cook  
 1909 Senator Jules de Muzsa  
 1909 Councillor Attilio Brunialti  
 1909 Professor Jigoro Kano  
 1910 Count A. Sierstorpff  
 1910 Angelo C. Bolanaki  
  
 1910 Maurice Pescatore  
 1910 Prince Léon Ouroussoff  
 1911 Prince Othon de Windischgraetz  
 1911 Sir John Hanbury Williams  
 1911 Evert Wendell  
 1911 A. Ballif  
 1912 Count R. de Colloredo Mansfeld  
 1912 Professor O. N. Garcia  
 1912 Marquis de Villamejor  
 1912 Count de Penha Garcia  
 1912 General S. W. Djoukitch  
  
 1913 Count Arnim Muskau  
 1913 E. de Rio Branco  
 1913 E. D. Stancioff  
 1913 Sydney Farrar  
 1913 Colonel Hansen  
 1913 A. Glandaz  
 1913 Duke of Somerset  
 1913 General Carlo Montu  
 1913 Georges Duperron  
 1914 Marquis M. de Polignac  
 1918 P. J. de Matheu  
 1919 Baron de Laveleye  
 1920 Carlos Silva Vildosola  
 1920 Dorn y de Alsua  
 1920 Judge Bartow Weeks  
 1920 Ernst Krogius  
 1920 Count Clary  
  
 1912 Bulgaria  
 1912 Denmark  
 1909 Great Britain  
 1912 Portugal  
 1910 Argentine  
 1938 Hungary  
 1908 Norway  
 1919 U. S. A.  
 1920 Finland  
 1909 Italy  
 1940 Monaco  
 1927 Norway  
 1949 Roumania  
 1910 Russia  
 1930 Turkey  
 1914 Germany  
 1915 Great Britain  
 1946 Hungary  
 1913 Italy  
 1938 Japan  
 1919 Germany  
 Egypt  
 (Greece 1933)  
 1929 Luxemburg  
 1933 Russia  
 1919 Austria  
 1921 Canada  
 1921 U. S. A.  
 1913 France  
 1919 Austria  
 1919 Chile  
 1921 Spain  
 1940 Portugal  
 1949 Yugoslavia  
 (Serbia)  
 1919 Germany  
 1938 Brazil  
 1929 Bulgaria  
 1919 Cuba  
 1922 Denmark  
 1944 France  
 1920 Great Britain  
 1939 Italy  
 1915 Russia  
 France  
 1941 Central America  
 1939 Belgium  
 1922 Chile  
 1929 Ecuador  
 1921 U. S. A.  
 1948 Finland  
 1933 France

- 1920 Brigadier-general R. J. Kentish  
 1920 Sir Dorabji J. Tata  
 1920 Marquis Guglielmi  
 1920 Arthur Marryatt  
 1920 Henry Nourse  
 1920 Professor D<sup>r</sup> Fr. Bucar  
 1921 J. G. Merrick  
 1921 H. Echevarrieta  
 1921 Nizzam Eddin Khoi  
 1921 J. S. Edström  
 1921 D<sup>r</sup> F. Ghigliani  
 1922 E. de Alvear  
 1922 E. le D<sup>r</sup> C. T. Wang  
 1922 Ivar Nyholm  
 1922 Baron de Guell  
 1922 William May Garland  
 1922 General Ch. H. Sherrill  
 1922 Earl Cadogan  
 1922 J. J. Keane  
 1922 Prince Casimir Lubomirski  
 1923 R. C. Aldao  
 1923 Arnaldo Guinle  
 1923 D<sup>r</sup> Ferreira Santos  
 1923 E. J. Matte Gormaz  
 1923 Porfirio Franca  
 1923 Marquis de Guadalupe  
 1923 E. Alfredo Benavides  
 1924 E. le Secretary of State Th. Lewald  
 1924 D<sup>r</sup> Oskar Ruperti  
 1924 James Taylor  
 1924 D<sup>r</sup> Martin Haudek  
 1924 Duke of Alba  
 1924 Lt.-colonel Scharroo  
 1924 D<sup>r</sup> S. Kishi  
 1924 Jorge Gomez de Parada  
 1924 Prince Samad Khan  
 1925 Président David Kinley  
 1925 Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye  
 1925 Count Alberto Bonacossa  
 1925 J. P. Firth  
 1926 Duke Adolphe Frederic de Mecklenburg-Schwerin  
 1926 G. Averoff  
 1926 J. Dikmanis  
 1927 Marquis de Pons  
 1927 Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke  
 1927 Lord Rochdale  
 1927 D<sup>r</sup> M. Saenz  
 1927 Th. Fearnley  
 1928 D<sup>r</sup> Theodore Schmidt  
 1928 Sir George McLaren Brown  
 1928 S. E. D<sup>r</sup> F. Akel  
 1933 Great Britain  
 1930 India  
 1930 Italy  
 1925 New Zealand  
 1943 South Africa  
 1947 Yugoslavia  
 1946 Canada  
 1923 Spain  
 1923 Persia  
 Sweden  
 1937 Uruguay  
 1932 Argentine  
 China  
 1931 Denmark  
 Spain  
 1948 U. S. A.  
 1936 U. S. A.  
 1929 Great Britain  
 Ireland  
 1930 Poland  
 1949 Argentine  
 Brazil  
 Brazil  
 1928 Chile  
 1938 Cuba  
 1924 Mexico  
 Peru  
 1938 Germany  
 1929 Germany  
 1944 Australia  
 1928 Austria  
 1927 Spain  
 Holland  
 1933 Japan  
 1927 Mexico  
 1927 Persia  
 1927 U. S. A.  
 1943 Holland  
 Italy  
 1927 New Zealand  
 Germany  
 1930 Greece  
 1947 Lettonia  
 1930 Spain  
 1936 U. S. A.  
 1933 Great Britain  
 1932 Mexico  
 Norway  
 1939 Austria  
 1940 Canada  
 1932 Esthonia

1928	Lt. Colonel B. Freyberg	1930	New Zealand
1928	E. Ignace Matuszewski	1939	Poland
1929	D <sup>r</sup> Karl Ritter von Halt		Germany
1929	E. Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	1944	Bulgaria
1929	Don Alfredo Ewing	1933	Chile
1929	Lord Aberdare		Great Britain
1930	E. M. Politis	1933	Greece
1930	E. Augusto Turati	1931	Italy
1930	E. Kemalettin Sami Pacha	1933	Turkey
1931	Count de Vallengano		Spain
1931	C. J. Wray	1934	New Zealand
1931	General D <sup>r</sup> Rouppert	1946	Poland
1932	Horacio Bustos Moron Jr.		Argentine
1932	Prince Axel of Denmark		Denmark
1932	G. D. Sondhi		India
1932	Count Paolo Thaon de Revel		Italy
1933	Sir Harold Luxton		Australia
1933	Lord Burghley		Great Britain
1933	Sir Noël Curtis-Bennett		Great Britain
1933	D <sup>r</sup> Jotaro Sugimoura	1936	Japan
1933	Rechid Saffet Atabinen		Turkey
1934	E. François Piétri		France
1934	D <sup>r</sup> A. E. Porritt		New Zealand
1934	E. Mohamed Taher Pacha		Egypt
1934	Count Michimasa Soyeshima	1948	Japan
1934	Ing. Marte-R. Gomez		Mexico
1936	Avery Brundage		U. S. A.
1936	Prince Iesato Tokugawa	1939	Japan
1936	Joakim Puhk	1942	Esthonia
1936	Hon. B. Vargas		Philippines
1936	Prince François-Joseph de Liechtenstein		Liechtenstein
1937	Frederic René Coudert	1948	U. S. A.
1937	General Henri Guisan	1939	Switzerland
1937	Joaquin Serratos Cibils		Uruguay
1938	General de Reichenau	1942	Germany
1938	D <sup>r</sup> Miguel A. Moenck		Cuba
1938	Antonio Prado Jr.		Brazil
1938	J. W. Rangell		Finland
1939	Baron de Trannoy		Belgium
1939	Dr H. H. Kung		China
1939	General G. Vaccaro	1949	Italy
1939	D <sup>r</sup> M. Nagai		Japan
1939	D <sup>r</sup> Sh. Takaishi		Japan
1939	E. W. Lindbergh	1939	South Africa
1939	N. de Horthy, Jr.	1948	Hungary
1946	Hugh Weir		Australia
1946	R. W. Seeldrayers		Belgium
1946	J. C. Patteson		Canada
1946	D <sup>r</sup> J. Gruss		Czechoslovakia
1946	Armand Massard		France
1946	Colonel C. F. Pahud de Mortanges		Holland
1946	Ben. G. Waage		Iceland

1946	Prince Jean of Luxemburg	Luxemburg
1946	D <sup>r</sup> José Pontes	Portugal
1946	J. Dowsett	South Africa
1946	Reginald Honey	South Africa
1946	Albert Mayer	Switzerland
1946	Jean Ketszas	Greece
1947	D <sup>r</sup> Manfred Mautner Ritter von Markhof	Austria
1947	Sidney Dawes	Canada
1947	Shou-Yi-Tung	China
1947	H. H. Raja Bhalindra Singh	India
1948	Bo Ekelund	Sweden
1948	D <sup>r</sup> Georges Loth	Poland
1948	Stanko Bloudek	Yugoslavia
1948	D <sup>r</sup> F. Mezö	Hungaria
1948	Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza	Chile
1948	John Jewett Garland	U. S. A.
1948	Erik von Frenckell	Finland
1948	General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes	Guatemala
1948	O. Ditlev-Simonsen Jr.	Norway
1949	Prince Rainier III	Monaco
1949	Ahmed E. H. Jaffar	Pakistan

## The Patrons and Presidents of the Olympic Games

<i>Olympic Games</i>		<i>Patrons</i>	<i>Presidents</i>
Athens	1896	H. M. the King George I.	H. H. The Crown Prince Constantine of Greece.
Paris	1900	Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic.	D. Mérillon, General Commissary of Physical Education at the Universal Exhibition.
St Louis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt, President of the U. S. A.	W. H. Liginger.
London	1908	H. M. The King Eduard VII	Lord Desborough of Taplow.
Stockholm	1912	H. M. The King Gustav V.	Crown Prince Gust.-Adolf.
Antwerp	1920	H. M. The King Albert I.	Count Henry de Baillet-Latour.
Paris	1924	Gast. Doumergue, Presid. of the French Republic	Count J. Clary.
Amsterdam	1928	H. M. The Queen <i>Wilhelmina</i>	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.
Los Angeles	1932	Herbert Hoover, President of the U. S. A.	W. M. Garland.
Berlin	1936	The Reich Chancellor	D <sup>r</sup> Th. Lewald, Secretary of State.
London	1948	H. M. The King George VI	Viscount Portal of Laverstoke.

LIST OF THE FIRST COLLEAGUES OF  
BARON P. DE COUBERTIN

Reviver of the Modern Olympic Games in 1894

E. CALLOT (France)	Lord AMPHILL (Great Britain)
D. VIKÉLAS (Greece)	C. HERBERT (Great Britain)
General de BOUTOWSKY (Russia)	Dr. J. B. ZIBIAUR (Argentine)
General BLACK (Sweden)	A. L. CUFF (New Zealand)
Prof. W. M. SLOANE (U. S.)	Count Lucchesi PALLI (Italy)
Councillor Jiri GUTH-JARKOVSKY (Czechoslovakia)	Count Maxime DE BOUSIES (Belgium)
François KEMENY (Hungary)	Duke of ANDRIA CARAFA (Italy)

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I. O. C. HONORARY MEMBERS

(The honorary membership was instituted at the Meeting of Rome  
in 1949)

R. C. ALDAO (1923), Buenos Aires	} elected in 1949
Count Clarence DE ROSEN (1900), Stockholm, Sweden	
Ernst KROGIUS (1920), Helsingfors, Finland	

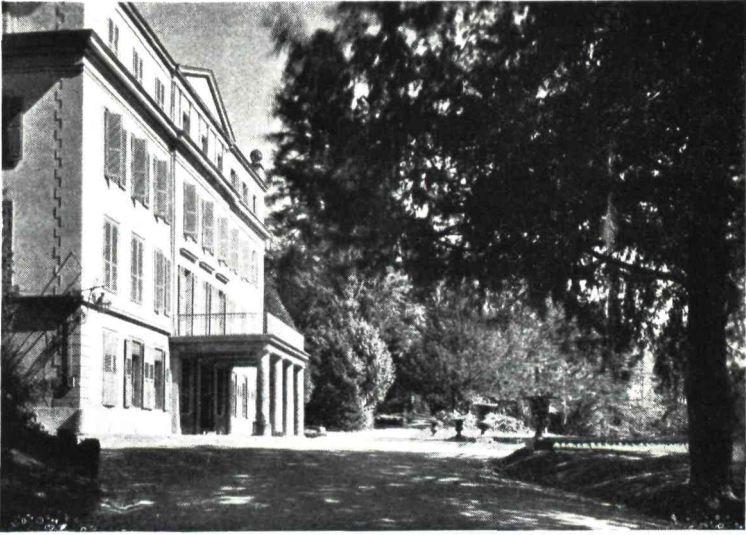
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LIST OF THE I. O. C. PRESIDENTS

D. Vikélas (Greece), First President from 1894-1896  
Baron P. de Coubertin (France) from 1896 to 1925  
Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium) from 1925 to 1941  
J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) from 1946

(Mr. Edström held temporarily this office in his position as Vice-President from 1941 to 1946 during the war and was elected President at the first post-war meeting in 1946 at Lausanne.)





MON REPOS

*Seat of the I. O. C. at Lausame.*



MON REPOS

*A corner of the parc at the front entrance.*



THE OLYMPIC CUP

*The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering, but fighting well.*

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.



*Life is a great sporting game with its victories and its defeats, the more you play fair and like a sportsman, the more it will appear beautiful and sweet.*



*Be loyal,  
Keep your self control,  
Play fair,  
Be chivalrous.*

DR. F. MESSERLI.

IMPRIMERIE DE LA PLAINE DU RHONE S. A., AIGLE (SUISSE).